

**Jagadguru Ramanandacharya
Rajasthan Sanskrit University,
Jaipur**



Mahatma Gandhi Study Centre

**Syllabus
(2020-2021)**

**Post Graduate Diploma
in
Gandhian Studies**

About the Course

Course Name : Post Graduate Diploma in Gandhian Studies.
(PGDGS)

Seats : 40 Seats.

Eligibility for Admission: A Graduate Degree in any discipline from
a Recognized University.

Age : No Bar

Duration of the Course : One year (2 semesters)

Admission : Admission is based on merit considering the
marks secured in the qualifying degree examination.

Medium of Instruction : Sanskrit/Hindi/English

The passing minimum : It will not be less than 40 percent.

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Jaipur**

**Post Graduation Diploma in
Gandhian Studies (PGDGS)
Syllabus 2020-2021**

Semest er-1		
Course	Course Name Marks	Credit
1	Foundations of Social Science 60	03
2	Mahatma in the Making 60	03
3	Indian Freedom Movement : Gandhi in History 60	03
4	Field work – Based on Constructive Programme 20	03
	Community Life	Grade A/B/C
	Total 200	12

Semest er-2		
Cours e	Course Name	Credi t
5	Gandhi's Core Philosophy / World View 60	03
6	Sarvodaya : Gandhi's Vision of a Nonviolent World Order 60	03
7	Structure of Sarvodaya World Order 60	03
8	Field work – Based on Constructive Work 20	03
	Community Life	Grade A/B/C
	Total 200	12

Course – 1 Foundations of Social Science

03 Credit

Objectives:

1. To acquire an understanding of the basic concepts of social science.
2. To understand the philosophical basis of social science.
3. To understand the correlation between values and social science.
4. To understand Gandhi's contribution to Indian social science.

Unit – 1

Evolution & Development of Social Science

- Natural science and Social Science
- Nature and scope of social science
- Social science and question of values/ subjectivity
- Similarities and differences between Science and Social Science
- Methods in Social Science - inductive and deductive

Unit – 2

Introduction to Indian and Western Philosophy

- Basic approaches to Indian and Western philosophy Truth / Reality, two traditions – idealism, materialism
- Basic Indian philosophical texts and six systems Unit – 3 Nature and scope of Indian Social Science
- Is there any Indian Social Science?
- Reading Kautilya's *Arthshastra*, *Manusmirti*, Mahabharata's *Shanataparva* and K. C Bhattacharya's *Swaraj in Ideas* in context of Indian Social Science.
- Anubhav / Gyan - debate in Indian Social Science.
- Gandhi's contribution to Social Science in general.

Reference Books :

1. Rosenberg. *Philosophy of Social Science*, Colorado: Westview Press, 1988. Carl Popper. *The Logic of Scientific Discovery*, London: Routledge, 2005.
2. D. Ruben. *The Metaphysics of the Social World*, London: RKP, 1985.
3. Gopal Guru and S Surukkai. *Cracked Mirror*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2012.
4. H. Putnam. *Reason, Truth, and History*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1981
5. J. Searle. *The Construction of Social Reality*, London: Penguin. 1995.
6. John L. Heilbron. *The Oxford Companion to the History of Modern Science*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. 2003.
7. M. Hiriyana. *Outlines of Indian Philosophy*, Delhi: Motilal B. 1993.
8. M. Hiriyana. *The Essentials of Indian Philosophy*, Delhi: Motilal B. 1995.
9. M. Martin and L.C. McIntyre, eds. *Readings in the Philosophy of Social Sciences*, Cambridge MA: MIT Press, 1994.
10. Mark Risjord. *Philosophy of Social Science: A Contemporary Introduction*, UK: Routledge, 2014. Martin Hollis. *The Philosophy of Social Science an introduction*, UK: Cambridge Uni. Press, 1994.
11. P. Berger and T. Luckmann. *The Social Construction of Reality*, Pelican Books, 1984.
12. P. Winch. *Ethics and Action*, London: RKP, 1972.
13. R. Trigg. *Understanding Social Science: A Philosophical Introduction to the Social Sciences*, Oxford: Blackwell, 1985.
14. Satishchandra Chatterjee and D. Dutta. *An Introduction to Indian Philosophy*, Calcutta: University of Calcutta. 1948.
15. W. Outhwaite. *New Philosophies of Social Science*, Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1987.

