JATINDRA RAJENDRA MAHAVIDYALAYA

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

(POLITICAL SCIENCE General)

CBCS CURRICULUM FOR SEMESTERIZED UNDER-GRADUATE COURSE IN

Political Science

INTRODUCTION:

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has taken various measures by means of formulating regulations and guidelines and updating them, in order to improve the higher education system and maintain minimum standards and quality across the Higher Educational Institutions in India.

Outline of the Choice Based Credit System being introduced:

1. Core Course (CC): A course, which should compulsorily be studied by a candidate as a core requirement is termed as a Core course.

2. Elective Course: Generally, a course which can be chosen from a pool of courses and which may be very specific or specialized or advanced *or*supportive to the discipline/ subject of study or which provides an extended scope or which enables an exposure to some other discipline/subject/domain or nurtures the student's proficiency/skill is termed as an Elective Course.

2. Discipline Specific Elective Course (DSEC): Elective courses that are offered by the main discipline/subject of study is referred to as Discipline Specific Elective. The University/Institute may also offer discipline related Elective courses of interdisciplinary nature (to be offered by main discipline/subject of study).

Generic Elective Course (GEC): An elective course chosen generally from an unrelated discipline/subject, with an intention to seek exposure is called a Generic Elective.

3. **Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC):** These courses may be chosen from a pool of courses designed to provide value-based and/or skill-based instruction.

Core Course & Course Title

A. **Core Course (CC)**

POL-G-CC-T-1	IntroductiontoPoliticalTheory
POL-G-CC-T-2	Indian Government and Politics
POL-G-CC-T-3	Comparative Government and Politics
POL-G-CC-T-4	Introduction to International Relations

B. **Discipline specific elective courses (DSE)**

POL-G-DSE-T-1(A)	Citizenship in a Globalizing World.
POL-G-DSE-T-1(B)	Public Policy in India

POL-G-DSE-T-2(A)	Understanding South Asia
POL-G-DSE-T- 2(B)	India's Foreign Policy in a Globalizing World

C. **Generic Elective Course (GEC):**

POL-G-GE-T-1(A)	Reading Gandhi
POL-G-GE-T-1(B)	Nationalism in India
POL-G-GE-T-2 (A)	Human Rights, Gender and Environment
POL-G-GE-T-2 (B)	Governance: Issues and Challenges

D. Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC):

POL-G-SEC-T-1	Legislative Practices and Procedures
POL-G-SEC-T-2	Public Opinion and Survey Research
POL-G-SEC-T-3	Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy
POL-G-SEC-T-4	Peace and Conflict Resolution

Semester & Course wise Course Code & Course Title in B.A.(Hons.)

Semester – 1

Semester - 2

Course Code	Course Title	Course Code	Course Title
POL-G-CC-T-1	Introduction to Political Theory	POL-G-CC-T-2	Indian Government and Politics

Semester – 3

Semester – 4

POL-G-CC-T-3	Comparative Government and Politics	POL-G-CC-T-4	Introduction to International Relations
POL-G-SEC-T-1	Legislative Practices and Procedures	POL-G-SEC-T-2	Public Opinion and Survey Research

Semester- 5

Semester- 6

Course Code	Course Title	Course Code	Course Title
POL-G-DSE-T-1(A)	A: Citizenship in a Globalizing World	POL-G-DSE-T-2 (A)	A: Understanding South Asia.
POL-G-DSE-T- 1(B) (any one)	B: Public Policy in India.	POL-G-DSE-T-2 (B) (any one)	B: India's Foreign Policy in a Globalizing World.
POL-G-GE-T-1 (any one)	A: Reading Gandhi	POL-G-GE-T-2 (any one)	A: Human Rights, Gender and Environment
	B. Nationalism in India		B. Governance: Issues and Challenges
POL-G-SEC-T-3	Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy.	POL-G-SEC-T-4	Peace and Conflict Resolution

COURSE OUTCOMES - A. Core Courses (CC)

POL-G-CC-T-1

> **Unit 1:** What is Politics – What is Political Theory and what is its relevance?- Approaches to thestudy of Politics: Normative, Behavioural and Post-behavioural, Marxist and Feminist.

> **Unit 2:** Theories of the State (a) Origin: Social Contract Theory; (b) Nature: Idealist, Liberal andNeo-liberal theories.

> **Unit 3:** Concept of State Sovereignty: Monistic and Pluralistic theories.

