

## CHAPTER 52

### SOCIOLOGY

#### Doctoral Theses

01. BHANDARI (Siddhi)  
**Photographers and Photography: A Sociological Study.**  
Supervisor: Dr. Janaki Abraham  
Th 24730

#### *Contents*

1. Introduction: Photography in India 2. Being a photographer 3. Locating photography as profession 4. The making of a photo image 5. Technology of photography 6. Conclusion photography as a modern form of work. Bibliography.

02. CHATTERJEE (Sebanti)  
**Western Classical Music in Goa and Shillong: Exploring the Indigenous.**  
Supervisor: Prof. Roma Chatterji  
Th 24719

#### *Abstract (Not Verified)*

My work is located at the intersection of anthropology of music and ethnomusicology. Through a study of choral traditions, I hope to contribute to an emic understanding of voice and genre as social objects. To do so, I follow the making of choral traditions across two geographies. In the course of my work I have studied the musical practices among the Christian communities of Goa and Shillong who primarily belong to two denominations, the Catholic and the Presbyterian. My choice of site was important to give depth to the complexities in their musical imaginations ordered around choral tradition. Choral traditions are organically linked to the church. It is one of the exponents of Western Classical Music. My research question is how do specific cultural contexts interact with creative processes to give meaning to 'Voice' and 'Genre' in musical traditions? My chapters are titled Notating Repertoires: Classical-Across-Genres which sees how 'Medley' emerges as a genre in Shillong. The next chapter titled Goan Sacred Music as a trope of Nostalgia: Role of the Rachol Seminary looks at the lives of select seminarians to understand the emergence of a niche sacred music repertoire in Goa. Many meanings of 'Voice' in choral singing delves into the hierarchy of singing voices, looks at how geographical locations impact one's perception of voice and also discusses how nostalgia and novelty help enframe the repertoires of Goa and Shillong. Framing Vocal Traditions: An insight into music pedagogy explores the music pedagogy ordered around choral traditions. The chapter attempts to frame certain elements of vocal traditions and Western Classical music education. The conclusion titled Regional Interpretations of elements of Vocalization in the Western classical tradition. discusses the public life of Western classical music in India. It highlights the locally understood creative processes which are much more than mere mimicking.

#### *Contents*

1. Introduction: Producing Western classical music in Goa and Shillong: Interaction with the Indigenous 2. Notating repertoires: Classical- Across- Genres 3. Goan sacred music as a trope of nostalgia: Role of the rachol seminary 4. Many meaning of 'voice' in choral singing tradition 5. Framing vocal traditions: Insight into music

pedagogy 6. Conclusion: Regional interpretations of elements of vocalization in the western classical tradition. Bibliography. Glossary. Appendix.

03. CHOWDHURY (Aheli)  
**Social Movements Post 1990s in India: A Sociological Analysis of Changing Modes of Political Mobilisation.**  
 Supervisor: Prof. Satish Deshpande  
Th 24726

*Contents*

1. Introduction 2. Theoretical considerations 3. Right to information and the state 4. Movement, media and the RTI law 5. From RTI to corruption: The early phase of janlokp movement 6. The making of the janlokp campaign: Strategies of media mobilization and mass support 7. Conclusion. Bibliography. Appendices.

04. DIVYA PRIYADARSHINI  
**Study of Displacement of Slum Dwellers in the Delhi Region.**  
 Supervisor: Prof. Rita Brara  
Th 24728

*Abstract*  
 (Not Verified)

The present thesis is an outcome of ethnographic study conducted in one of the recent resettlement colonies of Delhi named Savda Ghevra In the present work, a brief sketch of slum improvement and relocation policies in the country and the city, delineating its pronounced tendencies since 1950 has been discussed. I move into my ethnography to show how relocated slum dwellers find it difficult to come to terms with the lack of housing, livelihoods and water provisioning in the new location but attempt to rebuild their lives a new by adopting diverse and multiple 'tactics'. The analysis affords me to understand the myriad ways in which the evicted slum dwellers imagine their previous abode and their current settlement. Their narratives provide for an interpretation and distinction between three ideal types- state categorised 'slum', slum dwellers imagined basti and the state settled resettlement colony. The distinction between the slum and the basti overlaps in certain aspects, but the case of Savda Ghevra shows the emergence of the third ideal type- the resettlement colony that is shaped by the state and reshaped by the basti dwellers. The inadequacies and discrepancies that have unfolded while resettling of the displaced slum dwellers into the resettlement colony have been worked upon by the residents. The entire process of rebuilding and resettling thus can be seen in the light of three phases-the initial disorganised followed by the middle phase of normlessness and deviance which gradually unfolds into the renorming and the (re)organising phase. I develop aspects of the argument, especially the notion that 'informality' that the displaced slum dwellers adopt, must be acknowledged as a fundamental organizing principle along with the principle of formal organisation of urban settlements that is more readily recognised.