Course – 2

Mahatma in the Making

03 Credit

Objective :

1. To trace the inner – moral / spiritual - evolution of Gandhi
2. To understand the creative tension experienced by Gandhi in the process of his evolution.
3. To understand the sources of Gandhi's inner nourishment.
4. To understand Gandhi as a paradigmatic human being.

Unit – 1

Discursive context of Gandhi's emergence / socio – cultural and political

- Liberalism and Empire
- Colonialism and Nationalism
- 19th century India : Reform and Resistance
- Rootedness of Gandhi in Indian culture

Unit – 2

Mapping Gandhi's inner struggles

- Bhakti tradition and Gandhi's early life
- London days
- South Africa
- India – 1st phase (1915 - 1930)
- 2nd phase (1930 – 1945)
- 3rd phase (1945-1948)

Unit – 3

Reconciling rationality, affect and faith : relevance for individual and community.

Basic Books :

- *Collected Work of Mahatma Gandhi* - (Volume 1 to 100) - Publication Division, New Delhi
- *Epigraph of Gandhi*, Publication Division, New Delhi
- R. K. Prabhu, U. R. Rava (ed.), *Mind of Mahatma Gandhi*, Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad, 2008.
- Basic Writing of Mahatma Gandhi (Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad) :
 - (i) Hind Swaraj
 - (ii) Satyagraha in South Africa
 - (iii) From Yerawada Mandir
 - (iv) Constructive Programme
 - (v) Moral Basis of Vegetarianism
 - (vi) Key to Health
 - (vii) An Autobiography
 - (viii) or the story of my experiments with truth

Reference Books :

1. Bhikhu Parekh, *Colonialism, Tradition and Reform : an analysis of Gandhi's Political Discourse*, Sage, 1999.
2. Capra Fritjof, *The Turning Point*, London : Fontana, 1984.
3. Chandran Devanesan, *The Making of the Mahatma*, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1969.
4. Gyan Prakash (Ed.), *After Colonialism: Imperial Histories and Postcolonial Displacements*, Princeton Uni. Press, New Jersey, 1995.
5. Joseph Doke J., *M. K. Gandhi : an Indian Patriot in South Africa*, Publication Division, Delhi.
6. M. P. Mathai, *Mahatma Gandhi's World View*, Gandhi Peace Foundation, New Delhi, 2000.
7. Manfred B. Steger, *Gandhi's Dilemma*, Martin Press, New York, 2000.
8. Metcalf Thomas R. *Ideologies of the Raj*, Foundation Books, New Delhi, 2005.
9. Nagindas Sanghvi, *Gandhi : The Agony of Arrival, the South Africa Years*, Rupa Publication pvt. Ltd., Delhi, 2006.
10. Narayanbhai Desai, *My Life is My Message*, Orient Blackswan, Hyderabad, 2009.
11. P.K. Jose, *The Foundation of Gandhian Thought*, Gandhi Peace Foundation Trust, Calicut, 1985.
12. Parth Chatterjee, *Nationalist thought and the colonial world : A Derivative Discourse ?*, Zed Books, 1986.
13. S. L. Malhotra, *Lawyer to Mahatma : Life, work and transformation of M. K. Gandhi*, Deep and Deep publications, Delhi, 2001

Course – 3
Gandhi in History: Indian Freedom Movement

03 Credit

Objectives :

1. To trace and Understand the continuing impact of Gandhi on History.
2. To critically examine the role of Gandhi in Freedom movement.
3. To Critically examine Gandhi's views on History and historiography.

