

# Browse Path Map for the Social Science Library<sup>1</sup>

(For commentary on uses and limitations, click on endnotes<sup>2)</sup>

<b>ANTHROPOLOGY</b>
<b>1. ARCHAEOLOGY</b>
Anthropocentrism and Science
Archaeological Theory/Archaeometry
Ethnoarchaeology
Historical Archaeology
<b>2. BIOLOGICAL/PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY</b>
Biology, Eugenics, and Racism
Creationism and Science
Human Adaptation
Human Biology, Genetic Diversity and Human Physical Variety
Human Evolution/Anthropogenesis
Evolutionary Theory
Medical Anthropology
Neuroanthropology
Paleoanthropology
Primatology

<b>3. LANGUAGE AND SOCIETY</b>
Approaches and Interpretations
Culture
Education
Gender
Globalization
Human Welfare
Identity
Knowledge and Discourse
Language Evolution and Change
Language Loss and Rights
Language Representations and Usage
Media and Technology
Multilingualism
Nation and Identity
Politics and Power
Race

<b>ANTHROPOLOGY</b>
<b>4. METHODS AND APPROACHES</b>
Cognitive Approaches
Cultural Materialism
Cultural Particularism, Universalism, and Relativism
Ecological Approaches
Ethnological Approaches and Participant Observation
Eurocentrism, Nationalism, and Other Issues of Place
Realist Narratives
Structuralism and Post-Structuralism
Theoretic Issues

Evolutionary Approaches
Gender Orientation
Hermeneutics
Idealism
Marxian and Neo-Marxian Approaches
Other
Post-Colonialism and Subaltern Views
Post-Modernism

## ANTHROPOLOGY

### 5. SOCIAL/CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Colonization and Post-Colonialism

Culture

Diffusion and Clash of Cultures.

Evolution of Culture

Globalization

Human Nature and Culture

Identity, Place, Culture

NGOs and Social Change

Ecology and Resource Conservation

Ethics, Morality, and Culture

Family, Marriage, and Kinship

Gender

Health and Medical Anthropology: *HIV / AIDS*

Media and Technology

Migration, Displacement, and Resettlement

Political Practices, Organization, and Structure

Anthropology and Public Policy

Autonomy and Self-Determination

Civil Society and the State

Institutions

Nation, State, and Tribe

Politics, Power, and Culture

Religion

Social Organization, Identity and Segregation: *class, caste, race and racism, ethnicity, gender, human rights*

Society, Civilization, and Culture

Subsistence and Economic Practices, Organization, and Structure

Economics and Culture

Sustainability and Development

Wealth and Poverty

Traditional and Tribal Societies

War, Violence, and Hegemony

Ethnic Suppression and Genocide

Exploitation and Human Rights

Terrorism and War

Violence and Aggression

Westernization and Modernity

Work and Alternative Livelihoods

<b>ECONOMICS<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>1. DEVELOPMENT<sup>4</sup></b>
<b>Agrarian Economy and Society</b>
Agriculture and Industry
Food Security
Green Revolution
Land Use and Tenure, Income and Equity
Peasant and Informal Economies
Sustainable Agriculture
<b>Community, Participation and Human Development<sup>5</sup></b> <i>livelihoods, local development, participation, sustainability</i>
<b>Development Theory and Critique</b>
Approaches and Prerequisites
Politics and Ideology
Theory
<b>Ecology and Habitat</b> <i>biodiversity, conservation, natural resource management, waste management</i>
<b>Institutions</b> <i>health, foreign assistance, NGOs, post-conflict societies</i>
<b>Markets</b>
Business Ethics
Corporate Social and Environmental Impacts
Informal Economy
Markets and Planning
Privatization
Public-Private Partnership
Social Values
<b>Methodology of Development Economics</b> <i>data collection, evaluation, incentives, sustainability</i>

