Indian Institute of Technology Palakkad
Department of Humanities and Social Sciences

HS2304: Culture and Gender Performativity (HSE) [3-0-0-3]

Sex Vs Gender: From body/biology to social/cultural construction of gender identities and subjectivities Recent developments in the study of Gender; Judith Butler's Performativity and the new avenues to approach the gender question The Realm of Language: Everyday speech and gender construction, different conceptions of gender in varied languages (particularly Indian languages) and the inherent arbitrariness of gender Literature: The perpetual doing and undoing of gender on the plane of culture; Print and visual media: Dynamic role of popular journalism, advertisements and cinema in making gendered selves as normative

HS6003: Readings in Sociophonetics (HRC) [3-0-0-3]

Introduction: Definition and scope of the sub-discipline, history of its development, defining socially structured phonetic variation Variation in Speech Production: Sources of variation (age, gender, social class, region, ethnicity, speech style), Loci of variation (segmental, subsegmental, suprasegmental variation) Variation in Speech Perception: Identifying and evaluating indexical features, perception of ongoing sound changes, impact of social and regional variation on perception Research methods in Sociophonetics: diverse data collection methods, qualitative and quantitative methodology impressionistic, instrumental and articulatory analysis. Case Studies: Selected readings* on different accents of English, Discussion on variations in spoken Indian English.

HS6002: Self, Identity and Modernity in South Asia (HRC) [3-0-0-3]

Nation – Language - Community – Gender: Identity and self-formation in South Asian modernity The new and unique language question of Modern South Asia; the making of mother tongue and the performance of passionate linguistic subjectivity in Indian modernity; provincializing the national linguistic European model. Community as identity: The making of Public and Politics in Indian modernity; and the role of desire in the making of the communal subject Processes of Individuation and Gendering in Modern South Asia: Formation of Public/Private and political/domestic spheres in South Asian modernity and its difference from Europe; Intricacies in understanding the gendered subjectivation in South Asia

HS5002: Trends in Modern Western Social and Political Thoughts (HRC) [3-0-0-3]

Background of Modern Western Thought Plato and Aristotle's Understanding of Human nature and Society Renaissance and the Emergence of Human Reasoning: Machiavelli and Thomas Hobbes, Secularisation and Social Contract Birth of Classical Liberal Thought: John Locke : Origin of Modern Knowledge, Enlightenment Liberalism - Rousseau and Kant New Thought on Equality and Freedom: Hegel's Notion of Freedom and Dialectical Idealism, Dialectical Materialism and Marx Contemporary Thought: Thought on Recognition and Difference; Nietzsche's Criticisms of Western culture; Feminism and Discourse Theory; Concept of Hegemony – Gramsci; Existentialism – Sartre, Heidegger, Merleau Ponty

HS4603: Public Economics: Theory and Practice (GCE) [3-0-0-3]

Public Economics: Theory
1. Introduction: Why study public economics
2. Efficiency and Equity trade-off: Question of efficient allocation of scarce resources and distribution of resources
3. Market Failure: public goods, imperfect competition, externalities and information.
4. Fiscal functions, an overview: Allocation, distribution and stabilisation functions
5. Taxation: Tax instruments, its economic effects, other economic allocation mechanisms.
Public Economics: Practice in India
6. Indian tax system: History, development and reforms, Cast study: GST
7. Government Expenditure. Case study: NREGA, Universal basic income
8. Budget

HS2303: Introduction to Philosophy: Indian and Western (Elective/GCE) [3-0-0-3]

Section 1: Indian Philosophy
To be familiar with the Indian philosophical thought, to know the nature of Vedas and Upanisads, Atman and Brahman. Vedanta system: non-dualism of Sankara, Sankara on the absolute, self, and world. Ramanuja: qualified non-dualism and self, Atomism of Vaisesika, Nyaya: sources of knowledge, causation. Samkhya: Purusa and Prakrti. Yoga: Chitta and its Vritties, Astanga Yoga. Buddhism: four noble truths, Doctrine of Dependent Origination, Nirvana. Jainism: Anekantavada, Syadavada, Kaivalya
Section 2: Western Philosophy
This section will include the following topics: Pre Socratic Philosophy, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle. Medieval Philosophy: St. Augustine and St. Aquinas. Modern Western Philosophy: Rationalists and Empiricists and Kant. Contemporary Western Philosophy, Analytic and Continental Philosophy, Phenomenology and Existentialism.

