

Shivaji University, Kolhapur

Centre of Nehru Studies

P.G. Diploma in Communal Harmony and Social Peace

After independence India is facing the problem of Communal disharmony and Social unrest as we have been not in a position to resolve our problem peacefully. Communal disharmony adversely affects our nation building activities and creates obstacles in national development. Intact, since days of Gautam Buddha and Mahavir Vardhamana. India has given the message of peace and non- violence to the world. At present, there is an urgent need to establish Communal harmony and Social peace in our society. It is necessary to create awareness in the minds of the people about the need of communal harmony and social peace.

Center of Nehru Studies

Shivaji University has established the centre of Nehru Studies with the support of U.G.C. and the Centre is trying to disseminate Political and Social ideas of Nehru in the society, Establishment of communal harmony and social peace was the goal of the Pandit Nehru and in his book 'Discovery of India' he discussed ways and means to establish social harmony in India.

Following are the thrust areas of the Centre-

- 1) Political philosophy of Pandit Nehru.
- 2) Nehru and development of democracy in India.
- 3) Nehru and International Politics.

Thus study of secularism is one of the important thrust areas of the Centre.

P.G. Diploma in communal harmony and social peace.

The Centre of Nehru Studies under the discipline of Political Science would like to introduce the interdisciplinary diploma course in Communal Harmony and Social Peace. The course is of one year duration (Two terms). It consists of total 500 marks with each 4 papers and dissertation of 100 marks.

Following are the titles of the papers.

- 1) Evolution of Indian nationalism
- 2) Communal harmony and Social peace in Indian tradition
- 3) Causes of Communal disharmony and Social unrest
- 4) Overcoming Communal disharmony and Social unrest.
- 5) Dissertation.

Rules of Admission-

- 1) P.G. Diploma in communal harmony and Social peace is full time diploma course and admission is open for any graduate of any discipline.
- 2) The Diploma can be simultaneously pursued along with the other P.G. course.
- 3) The student shall have to attend at least 75% lectures to enable him/her to appear for annual examination.
- 4) It is self supporting course and following is the fee structure-

Sr. No.	Particulars	Paying
1	Admission Fee	10
2	Registration Fee	50
3	Gymkhana Fee	80
4	Ashwamedha Fee	20
5	Library Fee	100
6	Laboratory Fee	00
7	Yuvak Mahotsav	10
8	S.A.F.	5
9	Library Deposit	200
10	Laboratory Deposit	000
11	*Tuition Fee	*1000
12	Vikas Nidhi	50
13	F.N.D.	10
14	S.S.I.	15
15	Inter-Net Fee	200
16	Medical Fee	100
17	Placement Fee	000
18	Alumni Association Fee	25
19	E-Seva Suvidha	50
Total		1925

Objective of the course-

- 1) To create awareness in the minds and of the citizens and administrators about establishment of social peace and communal harmony.
- 2) To sensitize citizens about meaning of communal harmony and dangers of communal violence and social peace.
- 3) To encourage research studies in communal harmony and social peace.
- 4) To develop ideology, attitude and instructions to protect and promote communal harmony and social peace in Indian Society.
- 5) To develop ways and means to protect and promote communal harmony and social peace.
- 6) To sensitize the people about values of secularism, communal harmony and social peace that are enshrined in Indian tradition.
- 7) To study the role of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru in promoting communal harmony and Social amity in India.
- 8) To sensitive the citizens and build bridges between students, teachers, Police, media, bureaucracy Para military forces, military, women and the NGOs that are working in the society.

Scheme of Passing-

The annual examinations of the course will be conduct by the University at the end of academic year and separate fee will be charged for the same.

Rules of examination are as follows-

- 1) P.G. Diploma in Communal Harmony and Social Peace will consist of four papers and a dissertation. Each paper will be of 100 marks. Thus total course is of 500 marks.
- 2) The student will have to secure at least 40% marks in each paper to pass the examination. If he/she secures 70% marks, he will be awarded first class with distinction, if he/she secures 60% or 60% he will be awarded first class and of he/she secures 50% or more, he will be awarded second class and if he secures 40% or more marks, he will be awarded pass class.
- 3) The student has to submit his dissertation or on before the first day of his annual examination. It will be examined by both internal and external examiners. Out of 100 marks, 80 marks are allocated to the dissertation and 20 marks to Viva Voce. The Viva Voce will be conducted by the Departmental Committee appointed by the Head of the Department.