<b>Population and Quality of Life</b>
Demographic Transition
Education
Environment
Family Planning and Structure
Health and Morbidity
Migration
Urbanization
<b>Poverty and Inequality</b>
Alleviation of Poverty – Programs and Policies
Basic Needs
Environment and Poverty
Finance and Microfinance
Income and Employment
Inequality, Access and Ownership
Rights and Justice
<b>Sustainability</b>
Consumerism and Culture
Definitions
Disaster Management and Preparedness
Energy Issues and Green Technologies
Growth vs. Development
Policy, Politics and Theory
<b>Transition from Socialism to Markets</b> <i>corruption, democracy, employment, environment, land ownership, rights</i>
<b>Women and Children</b>
Feminism and Organization
Health and Welfare <i>abuse, child care, education, equity, income, kinship</i>
Labor Issues <i>agriculture, child labor, participation</i>

<b>ECONOMICS</b>
<b>2. ECONOMIC POLICY</b> <sup>6</sup>
<b>Development Policy</b> <sup>7</sup> <i>culture, ethics, evaluation, globalization, migration, politics</i>
<b>Ecology and Natural Resources</b> <i>biological diversity, conservation, forests, water, market solutions</i>
<b>Economic Management and Reforms</b> <i>case studies, industrial policy, regulation, structural adjustment</i>
<b>Environment</b>
Energy and Climate Change
Gender and Social Issues
Markets
Sustainability
Technology, Innovation, and Competitiveness
Theory and Policy Analysis
Valuation
<b>Financial Crises and Recovery Efforts</b>
<b>Fiscal Policy</b>
Government Policies <i>debt, subsidies, tax policy</i>
Social/Political Issues <i>gender, social spending</i>
Theory
<b>Food and Agricultural Policies</b> <i>institutions, pricing, subsidies</i>
<b>Governance and Forms of Governments</b> <i>business sector, community organizations, democracy, transition economies, welfare state</i>

<b>Institutions</b>
Capital Markets
Corruption
Justice
NGOs and Civil Society
Regulation/Deregulation
Theory and Policy

<b>Labor Markets</b> <i>gender, transition economies, unemployment, wage policy</i>
<b>Market Formation and Regulation</b> <i>business management, competition, microfinance, power</i>
<b>Monetary Policy</b> <i>dollarization, exchange rates, inflation, interest rates</i>
<b>Neoliberal Regime</b> <i>financial liberalization, globalization, privatization of state enterprises, trade liberalization, transition economies</i>
<b>Poverty</b> <i>jobs, livelihoods, migration</i>
<b>Social and Environmental Issues</b> <i>fair trade vs. free trade, gender, sustainability</i>
<b>Technology</b>
<b>Theory of Economic Policy</b>
<b>Trade</b>
Free trade and liberalization
Globalization and National Sovereignty
Social and Environmental Issues
Trade Barriers and Other Issues
Trade Regimes and Agreements
<b>Welfare</b> <i>basic needs, child raising, education, family planning, food security, health, HIV/AIDS, homosexuality, household work, housing, poverty, women</i>

## ECONOMICS

### 3. ECONOMICS AS A SOCIAL SCIENCE<sup>8</sup>

#### Alternatives to Mainstream Economics

Behavioral Economics<sup>9</sup>

Ecological/ Sustainability Approach

Feminist Approach

Institutionalist/Evolutionary Approach<sup>10</sup>

Interdisciplinary Approach

Keynesian /Post-Keynesian Approach

Marxist/Political Economy Approach

Moral/ Ethical/ Values Approach

Religious Approach

Social/ Humanistic/ Contextual Economics

**Capitalism and Culture** *exploitation, goals, property rights, socialist critique*

Capitalism

Community

Consumption and Consumerism

Culture and Economy

Ethics

#### Economic Ideas

Keynes and Keynesianism

Marx and Marxism

Other

Topics in the History of Thought<sup>11</sup>

Utilitarianism

Ways of Thinking

Women and Families

#### Economics Education

#### Methods

Measurement – Application

Models and Computational Approaches

**Paradigms Compared** *feminist economics, Institutionalists, interdisciplinary approaches, Marxist approaches*

**Philosophy, Sociology of Economics** *critical realism, democracy, the future, ideology, normative, positive, postmodern, uncertainty*