HS6005: Contemporary Issues in Economic Development (HRC) [3-0-0-3]

Introduction
Concept of Growth and Development. Comparing development paths across countries.
Development theory and their policy implications.
Technological change and the Developing countries:
Process of technological change and its impact.
New Institutional Economics and development:
understanding of institutions, how they affect economic performance, and how they change
International environment for economic development:
liberalizing foreign trade and lessons for the developing countries.
Development Process of the Indian Economy: Issues and Challenges.

HS3310: Contemporary India : Society, Politics and Development (GCE) [3-0-0-3]

Module – 1 – Young Nation and Old Civilization: Colonial Burden – Freedom – Spectrum of Languages and Regional Differences .
Module – 2 - Society, Politics and Culture: Social structure in India – Caste and Kinship – Social Movements- Social mobility - Indian politics and Democracy- key issues
Module- 3 – Population, Unemployment and Gender : Population growth – Unemployment and Poverty Gender and Women Rights
Module- 4 – Education, Health and Development
 Access to Education - Educational reforms
Public Health and Democratization
Module – 5 – Science and Technology, Development and Democracy
 Information Technology – Growth and Development
 Science and Society – Key Issues
Module – 6 Environment, Society and Development
Environmentalism –Green Revolution - Big Dams and Politics of Water Sanitation and Struggle for Dignity

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HS2302: Introduction to Language and Society (HSE) [3-0-0-3]

What is language? Languages of the world, language families, theories of the origin of language.The social functions of language, language and identity, Dialects- sociolects-registers.Multilingualism, language policy and planning. Prescriptivism and the equality of languages- standard languages, pidgins, creoles, endangered languages. Language change. Language as an object of scientific study. Language and world communication- dominance of English, emergence of Englishes

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HS2312: Themes in Indian Economic Development (HSE) [3-0-0-3]

Understanding Growth and Development :Introducing Economic Development – Meaning of Development - Indicators and Measures of Development – Characteristics of the Developing World - Human Development and India's position : Outlining India's Economic Growth: Now and Then : India since Independence - Trajectory of economic growth in India – Colonial Legacies – From Stagnant Economy to the Great Reversal - Stages in Economic Growth in the Post Colonial Period : The Introduction of Economic Reforms and the Growth Story : Introduction to Economic Reforms – The turnaround of the Growth Story – The External Sector – Introduction to Exchange Rates – The Balance of Payments Crisis : Sectors in Development – Agriculture, Industry and Services Structural Changes in Indian Economy; Sectoral Growth Trends – Interregional Disparities in Growth and Development - Agriculture – Coping with the Crisis; Industry and Modernisation; Tertiary Sector – The Rise of the Services Sector in Redefining India's Growth Narrative – The Challenges ahead : Unevenness in Development, Social Sector Development Policies and Redistribution of Resources : Unevenness in Development – Poverty, Inequality and its Measurement – Inclusive Development - The Prevalence of Informal Sector and the Condition of Workers - Social Sector Reforms and Pro Poor Strategies in Social Development : Contemporary themes in Indian Economic Development : This module discusses some contemporary themes in India's economic development and policy changes. This would include an Introduction to GST with an emphasis on Fiscal Policy, Universal Basic Income etc.

