Compulsory Courses
CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

Course No. : SL 401

No. of credits: 4

This introductory course attempts to offer an overview of different approaches to the study of society and various perspectives of the founders of sociological theory.

Introduction:

a. The Socio-Historical Background of Sociology.
b. The Organicism of Herbert Spencer
c. The Positivism of Saint Simon and August Comte
d. Feminist Sociology of Harriet Martineau

Required Readings:


Karl Marx

a. Marx’s Conception of Society: Historical and Dialectical Materialism
b. The Method of Political Economy
d. Abstract Labour, Theory of Surplus Value.
e. Class Consciousness, Ideology and Class Struggle.

Required Readings

Suggested Reading (original works):


Max Weber

a. Methodology, Science, Values, Objectivity and Ideal Types.
c. Weber’s Conception of History: Rationalization and disenchantment.
d. World Religions and Western Capitalism: Protestant Ethic Thesis.

Required Readings


Emile Durkheim

a. Division of Labour, Social Solidarity, Social Change.
c. Religion and Society
d. Anomie an Suicide

Required Readings:

George Simmel
a.  Method: Forms of Interaction and Individuality; Social Types; Modern Culture.

Required Readings
1.  George, Simmel.  On Individuality and Social Forms : Selected Writings, Univ. of Chicago Press, 1971, Chapter II, II and V.

RESEARCH METHODS- I: SURVEY RESEARCH AND BASIC STATISTICS

Course No.: SL 402

No. of credits: 4

Does ‘social’ qualify ‘science’ in the same way that ‘physical’ or ‘natural’ do? This course examines the methodological details of scientific research in sociology and explores the specificities in quantitative social research. It introduces the core aspects of survey research employed by social scientists in deciphering social phenomena. Topics on the philosophical foundations of knowledge are dealt in the initial few classes and in the later part of the course the methodological practices in quantitative research methods including statistical applications are discussed.

Continuous assessment includes group project (an exercise in empirical data collection, analysis and report writing) and two written tests.

I.  Introduction to social research: Epistemology, Positivism and Empiricism.

II.  Quantitative research traditions: History of mathematical and statistical traditions in social sciences.

III.  Survey research: Nature and Scope; Steps in survey research

IV.  Problem formulation and operationalization of concepts.

V.  Research design: Types of research design.

VI.  Sampling: Meaning and strategies of sampling.

VII.  Instruments of data collection
VIII. Measurement – Levels of measurement; Scales of measurement; Validity and Reliability in measuring social data.

IX. Structure of survey data: Tripartite form of data; Preparing data for analysis – manual and machine mode; Graphic representation of data.

X. Statistical analysis of survey data: Descriptive statistics - Univariate, Bivariate and Multivariate statistics.

XI. Statistical analysis of survey data: Inferential statistics - Hypothesis testing and non-parametric statistics.

XII. Computer aided statistical analysis of data: MS Excel and SPSS.

XIII. Report writing.

Readings


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**SOCIAL STRATIFICATION**

Course No.: SL 453

No. of credits: 4

This compulsory course examines the concept of social stratification, its theoretical and empirical foundations in sociology. Social stratification is a well conceived notion in the contemporary society and thus, questions would be raised about the relevance of applying certain theory and methods for studying social stratification in India. The central dimension of this course consists of caste, class, gender and tribe.

**Readings**

*Social Stratification: An Introduction*


**Inequality and Stratification: Caste, Class and Tribe in India**


-1-


Social Mobility


Theories of Class Structure


--- Gender and Stratification ---


SOCIETY IN INDIA: APPROACHES

Course No.: SL 405

No. of credits: 4

Understanding Indian society is a challenging task, given its complex institutional and social practices embodied in its structure and function across the subcontinent. The present course aims to unravel the key themes and perspectives in understanding Indian society. The first part of the course analyses the debates on development of sociology and social anthropology in India and its diverse intellectual schools of thoughts. In the second part of the course students would be introduced to a wide range of approaches such as civilizational, indological, structuralist, functionalist, marxist, subaltern and feminist theoretical traditions from a critical perspective. The third part of the course introduces new approaches to the study of contemporary Indian studies such as dalit and dalit feminist studies, adivasi studies and minority studies. The course ends with the contemporary contemplation on the status of sociology in contemporary south Asia.