**Policy**<sup>12</sup> *equity, ethnicity, justice, property rights, research, state vs. markets, sustainability, US policy*

#### Psychology and Behavior

**Theory vs. Reality** *critical realism, equilibrium, ethics, evidence, scarcity, sufficiency*

## ECONOMICS

### 4. GLOBALIZATION<sup>13</sup>

**Communications and Transportation**

**Culture and Consumption** *advertising, consumerism, natural resource consumption*

**Economic Assistance**

**Evaluation and Assessment of Globalization**<sup>14</sup> *anti-globalization movements, welfare state*

**Financial Globalization** *capital flows, capital controls, exchange rates, banking financial crises, market forces, government policies*

**Food and Agriculture** *agricultural policy, food aid, food security, food safety, environmental protection, trade*

**Foreign Direct Investment**

**Global Environmental Issues**

**Ecology and Resources** *biodiversity, coastal and marine resources, deforestation, ecological crisis*

**International Issues** *North-South conflicts, trade*

**Global Governance**

**Global Neoliberal Regime**<sup>15</sup>

**Global Trade** *agriculture, environment, free trade, growth, liberalization, trading blocs*

**Globalization and Human Capital** *children, family, health, labor standards, migration, outsourcing, race to the bottom, race to the top, workers*

**Globalization and Women** *global labor market, health, inequality, poverty*

**Globalization: Negative Development Impacts** *agriculture, de-industrialization, climate change, economic imperialism, inequality, North-South disparity, poverty*

**Globalization: Positive Development Impacts** *equality, governance, health, international aid, technology, trade*

**Inequality** *North-South disparity*

**Multilateral Institutions: Bretton Woods System** *International Monetary Fund (IMF), United Nations system (UN), World Trade Organization (WTO)*

**Multilateral Institutions: Other** *civil society, conditionality, global governance, global finance, multilateral development banks (MDBs), social and environmental movements, sovereignty, structural adjustment*

**Regulation and Deregulation**

**Transnational Corporations**

## ECONOMICS

### 5. GROWTH, ALLOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION<sup>16</sup>

#### Convergence/Divergence

**Economics of Discrimination** *age, education, health, gender, indigenous people, migrants, minorities, sexual orientation*

#### Economics of Distribution

#### Factors of Growth<sup>17</sup>

Agriculture

Case Studies

Education

Export-led Growth

Finance

Investment

Newly Industrialized Countries (NICs)

Productivity

Theory

**Growth Issues** *population, international trade*

#### Growth vs. Inequality

Case Studies

Cross-Country Analysis

Theories and Debates

#### Income Inequality

#### Industrial Relations

Labor Relations

Ownership and Management  
*compensation, ethics, informal economy, politics*

Production Systems *automation, Fordism, Taylorism, technology*

#### Labor and Employment

Child Labor

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Labor

Theory and Practice

Unemployment

Wages

#### Poverty<sup>18</sup>

Concepts and Measurement

Poverty Alleviation

Poverty and Economic Growth

Poverty and Inequality

### Problems with Growth

Environmental Impacts

Limits to Growth

Visions for the Future

### Technology and Technical Change:

Economic Impacts

Financial Sector

Impact on Labor

Information Technology

Labor-Saving Technologies

Technological Progress

### Theories and Methods

Balanced Growth

Capital Theory

Consumption Theory

Economic Indicators

Employment Theory

Growth Theory

Input/ Output Analysis

Keynesian and Marxian Models

### War and Military Spending

## ECONOMICS

### 6. WELL-BEING

**Consumption and Well-Being** *advertising, consumer culture, history, status*

**Evaluation of Well-Being** *indicators, cost-benefit analysis, money and happiness, quality of life*

**Government and Well-Being** *basic needs, civil rights, independent press, safety, social contract*

### Human Development<sup>19</sup>

Development Theory

Education

Families and Households

Health and Welfare

Human Functioning<sup>20</sup>

**The Economy and Well-Being** *corporate influence, equal opportunity, externalities, money and happiness, revenues, subsidies, taxes*

