

INSTITUTE OF GANDHIAN STUDIES, WARHDA
POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA COURSE IN GANDHIAN THOUGHT

(Recognized by Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University, Nashik)

S Y L L A B U S

1. Gandhi's life and Central Philosophy

(I) Life of Gandhi

- i) Childhood
- ii) Student life
- iii) Lawyer
- iv) Satyagrahi
- v) Social reformer
- vi) Revolutionary leader

Influence of Indian and Western Thinkers and of Religions

- a:
- i) Raychandbhai
 - ii) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 - iii) Ruskin
 - iv) Dadabhai Naoroji
 - v) Thoreau
 - vi) Tolstoy

b: TheGita, The Bible, The Buddha, Jainism, Islam and Hindu thought -
What Gandhi absorbed from the Gita - Anasakti – Karmayoga - Idea of Yajna

(II) Central Philosophy

View of Human life: Uniqueness: Goal

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Quest for Truth
Identifying Truth
Living in the light of Truth
in one's life
in society

Identity of spiritual and social values - Progress - values behind the vows - Basic vows and observances for spiritual life - their social significance today.

Ashrams

Truth as God

Truth and Love

Ends & Means

Meaning and Power of Non-violence

Views on Ethical religion/various religions

Sarvadharmasamabhava/ Equality of religions and equal respect for all religions

(III) The philosophy and Sadhana of Satyagraha

Concept, theory, variants and techniques of Satyagraha

Preparation, preconditions, strategy and operational forms

Satyagraha and Passive Resistance

Satyagraha and Duragraha

Satyagraha and Democracy

Satyagraha as a weapon of social change/revolution

Satyagraha and constructive work or service

Civil Disobedience in Indian tradition

Civil Disobedience in Western tradition

Satyagraha and the pacifist movement

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- IV) Major Satyagrahas led by Gandhi
Satyagraha in South Africa
Champaran Satyagrahi
Kheda Satyagraha
Ahmedabad Satyagraha
Non-Violent Non-Co-Operation
Vykam Satyagraha
Salt Satyagraha
Individual Civil Disobedience
Quit India 1942

2. Political Thought of Gandhi

- (I) History of Indian freedom movement
- Emergence of Gandhi in Indian political scene
- Indian National Congress
- (II) Gandhi's concept of politics - goals and methods of action
Individual or social associations/organizations through which individual works/has to work
Concept and claim of spiritualizing politics
Choice/optional associations and others.
- (III) Liberty - Meaning and Safeguards
Citizenship
Political Will - Decision Making
Equality - Extent of equality - Rights and Duties
- (IV) Nation, Society and State
State and Governments
State and the Individual

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Increased State activity:

Responsibility: Control

Accountability Transparency

System of governance that can assure these

- (V) Democracy - Communism - Anarchism
Gandhi's Concept of Swaraj - Decentralized Administration
Gram Swaraj - Ram Rajya - Panchayat Raj

VI) Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule

- (VII) Fundamental Rights
Human Rights
Judiciary, Parliament and Executive

- (VIII) Civil Society
Non-Governmental Organizations and Voluntary Organizations

- (IX) International Relations
International Organizations:
United Nations Organization and Organisations in the UN
UN Action

3. Economic Thought of Gandhi

- (I) Ancient economic concepts/values and institutions in India: including
Arthashastra: customs, conditions and ownership of common property and resources:
village Panchayats and public finance
Economic History of India (brief)

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- II) Economic problems of India
 - Agriculture -
 - Irrigation, Droughts or famines
 - Current conditions - Famines, Crop - failures
 - Industry -
 - Village industries and crafts including small scale industries

- (III) British period - Methods of colonial exploitation, unconcern for development, welfare of people: Transfer of ownership of common resources to the State

- IV) Essentials of the Capitalist Economic System
 - Essentials of the Collectivist system

 - Marxist, Socialist, Communist: Welfare Economics
 - John Maynard Keynes
 - William Beveridge