I. Trajectories in the development of Sociology and Social Anthropology in India
   a) Framing sociology in India   b) Development of sociology in India

II. Approaches to the Study of Indian Society
   a) Civilisational b) Indological c) Structuralist
d) Functionalist d) Marxist e) Weberian

III. Contemporary debates
   a) Subaltern studies b) Feminist studies
c) Dalit and Dalit feminist studies d) Adivasi/ Tribal studies
e) Minority studies f) Indigeneity vs endogeneity

IV. Sociology in South Asia

Readings

I. Trajectories in the Development of Sociology and Social Anthropology in India


-1-


Civilization approach
• Edward Said - Orientalism.
• Ronald Inden.1986. Orientalist Construction of India, Modern Asian Studies

Indological approach
• G. S. Ghurye – Caste and Race in India chapter-1-4
• Carol Upadhay- The Hindu nationalist sociology of GS Ghurye- Sociological Bulletin or http://www.unipune.ac.in/snc/cssh/HistorySociology/index.html

Functional approach

Structuralist approach
• Declan Quigley. 1993. Interpretations of castes. Delhi: OUP.

Weberian Approach
Marxist Approach


- Sasheej Hegde. 2014. Invoking sociology at University of Lucknow (1921–75) Framing considerations: Contributions to Indian Sociology. October 2014 vol. 48 no. 3 409-417.

III. Contemporary debates

3.1. Subaltern Approach


3.2. Feminist Approach


3.3. Dalit & Dalit Feminist studies

- Sharmila Rege. Writing Caste, Writing Gender: Reading Dalit Women's Testimonies

3.4. Adivasi/ Tribal studies

Indian Society inherits some of the unique features compared to other societies. The multi-ethnic character and diversity of the social fabric has attracted the attention of social scientists in general and sociologists and social anthropologists in particular. However, the theoretical and methodological approaches to the study of culture, civilization and the social organization of Indian Society have been conditioned by the ideological convictions and methodological subscriptions of the scholars. The course primarily focuses on the theoretical approaches, concepts, institutions and organization of Indian Society by analysing the corresponding linkages between the text and context of the diverse social organizations such as family, marriage kinship and polity.

### Unit –I- Approaches to the Study of Indian Society

III. Development of Sociology and Social Anthropology of India
IV. Approaches to the Study of Indian Society
   a) Civilisation- Structural-Functional
   b) Marxist - Subaltern

V. Approaches to the study of religions
   • Structure and Change in Religion and Castes
   • Structure and Change in Religion and Tribes
4. Approaches to the study of Family, Kinship and Marriage
   • Nature of Family and Kinship
   • Marriage: patterns of Exchange and Presentation

Unit –II- Social Change in Modern India

VI. Colonial rule and Social Change
   • Transformation of rural and urban society
   • Modernization, Westernization and Sanskritization
   • Nationalism, Secularism, Communualism and Regionalism

5. Aspects of Politics and Society in Contemporary India:
   • Politics and Society
   • Positive Discrimination: Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes

6. Women in Indian Society

7. Continuity and Change or Change and Continuity

Suggested readings:

• A.R. Desai (1966) Social background of Indian Nationalism, Bombay, Popular Prakashan
• Anil Seal (1973) Imperialism and Nationalism in India, Modern Asian Studies7, -1-

• Christophe Jeffelrot (2000) The Rise of the Other Backward Classes in the Hindi Belt,
• Gough Kathleen. 1981 Rural Society in Southeast India. Cambridge: CUP.
• Guha, Ranajit, ed. (1992) Subaltern studies. Delhi: OUP.
• Hardiman D. 1987. The Coming of the Devi: Adivasi Assertion in Western India,OUP.
• Inden Ronald .1986. Orientalist Construction of India, Modern Asian Studies, Vol.20,
- MN.Srinivas (1990) Social change in Modern India, New Delhi: Orient Longman.
- Oomen T.K. Mukherjee P. 1986: Indian Sociology: Reflections and Introspections, OUP, New Delhi, 5&6
- Sharmila Rege Writing Caste/Writing Gender: Narrating Dalit Women's Testimonios ,Navayana Publications (2013).
- Patricia Oberioi. 1993. Family, Kinship and Marriage in India, New Delhi: OUP.
- Srinivas, M.N. 1987. The Cohesive Role of Sanskritization and other Essays. Delhi:
- Virginious Xaxa (2005) the Politics of Language, Religion and Identity: Tribes in India,

Sociology of Development

Course No. : SL 501
No. of credits: 4

The course offers a broad overview of the way development is conceptualized and contested in social sciences literature. The emergence and influence of different perspectives on development are located in the respective historical-political conditions. A review of the debates on development allows for a better understanding of contemporary issues in the field.