### Theory and Justice

**Visions of a Good Life** *consumption, empowerment, ethics, work hours*

**Wealth and Poverty** *inequality, jobs, measurement, unemployment, welfare state*

**Work** *caring labor, child care, household work, human capital, gender, informal sector*

# HISTORY<sup>21</sup>

## 1. ECONOMIC HISTORY

### Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Extractive Industries

Agriculture  
Cash Crops  
Energy, Water, and Oil  
Food and Famine  
Mining

### Business and Corporations

Construction  
Energy and Other Services  
Globalization  
Industry  
Local Industry  
Models and Structures  
Multinational Corporations  
Production  
Transportation

### Economic Development, Growth, and Aggregate Productivity

Globalization  
Industrialization  
National Development  
The Process of Development

### Economic Planning and Policy

### Financial Markets, Financial Institutions, and Monetary History

Banks/Banking  
Crisis/Transition  
International  
Markets/Stock Exchange  
Monetary Policy

### Globalization

Cause/Effects  
Economic Integration  
International/Regional Economic Agreements

### History of Economic Thought

Anglo-European  
Mainstream U.S. Influences on Economic Thought  
Marxist/Socialist  
World-wide

### International and Domestic Trade

Globalization  
International  
Trade

### Labor and Employment History

Child Labor  
Gender  
Slavery, Forced Labor, and Reform Movements  
Unions and Other Labor Issues

### Poverty, Inequality, and Standard of Living

### Technology

Computer Age  
Innovations  
Technology Transfer and Investment



## HISTORY

### 2. ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY

Agriculture
Biodiversity
Cosmology/Space Exploration
Environmental Destruction
Environmental Justice
Environmental Movements and Civil Society
Local Activism
Transnationalism
Environmental Politics and State Actors
Forests
Deforestation
Forestry Policy
Market economics

### Gardens, Parks, and Zoos

Gardens
National Parks
Parks and Zoos
Gender
Ideas and Thinkers
Historical Roots
Theory
International Environmental Agreements/ Treaties
Land Use
Minerals and Mining
Water

## HISTORY

### 3. POLITICAL HISTORY

Colonial/Postcolonial History
Crisis/Transitions/Revolutions
Governance/Political Parties
Regime Change/Reform
Terrorism
Gender
Governance/Political Culture
Leadership
Movements/Parties
Governance
Despotism
Elections
Executive Power
Leadership Examples -- Non-Western
Leadership Examples -- Western
Legitimacy
Minority Groups
Parties
Reform

### Ideology and Regimes

Communism/Socialism
Democracy
Hegemony and Imperialism
Nationalism/National Identity
Nazism
International Organizations/ Movements/NGOs
Economic
Interest Groups
Philanthropic
Political
Religious
Social Institutions
Political Parties
Development and Alliances
Elections
Party Politics
Party Systems
Revolutionary
Race/Racism

## HISTORY

### 4. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY

#### Archives

#### Childhood

Adoptions

Childrearing and Parenting

Children's Rights

Memoirs, Personal Stories

Orphanages

#### Communication/Media

Film

Modern Media

News Services

Other Media

#### Consumerism/Consumption

#### Cuisine

Commercialization/Production

Food and Social Status

Globalization

Kitchen Preparation, Schools,  
Transmission of a Cuisine

Nutrition

#### Culture as Commodity

#### Family/Household

#### Festivals/Celebrations

#### Gender

Activism

Construction of Gender

Feminist Theory

Gender in the Anglo-American  
Experience

Work and Family

#### Health, Education, and Well-Being

#### Local History

#### Museums

Anthropology, Archaeology, Ethnology  
Museums

Art Museums

Children's Museums

History Museums

Museums Study and Theory

National Museums

Science and Technology Museums

#### Systems of Belief

Christianity

Islam

Other Major World Religions

Spiritual Movements

Theory and Issues in Religion and  
Atheism

#### Tourism

## HISTORY

### 5. WORLD/GLOBAL HISTORY<sup>22</sup>

#### Borders and Regions

- Border Establishment
- Boundaries and Borderlands
- Disputes/Conflicts
- Historical Models
- Political Activity