Unit – 1

Gandhi's Critique of the mainstream history

- i. Main stream history as history of wars
- ii. Is history a marker of progress
- iii. Need for a peace historiography
- iv. Truth and History

Unit-2

Role in Indian Freedom Movement and Advent of Gandhi in Indian polities

- i. How Gandhi : converted Indian National Congress into a mass organization and changed the Congress agenda
- ii. Major struggles : Non-cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience, Quit India – (A chronological survey of the history of Indian Freedom Movement focusing on Gandhi's role)

Unit – 3

Indian Freedom and the liberation of humanity

- iii. Distinctive features of Indian Freedom Movement
 1. Non-violent : Means End correlation
 2. Freedom movement as nation in the making
 3. Freedom movement and training in leadership
 4. Indian Freedom Movement as a model for total liberation

Reference Books :

1. David Cannadine, The Undivided Past : History Begand our Differences, Differences, (Pen- guine)
2. E. Sreedharan, A Textbook of Historiography, 500 BC to AD 2000, – Orient Langma
3. George C. Iygers, Historiography in the Twentuth Centwary : From Scientific objectivity to Post- modern Chalenge, (University Press of New England)
4. John Arnold, History : A very short Introduction, (Oxford)
5. Jeremy Black and Donalel M. Maeraild, Studying History, (Polgrave)
6. Mary Fulbrook , Historical Theory, (Roatledge)
7. Margaret Macmill, The Use and Abuse of History, Profile Books
8. Mahendra kumar Talware, Indian Historiography,
9. Rodevick Mattheies, Jinnat vs Gandhi, (Hachette India)
10. Will Durant & Ariel Durant, The Lessons of History, (Simon and Schuster)
11. Yasmin Khan, The Great partition, The Making of India and Pakistan, (Penguin)

Course – 4
Field Work (Based on Constructive Programme)

03 Credit

Objectives :

1. To make students familiar with theoretical and application part of fieldwork.
2. To understand the details of Gram Jivan Padyatra.
3. To develop the skill of report writing and presentation.

Field Work : Theoretical, Application and Report writing

2 Credit

1. Theoretical
Field work Introduction : Meaning, Definition
Nature – Constructive and Movement
Geographical and Historical understanding of field
Cultural Context of field
Preparation for field work : Psychological, Social and Physical
Ethics in field work
Fieldwork : Tools, Style of report writing
Institutions based on Constructive Programme *
Institutions based on movement #
2. Application
Direct visit to the institutions based on Constructive and movement activities for 15 days to get training.
Report and Presentation
3. Gram Jivan Padyatra and Report **1 Credit**
Objectives of Padyatra
History and nature
Code of conduct
Report and presentation

Note : * List of Institutions based on Constructive Programme # List of Institutions based on movements.

Reference Books :

1. Acharya Kripalani, Gandhi Vichar Vimarsh, Shravan Trust, Ahmedabad
2. Ela R. Bhatt, Anubandh : Building Hundred – Mile Communities, Navjivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad
3. Ram Ahooja, Samajik Anusandhan, Rawat Publication, Jaipur
4. Raman Modi, Rachanatmak Karyakramnu Samajik Darshan, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad
5. M. K. Gandhi, Constructive Programme, Navjivan Publication

Course – 5

Gandhi's Core philosophy

03 Credit

Objectives

1. To make students acquainted with major issues related to Gandhi's theory of life
2. To understand the difference between systematic philosophy and general philosophy/ World view
3. To analyze and understand the fundamental aspects of Gandhi's Worldview
4. To understand that how Gandhi's Worldview provide an alternative to prevalent ones

Unit 1

Is Gandhi a philosopher ?

- Scientific /systematic philosophy/world view
- Philosophy and *Darshan*
- Was Gandhi a system builder?
- Theory-praxis correlation

Unit 2

Gandhi's Metaphysics

- From piety to metaphysics: tracing Gandhi's intellectual journey to metaphysics
- God/Truth - Gandhi's concept of God, Truth: Absolute Truth and relative truths
- From God is Truth to Truth is God
- Realizing Truth – importance of acting on relative truths
- Self realization as the ultimate goal of life
- God, World/ Nature and Man: question of benevolence (*shubh*) and malevolence (*ashubh*)

Unit -3

Ethics and Metaphysics

- Gandhi's ethics derived from his metaphysics
- Rationality of ethical practice; self - purification, selflessness and egolessness (reducing oneself to zero)
- Ethical principles of Gandhi: means-end correlation, observance of vows, Ashram vows
- Social ethics