> **Unit 4:** Liberty, Justice, Equality, Rights, State, Civil Society and Law: Meaning and their interrelations

> **Unit 5:** Democracy: Meaning and typology.

> **Unit 6:** Debates in Political Theory: i) Is democracy compatible with economic growth? ii) On what grounds is censorship justified and what are its limits? iii) Does Protective Discrimination violate principles of fairness? iv) Should the state intervene in the institution of the family?

Introduction to Political Theory

The objective of Political Theory has always been to solve problems – problems to do with freedom and justice, with the relation between the individual and the state, with democracy and the rule of law as well as issues about war and peace. These issues have occupied the minds of Political Theorists for more than 2000 years, with the answers given by thinkers such as Aristotle, Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau still highly relevant to this day. Yet, this is not to say that Political Theory is confined to the History of Ideas – rather, Political Theory has never stopped seeking solutions to pressing problems. The nature of these problems as well as the scientific means of dealing with them have evolved over time and continue to open up new challenges and avenues of research for Political Theory.

After going through this particular course, the student can enrich himself / herself in the following manner:

Political theory is useful for us as it helps in understanding the meaning of political concepts by looking at the way they are understood and used in ordinary language.

Political theories debate and examine the various meanings and opinions from different contexts in a systematic manner.

The four ways in which the political theory can be useful to us, are:

- It helps in understanding how constitutions are shaped in a certain manner, how governments and social lives are arranged in a certain systematic manner by studying and understanding the ideas and principles that are at their base.

- It shows the significance of various principles such as rule of law, separation of power, judicial review etc.

- Political theory helps bureaucrats, politicians, government officers and advocates to interpret the laws and constitution. It also helps in understanding the problems of society and explores the ways to solve them.

- Political theory encourages individuals to examine their ideas and feelings about political things so that they can become moderate in their ideas and feelings.

After the completion of the course the learners will be able to:

Understand certain key aspects of conceptual analysis in political theory and develop the skills required to understand and assess the critical concepts in political theory.

POL-G-CC-T-2: Indian Government and Politics

Course Objectives:
After completion the course the learners will be able to:

- Develop a basic understanding about the Indian Constitution
- Understand the major issues affecting politics in India
- Develop a basic idea about the different types of political movements in IndependentIndia.

Unit 1: Approaches to the study of Indian Politics and Nature of the State in India: Liberal, Marxist and Gandhian.

Unit 2: Indian Constitution: Basic Features, Debates on Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.

Unit 3: Union Executive: President and Vice-President – Election, power and position. Prime Minister – Power and position; Council of Ministers; Relationship of President and PrimeMinister,

Unit 4: Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha: Composition and functions; Speaker. The Judiciary: Supreme Court and High Courts – Compositions and functions.

Unit 5: Religion and Politics: debates on secularism and communalism.

Unit 6: Power Structure in India: Role of Caste, class and patriarchy.

Unit 7: Social Movements: Workers, Peasants, Environmental and Women's Movement.

POL-G-CC-T-3: Comparative Government and Politics

Course Objectives:

After completion of the course the learners will be able to:

- ☐ Identify the difference between Comparative Politics and Comparative Government.
- ☐ Understand the scope, purpose and methods of comparison in Comparative politics.
- ☐ Identify the different types of Constitutional Systems.

Unit 1: The Importance and Scope of Comparative Government -Distinction between Comparative Politics and Co
Government – Development of Comparative Politics.

Unit 2: Theories of Political Systems: Easton, Almond and Powell.

Unit 3: Typology of Political Systems: Unitary and Federal, Parliamentary and Presidential: UK & USA, Federal ar
Canada & China.

Unit 4: Electoral Systems: First past the post, proportional representation, mixed systems.

Unit 5: Parties Systems: One-party, two-party and multi-party systems.

Unit 6: Contemporary Debates on the nature of State: From State Centric security to human centric security & th
nature of nation-state in the context of globalization.

POL-G-CC-T-4: Introduction to International Relations

Course Objectives:

After completion of the course the learners will be able to:

- ☐ Understand the important theoretical approaches to international relations.

- ☐ Understand the major concepts in International Relations.

- ☐ Comprehend the evolution of Indian foreign policy since independence
  and its possiblefuture trajectory.

Unit 1: Foundation of International Relations as an academic discipline.

