

**SCHEME OF EXAMINATION**  
**and**  
**SYLLABUS**  
**for**  
**Post Graduate Diploma**  
**in**  
**Philosophy of Communal Harmony and Social**  
**Justice**  
**Offered by**  
**Community College of Skill Development**



**J. C. Bose University of Science & Technology**  
**YMCA Sector-6, Faridabad, Haryana, India**  
**2022-23**

**PG DIPLOMA IN PHILOSOPHY OF COMMUNAL HARMONY AND SOCIAL  
JUSTICE**  
**SCHEME OF EXAMINATION**

**FIRST SEMESTER**

<b>Subject Code</b>	<b>Course Title</b>	<b>Credit</b>
PCHSJ -101	Evolution of Indian nationalism	4
PCHSJ -102	Communal harmony and Social peace in Indian tradition	4
PCHSJ -103	Social justice	4
PCHSJ -104	Social justice: Gender, children, minorities	4
PCHSJ -105	Project Report	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>20</b>

**SECOND SEMESTER**

<b>Subject Code</b>	<b>Course Title</b>	<b>Credit</b>
PCHSJ -201	Communal disharmony and Social unrest	4
PCHSJ 202	Means & Methods to establish Communal Harmony and Social peace.	4
PCHSJ -203	Environmental justice	4
PCHSJ -204	Administrative and legal framework of harmony and justice	4
PCHSJ -205	Project Report	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>20</b>

## **Detailed Curriculum (1<sup>st</sup> Sem.)**

### **Evolution of Indian nationalism**

**Paper code: PCHSJ-101**

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, Pandit Nehru and his concept of nationalism: the concept of unity in Diversity, Relationship between nationalism, communal harmony and social peace.

### **Communal harmony and Social peace in indian tradition**

**Paper code: PCHSJ-102**

- 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: Emergence of Bhakti Movement – Kabir and Social harmony, Sufi tradition, Guru Nanak and emergence of Sikhism

Saint Eknath and Hindu- Turk dialogue, Emergence of tribal elements and their assimilation in Indian tradition, Social movements and communal harmony – Brahma Samaj. Prarthana Samaj. Satya Shodhak Samaj and Ramkrishna Mission

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6) Establishment of British rule and the rise of communalism and separatism- The policy of divide and rule, The problem of sharing of political power, Politics of communal identities and the politics of separate electorate.

**Social justice**  
**Paper code: PCHSJ-101**

1) Evolution of Social justice

1) Evolution of Social justice in western countries –

- A) Industrialization, Urbanisation and effect of World war II –
- B) Emergence of United Nations - Intervention methodology of Mary Richmond
- C) Emergence of Social justice agencies in UK, USA and India

2) History of social social justice in india –

3) Social justice Definitions, theories

A) concepts, functions and characteristics of Social justice

4) Orientation to Social justice methods - - - - -

- A) Social justice practice with individual and family
- B) Social justice practice in social groups
- C) Social justice practice in the community
- D) Social justice practice in administration.

**Social justice: Gender, children, minorities**  
**Paper code: PCHSJ-104**

1) Gender: Basic Concepts - Sex and Gender - Masculinity and Femininity Patriarchy - Sexual Division of Labour - Public Private Dichotomy - Personal is the Political, Feminism - Feminism: o Concept, definitions, phases - Approaches to Feminism

2) Framework of Child rights - - - Definition of Child - Brief introduction to theories of child rights - Situational Analysis of Child Rights in the context of caste, class, religion and gender.

3) Types of Vulnerable Children Trafficked children Children of Commercial Sex Workers, Child labour - Children with Disability - Children in Institutions - Street Children - Cyber Crime and children G. (2015). Child rights in India: Challenges and Social Action. Child Sexual Abuse and Protection Laws in India. National laws related to children - - - - - Child labour Act - Right to Education Act - Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act - Juvenile Justice Act - National and State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights.

4) Minorities: definition, situation in the ancient india, situation in the contemporary india, factors which lead to social injustice with minorities ,etc.

## **Semester- 2<sup>nd</sup>**

### **Communal disharmony and Social unrest.**

**Paper code: PCHSJ-201**

- 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, Violence against women and social unrest. A) Women as victim of Communal hatred and Vendetta. B) Honour killings.
- 4) 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 , Impact of social disharmony and the communal riots on national integration

### **Means & Methods to establish Communal Harmony and Social peace.**

**Paper code: PCHSJ-201**

- 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.

**Environmental justice**  
**Paper Code-CHSJ -203**

1) Overview of Environment study

A) Definition; Scope; importance. - Need for public awareness - Understanding some of the concepts and terminology in environment study Ecosystem, o Global warming, o The greenhouse effect, o Biodiversity, o climate change, Ozone layer, Acid rain - Definition, Cause, effects and control measures of environmental Pollution Air pollution o Water pollution o Soil pollution o Marine pollution o Noise pollution o Thermal pollution o Nuclear hazards - Solid waste Management Causes, effects and control measures of urban and industrial wastes.

2) Use and exploitation of natural resources and associated problems

A) Natural resources and associated problems. - Forest resources: o Use and over-exploitation o Deforestation, case studies. o Timber extraction, mining, dams and their effects on forest and tribal people.

B) Water resources: o Use and over-utilization of surface and ground water o Floods, drought, conflicts over water, dams-benefits and problems. - Mineral resources: o Use and exploitation, o Environmental effects of extracting and using.

3) Equitable use of resources for sustainable lifestyles.

Alternatives for Sustainable Lifestyles - Displacement and its impact on people in urban and rural area, - Resettlement and rehabilitation of people; its problems and concerns. - Case Studies - Role of NGO, government and civil society and social worker with respect to project displacement and resettlement - Water conservation, rain water harvesting, watershed management.

4) Environmental legislation and intervention

From Unsustainable to Sustainable development – o Its concept, Goals and objectives. o International and national legislation related to environment protection. - Major international and National interventions in the field of environmental issues- their role and contribution.

**Administrative and legal framework of harmony and justice**  
**Paper code: PCHSJ-204**

schemes for the Following Vulnerable Sections

SCs & STs, Minorities ,Children, Elderly, Disabled, Women, Transgender

Mechanisms, Laws, Institutions & Bodies Constituted for Protection & Betterment of These Vulnerable Sections

SCs: The Protection of Civil Rights Act, The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Castes Sub Plan.

Disabled: The Rehabilitation Council of India Act, The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, The National Trust for Welfare of Persons with, Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, Rights of the Persons with Disabilities Act.

STs: National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, Tribal Sub Plan, TRIFED, Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act.

Minorities: National Commission for Minorities, National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities.

Women & Children

- The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act
- The Indecent Representation of Women (Prevention) Act
- The Dowry Prohibition Act
- The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act
- The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act
- Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act
- Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act
- Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA)
- The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act
- Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal)
- Pre-Conception and Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act
- Gender Budgeting
- National Policy for Women
- Domestic Violence Act
- Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act
- Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act