Following is the detailed course content.

Paper – I

Evolution of Indian nationalism

- 1) The impact of British rule on India and emergence of nationalist ideas.
- 2) Two perspectives of Indian nationalism the nationalist and the communal.
- 3) The early phase of Indian nationalism.
 - i) Moderate phase – composite Indian culture as the base of nationalism.
 - ii) Extremist phase – use of religious symbols for political mobilization.
- 4) Gandhi on communal harmony and Hindu, Muslim unity
 - i) Khilaphat movement
 - ii) Gandhi's fight against communalism
 - iii) Gandhi in Noakhali.
- 5) The politics of two nation theory and demand for Pakistan.
- 6) Pandit Nehru and his concept of nationalism: the concept of unity in diversity.
- 7) Relationship between nationalism, communal harmony and social peace.

References

- 1) Seal A. Emergence of Indian nationalism.
Oxford. 1983.
- 2) Desai. A. R. Social background of Indian nationalism.
Popular. Mumbai 1975.
- 3) Ghose .S. Political ideas and Movements in India Orient Longman 1976.
- 4) Chandra B. India's struggle for independence. Oxford, 1990.
- 5) Gopal S. Pandit Nehru. A Political biography. I and II Oxford 1990-91.

- 6) Kumar R. Essays on Social history of modern India. Oxford, 1992.
- 7) Bhatia – Social History & India Vol. I & II
- 8) जावडेकर शं. द. आधुनिक भारत.

कॉटिनेंटल, पुणे १९७२

- 8) पंडित, नलिनी महाराष्ट्रातील राष्ट्रवादाचा विकास
साधना प्रकाशन, पुणे - १९७२

- 9) चौसाळकर अ. (सं) भारतीय राष्ट्रवादापुढील आव्हाने .
शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर - २०००.

Paper No. II

Communal Harmony and Social Peace in Indian tradition

- 1) Meaning of communal harmony and Social peace.
- 2) Three schools of history writing and their impact on communal harmony-
 - A) Colonial
 - B) Communal
 - C) Nationalist.
 - D) Leftist
- 3) Chief characteristics of Indian civilization –
 - A) Mahatma Gandhi – Culture of assimilation.
 - B) Pandit Nehru – Dialectics of cultural conflict and assimilation.
 - C) D. D. Kosambi – Methods and means of assimilation.
- 4) Philosophy of Peace, Non Violence and Harmony
 - A) The Upanishads.
 - B) Gautam Buddha
 - C) Mahaveer Vardhamana.

- 5) Arrival of Islam and the need of Communal harmony
 - A) Impact of Islam on Indian culture and the process of cultural synthesis
 - B) Emergence of Bhakti Movement –
 - 1) Kabir and Social harmony
 - 2) Sufi tradition
 - 3) Guru Nanak and emergence of Sikhism
 - 4) Saint Eknath and Hindu- Turk dialogue.
- 6) Emergence of tribal elements and their assimilation in Indian tradition.
- 7) Social movements and communal harmony – Brahmo Samaj. Prarthana Samaj. Satya Shodhak Samaj and Ramkrishna Mission.
- 8) Establishment of British rule and the rise of communalism and separatism-
 - A) The policy of divide and rule.
 - B) The problem of sharing of political power
 - C) Politics of communal identities and the politics of separate electorate.

References

- 1) Basu D. (Ed.) Sources of Indian tradition. Oxford 1982.
- 2) Kosambi D. D. A introduction to study of Indian history. Popular. Mumbai – 1984
- 3) Chandra B. (Ed.) India's struggle for independence. Oxford-1991
- 4) Nehru J. L. Discovery of India. Oxford 1989.
- 5) दिनकर रामधारीसिंग, संस्कृतीके चार अध्याय
- 6) कालेलकर काका. समन्वयक संस्कृतीके और हिंदुस्तानी साहित्य, नई दिल्ली
- 7) जोशी लक्ष्मणशास्त्री वैदिक संस्कृतीचा विकास प्राज्ञपाठशाळा, वाई २००२.
- 8) साने गुरुजी - भारतीय संस्कृती
- 9) साने गुरुजी - भारताचा शोध

Paper III

Course of communal disharmony and Social unrest.