HS4602: Language, Mind and Brain (GCE) [3-0-0-3]

Notion of language, notion of mind: different traditions of Inquiry
Language and Thought: Does language affect the way you think? Sapir Whorf Hypothesis, linguistic determinism and relatvism, language variation
Language and Biology: Evolution of language- anatomy & genetics, concepts of instinct and innateness, language as uniquely human
Language Acquisition: theories of child language acquisition, second language acquisition, bilingualism/multilingualism, communication disorders
Language and Brain :, Structure of the brain in relation to speech production, perception. Methods used to study language processing in the brain: case studies. Sounds & Categories, Speech Perception

HS6001: Phenomenology and Existentialism (HRC) [3-0-0-3]

Phenomenological Method: Reduction and Constitutionin Husserl and Merleau-Ponty, and Destruction in Heidegger. Consciousness and Intentionality in Brentano and Husserl; Being-in-the-World and Care in Heidegger; Body in Merleau-Ponty. Existentialism and Humanism: Being-toward-death in (Heidegger); Being-in-itself and Being-for-itself (Sartre); Bad faith/Inauthenticity and Authenticity (Heidegger, Sartre).

HS1090: GERMAN I (HSE) [3-0-0-3]

Basic German grammar (limited to simple sentences and present and perfect tense); Comprehension and composition of simple texts giving information about person, daily routine, likes and dislikes, family and immediate environment; History, geography and aspects of German culture as group task / project work.

HS3602: Philosophy of Technology (GCE) [3-0-0-3]

The course is primarily expected to let the technology student make rigorous philosophical reflection over technology at four different levels: (1) Modern technological boom, (2) Epistemology of Technological Practice, (3) Critique of Modern Technological society, and (4) Technological Education and emerging technological societies in India. The course will describe on Early western thinking about technology, Contemporary Epistemology of Technology, Contemporary critical philosophy of technology and finally Technology and contemporary Indian society.

HS2302: Philosophy of Technology (HSE) [3-0-0-3]

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HS3626: History of Science and Technology (GCE) [3-0-0-3]

Pre-historic Beginnings – Society and Science : Paleolithic & Neolithic Culture – Introduction - Early Human Societies : Material Basis of Primitive Life (Implements & Tools/Fire/Clothing/ Art) : Social Basis of Primitive Life (Language/Symbolism/Labour/Totemism/Ritual : The Origins of Rational Science/ - Transformation of Environment (Missiles) : Civilizational Science and Technology: Towards a Productive Economy : Origin of Agriculture – Towards a Productive Economy - Crafts of the Field and Home/Concept of Work - Science and the New Crafts/ Religion/ Village Culture : Origins of Early Civilizations – Theories/ River Valley Cultures – Origins of City : Class-Divided Societies – Trade and Merchants- Law and State : Civilizational Technologies: Early Sciences : Techniques of Civilizations - Discovery of Metals : The Origin of Quantitative Sciences (Writing, Numbers) Mathematics /Arithmetic/ : Class Origins of Early Science- Scribes/Magic and Science : Indus Valley Civilization – Material Culture : Indus Valley Civilization: Society and Science : Technology and Material Culture Workshops/ Factories/ Artifacts) : Intellectual Accomplishments (Numbers/Language/Script) : Iron Age Sciences : Discovery of Iron – Birth of Iron Age Cultures : Greeks- Birth of Abstract Sciences : Greek Technology and Medicine : Roman Science : Science in the Age of Faiths

HS1020: Aspects of Western Philosophy (HSE) [3-0-0-3]

This Course will include the following topics: Greek Philosophy: Ionians, Pythagoras, Parmenides, Heraclitus and Democritus. Socrates, Plato and Aristotle. Medieval Philosophy: St. Augustine and St. Aquinas. Modern Western Philosophy: Rationalists and Empiricists. Critical Philosophy and Kant. Hegel, Karl Marx and Nietzsche. Linguistic Turn in western Philosophy, Russell and Wittgenstein. Logical positivism. Phenomenology and Existentialism, Husserl, Heidegger and Sartre. Postmodernism, Deconstruction and Feminism.