Unit -4

Epistemology

- Gandhi's view on knowing and knowledge
- Gandhi's views on human epistemic tools; experimental and experiential learning
- Verification of knowledge/ truth, action as method of verification and validation
- Correlation between epistemology and ethics

Reference Books :

1. Akeel Bilgrami. *Secularism, Identity, And Enchantment'* . Delhi: Permanent Black. 2014.
2. Dharendra Mohan Datta. *The Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi*. Madison: The University of Wisconsin Press.1961
3. Hugh LaFollette and Ingurur Persson (ED.) *The Blackwell Guide to Ethical Theory*. wiley Blackwell, 2014
4. K.C. Chako. *Metaphysical Impications of Gandhian Thought*, New Delhi: Mittal. 1986
5. K. Damodaran. *Indian Thought – A Critical Survey*. New Delhi: People's Publication House.1970.
6. M. Hiriyana. *Outlines of Indian Philosophy*, Delhi: Motilal B.1993
7. M. Hiriyana. *The Essentials of Indian Philosophy*, Delhi: Motilal B.1993. M.K.Gandhi. *Ethical Religion*. Ahmedabad: Navajivan, 2010. M.K.Gandhi. *From Yeravada Mandir*. Ahmedabad: Navajivan.2012
8. M.P.Mathai. *Gandhi's World View*, New Dehi: Gandhi Peace Foundation. 2000.
9. Satishchandra Chaterjee and D.Dutta, *An Introduction to Indian Philosophy*, Calcutta: University of Calcutta. 1948.
10. Raghavan N.Iyer. *The Moral and Political thought of Mahatma Gandhi*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. 2007
11. R.K Prabhu and U.R Rao. *The Mind of Mahatma Gandhi*. Ahmedabad: Navajivan.2002.

Course – 6
Sarvodaya : Gandhi's Vision of a Nonviolent World Order

03 Credit

Objective :

1. To acquaint the student with the details of Gandhi's vision of Ideal society.
2. To understand how Gandhi analyze and understood the society of his time – Indian and Western
3. To understand why Gandhi wanted to change the existing social order
4. To understand the correlation between Sarvodaya, Swaraj and Swadeshi.
5. To understand the concept of Gram Swaraj

Unit – 1

Sarvodaya : a comprehensive concept

- How did Gandhi arrived at Sarvodaya ? Development of concept of Sarvodaya
- Contribution of Vinoba Bhave and Jay Prakash Narayan in widening the thought of Sarvodaya

Unit – 2

Sarvodaya and Swaraj

- What is Swaraj ?
- Self control – self rule and self realization
- Popular concepts of Swaraj; Krishna Varman, Savarkar, Tilak, Arvindo
- How Gandhi redefined the concept of Swaraj ?
- Significance of Gandhi's concept of Swaraj Unit – 3 Swaraj and Swadeshi
- Gandhi's concept of Swadeshi
- Swaraj though Swadeshi Gram Swaraj :
- Critique of State
- Gram Swaraj as an alternative
- Gram Swaraj as a unit of non-violence state.
- Self sufficiency Decentralization Panchayati Raj
- Shati Sena

Reference Books:

