



Module 2. 18th and 19th century

- Works of Chateaubriand, Diderot, Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu, Marivaux, Chenier, Beaumarchais, Lamartine, Victor Hugo, Alfred de Vigny, Alfred de Musset, Gustave Flaubert, Charles Baudelaire, Paul Verlaine, Mallarme, Rimbaud, Jules Verne, Guy de Maupassant, Alexandre Dumas, Emile Zola, Stendhal and Marcel Proust to be studied.

Module 3. 20th and 21st century

- Works of Albert Camus, Jean Paul Sartre, Apollinaire, Jacques Pervert, Malraux, Saint Exupéry, André Gide, Samuel Beckett, Eugene Ionesco, Le clézio, Patrick Mondiano, Marguerite Duras, Simone de Beauvoir, Nathalie Sarraute and Marguerite Yourcenar to be studied.

Module 4. Literary Criticism

- Works of Jakobson, Renan, Sait-Beuve, Roland Beuve, Roland Barthe, Jacques Lacan, Philippe Sollers, Julia Kristeva, Gérard Genette and Derrida Foucault to be studied

**Unit II
Culture and Civilisation**

Module 1. Geography

Module 2. History

Module 3. Heritage

Module 4. Art and Cuisine

**Unit III
Linguistics, Methodology & FLE**

Module 1. Translation

- Translation of proverbs, idioms, expressions etc...

Module 2. Different domains of linguistics

- Phonetics & Phonology, Morphosyntax, lexicography, semantics etc....) History of linguistics (Jakobson, Saussure, Chomsky, Skinner etc....)

Module 3. Different methods (including Indian)

- Reference tools of FLE (FLE, CECR etc - Full form), critical approach of different methods

Module 4.

- Learning Activities in different methods including use of different documents

Unit IV - Grammar

Module 1. Moods and Tenses

Module 2. Substantives, Pronouns, Complements

Module 3. Articles, Adjectives, Adverbs

Module 4. Language Usage

Unit V - Francophone Literature, Culture and Civilisation

Module 1. Canadian

Module 2. European

Module 3. Asian

Module 4. African

Unit VI - Contemporary France

Module 1. Tourism and Hospitality

Module 2. Society

Module 3. Commerce and Industry

Module 4. Science and Technology

09. Gandhian Studies

**Unit I
Making of the Mahatma**

Module 1. Early life and education

- Family heritage and influence - Father, Mother and Maid

Module 2. Education in England

- Failed attempts to assimilate Western values. Acquaintance with Indian religions and traditions- association with London Vegetarian Society and conversion to vegetarianism. Influence of life in England- Indian influences on Gandhi's life and thought- Gita, Raichandbhai, Jainism, Buddhism



Module 3. Gandhi as a lawyer in South Africa

- Experience of racial discrimination- acquaintance with the problems of the Indian community- formation of the Natal Indian Congress- Boer War and Natal Indian Ambulance Corps- Phoenix Settlement- Indian Opinion, Vow of Brahmacharya

Module 4. Western influences

- New Testament, John Ruskin , Leo Tolstoy, Henry David Thoreau, Emerson, Carpenter

Module 5. Advent of Satyagraha in South Africa

- From passive resistance to Satyagraha – Different Satyagraha campaigns in South Africa – Tolstoy Farm - From M K Gandhi to Mahatma

Unit II Fundamentals of Gandhian thought

Module 1. Concept of Human Nature and Perfectibility

- interconnectedness and relational world view

Module 2. Truth

- Relative and absolute truth, God-Truth congruence- Nonviolence- Nonviolence as a creed as opposed to policy

Module 3. Relationship between ends and means

- notion of Dharma in the context of rights and duties & Karma – Nishkama Karma

Module 4. Pursuit of Truth through nonviolent means

- Satyagraha as soul force – Conscience as the final arbiter

Module 5. Cardinal and Ashram Vows

- Satya, Ahimsa, Asteya, Aparigraha, Brahmacharya, swadeshi, fearlessness, bread labour, untouchability, sarva dharma samabhava, control of palate.