HS2301: Principles of Economics (HSE) [3-0-0-3]

Introduction Basic issues studied in Economics: Scarcity of resource and choice. Individual and market demand and supply. Price and resource allocation. Consumer and producer surplus.Utility. Preferences and Indifference curve. Budget constraint. Consumption decision. Production and cost functions. Profit maximization and production decision.Market structure. Perfect and imperfect markets.Basic issues studied in Macro Economics. National income accounting. Real and nominal income.Consumption, saving, and investment.Functions of money. Money supply and money demand. Inflation and its social costs. Introduction to the Financial System. Overview of Financial Institutions, Market and Financial Instruments.Stabilization policy- evidence and debates.

HS4601: English for Professionals (GCE) [3-0-0-3]

Varieties of English: practice in understanding different varieties and registers of English and responding effectively based on social/professional contexts. Communication in a team: discussion, negotiation strategies, turn-taking, debates, politeness strategies, using gap fillers effectively, persuasive speaking, importance of cultural differences. Interview skills: active listening, answering concisely, asking/clarifying questions to panel, effective use of voice, pitch and tone. Use of salutations, preparing for potential general questions. Overall language development: revising basic conversational/formal grammar, vocabulary and pronunciation.

HS6004: International Trade: Theory, Evidence and Policy (HRC) [3-0-0-3]

Introduction: Trade Issues
Theory of Comparative Advantage and international trade
Determinants of Terms of Trade
Trade, Factor mobility and income distribution
The Heckscher-Ohlin Model in theory and practice
Economies of scale and International trade
Trade policies with perfectly competitive markets and market imperfections
Free trade or protectionism: The pros and cons
Foreign trade policy of India

HS2324: International Relations: Theory and Practice (HSE) [3-0-0-3]

International Relations and World Politics: An Introduction :Introduction : International Relations :Focus Points in World Politics : Overview of Theories of International Relations Foundations of International Relations : Development of Modern International Order : International History : Cold War to New Global Era : New Powers and Emergence of Global Order : Theories of International Relations : Realism & Liberalism : Marxist Theories of IR : Social Constructivism : Post- Colonialism and Feminism : Contemporary IR: Issues and Challenges : War and World Politics : Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction : Nationalism, National Self-determination and IR : Challenges of Nation Building in Africa and Middle east : International Terrorism : Religion in IR South Asia / Southeast Asia

HS4604: Media and Modernity (GCE) [3-0-0-3]

Media, modernity and the Public sphere with a specific focus on the Indian context Print and the Public sphere – Journals, fictions, history and life-writings in Indian modernity; Formation of new public spaces – print, public oratory, drama and cinema, and the emergence of new modes of 'self-ing' and 'other-ing' Imaging and visualization – Calendar art, Photography and cinema in Indian modernity; emergence of new politics of aesthetics, visibility, stardom and spectatorship Media, self-formation and the pertinence of caste and gender question in India

HS1050: Principles of Economics (HSE) [3-0-0-3]

Fundamentals of Economics : Basic Economic Problems; Three Questions of Economic Organisation; Technological Possibilities; Nature of Economics; Thinking like an Economist – Models, Assumptions; Introduction to Markets and Economic Role of Governments; How Markets Work : Theories of Demand, Supply and Equilibrium; Elasticities of Demand and Supply; Supply, Demand and Government Policies; Markets and Welfare : Consumers, Producers, and Efficiency of Markets; Few Applications; Firm Behaviour and Organisation of Industry : Costs of Production; Firms in Competitive Markets, Monopoly, Oligopoly and Monopolistic Competition; Key Concepts in Macroeconomics: Measuring a Nation's Income; Measuring the Cost of Living; Production and Growth; Saving and Investment; Unemployment; The Monetary System; Money Growth and Inflation.