Unit 2: Major approaches to the study of International Relations: (a) Liberal and Neo-
Liberal (Robert O. Keohane and Joseph Nye); (b) Realism (Hans Morgenthau) and
Neo-Realism (Kenneth Waltz); (c) Structural Approaches: World Systems Approach
(Immanuel Wallerstein) and Dependency School (Andre Gunder Frank) , (d) Feminist
Perspective (J.Ann Tickner)

Unit 3: Major concepts in International Relations: (a) National Power; (b) Balance of Power; (c) Collective Security, (d) Bipolarity, Uni-polarity& Multi-polarity, (g) National Interest, (h) Globalization.

Unit 4: Indian Foreign Policy: Basic Determinants (Historical, Geo-political, Economic, domestic and Strategic) – India's policy of Non-Alignment - India's relations with U. S. A, China, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Unit 5: Cold War and Post- Cold War Era – Origins of Cold War- Phases of Cold War – End of Cold War and Collapse of Soviet Union – Post –Cold War Era and Emerging Centers of Power.

POL-G-DSE-T-1(A): **Citizenship in a Globalizing World.**

Course objectives:

After end of this course
learner will able to-
After end of this course
learner will able to-

- ☐ Understand the theories of citizenship and the historical development of the concept.
- ☐ Develop an idea about citizenship as a practice in an increasingly globalizing world.

Unit 1: Classical conceptions of citizenship

Unit 2: The Evolution of Citizenship and the Modern State

Unit 3: Citizenship and Diversity

Unit 4: Citizenship beyond the Nation-state: Globalization and global justice

Unit5: The idea of cosmopolitan citizenship.

POL-G-DSE-T-1(B): **Public Policy in India**

Course Objectives:

After end of this course learner will able to:

- Be familiar with different public policies in India.
- Understand various theories and methods of understanding public policy and governance
- Identify the different challenges to governance which has hampered effectiveimplementation of public policies

Unit 1: Public Policy: Meaning, Scope and Importance – The emergence of Policy Sciences.

Unit 2: Models of Policy Decision-Making.

Unit 3: Policy making in India - Nehruvian Vision- – Pre and Post Liberalization period in India –Determinants of Public Policy in India.

Unit 4: Major Public Policies in India: a) Public Health; b) Education and c) Environment.

Unit5: Constraints and Challenges to Public Policy implementation in India: Economic, Political andSocio-Cultural.

POL-G-DSE-T-2(A): Understanding South Asia.
Course Objectives:

After completion of the course the learner will be able to:
- Understand the Geo-politics of South Asia as a region.
- Understand the nature of state system in various countries of South Asia.
- Understand the process of regional integration in South Asia.
- Identify the major environmental issues in South Asia.

Unit 1: South Asia as a region: Historical and Colonial Legacies - Geopoliticaldimensions.

Unit 2: Politics and Governance: a) Regime Types: Democracy, authoritarianism, monarchy; b) Emerging Constitutional practices: Federal experiments in Pakistan, constitutional debate in Nepal and Bhutan; devolution debate in Sri Lanka.

Unit 3: Socio-Economic Issues: Identity politics and economic deprivation: Challenges and Impact (case studies of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka)

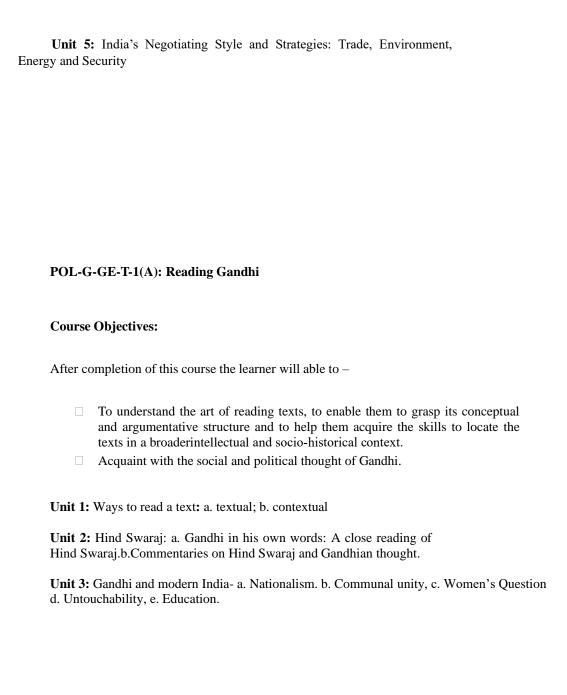**Unit 4**: Regional Issues and Challenges: a) SAARC: problem and prospects; b)Terrorism, c) Migration.