#### Concept

- Critique
- Definition

#### Empires/Imperialism

- Consequences and Critiques
- Historiography
- Imperial Diplomacy
- Rise/Fall

#### Geopolitics

- Balance of Power
- Cold War
- Diplomacy
- Internal Conflicts
- War, Peace, and Security

#### Migration

- Causes/Consequences
- International Issues
- Migration Patterns
- Migration Policies
- Theory

#### Political Institutions

- League of Nations
- Regional
- United Nations

#### Transnationalism

<b>PHILOSOPHY</b> <sup>23</sup>
<b>1. RIGHTS AND JUSTICE</b>
<b>Distributive Justice</b>
Economic Structure and Distribution
Equality and Welfare
Political Philosophy and Theories of Justice
<b>Ethical Theory</b>
Consequentialism
Historical Perspectives
Problems for Modern Ethical Theory
Utilitarianism
<b>Future Generations</b>

<b>Human Rights</b>
Contemporary Questions
Global Justice
Moral Relativism
Theory
<b>Intergenerational Justice</b> <i>climate change, economics, environment, sustainable development</i>
<b>International Justice</b>
Economic Factors
Global Issues
Law
<b>Women's Rights/Gender Issues</b>
Current Issues
Debates
Transcultural Application
Women's Human Rights

<b>PHILOSPPHY</b>
<b>2. THE ENVIRONMENT</b>
<b>Deep Ecology</b>
<b>Ecocentrism/Anthropocentrism</b>
<b>Ecofeminism</b>
<b>Environmental Ethics</b>
<b>Environmental Politics</b>
<b>Environmental Valuation</b>
<b>Land Ethics</b>
<b>Philosophical Traditions</b>
Kant
Other
Plato
Virtue Ethics/Aristotle
<b>Rights of Nature</b>
<b>Systemic Issues</b>
<b>Theory and Practice</b> <i>biodiversity, forests</i>

<b>PHILOSOPHY</b>
<b>3. WAR</b>
<b>International Intervention</b>
Humanitarian Intervention
Limitations
Rationales
Sovereignty
<b>Jihad</b>
<b>Peaceful Alternatives</b>
Nonviolence and Civil Disobedience
Pacifism and Peace Movements
<b>Rules and Conventions of War</b>
<b>Theory of Just War</b>
<b>Various Perspectives on War</b>
<b>Violence and Aggression</b>
Economic and Social Causes
Ethical Issues
Psychological Causes
Torture and Genocide

## PHILOSOPHY

### 4. WELL-BEING

#### Classics

Ancient

Modern

#### Comparisons of Well-Being

Cross-Cultural Comparisons

Interpersonal Comparisons

#### Concepts of Well-Being

Basic Needs

Capabilities/Functionings<sup>24</sup>

### Objective and Subjective Accounts

Quality of Life

Well-Being and Morality

Culture and Well-Being

Gender and Well-Being

Justice and Well-Being

Personal Good

Happiness and Hedonism

Preference/Desire Satisfaction

Self-Interest

Social Philosophy

<b>POLITICAL SCIENCE</b> <sup>25</sup>
<b>1. COMPARATIVE POLITICS</b>
Colonialism, Imperialism, and Liberation Struggles
Cultural, Ethnic and Gender Politics and Movements
Cultural Politics
Gender Politics
Indigenous Rights and Activism
Tradition and Modernity
Elections, Electoral Systems, and Political Participation
Political Participation
.Parties, Interest Groups, Elections

<b>POLITICAL SCIENCE</b>
<b>2. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS</b>
Approach, Critique of International Relations Theory, and Methodology
Conflict, Peace, and Security
Arms Control
International Security
War and Conflict Resolution
Environmental Issues
Global Treaties and Institutions
Multilateral Institutions and Treaties
Other
Trade and Economic Politics