Unit III

Political and Economic Thought

Module 1.

- Gandhi's critique of modern civilization and vision of true civilization

Module 2.

- Concept of Swaraj, Power and State- Spiritualisation of politics

Module 3.

- Critique of Parliamentary Democracy – Decentralisation of Power- Panchayati Raj - Concept of Ram Rajya – pluralist nationalism and internationalism

Module 4.

- Sources of Gandhian Economics , Ethics and economics- industrialization and technology, attitude towards machinery , trusteeship, swadeshi and international trade- production by the masses vs mass production - conservation of resources and limitation of wants

Module 5.

- Economy of permanence of J C Kumarappa- Influence of Gandhian ideas on economic policy in India , Contributions of Vinoba Bhave & E F Schumacher - appropriate technology – Importance of Khadi and Village Industries in Gandhian schema- Gandhian approach to development . Gandhian approach to rural development

Unit IV

Social and Educational Ideas

- Individual and society removal of untouchability- harijan uplift , communal harmony,
- Varnashrama dharma, prohibition, views on women, seven social sins
- Gandhian approach to health and sanitation- constructive programme:



importance and components- sarvodaya social order – Gandhian life style

- Gandhian experiments in education in South Africa and India- Basic Education (Nai Talim), Goals of education
- Importance of Crafts, medium of education, role of state in primary education, views on higher education, women's education

Unit V Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution

- Origin and Meaning of Peace. Approaches to peace- Indian concept of peace. Peace in different cultures and religious traditions – Nature and scope of peace studies , Characteristic features of peace studies.
- Meaning of Violence – personal, structural and cultural violence. Importance of Peace education in promoting a culture of peace. Nature and goals of peace education
- Meaning and nature of conflict. Conflict analysis as a key step to conflict resolution. Approaches to conflict resolution- Negotiations, Facilitated Problem Solving, Mediation
- Conflict Transformation – Ideas of Galtung and John Paul Lederach, Culture and Conflict Resolution
- Gandhian approach to peace and conflict transformation, Learning from Gandhi's Satyagraha Campaigns (Champaran, Salt Satyagraha, Kheda, Ahmedabad), Role of Shanti Sena . Building peace from below- the role of reconciliation and forgiveness in conflict resolution. Examples of Truth and Reconciliation Commissions.

Unit VI - Gandhi and the modern world

- Problems related to human survival - Ecological crisis- Depletion of resources sustainable energy – climate change, reckless urbanization, increase in violence , sanitation , nuclear arms races, piling up of court cases,

food security and Gandhian responses to such crises

- Gandhian legacy in India- Vinoba Bhave and Jayaprakash Narain's contributions, Panchayat Raj and the 73rd and 74th amendments, the emergence of voluntarism and cooperatives in India- Chipko & Apiko Movements, Narmada Bachao Andolan, Baliapal Movement, Koodankulam movement, Ralegaon Siddhi, Hari Vallabh Parikh, Irom Sharmila, Nilpu Samaram
- Gandhi's global legacy : Martin Luther King Jr., Petra Kelly, Lanza Del Vasto, Cesar Chavez, Aung San Su Chi, Nelson Mandela
- Nonviolent Action worldwide: Khudai Kidmatgars, Tiananmen square, Philippines, Arab Spring,
- Organic Farming movement, Gandhian insights on leadership and management, ADR movement

10. Geography

Unit I Concepts in Geography

Module 1.

- Geography – meaning, definition, nature and scope –Concepts, theories, Laws and models in Geography– Branches and Approaches

Module 2.

- Development of Geographical thought – Classical, medieval and modern periods – Founders of modern geographical thought

Module 3.

- Traditions in Geography – Dualism and Dichotomies – Paradigms - Modern concepts and trends in Geography – Quantitative revolution – Spatial, Location and System Analysis.

Module 4.

- Foundation in Human Geography – Principles of Human Geography- Approaches; Determinism, Possibilism, Neo-determinism, man-environment relations;