 - Corporate Bodies: recent experiences
 - Multinational Corporations and International Monetary Institutions
 - Bretton Woods Institutions – IMF, WB, WTO

- (V) Concept of Development
 - North – South divide - New Economic Order
 - Globalization – the emerging challenges

- (VI) Gandhi's ideas and efforts in the field of economics
 - Gandhi's critique of Industrialism - Evils and consequences
 - Philosophy of work: Employment - Yajna

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Need Vs Greed (and Wants) - Consumption
Production – Technology – Appropriate/ Intermediate
Distribution - Ownership - Trusteeship
Centralization - evils and answers
Decentralisation
Swadeshi - Khadi - Village industries
Viability - Profit - wages - capital – labour - industrial relations
Duties of the state/society/citizen
Rural - urban divide
Bread labour
Bhoodan and Gramdan
Trade Union Movement
Kisan Movement

4. Social Thought of Gandhi and Social Work

(I) Philosophy and Sociology of Sarvodaya

(II) Gandhian approach to the village community and rural reconstruction

Concept of Gramswaraj

Constructive Programme

Varanshram system and its distinction from caste system

Untouchability and the method of struggle against it

- Harijan welfare

Social service, work and reform

Tribal welfare

Eradication of social evils with special reference to Gandhi's

drive against alcoholism/drug addiction

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- a) Basic thoughts on health and cure
- b) Place of hygiene, sanitation and safayi
- c) Work against leprosy

Status of Women-equality of sexes
Dowry system, female child in India
Empowerment of Women

- (III) Education - meaning and aims of education
Gandhi's experiment in education at the Phoenix Settlement and Tolstoy Farm in South Africa; at Satyagraha Ashram, Ahmedabad; at Sevagram Ashram, Sevagram
Basic Education
Duties of students, parents and teachers in education and their interrelationship
Higher and Technical Education
Sex education
Formal, non-formal and informal education
- (IV) Philosophy of social work and the Gandhian approach
Professional Social Work: concept and professional status
Principles of Social Work
Methods of social work
Social Work in India: Professional and Voluntary Social Work, with special reference to Gandhian approach
Social problems in Indian society – caste, communalism and regionalism
Communal harmony–National Unity, ideals of casteless and classless society
Professional Social Work's approach towards social disorganization in India, with special reference to problems like castism, communal and regional tensions.
Self-reliance
People's participation

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Role of Voluntary Organizations in social work

(V) Preparation of Development Projects

5. Peace Studies

- I) Meaning of Peace – Negative and Positive Peace
- Violence - Structural and Cultural Violence
- Peace and Disarmament
- Peace Movements (i) Governmental, (ii) Non-governmental
- International Peace Action- U.N. - Governmental and Non-governmental
- Movements for disarmament
- Movements against nuclear weapons, chemical weapons
- Non-violent way to world peace
- Culture of Peace and Non-violence
- Peace Education
- Civil intervention for peace
- Combating terrorism through non-violence
- Conflict Resolution – Concept and methods
- Negotiation and Third party Assistance
- Gandhian Approach to Conflict Resolution- Shanti Sena
- Non-violent action/resistance
- Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and the movement for Civil Rights
- Non-violent Action against Apartheid-Truth and Reconciliation Commission
- The Community of Ark of Lanza-Del-Vasto
- Danilo Dolci's Non-Violent movement
- Arya Ratna's experiments in Sri Lanka
- Satyagraha of Ceasar Chavez

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(II) Environment – definition, scope and importance

Man and Environment - Eco-systems

Natural Resources-renewable and non-renewable: Production/ Generation and Conservation

Water and Energy Crisis-Future Projections

Pollution: Air, Water and Soil - Sources and Consequences

Climatic Changes, Global Warming and ozone layer depletion

Strategies for reducing pollution and improving environment

Sustainable way of living

Water/Energy Conservation, Rain Water Harvesting, Recycling, Waste

Management

Movements, Campaigns and Networking

Visits and Practical Work

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