Text books:

1. David Harrison. The Sociology of Modernisation and Development.
Modules:

I. An intellectual history of Sociology of Development:
   a. Locating the idea of development
   b. Conceptualising Development
   c. Challenges of Development: Poverty, Inequality and Unemployment

II. Theories of Development
   a. Evolutionary and Neo-evolutionary
   b. Modernisation & its Critique
   c. Marxist and Neo-Marxist
   d. Dependency and World System

III. Contemporary Critical Issues in Development
   a. Sustainable Development
   b. Post Development
   c. Participation in Development
   d. Gender and Development
   e. Human Development
   f. Development, Displacement and Resettlement

Readings Materials

Introduction to the Course – Locating the idea of development


Conceptualizing Development

Challenges of Development: Poverty, Inequality and Unemployment


Concept of Poverty & its measurement


Poverty: Sen -Townsend Debate


Sen’s Capability Approach

• David A. Clark. ‘Capability Approach: Its development, Critiques and Recent Advances’. Global Poverty Research Group, WP-32

Introduction to Theories of Development

• David Harrison. The Sociology of Modernisation and Development

Modernisation Theory

• James O’Connel. ‘The Concept of Modernisation’ in C. E. Black Comparative Modernisation – A Reader.

Modernisation Theory

• R. H. Lauer: Perspectives on Social Change
• Alex Inkeles: ‘A Model of the Modern Man: Theoretical and Methodological Issues’ in C.E Black Comparative Modernisation – A Reader
• Alex Inkeles. 1975. ‘Becoming Modern: Individual Change in Six Developing Countries’. Ethos, 3 (2): 323 – 342
• David McClelland: Achievement Motivation

Week 10: Critique of Modernisation Theory


Marxist and Neo-Marxist Theories of Development

• David Harrison. The Sociology of Modernisation and Development
• P. W Preston. Development Theory: An introduction
• Paul Baran. Political Economy of Growth

Dependency and World System Theory

• A G Frank: Latin America: Development of Revolution

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Contemporary issues in Development – Sustainable Development

Post Development & Alternate Development Paradigm


Participation in Development Discourse


Gender and Development

- Parpart, J. L (2000). Theoretical Perspectives on Gender and Development. IDRC, Canada

Human Development, Development, Displacement and Resettlement

Modern Sociological Theory

Course No. : SL 451
No. of credits: 4

This course traces the development of modern sociological theory broadly from Talcott Parsons to Zygmunt Bauman. The historical conjuncture marking the course is 1945, and essentially reviews the development of sociological theories in that context and thereafter. The emphasis is on coming to terms with the major theorists in various schools.

Prologue

Sociological Positivism

Sociology and Social Theory

SECTION 1: Functionalism and Neo-Functionalism

The rise, dominance, decline and revival of functionalism:

(a) Introductory aspects
(b) Parsonian Structural-functionalism: ‘Grand Theory’;
(b) Merton and Middle-range theory; revision of functional analysis;
(c) Jeffrey Alexander and Contemporary Neo-functionalism.

SECTION 2: Reactions to Functionalism

‘Radical’, Conflict and Exchange Theory contra functionalism:

(a) C. Wright-Mills, Alvin Gouldner & the critique of functionalism;
(b) Ralf Dahrendorf, Lewis Coser and the theory of social conflict;
(c) George Homans, Peter Blau and Exchange Theory.

SECTION 3: Interpretative Sociology

European and American Phenomenological theory in Sociology:

(a) The Chicago School – G.H. Mead and Symbolic Interactionism;
Harold Garfinkel and Ethnomethodology;
Erving Goffman and Dramaturgical theory;
Alfred Schutz, Phenomenology and Social Constructionism.

SECTION 4: **Neo-Marxist Theory**

Continuing attempts to revise and/or rewrite Marx:

(a) Antonio Gramsci: hegemony and mature capitalism;
(b) Louis Althusser: overdetermination and ideology;
(c) The Frankfurt School: late capitalist culture.
(d) The State Debate focusing on Ralph Miliband and Nicos Poulantzas

SECTION 5: **Considerations on Contemporary Sociological Theory**

(a) Daniel Bell and Post-Industrial Society

(b) Pierre Bourdieu and the theory of practice;

(c) The sociology of Anthony Giddens
(d) Zygmunt Bauman
(e) Ulrich Beck
(f) Luce Irigaray

Readings:


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Modern Sociological Theory

Course No. : SL 451
No. of credits: 4

This course traces the development of modern sociological theory broadly from Parsons to Bourdieu. The historical conjuncture marking the course is 1945, and essentially reviews the development of sociological theories in that context and thereafter. The emphasis is on coming to terms with the major theorists in various schools.

SECTION 1: FUNCTIONALISM AND NEO-FUNCTIONALISM

The rise, dominance, decline and revival of functionalism:

(a) Parsonian Structural-functionalism : ‘Grand Theory’;
(b) Merton and Middle-range theory; revision of functional analysis;
(c) Jeffrey Alexander and Contemporary Neo-functionalism.