*Contents*

1. Introduction 2. Slum policies: Addressing displacement and resettlement in Delhi 3. Basti, slum and resettlement colony: Ideal types and processual realities 4. The resettling of displaced families: Housing in savda ghevra 5. Reconstructing livelihood: Survival strategies in savda ghevra 6. Women, water and resettlement 7. From disorganisation to (Re)organisation: Phases in a resettlement colony 8. Conclusions. References. Appendices.

05. KATARIA (Bhavna)  
**Gender and Work: A Study of Clerks in Government Offices.**  
 Supervisor: Prof. Rita Brara  
Th 24727

*Contents*

1. Gender and work: A Study of clerks in government offices 2. Exploring the work-life of clerks 3. Gender and bureaucracy in India 4. Stories of gender and work: Gender-neutral and gendered domains 5. Women's movement and reforms (1960-1990s): Informal and formal workplaces 6. Sexual harassment at the workplace: The vishaka judgement 7. Conclusion. Bibliography. Appendix.

06. MALVIYA (Saumya)  
**Metaphor and Metonymy in the Constitution of Mathematical Knowledge: An Ethnographic Exploration.**  
 Supervisor: Prof. Roma Chatterji  
Th 24725

*Abstract  
(Verified)*

In this thesis an attempt has been made to locate the 'social' in mathematics by focussing upon three registers namely, of the symbolic, the paradoxical and the beautiful. Through a multi-sited ethnography certain key features of mathematical practice are brought to light and detailed analyses are offered of the same. Through detailed empirical investigations of controversies over mathematical symbolism, paradoxes as sociological objects, and the relationship between mathematics and aesthetics across ethnographic contexts, an attempt has been made to understand mathematical practice as a form of life. In the process, crucial insights are offered into the ways in which agreement in mathematical practice is constituted. Also, equally important themes regarding the self-reflexivity and self-referentiality of mathematical discourse are anthropologically observed and clarified. By conversing with various traditions ranging from philosophy, history, psychoanalysis, science studies, to semiotics, which attempt to unpack the various dimensions of mathematical practice, a method is worked out through which mathematics can be fruitfully studied from a sociological standpoint. In order to execute the above aims, tools of metaphor and metonymy are used as heuristic devices and the ethnographic description is framed and organised through these tropes. These tools have come in particularly handy in exploring how translatability works in mathematics and how its discourse is deeply layered and stratified. In order to do justice to the ethnographic vignettes offered various models of metaphor and metonymy are utilised in different chapters. Using such and other devices, it is shown how a distinctive form of sociality is immanent to mathematics and mathematical work. The thesis is intended as a contribution towards an anthropological understanding of mathematical practice and attempts to demystify it by showing how it can be productively studied using the tools of social sciences.

*Contents*

1. Introduction 2. Metaphor/metonymy and the ethnography of mathematical symbols 3. Paradoxes and the 'Social' in mathematics: A case study of implicit metaphors and metonymies 4. Beauty and necessity in mathematics: Lines of metaphoric and metonymic resonance 5. Conclusion. Appendices. Bibliography.

07. MITTAL (Devika)  
**Secular School Culture: A Study of a Government – Aided School in Delhi.**  
 Supervisor: Prof. Meenakshi Thapan  
Th 24721

*Contents*

1. Introduction 2. The school and school culture: Locating azad Bharat vidyalaya 3. Schooling nation: Nationalism, citizenship and secularism 4. School culture: Situating religion in secularism 5. School culture: Engaging with caste, community and secularism. Conclusion. References.