HS6006: Experimental Phonetics: Production & Perception (HRC) [3-0-0-3]

Introduction: development of the field of experimental phonetics, comparison with impressionistic phonetics, three fundamental processes characterizing speech- articulation, transmission, perception Methods in Acoustic Phonetics: Pre-requisites for acoustic study- recording techniques, equipment, data types, acoustic analysis software programmes, basic PRAAT tutorials. Vowels: Duration, Pitch, Formants Obstruents(stops, fricatives): Laryngeal features (Voicing, aspiration), Place, Manner Sonorants (nasals, liquids, glides): Place, Manner Methods in Auditory Phonetics: Discrimination experiments, Identification experiments

HS5020: Public Policy for Engineers (OE/HRC)

Public policy (PP) is all around us right from the day we are born to the end of life and beyond. Thomas Dye defines PP as "anything a government chooses to do or not to do." (Dye, 1972). This puts the government and the people (citizens of the nations) at the centre of PP. As all of us are directly or indirectly affected by PP in our daily lives, it becomes more than important to engage with the questions related to it while asking: what, why, how, and for whom? This course is designed to develop a holistic understanding of PP amongst the participants while engaging with theoretical and practical aspects of policy studies. The participants of the course will be equipped with the initial concepts and understanding of PP theories and, eventually, the application of these theories to real-life case studies. The course has five modules: Module 1: Fundamentals of Public Policy; Module 2: Theories of Public Policy; Module 3: Policymaking in India; Module 4: Public Policy and Stakeholder Analysis; Module 5: Policy case studies. At the end of the course, the participants will be able to understand (a) how public policies are formulated and relate it to policymaking in their sector of interest like AI, banking, environment, power, water, and education, among others; (b) how different actors shape and influence the policy process by identifying the relationship between interests, ideas, and institutions.

HS4606: Media, Identity and the Self (OE)

Media and the Indian context – Types of media, their functions and influences. Mapping the realm of News communication media; the emergence of print in India: Standardisation, reliability and accessibility; Pedagogical claims - the moment of Enlightenment, the rise of an individual, difference between an individual, citizen and the public, preponderance of reason, logic and free thinking in the questions of liberation, advent of science and technology and scientific temperament and the pertinent identity questions; The perpetual tug of war between the power of media Vs the power of the audience, the melodramatic public and the territorial imaginations; Entertainment media - radio, FMs, Television and Cinema; Popular Cinema and the questions of gender, caste, communal and national identity formations and self constructions; Popular cinema and the construction of emotions: Love, fear and anger; Medium is the message: the role of medium in the construction of our emotions, identities and self; Social Media – specific acts and the construction of the identity and self, questions of democracy, audience participation and media, Media, self-formation and the pertinence of crucial identity questions in India today.

HS5021: Environment and Society (3-0-0-3)

The course will introduce students to how human societies and environments have been shaped by ideas about nature and the subsequent actions taken upon it, both in the past and contemporary times. It explores diverse perspectives on environmentalism globally, with a particular emphasis on India, to demonstrate the environment's pivotal role in achieving social justice, equity, and sustainability on our fragile planet. It includes themes such as ideas about nature by leading thinkers, modern Environmentalism, post-World War II environmental changes, resistance against the depletion of commons and forests, human-animal conflicts, justice, equity and sustainability, nature and nation, and the framework of nature conservation in India.

HS5018: Sexualities and Mental Health (OE/HSE) [3-0-0-3]

This is an advanced-level course on the intersection between mental health and sexualities that focuses on local perspectives from India. This course draws upon recent conceptual debates foregrounding the troubled relationship between 'sexualities' and 'mental health' in the academic, experiential and professional understandings of these issues. The penultimate function of the course is to think critically, advocate for social justice and engage in transformative possibilities for a free and equal world which is fundamental to sexual well-being and mental health.

HS5009: Mental Health and Society in the Global South (OE/HSE) [3-0-0-3]

This is an advanced-level course that teases out some of the recent debates, developments, and pressing concerns in global mental health with particular reference to the Global South contexts. The course will take up recent works that challenge some of the taken-for-granted notions about mental health in the popular discourse. After completing the course, the students are expected to think locally and engage in transformative possibilities for a free and equal world which is fundamental to mental health.