SECTION 2: REACTIONS TO FUNCTIONALISM

‘Radical’, Conflict and Exchange Theory contra functionalism:

(a) C. Wright-Mills, Alvin Gouldner & the critique of functionalism;
(b) Ralf Dahrendorf, Lewis Coser and the theory of social conflict;
(c) George Homans, Peter Blau and Exchange Theory.
SECTION 3: INTERPRETIVE SOCIOLOGY

European and American Phenomenological theory in Sociology:

(a) The Chicago School – G.H. Mead and Symbolic Interactionism;
(b) Harold Garfinkel and Ethnomethodology;
(c) Erving Goffman and Dramaturgical theory;
(d) Alfred Schutz, Phenomenology and Social Constructionism.

SECTION 4: NEO MARXIST THEORY

Continuing attempts to revise and/or rewrite Marx:

(a) Antonio Gramsci: hegemony and mature capitalism;
(b) Louis Althusser: overdetermination and ideology;
(c) The Frankfurt School: late capitalist culture.

SECTION 5: CONTEMPORARY TRENDS

Current trends in Western sociological theory:

(a) Pierre Bourdieu and the theory of practice;
(b) Michel Foucault and power;
(c) Feminist perspectives.

Readings:


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RESEARCH METHODS II Qualitative Research Methods

Course No. : SL 452

No. of credits: 4

Methods I focused on epistemological issues in social research, quantitative research techniques and statistical analysis. Methods II will deal with qualitative research methods, such as participant observation, interviewing, case study, oral and life histories, and continue with the discussion on epistemological issues.
The readings prescribed in the course are only suggestions. There are several books on methods in the library and on the internet. Please feel free to use the material.

I. Quantitative Research: A Critique:

Positivism vs Phenomenology, History of Qualitative Methods: The Chicago Tradition; The Dramaturgical Approach; Contemporary Qualitative Sociology

Readings:


II. Qualitative Techniques

1. Participant Observation and Interviewing: Principles of Ethnographic Field Research; Participant Observer Continuum; Strategies for entering, watching, Listening and recording; exiting the Field; maintaining a journal.

Readings
Chapter 2 and 3 from Taylor and Bogdan.

2. Interviewing: Types; Selecting Respondents; Rapport; the Interview Guide; the Interview situation; the interviewer’s journal.

3. Focused Group Discussions

Readings
Chapter 4 from Taylor and Bogdan

4. The Case Study Method

5. Oral Histories, Life Histories and Experiential Methods

-1-
Reading


**III. Qualitative Analysis:**
Sampling, Content Analysis, Coding, Analytic Memos, Questions of reliability and Validity; Strengths and Weaknesses

Reading

Chapters 1 and 2 in Strauss, Anselm and Juliet Corbin, Basics of Qualitative Research; Grounded Theory, Procedure and Techniques, Newbury park, 1990.

*IV. Emic and Etic Approaches*

An Anthropological Approach to Research:

Reading

Encyclopedia Britannica and Internet sources

**V. Writing a Research Report**

Format and Content; Bibliography/references; Erasing and Inserting the Researcher

Reflexivity

Reading


**VI. Field Research in India**

Reading

M.N. Srinivas et.al. eds. Field Worker and the Field Worker and the Field, Delhi, OUP.
Course Requirements

There will be research projects that will be done during this course.

The project proposal will be the first internal which will be submitted on Jan 23. The proposal must include: a statement of the problem, rationale for the topic, description of the field site, profile of respondents, and methodology.

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- The final project report to be submitted by March 20 will be the third internal assessment. The project should be neatly typed in about 15 pages, double-spaced. In addition, you must submit field observation notes, interview transcripts and any other data as appendices.
- A test will comprise the second internal and will be held in the month of February. Each of the internals will be worth 20 marks.
- An end-semester exam will be for 60 marks.
Urban Sociology

Course No. : SL 454

No. of credits: 4

This is an interdisciplinary course that introduces the student to the urban historical experience globally with a particular focus on India. The course will discuss economic and social relations, political institutions, physical landscapes, and cultural frameworks that constitute the urban experience in India. It will present contemporary global and Indian debates in these themes in order to comprehend how those who experience the urban relate to the habitat that structures their access to livelihoods, social and physical infrastructure, governance and space to constitute themselves as 'modern' individuals.

Internal 1 will be presentation by 7 groups of 9 students each (see attached list). Each group leader (the first name listed in the group) will select the theme though a lottery system which will be conducted on 4th January 2016. There are 8 readings given, one each will be selected by each student who will write a note on the same and present it in the class in 10 minutes on the day allocated to the group. The group leader will write an overview of the entire set of readings and present it in the class before the others. This internal is compulsory.

Two copies of the entire set of Readings are available in the Department Library

Internal 2 (30 January 2016) will be on concepts.
Internal three (29 February 2016) will be short notes.