POL-G-DSE-T- 2(B): India's Foreign Policy in a Globalizing World

Course Objectives:

After completing of the course the students will be able to-
- Have an insightful understanding about India's foreign policy preferences in theglobalizing World.
- Identify the pattern of India's engagements with global powers.

Unit 1: India's Foreign Policy: From a Postcolonial State to an Aspiring Global Power

Unit 2: India's Relations with the USA and USSR/Russia

Unit 3: India's Engagements with China

Unit 4: India in South Asia: Debating Regional Strategies

Unit 5: India's Negotiating Style and Strategies: Trade, Environment, Energy and Security

POL-G-GE-T-1(A): Reading Gandhi

Course Objectives:

After completion of this course the learner will able to –

- To understand the art of reading texts, to enable them to grasp its conceptual and argumentative structure and to help them acquire the skills to locate the texts in a broaderintellectual and socio-historical context.
- Acquaint with the social and political thought of Gandhi.

Unit 1: Ways to read a text**:** a. textual; b. contextual

Unit 2: Hind Swaraj: a. Gandhi in his own words: A close reading of Hind Swaraj.b.Commentaries on Hind Swaraj and Gandhian thought.

Unit 3: Gandhi and modern India- a. Nationalism. b. Communal unity, c. Women's Question d. Untouchability, e. Education.

POL-G-GE-T-1(A): Nationalism in India

Course Objectives:

After completion of this course the learner will able to –

After end of this course learner will able to-

- Understand historically the advent of colonialism in India and the emergence of the discourseon nationalism as a response to it.
- Engage with theoretical explanations of colonialism and nationalism in India at the same time study the social, political and institutional practices that unfolded in that period, gradually paving way towards independence and democracy in India.

Unit 1: Approaches to the study of nationalism in India: Nationalist, Imperialist, Marxist, andSubaltern interpretations.

Unit 2: Colonial Rule in India and its impact: On agriculture, land relations, industry andadministration system.

Unit 3: Reform and Resistance: a. The Revolt of 1857 b. Major social and religious movements c. Education and the rise of the new middle class in India.

Unit 4: Nationalist Politics and Expansion of its Social Base: a. Phases of the NationalistMovement: Birth of INC & Liberal constitutionalist phase , Swadeshi and the Radicals, Formation of the Muslim League b. Gandhi and mass mobilization: Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience, and Quit India Movements c. Socialist alternatives: Congress socialists, Communists.

Unit 5: Social Movements - The Women's Question: participation in the national movement and its impact - The Caste Question: anti-Brahmanical Politics - Peasant, Tribal, and Workers movements in Colonial India.

Unit6: Partition and Independence: Communalism in Indian Politics – The Two-Nation Theory,Negotiations over Partition.

POL-G-GE-T-2(A): Human Rights, Gender and Environment
Course Objectives:

After completing of the course the students will be able to-

- Enabling the students to understand the issues concerning the rights of citizens in generaland the marginalized groups in particular.

- Help us to assess the institutional and policy measures which have been taken in responseto the demands of various movements.

- Help us to understand the conceptual dimensions, international trends and the Indianexperience

Unit 1: Understanding Social Inequality : Caste, Gender, Ethnicity and Class as distinct categories and their interconnection. Globalisation and its impact on workers, peasants, dalits,adivasis and women.

Unit 2: Human Rights : Human Rights: Various Meanings, UN Declarations and Covenants, Human Rights and Citizenship Rights, Human Rights and the Indian Constitution, Human Rights, Laws and Institutions in India; the role of the National Human Rights Commission. Human Rights of Marginalized Groups: Dalits, Adivasis, Women, Minorities and Unorganized

Workers. Consumer Rights: The Consumer Protection Act and grievance Redressal mechanisms,Human Rights Movement in India.

Unit 3: Gender: Analysing Structures of Patriarchy, Gender, Culture and History, Economic Development and Women, The issue of Women's Political Participation and Representation in India Laws, Institutions and Women's Rights in India, Women's Movements in India.

Unit 4: Environment: Environmental and Sustainable Development UN Environment Programme: Rio, Johannesburg and after; Issues of Industrial Pollution, Global Warming and threats to Bio – diversity Environment Policy in India, Environmental Movement in India.

POL-G-GE-T-2(B): Governance: Issues and Challenges

Course Objectives:

After completing of the course the students will be able to-

- Indentify the different dimensions of governance.
- Identify the Structure and process of Governance in India
- Identify the various good governance initiatives introduced in India.