1. Ahuja Ram, *Society in India : Concepts, Theories and Recent Trends*, Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 2011.
2. Ainsa Fernando, *Do We Need Utopia ?*, UNESCO Courier, Feb. 1991.
3. Amulya Ranjan Mohapatra, *Swaraj : Thoughts of Gandhi, Tilak, Aurobindo, Raja Rammohan Roy, Tagore and Vivekananda*, Real worthy Publication Ltd., New Delhi, 2009.
4. Anthony Parel, *Gandhi, Freedom and Self-rule*, Lexington Books, 2000.
5. B. N. Ganguoly, *Gandhi's Social Philosophy : perspective and relevance*, Radha Publication, New Delhi, 2006.
6. Benedikt Stuchtey, *Colonialism and Imperialism (1450-1950)*, www.ieg-ego.eu, 2011.
7. Bipin Chandra Pal, *Swadeshi and Swaraj*, Yugantar Prakashan Ltd. 1958.
8. Detlef Kantowsky, *Sarvodaya : The other development*, Vikas, 1980
9. Dipankar Gupta (ed.) *Caste in Question : Identity or hierarchy*, Sage, 2004.
10. Eva Maria Hardtmann, *The Dalit Movement in India : local practices, global connections*, Oup, India, 2009.
11. Gopi Nath Dhawan, *Sarvodaya tattva darsana*, (Hindi), Navajivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad, 1963.
12. Immanuel Wallerstein, *World System Analysis : An Introduction*, Duke Uni. Press, Durham and London, 2004.
13. J. H. Hutton, *Caste in India*, Oxford Uni. Press, London, 1961.
14. Jay Prakash Narayan, *From Socialism to Sarvodaya*, Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh Prakashan, 1958.
15. Karl Mannheim, *Ideology and Utopia an introduction to the Sociology of knowledge*, Routlage & Kegan Paul, London, 1954
16. M. K. Gandhi, *Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule*, Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad, 2008.
17. M. K. Gandhi, *Sarvodaya*, Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad
18. M. K. Gandhi, *Village Swaraj*, Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad

Course – 7

Structure of Sarvodaya World Order

03 Credit

Objectives :

1. To Provide a closer understanding of the Sarvodaya order envisioned by Gandhi
2. To impart a comprehensive view of Sarvodaya world order detailing its social, Economic, Political and Educational Structure.

Unit – 1

Social Structure

- Nonviolent reorganizing of society
- Individual vs Society : complementary or conflictual
- Social Institutions :
- Family, Village Community,
- Varna and karma : Caste, Varnashramdharma
- Untouchability
- Social evils and their removal :
- Purpose of nonviolent reorganizing of society

Unit – 2

Economic Structure

- Gandhi's approach to economics
- Economic and ethics (1916 Muir College lecture) Economic man vs Moral man
- Fundamental principles of Gandhi's economic thought Limitation of wants
- Basic needs strategy : Villagism, Limit of industrialization, mass production vs production by masses
- Trusteeship :

Unit – 3

Educational Order

- Gandhi's critique of the British Education System
- (focuses on the intellectual, ignoring the moral and the spiritual) Gandhi's educational experiments – Phoenix to Sevagram Wardha Scheme – 1937 Education Conference
- (Gandhi's presentation – formulation of Wardha scheme – Nai Talim) Salient features of Nai Talim
- Structure – Pre-Basic, Basic, Post-Basic, Higher Education, Basic Principles of Nail Talim
- Critique of Nai Talim
- Is Nai Talim relevant today ? Sarvodaya and Cultural site
- Gandhiji's Views on science art, literature, sports and entertainment, Decolonizing the Indian mind.

Reference Books :

1. Bhikhu Parikh, Gandhi's Political Philosophy, London, Macmillan Press, 1989
2. Glyn Richards. Gandhi's Philosophy of Education, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, YMCA Library Building, Jai Singh Road.
3. Gopi Nath Dhawan. The Political Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi, Ahmedabad, Navjivan Publication, 1962.
4. Jai Narain. Economic Thought of Mahatma Gandhi, New Delhi, Sehgal, 1991.
5. M. K. Gandhi. Savodaya, Ahmedabad, Navjivan Publication.
6. M. K. Gandhi. Basic Education, Ahmedabad, Navjivan Publication, 1951.
7. M. K. Singh. Gandhi on Education, New Delhi, Rajat Publication.
8. M. P. Mathai. Mahatma Gandhi's World-View, New Delhi, Gandhi Peace Foundation, 2000.

Course – 8

Field Work (Based on Constructive Programme)

03 Credit

Objectives :

1. To make students familiar with theoretical and application part of fieldwork.
2. To understand the details of Gram Jivan padyatra.
3. To develop the skill of report writing and presentation.

Field work 1st and 2nd Semester : Half of the students visit and study movement and Half of the students visit and study constructive work during the second semester the students who studied movement will study constructive work and vice-versa.