UNIT-1 THINKING ABOUT THE URBAN EXPERIENCE-4, 6, 9, 11, 13 January

1.1 What is urbanisation? What is urbanism? What is its relation to Modernity? - Georg
Simmel, Lewis Mumford, Chicago School, Henry Lefebvre: production of Space
New urban sociology
Readings:
George Simmel: The Metropolis and Mental Life,
Lewis Mumford: “What is the City?”
Chicago School: Mike Savage et al, Urban Sociology, Capitalism and Modernity, Ch.2 pp 8-33
Castells: Manuel Castells and the New Urban Sociology
Henry Lefebvre: Space
David Harvey: Urban Process under Capitalism
Sharon Zukin: A Decade of New Urban Sociology
1.2 Debates on Indian cities in context to the Global South.
Readings:
Gyan Prakash: The Urban Turn, Sarai Reader, 2002
1.3 Contemporary perspective: Cities in the World System-Economics of agglomeration and globalisation (Sassen, Castells, Harvey), Paradigms of world class city, Right to the city: Group 1 presentation based on 1.3 and 1.4 on 13 January 2016
Readings:
World City Network: Peter Taylor et al
Manuel Castells: Space of Flows
Saskia Sassen: The Global City
David Harvey: Accumulation through Dispossession, Right to the City
Saskia Sassen: New frontiers facing Urban Sociology in the Millennium
1.4 Cities of the Global South, Ordinary Cities(Robinson), Urban Primacy, the Southeast Asian model (TGMcGee)-
Readings:
Jennifer Robinson: Developing ordinary Cities Environment and Planning A 2008
TG. McGee: The Southeast Asian Model: primate cities and desakota regions

UNIT-2 URBANISATION IN INDIA- TRENDS AND DEBATES 16, 18 January

2.1 Defining the urban in India- census Towns and Statutory Towns, Alternative Urban definition, International Context
Readings:
Institute of Human Development: Urban India
Shivaramskrishna et al (ed.) Handbook of Urbanisation in India: Ch.2
G. Samanta, The Politics of Classification and complexity of governance n Census Towns, EPW, 2014
A. Shaw, Emerging Patterns of urban Growth in India, EPW, 1999
2.2 Patterns of migration in India-Migration trends, Temporary migration, commuting

Readings:
Shivaramskrishna et al (ed.) Handbook of Urbanisation in India: Ch.3
Ram B Bhagat: Migrant’s (denied) Right to the City in Urban Policies and the Right to the City in India, UNESCO, 2011
D. McDuie, The Northeast Map of Delhi, EPW, 2012

UNIT-3 THE INDIAN CITY YESTERDAY AND TODAY 20, 25, 27 January

3.1 Colonial Cites

Readings:
Anthony King: Urbanism, Colonialism and the World economy, Routledge 1990, Ch.s 1 & 2
Janaki Nair; Mysore Modern, Orient Blackswan, 2012

3.2 Today’s Cities: Group 2 presentation on 25 January 2016

Readings:
Annapurna Shaw: The Planning and Development of New Bombay, South Asian Studies, 1999
Ananya Roy: Calcutta Requiem, Introduction
Dey et al, Beyond Kolkata. Rajahart and Dystopia of Urban Development, 2014, Routledge, Ch.1
Solomon Benjamin, Manufacturing Neo Liberalism in Banerjee-Guha (ed.) Accumulation through dispossession, Sage, 2010

D. Vidal et al: The Alchemy of an Unloved City in Urban Space and Human Destinies, Manohar, Ch.1
Sanjay Srivastava: Entangled Urbanism, 2015, Oxford, Ch.1
P. Fitting, Urban Planning or Utopian Dreaming, Utopian Studies, 2002

3.3 The Debates on small and medium towns Group 3 presentation on 27 January 2016

Readings:
Denis et al: Subaltern Urbanisation, EPW 2012
L. Kamath and P Deekshit, Planning as Practice? EPW, 2014
Darshini Mahadevia & S Sarkar: Handbook of Urban Inequalities Introduction and Conclusion
Kalpana Sharma: Rejuvenating India’s Small Towns, EPW 2012
Daisy Hasan The (Un)making of Shillong
R. Kundu and G Sahu, Selective Inclusions and Exclusions. Land use Planning and Development in Ratnagiri, EPW, 2014
K. Coehlo and M. Vijabaskar, On the Charts Off the tracks EPW, 2014

Internal One: 30 January 2016 (Concepts)
UNIT-4 PLANNING, INFORMALITY, INEQUALITIES & SEGREGATION-1, 3, 6, 8, 10
February

4.1 Informal economies and Informalization and Urban commons
Readings:
Harris-White and Gooptu: Mapping India’s World of Unorganised Labour, Socialist Registrar, 2001
Sengupta et al, The Common People of India, EPW,
M. Kumar et al, Mapping the Coastal Commons, EPW, 2014
D. Parthasarthy, Hunters, Gatherers and Foragers in a Metropolis, EPW 2011