08. MUHAMMAED JEFRA V.P.

**Social Production of the City: A Study of City Spaces of Calicut, Kerala.**

Supervisor: Dr. Radhika Chopra

Th 24722

*Abstract  
(Not Verified)*

The focus of my study is Calicut, a city in the south Indian state of Kerala. Focusing on the time period from the 1950s to 2017, I ask the central question ‘why is Calicut a city’, and attempt to investigate the manner in which Calicut is socially produced as a meaningful entity. Using Henri Lefebvre’s notion of social space and Edward Soja’s idea of cityspace as the guiding thread of the inquiry, I demarcate four locations in Calicut as cityspaces: Kallayi, the centre for timber trade; Valiyangadi, the well-known wholesale market for spices and food grains; Thekkepuram, the historic settlement of traders; and finally, Mittayi Theruvu, the popular market for modern consumer goods and services. Extensive geographical and social networks and a vibrant social life characterise these cityspaces. Considering the complexity of the city as a complex social formation, my study focuses on economic activities and the transformations of these spaces. The thesis consists of five chapters. Beginning with the theoretical setting to study Calicut as an object of sociological inquiry, the following four chapters analyse cityspaces through the narratives and memories of people. The study presumes that these narratives illuminate how various sections of people as ‘inhabitants’ and ‘users’ socially produce cityspaces as meaningful entities. Studying physical spatiality and modes representations of these cityspaces is important to understand the mode of engagement of ‘inhabitants’ and ‘users’ of cityspaces. I have used maps, photographs, archival sources and secondary sources, as well as extensive interviews. My study asserts that this way of studying Calicut by delimiting it into certain number of cityspaces is an appropriate methodology to study any city sociologically.

*Contents*

1. Introduction 2. Why is a city a city? Reflections on Calicut as an object of sociological study 3. Kallayi as a cityspace: Reflections on the social life of kallayi, its people and timber 4. Situating valiyangadi: An inquiry into the city-ness of valiyangadi 5. Spatial specificity of urban settlements: A study of tharavads in thekkepuram 6. Emerging forms of networks and sociality: A study of mittayi theruvu. Conclusion. Bibliography.

09. PAL (Chayanika)

**Beauty Parlours: A Sociological Study of ‘Beauty Work’ in India.**

Supervisor: Dr. Anuja Agrawal

Th 24723

*Contents*

1. Introduction 2. Beauty parlours: The Indian context 3. Ladies beauty parlour and their owners 4. Professionalism and beauty parlour employees 5. Awkward encounters: Client at the parlour and at home 6. Beauty parlour services: Aspiring to appropriateness. Conclusion. Bibliography.

10. SABA FIRDAUS  
**Women's Labour in the Household: An Ethnography of the Domestic and Non-Domestic Spaces.**  
 Supervisor: Dr. Anuja Agarwal  
Th 24718

*Abstract*  
*(Verified)*

This Study is based on the ethnographic accounts of educated, middle-class, urban, stay-at-home mothers and their experiences around family, kinship, child-care, parenting and religiosity. There are two aspects that I have explored in this particular study on women's labour-1) gender-specific work within the household/family and 2) and age-based division of women's labour across households. Closely examining the lives of different categories of women (occupying four different age groups) in the different phases of their lives, revealed a wide array of visible and invisible work that they do both within the domestic space and also in the non-domestic spaces to sustain their immediate families and extended family life and kinship relations. Taking a sample of seventy-five women, I categorized them into 1) married women in the age-group of twenty-five to thirty-five having children ranging from newly-born to five years of age, 2) mothers in the age-group of thirty-five to forty-five years of age having school-going children (of both primary and secondary level), 3) women in the age-group of late forties to early sixties with grown-up children and 4) women in the age-group of fifty-five and above ( most of them are above sixty) whose children are married and settled in their own families. The four broad categories of work that have been identified and studied in detail with reference to each group are mothering work, parenting work, kin work and religious work. This study is not a statistical or a macro study in terms of the size of the sample, but it goes deep inside the lives and experiences of mothers and accounts for a wide range of diversity relating to their household work, structure of family, kinship relations, child-rearing, parenting attitudes and religious persuasions which brings forth the complexity present in their lives.

*Contents*

1. Women's mothering labour and child care related work in the family 2. Women's parenting labour in the family 3. Women's kin work and kin related task in the family 4. Women's religious work in the family. Conclusion. References. Appendices.

