

CHAPTER 49

SOCIOLOGY

Ph.D. Theses

471. BISHT (Suman)
Epidemics and Epidemic Control : A Sociological Study in Pauri Garhwal.
Supervisor : Dr. Roma Chatterji
Th 15433

Abstract

Presents an ethnographic account of a health organisation and its working to understand how the global concerns intersect with the local concerns through the various control programmes and in the process reconfigure the local in terms of health priorities and concerns. Analyses the implementation of the epidemic control programmes in India. Focuses on the study of health bureaucracies to better understand the interrelationship between institutional and personal factor that bear upon the health system planning, the selection and training of health care personnel, and the functioning of health teams in providing health care.

Contents

1. Introduction : Epidemics as public health emergencies : National and International concerns 2. Competing ideologies and negotiated roles : Temporal trajectories of health programmes in Pauri Garhwal 3. False reports and acts of corruption : Non-conformative bureaucratic practices 4. Between rules and experience : The daily life of the ANM 5. Official discourses of epidemic outbreaks : Enumerative governmentality and lived experience in Pauri Garhwal 6. Conclusion : Managing infections within comprehensive health care : Changing notions of health governance. Bibliography.

472. CHAKRABARTI (Anindita)
Sociological Study of the Svadhyaya Movement.
Supervisor : Prof. Tulsi Patel
Th 15431

Abstract

Develops a relational approach to the study of social movements that pays attention to the diachronic aspects of movements since movements change and transform as they resolve internal organizational questions and interact with the society at large. The argument is that a typological or typifying approach to social movements may have important political messages but is of very little sociological merit since it does not take into account their developmental process. Though the present study focuses on the internal structure and processes of the Svadhyaya movement, it raises the broader question of self-reform and collective mobilization in civil society.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Situating Svadhyaya : Ethnography of a religious movement 3. Theology of praxis 4. Saving the self by saving the others : Metaphysical basis of Svadhyaya 5. The structure of Lokasamgraha : Organizational aspects of svadhyaya 6. The village and the volunteers 7. Judicious succession and judicial religion : Routinization of Charisma 8. Conclusions and bibliography.

473. JANAKI ABRAHAM
Gender, Status and Class : A Sociological study of the Thiyyas.
 Supervisor : Prof. Rajni Palriwala
 Th 15430

Abstract

Focuses on the way in which boundaries are constituted, in order to question the idea of the naturalness and fixity of boundaries. Thus, the approach to the study of kinship embodied in this thesis, depart from the idea of normative and bounded kinship structures - approaches that have in particular been characteristic of studies of matrilineal kinship. Instead, this study focuses on the practice of kinship and processes of transformation in kinship. In doing so, it privileges the experience of women as it is constituted through everyday practice while, simultaneously considering the implications of macro processes of transformation such as changes through 'social reform', legislation and the market. Simultaneously, in challenging the assumptions of groups bounded within rules, this study explores the ways in which rules are constituted and the complex relationship between rules and practices in the everyday -particularly the negotiation and contingencies, not only of everyday practices but also in the articulations and assertion of rules.

1. Introduction 2. Constituting the 'Thiyya' 3. Marriage and the 'Providing Husband' 4. The Ambivalence of 'White Blood' 5. Transformations in Tharavads 6. The House and Everyday Life 7. Conclusion - Transformations in Kinship and the Boundaries of a Caste. Bibliography.

474. SHASHI BHUSHAN SINGH
A Sociological Analysis of Democracy and Development.
 Supervisor : Dr. Rabindra Ray
 Th 15432

Abstract

Analyzes the relation between democracy and development in Rajasthan, which is a developing state in India. Rather than looking at tradition as opposed to modernity and democracy as opposed to development, the thesis tries to see that while former can be complementary to the latter, both democracy and development can survive by co-existing in different zones simultaneously. Democracy is not an end in itself and only that element of democracy, which has ability to resolve the dilemma society is facing, is acceptable to the people.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Social Organization 3. Ecology and Economy 4. Political Structure 5. Political Development 6. Social Development 7. Conclusion. Bibliography.