4.2 Land & Planning in India
Readings:
Biswaaroop Das: Urban Planning in India. Social Scientist, 1981
Annapurna Shaw: Urban Policy in Post Independence India, EPW 1996
Michael Levien, Regimes of dispossession: From Steel towns to SEZs, Development and Change, 2013

4.3 Theorizing informality, Informality, Housing and Planning, Logics of Segregation, Gated communities,
Readings:
G. Bhan Planned Illegalities, EPW 2013
Ananya Roy, Why India Cannot Plan its Cities, Planning Theory, 2009
Ananya Roy: Urban Informality. Towards an Epistemology of Planning

4.4 Informal settlements/Slums, Regularisation, Slums and incremental development, Law and the Informal Settlement
Group 4 Presentation on 8 February 2016

Readings:
R. Struyk, Slums, Seminar 635, 2012
Anna Zimmer: Enumerating the Semi Visible, Politics of regularising.... EPW 2012
Amita Bhide, The Regularising State, EPW 2014
Darshini Mahadevia, Urban Land Marcket and Access to the Poor in Urban Poverty Report, Ministry of Housing, 2009
G. Bhan, Categorising Hierarchies, Seminar, No 663, 2014
S. Bhowmik et al, Urban livelihoods. The City vs the Infomal Economy, UNESCO, 2011

4.5 Segregation, Urban Sprawl, Gated Communities
Bhan et al, Reading Spatial Inequality in Urban India, EPW 2015
Setha Low, The Edge and the Centre: gated Communities and the Discourse of Urban

UNIT-5  GOVERNING INDIAN CITIES 13, 15, 17 February

5.1 Democracy and Urban Governance
   M. Zerah, Right to the City and Urban Citizenship, UNESCO, 2011
   S. Benjamin and B. Raman, Claiming Land: rights, Contestations and Urban Poor...UNESCO, 2011
   U. Baxi, A philosophical Reading to Right to the City, UNESCO, 2011

5.2 Urban Governance: 74th Constitutional Amendment, JNNURM, Smart City **Group 5 Presentation on 15 February**

**Readings:**

D. Leena & A. Sharma, Govt by the People. Analysing the 74th Constitutional Amendment, Hazards Centre, 2007
D. Kundu and D. Samanta: Redefining Inclusive Urban Agenda in India, EPW, 2011
Archana Ghosh et al. A Comparative Overview of Urban Governance Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Mumbai in Ruet and Tawa lamba, *Governing India’s Metropolis*, Routledge, 2009
D. Kundu, Elite Capture and Marginalisation of the Poor in Participatory Urban Governance, in *Urban Poverty Report*, Ministry of Housing, 2009
S Tawa Lama, Participation as support of Neo Populism? The case of Bhagidari Scheme in K. Coelho et al, Participolis. Routledge 2013

5.3 Political economy of basic services provision:

**Readings:**

M. Zerah, Water and Sanitation, UNESCO, 2011
D. Mohan, Moving in Indian Cities, *EPW* 2013
G. Tewari, Metro Rail and the City, *EPW*, 2013

UNIT 6 URBAN IDENTITIES & CONTESTATIONS 20, 22, 24, 27 February

6.1 Urbanisation, the Middle Classes and reproduction of Caste/Kin networks **Group 6 presentation on 20 February 2016**

**Readings:**
Mooij and Tawa-Lamba: Class in metropolitan India: The Rise of the Middle Class in Ruet and Tawa Lamba (ed.s) in Governing India’s Metropolis, Routledge, 2009
C. Brosius, India Shining Introduction in India’s Middle Class, Routledge, 2014
S. Srivastava, Urban Space, Disney-Divinity and Moral Middle Classes in Delhi, EPW, 2009
S. Young, Leveraging Mumbai: Global Finance, the State and Urban Politics in K. Coelho et al, Participolis, Routledge, 2014
H. Donner, Daughters are Just like Sons, Kin and Property in Kolkata Middle Classes Journal of South Asia Development, 2015
Aseem Prakash, Caste and Capitalism, Seminar No 633, 2012

6.2 Gendered Spaces
Readings:
S. Tawa-Lamba, Women’s Right to the City: from safety to Citizenship? UNESCO 2011
S. Khan, Negotiating the Mohalla, EPW, 2007
S. Phadke, ‘You can be lonely in the Crowd’. The production of Safety in Mumbai Indian Journal of Gender Studies, 2005
Y Narayanan, Violence against Women in Delhi: A Sustainability Problematic, Journal of South Asia Development