HS7011: Clinical Psychology, Culture and Mental Health (HSE) [3-0-0-3]

This course deals with the role of culture in understanding not only mental health etiology and intervention but also how mental health disciplines including clinical psychology and psychiatry are products of culture. Mainstream mental health disciplines have considered mental health primarily within an individualised biomedical perspective. The course draws from scholarship in critical psychology, cross-cultural psychology and transcultural psychiatry that emphasizes on culture as an important placeholder for mental health. This will be illustrated through research conducted on indigenous healing systems in India and on the alternative conceptualisations in mental health. Students will also learn skills such as cultural humility in knowledge production, research and practice in mental health.

HS7013: Clinical Psychology and Disabilities (HSE) [3-0-0-3]

This course uncovers the troubled relationship between clinical psychology and disabilities accentuated by provider-centric mental health care ecosystems in India. The course asks pressing questions that have emerged from critical scholarship that has emerged from the users- and survivors of mental health and disability scholars. It will deal with disability identities and its implications for mental health and well-being considering the intersectional experiences of disabilities in India. The course will specifically look at the UNCRPD and its implications in re-imagining mental health knowledge production, research and practice. The course will think about multiple meanings of disabilities drawing from interdisciplinary fields of disability studies, clinical psychology and other related disciplines without adopting the conventional deficit-models that flatten the complexity of experiencing disabilities in an ableist and thus unjust world.

HS2335: Psychology and Life (OE/HSE) [3-0-0-3]

This is an introductory course that helps students understand psychology as a discipline that sits at the intersection of social sciences, neurosciences and behavioural sciences. The course emphasises the applications of some of the theoretical concepts to everyday life, particularly with respect to emerging adulthood.

HS 7010: Qualitative methods in Mental Health research (HSE) [3-0-0-3]

This course equips the student to grasp some of the qualitative methods undertaken in the context of mental health in detail including collection of data and analysing results. The course foregrounds the recent debates regarding the employment of qualitative methods in mental health disciplines.

HS5013: Mental Health Jurisprudence in India (OE/HSE) [3-0-0-3]

This is an advanced-level course on the intersection between mental health and law in India. The course aims to provide a historical account of mental health policies and programmes in India with special focus on coloniality. The course will consist of instructional videos and readings apart from the lectures. After completing the course, the students are expected to gain awareness about rights of persons with psychosocial disabilities and duties of the state towards them both nationally and internationally. The penultimate function of the course is to think critically, advocate for social justice and engage in transformative possibilities for a free and equal world which is fundamental to mental health.

HS4611: Ethics

Introduction to Ethical Reasoning: Philosophy and Ethics. Meaning, Definition and scope of Ethics. Division of Ethics. Ethics and other courses. Preconditions of ethical reasoning: Freedom and Responsibility. Free will and determinism. Moral Dilemma. Moral Truth: Absolute and relative truth. Subjective Norm of Morality: Nature and kinds of conscience. Challenges to Ethics: Ethical Subjectivism and Ethical Nihilism. Deontological Ethical Theory: Immanuel Kant's Moral Philosophy. The concept of Good will. Categorical Imperative. Utilitarian Ethical Theory: Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill. Virtue Ethics: Aristotelian Virtues. Theoretical and Practical knowledge. Special Ethics: Bio-Ethics: Abortion, Suicide, Euthanasia. Animal Ethics. Socio-political Ethics. Violence, Just wars, Theories of Punishment.

HS5004: Econometrics

Main objective of the course is to provide basic understanding of Econometrics and its use as a tool in various fields of study like economics and other social sciences. This course emphasises on understanding the basic techniques and its application in the empirical aspect of our analysis. Topics covered in this course include: Introduction to econometrics; Simple Linear Regression Model: Two Variable Case, Estimation of model by the method of ordinary least squares (OLS), Properties of OLS, Gauss-Markov Assumptions, Hypothesis testing with OLS; Multiple Regression Analysis: Estimation, Partial regression coefficients, Interpretations of OLS estimates, Goodness-of-fit and selection of regressor, Multiple Regression Analysis with qualitative (dummy) independent variables; Violations of Classical Assumptions: Consequences, Detection and Remedies, Multicollinearity, Heteroscedasticity, Serial Correlation; Specification Analysis: Omission of a relevant variable, Inclusion of irrelevant variable, Dummy variable, Tests of specification.