- 1) Different forms of communal disharmony –
 - A) Communal disturbances regarding places of workshop. Maha Arati, Azan, Religious processions and festivals.
 - B) Communal polarization – ghetto mentality.
 - C) Communal disturbances and riots
- 2) The causes of Communal riots.
 - A) The colonial instigations.
 - B) Political Competition and rivalry and the use of religion for political mobilization.
 - C) Economic and business interests.
 - D) The role of Criminals and underworld elements.
 - E) The spread of rumours and the partisan reporting in media.
- 3) Communalism and emergence of terrorism, Terrorism and fundamentalism
- 4) Violence against women and social unrest.
 - A) Women as victim of Communal hatred and Vendetta.
 - B) Honour killings.
- 5) Social disharmony and caste violence.
 - A) Nature of caste Conflict in India.
 - B) The atrocities against the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes nomadic and denotified tribes.
 - C) Against minorities – Christian, Muslims and the Christians
- 6) Impact of social disharmony and the communal riots on national integration.

References

- 1) Engineer A. Theory of communal riots. Institute of Islamic studies. Bombay – 1990.
- 2) Engineer A.
- 3) शैलेशकुमार वंधोपाध्याय – दंगो का इतिहास (The history of Communal Root)
- 4) सायकास मारजुरी – Gandhi : The gift of fight
- 5) दलवाई हमीद, भारतीय मुस्लीम व राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता, साधना प्रकाशन – 2005.
- 6) Gandhi and Communal Problems. (C.S.S.S. Publication)
- 7) आचार्य श.द. जावडेकर – हिंदु-मुसलमान ऐक्य.
- 8) Afaque Khan – Gandhi and Communal Harmony

Paper IV

Means & Methods to establish Communal Harmony and Social peace.

- 1) Indian constitution – Fundamental rights, rights of minorities, the role of fundamental duties.
- 2) The role of state and political parties.
 - i) Impartial and just treatment to all the sections of society.
 - ii) Equitable distribution of political power.
 - iii) The role of political parties – not to foment communal passions for partisan ends.
 - iv) The role of civil society organizations and NGOs in maintenance of social harmony.

- 3) The role of Police in maintaining peace –
 - a. Impartial and just treatment to all the Communities.
 - b. The role of intelligence agencies and importance of timely preventive action.
 - c. Deployment and use of force as minimum deterrent, the morale of police men force
 - d. Communal harmony scheme of Maharashtra police.
 - e. The role of peace and Mohalla committees
- 4) The role of Law and Justice
 - a. The Laws of preventive detention to control communal riots.
 - b. The role of Police and Judiciary in ensuring speedy trial and punishment to the guilty.
- 5) The role of education and media to maintain social peace-
 - i) The role of curriculum and textbooks.
 - ii) The role of schools, colleges and Universities.
 - iii) The role of media.
- 6) Citizenship, Communal harmony and Social peace.

Reference

- 1) Bas D.D. An introduction to Indian Constitution.
- 2) Medieval History and Communalism. (C.S.S.S. Publication)
- 3) Students & Communalism. (C.S.S.S. Publication)
- 4) The Communal Crimes Bill. (C.S.S.S. Publication)
- 5) I am the best Swayam Sevak No. 1 (C.S.S.S. Publication)
- 6) बंदारे एम. एम. – महात्मा गांधी आणि हिंदु-मुस्लीम ऐकता – एम.फिल, अप्रकाशित शोधप्रबंध, शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर. डिसेंबर 2006.

Paper V

Dissertation.

The dissertation of 100 marks should be submitted before the commencement of examination. There will be 80 marks for the dissertation and 20 marks for the oral test which will be conducted after the examination by the departmental committee.