Readings:
6.3 Urban religiousities
S. Srinivas, The Urban Performative Complex in Landscapes of Urban Memory, Orient Longman, 2004
S. Deshpande, Hindutva and its Spatial Strategies in Contemporary India, Penguin 2003
S. Patel, City Conflicts and Communal Politics, Ahmadabad in S. Patel and K. Deb (ed.s) Urban Studies, Oxford, 2006

6.4 NGOs, Identity movements and ‘Right to the City’
A. Appadorai, Deep Democracy..., Environment & Urbanisation, 2001
V. Kamath and M. Vijaybhaskar, Middle Class and Slum based Collective Action, Journal of South Asia Development, 2014
J. Lele, Saffronisation of Shiv Sena, Politics of City, State and Nation, EPW, 1995
Janaki Nair: Battles for Bangalore. Reterritorialisation of the City (mimeo)

Internal 3: 29th February 2016

UNIT-7 URBAN EXPERIENCE- 2, 5 March
7.1 The City Imagined and represented Group 7 presentation on 2 March 2016
Readings:
Sandeep Pendse, Satya’s Mumbai, Mumbai’s Satya
A. Baviskar, Spectacular Events, City Space and Citizenship in J. Anjaria and C. McFarlane, Rutledge, 2011

Overview of the course 7, 9 March

Urbanism and India’s Modernity: Open discussion
Essential Readings:

Annapurna Shaw (ed.): Indian Cities in Transition, Orient Blackswan, 2007
POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

Course No. : SL 551

No. of credits: 4

Political Sociology is about social power, its (re)production and distribution in society, including between the state and society. The determinants (and determined) of power include Class, Race, Gender, Patriarchy, Nation, Status, Party, Ideology, etc. The students in semester IV would already have been exposed to many of these determinants, or, would be studying them concurrently in other courses. To avoid replication, they would not be given explicit treatment in the present course though invariably figuring in the academic transactions in the class room: lectures, discussions and student presentations. The ‘main readings’ listed below would be appropriately cited in course of the lectures.

Students would be encouraged to ‘apply’ the theories and concepts in this course to their own experiences and give expression through written assignments and oral presentations. The ‘Internal Assessments’ would thus comprise one oral presentation (15 minutes per student), one written assignment, and one written test.

Sociological Approaches

Explicitly ‘sociological’ discussions on power include ‘classical’ and ‘modern’ sociological approaches that have examined the production and distribution of power in and across the array of social institutions and relationships in ‘modern’ societies. The pedagogic objective here is to facilitate a consolidation of the student’s understanding of sociological theories of power and/in society.

Main Readings


Ralf Dahrendorf (1959), Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society, Stanford University Press

Contemporary Social Theories of Power
Deliberations here, invoking social theorists across ‘disciplines’, would be on themes such as Civil Society, the contemporary State and its ‘relative autonomy’, ‘Ideology’, ‘biopolitics’, ‘sovereignty’, etc.

Main Readings

Sudipta Kaviraj and Sunil Khilnani (Eds), (2001), Civil Society: History and Possibilities, Cambridge University Press, (Introduction and Chapter 1)

Ashis Nandy (2003), The Romance of the State: And the Fate of Dissent in the Tropics, Oxford University Press (particularly Part One)


Simon Clarke (ed), The State Debate, (www.statebk.pdf)

Fred Block (1980), ‘Beyond Relative Autonomy: State Managers As Historical Subjects’ in Socialist Register

Giorgio Agamben (1998), Homo Saccer: Sovereign Power and Bare Life, Stanford University Press

Carl Schmitt (2007), The Concept of the Political (trans. By G. Schwab), University of Chicago Press

Carl Schmitt (2005), Political Theology: Four Chapters on the Concept of Sovereignty (trans. By G. Schwab), University of Chicago Press

Totalitarianism
The phenomenon, concept and experience of ‘Totalitarianism’ would be examined, including notable tendencies such as Fascism and ‘Stalinism’. T is of central importance to historical and contemporary political sociology, having degrees of presence across states and societies.

Main Readings

Hannah Arendt (1973), The Origins of Totalitarianism, Houghton Mifflin Harcourt

**Post-Colonial Problematics**

Tendencies/features/problems either originating in, or, which are prominent in post-colonial societal settings would be considered. They include the ‘colonial/colonized self’, ‘political society’, ‘governmentality’, etc.