HS6012: Ethnography: Theory and Methods

Philosophy of Ethnographic Research: Ethnography and colonialism; Occident studying the Orient; Ontological and epistemological assumptions; theories of ethnography. **Being an Ethnographer: Field, Fieldworker, and the Self:** Self, time, and the participant/interlocutor; The ethics of studying and learning from strangers; hierarchies, contexts, and spaces; Gender, caste, religion, and intersectionality; reflexivity and methods; auto-ethnography. **Doing Ethnography and Writing it Up:** Designing ethnographic research: classical to digital; quantitative and qualitative methods for ethnography; Observation and participant observation; writing field notes and field diary; Discovering themes and writing an ethnography; literary sensibilities of ethnographic research.

HS5012: Social Thinkers

Modern Classical Thought: Auguste Comte, *Positivism*; Karl Marx ad Friedrich Engels, *Materialism*; Max Weber, *Interpretivism*; Emile Durkheim, *Functionalism* **Social Thinkers of Other Disciplines:** Niklas Luhman, Law as a Social System; Thomas Kuhn, The Structure of Scientific Revolutions; Michel Foucault, Discipline and Punish; Seymour Lipset, The Political Man **Indian Thought:** E. V. Ramasamy, *Samadharma*; M. K. Gandhi, *Sarvodaya;* B. R. Ambedkar, *Constitutional Morality*; Deendayal Upadhyaya, *Integral Humanism* **Identities and Rights:** Simone de Beauvoir, Feminism; Kimberlé Crenshaw, Intersectional Feminism; Ranajit Guha, *Subaltern*; Upendra Baxi, *Human Rights*

HS4609: India's Villages: Change and Continuity

Change, Continuity, Metamorphosis: Idea of a village; Indian village vs village in continental sociology; conceptualising change and modernity; Gandhi, Nehru, andAmbedkar on villages; functionalism in a village; residue and metamorphosis; Sanskritization and Westernization. **Rural Economy and the Other Institutions Agrarian economy:** Jajmani system; land and other occupations; jati, caste, and community; social and economic hierarchy; caste, class, confusion-I; gender and caste in rural economy; power and authority in old and 'modern' India; dominant caste; Green Revolution and Operation Flood **Neo-liberalism and Rural Society:** Economy after 1990s and rural change; The village is not dead. Long live the village; agrarian crisis and migration; *Mandalism* and new rurality; caste in a new avatar; positive discrimination and 'neo-elite'; vertical separation to horizontal integration; caste, class, confusion-II; market and identity; politics of Minimum Support Price; gender and rural public health. **Technology and Village Society:** Rural E-governance; Rural digital literacy; technology and rural welfare: MGNREGA; ICT and rural industry; Aadhar and biometrics; technology and rural political mobilisation; mobile phone, migration, and social networking; technological solutions to agricultural pollution; entertainment and technology.

HS1010: Technology and Society

Introduction: Understanding the terms 'society' and 'technology'; their interdependence, unravelling the many claims that characterise the terms. **Social shaping of technology: Perspectives from the past & present:** Origins of technology; technological development through the ages; case studies to illustrate technology-society relations (e.g. agriculture, place-value notation, heliocentrism, printing press, steam engine, green revolution, vaccine manufacturing, surveillance and privacy, social media, big technology etc.), control of technology (licensing, policy making, regulations in the context of disruptive technology). **Technology, growth and inequality:** Technology-enabled growth (healthcare, economy, education, transportation); inequality of technological impact: labor-technology relationship and consequences for employment; reinforcement of biases (gender, class, caste, ethnicity, geography/region, language, ideology etc.). **Society, nature and technology:** Role of technology in the society-nature relationship (e.g. energy, genetic engineering, dams), responses to environmental consequences: resistance to technology (e.g. nuclear power plants, dams), sustainable technologies (e.g green energy, recycling), ethics of technology.