Unit 1: Government and Governance: Concepts – Role of State in the Era of Globalization- StateMarket and Civil Society

Unit 2: Governance and Development: Changing dimensions of Development – StrengtheningDemocracy through Good Governance.

Unit 3: Environmental Governance: Human –Environment Interaction – Green Governance :Sustainable Human Development

Unit 4: Local Governance: Democratic Decentralization in India- People's participation inGovernance in India.

Unit 5: Good Governance Initiatives in India: Best Practices - Meaning and concept, E-governance in India- Case Studies – Corporate Social Responsibility, Citizens Charter and Right to Information.

POL-G-SEC-T-1: Legislative Practices and Procedures

Course Objectives:

After completion the course the learners will be able to:

- To Identify the legislative process in India at various levels,
- To understand the basic requirements of peoples' representatives in policy making process.
- To understand the basic skills required for understanding the political process.

Unit 1: Powers and functions of people's representative at different tiers of governance: Members of Parliament, State Legislative Assemblies - functionaries of rural and urban localgovernance.

Unit 2: Legislative Process - How a Bill becomes a Law, Role of the Standing Committee inreviewing a Bill, Legislative Consultations, amendments to a Bill, the framing of Rules and Regulations.

Unit 3: Legislative Committees: Types and role – Types of committees, Role of committees inreviewing government finances, policy, programmes, and legislation**.**

Unit 4 : Budget Document : Overview of Budget Process, Role of Parliament in reviewing the Union Budget, Railway Budget, Examination of Demands for Grants of Ministries, Working ofMinistries.

Unit 5: Media monitoring and communication: Types of media and their significance for legislators. Basics of communication in print and electronic media.

POL-G-SEC-T-2: Public Opinion and Survey Research

Course Objectives:

After completion the course the learners will be able to:

- Identify the debates, principles and practices of public opinion polling in the context of democracies with special reference to India.

- Understand how to conceptualize and measure public opinion using quantitative methods, with particular attention being paid to developing basic skills pertaining to the collection, analysis and utilisation of quantitative data.

Unit 1: Definition and characteristics of public opinion, conceptions and characteristics, debates about its role in a democratic political system, uses for opinion poll.

Unit 2: Measuring Public Opinion: What is sampling? Why do we need to sample?

Sample design, Methods and Types of Sampling- Non-Random Sampling (Quota,

Purposive and Snowball sampling) – Random Sampling (Simple and Stratified)) ,

Sampling error and non-response.

Unit 3: Interviewing: Interview techniques pitfalls, different types of and forms of interview

Unit4: Questionnaire: Question wording; fairness and clarity

Unit 5: Quantitative Data Analysis: Introduction to quantitative data analysis, Basic concepts: correlation research, causation and prediction, descriptive and inferential Statistics.

Unit 6: Prediction in polling research: possibilities and pitfalls, Politics of Interpreting Polls.

POL-G-SEC-T-3: Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy.

Course Objectives:

After completion of the course the learners will be able to:

- Understand the structure and manner of functioning of the legal system in India.

- Develop an understanding of the formal and Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanisms that exist in India, public interest litigation.

Unit1: Constitution – fundamental rights, fundamental duties, other constitutional rights and their manner of enforcement and the expansion of certain rights under Article 21 of the Constitution.

Unit 2: Laws relating to criminal jurisdiction – Provision relating to filing of an FIR, arrest, bail, search seizure- Understanding the question of evidence procedure in Cr.P.C. and related laws - dowry, sexual harassment and violence against women – laws relating to consumer rights – Juvenile Justice- Prevention of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Unit3: Anti-terrorist laws: Implication for security and human rights. Laws relating to cyber crimes.

Unit 4: System of courts/ tribunals and their jurisdiction in India – criminal and civil courts, writ jurisdiction, specialized courts such as juvenile courts, Mahila courts and tribunals- Alternate dispute such as Lokadalats, non-formal mechanisms.

Unit 5: Critical Understanding of the Functioning of the Legal System – Legal Service Authorities Act and Right to Legal aid, ADR system – Concepts like Burden of Proof, Presumption of Innocence, Principles of Natural Justice – Fair Comment under Contempt Law.

Unit 6 : Human Rights - emerging trends; Role of legal aid agencies, Human Rights Commissions, NGOs and Civil liberties groups- Role of Police and Executive in criminal law administration.

POL-G-SEC-T-4: Peace and Conflict Resolution

Course Objectives:

After completion the course the learners will be able to:

- Help build an understanding of a variety of conflict situations.
- Understand the various dimensions of Conflict.
- Identify the Gandhian Techniques of Peace-Building.
- Develop ideas on Conflict Responses.