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**Main Readings**


Ashis Nandy (1983), *The Intimate Enemy: Loss and Recovery of Self under Colonialism*, OUP


Homi Bhabha (2010), *The Location of Culture*, Routledge
Knowing the Social World: Epistemologies for the Social Sciences

Course No. : SL 455

No. of credits: 4

Course Objective:
The course is meant to introduce students to some of the main issues impinging on the philosophy of the social sciences. However, it refrains from drawing a specialized attention on the subject, striving instead to strategically negotiate the domain of social scientific knowledge and reasoning as a practice (rather than as a disembodied application of theories and concepts and methodological rules). In forwarding the claim that attempts to know the social world are worthwhile – and that the social world is knowable – the course is directed at structuring a conversation between the philosophy of social sciences, sociological theories and research methods. Following as it does in the wake of the courses on theories and methods offered in the department as part of its M.A. core curriculum, the course ‘Knowing the Social World: Epistemologies for the Social Sciences’ (KSW) can also be construed as an effort to examine specifically how issues of philosophy and ‘theory’ might inform methodological insights into the social sciences and vice versa.

Course outline:

1. From theory to theorizing: re-situating social scientific knowledge and practice
2. Debating ‘facts’ and ‘values’ and reasoning about values
3. Classical modes: causal explanations, reason-action explanations and hermeneutic understanding
4. Revitalizing causality and explanatory critique in the social sciences: structures, powers, mechanisms, relations and tendencies
5. Standpoint theory and social epistemology: the epistemics of situated knowledges
6. The narrative construction of reality and contingency: theory, history and social science

Readings (identified unit-wise as above):

For Unit 1:


-1-


For Unit 2:


For Unit 3:

Routledge. [Chs. 4-5]


For Unit 4:


For Unit 5:


For Unit 6:


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**Society in India: Contemporary Issues**

Course No.: SL 456

Credits: 4

The course intends to provide a critical and nuanced understanding of various contemporary debates on socio-political, economic and cultural issues concerning Indian society. It intends to equip the students to contest and question multiple hegemonic formulations about Indian society and initiate them into appreciating the complexities involved in analysing and investigating social institutions and processes in India in the changing times. The heritage and legacy of Indian society are embedded in colonial and nationalist contexts which set the backdrop against which
the recent, contemporaneous global linkages and subsequent sinuous paths of changes will be evaluated. Does caste reflects ‘difference’ or ‘hierarchy’; is the segmentation of caste structure continuing while the hierarchy has declined? How does then one understand honour-kilings and where do we place emerging dalit and dalit feminist writings raising certain overlapping yet specific concerns? Middle-class women have entered job-markets in large numbers; internet, smart phones and websites for marriages mediate family, marriage, household and kinship and interpersonal relations in significant ways; classes living in gated communities in urban spaces with their growing income and consumption aspirations on the one hand and increasing number of farmers’ suicide reveal the complex trajectories of where we as a nation stand today. With religion re-surfacing in public arena in terms of banning certain food practices, intensification of communal and ethnic violence in globalising times require a fresh perspective on the debate around secularism and communalism. Newer forms of exclusions and violence based on gender, sexuality, poverty, ethnicity and minority status and a cross-cutting of all these identities mediate millions of lives in contemporary India with the counter-hegemonic assertions like sex workers’ and transgender autobiographies exposing us to newer issues and new claims of citizenship. Considering the above, the course intends to imaginatively initiate the participants into these contemporary convoluted entanglements in Indian society.

Colonialism and Nationalism in India: Power, Hegemony and Domination


Prakash, G. 1996. ‘Who is Afraid of Postcoloniality?’ Social Text, No.49 pp. 187-203

Guha, R. 1998. Dominance without Hegemony. USA: Havard University Press. (Ch-1-3)


Capitalist Development in India: Colonial and Post-independence; Diverse Experiences from Rural and Urban lives; Work and labour


Caste, Class, Ethnicity and Religion: Complicating the Issues


Ambedkar Age Collective. 2015. The Hatred in the Belly: Politics behind the Appropriation of Dr. Ambedkar’s Writings.


Pai, S. *Dalit Assertion*. Delhi: OUP

The Seminar, 2012, *Caste Matters* (Special Issue)

Omvedt, G. 1981. ‘Capitalist Agriculture and Rural Classes in India’. EPW, Vol.16, No.2


**Family, Household, Kinship and Marriage: Contesting the Conventional**


Uberoi, P. 2006. *Freedom and Destiny; Gender, Family and Popular Culture in India*. Delhi: OUP.

Fruzzetti, L. 2013. *When the Marriages go Astray*. Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan


**Religions and Religious identities: Secularism and Communalism**


……………… 2013. *Battles Half Own: India’s Improbable Democracy*. Gurgaon: Penguin


**Understanding Violence: Overt and Covert; Structural and ‘Spontaneous’; ‘Symbolic’ and ‘Material’**.


Chandhoke, N. 2012. ‘Compound Inequalities and Political Violence in India’ *India international Centre Quarterly*. Pp. 64-73.

Inequalities, Exclusions and Marginalities; Emerging Patterns

Radhakrishna, M. *Citizens First: Adivasis, Tribals and Indigenous Peoples of India*. Delhi: OUP (Forthcoming)  