11. SAINI (Jyoti)  
**Gendered Aspect of Infertility in India.**  
 Supervisor: Prof. Abhijit DasGupta  
Th 24729

*Contents*

1. Introduction 2. Infertility and different class structures 3. Ethical notions and treating infertility 4. Service providers and patients 5. Conclusion. Bibliography. Annexure.

12. SONKAR (Madhulika)  
**Changing Aspirations and Challenges for Muslim Girls' Education: An Ethnography of a Girls' School in Old Delhi.**  
 Supervisor: Prof. Meenakshi Thapan  
Th 24720

*Contents*

1. Introduction 2. Identity, space and womanhood: Being a Muslim women in old Delhi 3. Taleem-yafta ladkiyan (Educated Girls): Gender ethos and school culture in

a Girls' school in Ballimaran 4. 'Learning' to aspire: Peer culture and classroom processes in FMGS 5. Khawateen aur khwahishat (women and aspirations): Tracing educational change among muslims women 6. Mard aur mustaqbil (men and future): Education and exclusion among muslims men. Conclusion. References.

13. TILA KUMAR

**Koshal Movement in Western Odisha: A Sociological Analysis.**

Supervisor: Prof. Abhijit Dasgupta

Th 24724

*Abstract  
(Not Verified)*

Name: TILA KUMAR Course: Ph. D Department of Sociology, University of Delhi Supervisor: Prof. Abhijit Dasgupta Title of the Thesis: KOSHAL MOVEMENT IN WESTERN ODISHA: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS The present study was undertaken to sociologically understand and analyze the simmering agitations in the Western region of Odisha demanding a separate Koshal State, which is going on for quite some time. Taking a multi-disciplinary perspective such as historical, geographical, economic, political and linguistic analyses, we aimed at making sense of the Koshal Movement with the help of various historical documents and published materials by individuals as well as government institutions. An extensive field work was also undertaken by the researcher to make sense of the movement as it is going on. Odisha is broadly divided into two main regions—a) the coastal plains and b) the tribal dominated Western Odisha. These two distinct regions may be easily distinguished from one another not only in terms of their physiology and topography, but there are also visible differences that these distinctive regions represent in terms of economic development, Human Development indicators, and infrastructural facilities or even in terms of their language, literature, culture, festivals and typical food patterns. We have examined various factors which have given birth to extreme kind of regionalism and the demand for a separate Kosal state. As it comes out, they feel that their major issues such chronic poverty, underdevelopment and regional backwardness have neither been resolved so far by the Odisha government nor that it'll ever be possible under such a governance system which is always controlled and dominated by the people of coastal Odisha. They also point out that they are not treated as equal citizens of the state and that their language, literature, history and culture are always marginalized, discriminated, humiliated and looked down upon.

*Contents*

1. Introduction 2. Feel of the field 3. Situating koshal region in historical perspective 4. Rethinking kosli identity: Language, literature and culture 5. Poverty, Underdevelopment and regional disparities 6. Regionalism, developmental politics and the demand for a separate state in (Western) Odisha 7. In Lieu of a conclusion. Bibliography. Appendices. Photos.

## M. Phil Dissertations

14. BISWAS (Kanchan)

**Caste Among Non-Hindus: Origin, Nature, Practices and Experiences in India.**

Supervisor: Dr. Vikramendra Kumar

15. SERSIA (Kanikka)

**Platform Economy: A Sociological Enquiry.**

Supervisor: Dr. Shalini Suryanarayan

16. SHAJEEM M FAZAL P V  
**Towards a New Anthropology of Islam Under the Confluence of the Everyday and Ethical: A Sociological Study.**  
Supervisor: Prof. Roma Chatterji
17. SINGH (Yumnam Hemochandra)  
**Technology and Society: A Study of Sociotechnical Imaginaries of Aadhaar.**  
Supervisor: Prof. Shashi Bhudhan Singh
18. SRIVASTAVA (Mohit)  
**Sovereign Portraiture: Some Reflections on the Portrait of the King.**  
Supervisor: Dr. Yasmeen Arif
19. TONSINGH (Suanmuanlian)  
**State, Media and Governmentality: Politics of Ethnic Consciousness in Northeast India.**  
Supervisor: Dr. Sunil Babu C. T
20. WANI (Sadaf Nazir)  
**Cities of Turmoil: City Streets in Srinagar and Hong Kong.**  
Supervisor: Prof. Radhika Chopra