Unit 1: Understanding Conflict and Conflict Management, Conflict Resolution and Conflict Transformation- Peace Building.

Unit 2: Dimensions of Conflict: Ideological, Economic (Resource Sharing) and Socio-Cultural (Ethnicity,Religion and Gender).

Unit 3: Nature of Local, Sub-national and International Conflicts

Unit 4: Techniques of Conflict Resolution: Negotiations – Trust building ; Mediation: Skill Building and Active Listening; Track- I, II & and Multi Track Diplomacy; Gandhian Methods.

Programme Outcomes of Political Science

PO1. Students will develop a basic understanding about the structure of the theoretical principles.

PO2. To understand the basic skills required for understanding the political process.

PO3. Develop a critical and reflective analysis and interpretations of social practices through the use of relevant conceptual tools kit…

PO4. Assess the critical and contemporary debates in political theory.

POS. Political Theory helps prepare students for research or careers in any field. Political theory helps people to acquire the highest quality knowledge of social and political issues in human society.

POS. The constitution is the supreme law of India. This is a written document which lays down the framework demarcating fundamental basic code, structure, procedures, powers, and duties of Government and its organizations and rights & duties of the citizen. It was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November 1949 and came into force on 26th January 1950. At the time of its adoption, the Constitution contained 395 Articles and 8 Schedules and was about 145,000 words long, making it the longest national Constitution to ever be adopted. Every Article in the Constitution was debated by the members of the Constituent Assembly, who sat for 11 sessions and 167 days to frame the Constitution, over a period of 2 year. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar is regarded as the chief Architect of Indian Constitution. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first President of India become the first person to sign the constitution of India. It is the largest written constitution of the world. The Constitution of India is neither printed nor typed. It is handwritten and calligraphed in both Hindi and English. It was handwritten by Sh. Prem Behari Narain Raizada and was published in Dehradun by him. Every page got decorated by Shantiniketan artists including Beohar Rammanohar Sinha and Nandala Bose. It took two years, 11 months, and 18 days to complete the final draft. At present, It is containing395Articles and 12 Schedules. Till date, the constitution has been amended for 105 times.

POS. Interest and awareness of human rights has grown in recent decades. In 1948, the United Nations released the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which has become the most important document of what should be considered the standard for basic equality and human dignity. Why do human rights matter? The Declaration of Human Rights was created largely because of the Holocaust and the horrors of WII. During that time in history, the most vulnerable in society were targeted along with the Jewish population, including those with disabilities and LGBT. Organizations concerned with human rights focus on members of society most vulnerable to abuse from powerholders, instead of ignoring them.

POS. Governance refers to all processes of governing, the institutions, processes and practices through which issues of common concern are decided upon and regulated. Good governance adds a normative or evaluative attribute to the process of governing. From a human rights perspective it refers primarily to the process whereby public institutions conduct public affairs, manage public resources and guarantee the realisation of human rights.

While there is no internationally agreed definition of 'good governance', it may span the following topics: full respect of human rights, the rule of law, effective participation, multi-actor partnerships, political pluralism, transparent and accountable processes and institutions, an efficient and effective public sector, legitimacy, access to knowledge, information and education, political empowerment of people, equity, sustainability, and attitudes and values that foster responsibility, solidarity and tolerance.

In summary, good governance relates to the political and institutional processes and outcomes that are necessary to achieve the goals of development. The true test of 'good' governance is the degree to which it delivers on the promise of human rights: civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. The key question is: are the

institutions of governance effectively guaranteeing the right to health, adequate housing, sufficient food, quality education, fair justice and personal security?

POS. Peace and Conflict Studies will:

- develop your skills in applying theory to practice;
- allow you to reflect on the role of states, intergovernmental organisations, non-government organisations, non-state groups and individuals as parties to conflict, conflict resolution, and post-conflict transition;
- build capacities for conflict analysis through study of real world conflict scenarios.

POS. Gandhi's commitment to service extended to the upliftment of the marginalised. He dedicated his life to fighting untouchability and promoting social justice, showing that true leadership involves serving those in need. In a world marked by social inequality and division, embracing compassion and service can foster empathy and unity. Charitable organisations like Doctors without Borders exemplify the spirit of compassion and service. They provide medical care to those in need, regardless of their background, embodying the Gandhian idea of selfless service.

Geelali. Bera

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