Political Systems, Processes and Transition
Democracy
Dictatorships and Militarism
Fascism and Neo-Fascism
Nationalism and Nation Building
Other
Socialism
Tribalism and Acephalous Societies
Politics of Mass Society
Social Movements

Globalization
Migration
Politics of Globalization
Transnational Corporations and Sovereignty
North-South Relations and Politics of Development
Poverty, Inequality, and Rights
Human Rights
Poverty and Global Inequality
Women's Issues
Power, Alliance, Leadership, and Hegemony
Democratic Consolidation in the World
Regionalism, Power Blocs, and Hegemony
World Orders Old and New

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

### 3. POLITICAL THEORY AND PHILOSOPHY

Approach, Critique, and Methodology of Political Theory and Philosophy

Concepts

Liberty

Nationalism

Nation-State

Other

Sovereignty

Elites, Classes, and the State

Ethics

General Issues in Political Theory

History of Political Theory

Ideology

Conservatism

Liberalism

Neoliberalism

Poverty, Inequality, and Rights

Politics of Gender

Social Justice

Power, Alliance, and Hegemony

Authority and Power

Globalization and Global Capitalism

Globalization/Post-Cold War Power Balance

Systems, Legitimacy and Law

Democracy

Fascism and Neo-Fascism

Legitimacy

Other

Rule of Law

Socialism

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

### 4. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Basic Governmental Services

Environmental Administration

Justice and Legal Services

Policing and Public Safety

Public Health

Public Utilities

Sanitation and Waste Control

Citizens, Bureaucrats, and Politicians

Civil Administration/Social Organization

Efficiency

Commerce and Economic Policy

Corruption

Reform/Improvement

Technology

Justice and Rights

Human Rights

Refugees and Immigrants

Social Welfare/Welfare State

Non-Governmental Organizations

Privatization

Theory and Research

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

### 5. PUBLIC POLICY

#### Economic Issues

Business and Industrial Relations

Development

Economic, Fiscal, and Trade Policy  
and Politics

Employment and Income

Urban Policies, Politics, and  
Outcomes

#### Government Operations

Governance

Public vs. Private Modes or Forces

Regionalism, States, and Federalism

#### Health

Biosecurity

Public Health Policy

International Security and Peacekeeping

Media, Culture, and Society

Research Issues: Approach, Critique and  
Methodology

Resource Use and Environment

Social Welfare

Ethics and Equity

Gender Issues

Human Rights

Race Issues

Social Welfare/Welfare State



<b>SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY</b>
<b>1 APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY</b>
Aggression, Violence and Anti-Social Behavior
Business, Bureaucracy, and Organization
Children's Issues
Colonialism, Oppression, and Resistance
Community, Ethics, and Society
Economics and Psychology
Education and Socialization
Environment and Sustainability
Gender Issues
Health and Well-Being
Human Rights and Social Justice
Nation, State, and Politics
Religion and Ideology
War, Conflict, and Terrorism
<b>2. APPROACHES TO SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY</b>
Cognitive Theory
Critical Psychology
Cultural Psychology and Cross-Cultural Issues
Deconstructionism and Post-Modernism
Evolutionary Psychology
Feminist Approaches
Indigenous, Non-Western and Post-Colonialist Approaches
Marxist Approaches
Positive Psychology
Social Neuroscience
Social Psychology and Human Values
Sociological Approaches
Various Modern Theories

<b>3. GROUP DYNAMICS</b>
Bandwagon Effects, NIMBY, and Collective Delusions
Caste, Class, Status, and Hierarchy
Charity, Volunteerism, and Prosocial Behavior
Deindividuation and Dehumanization
Group Communication
In-Group/Out-Group Dynamics
Inter- and Intra-Group Dynamics
Interpersonal and Familial Relations
Norms, Shared Values, and Beliefs
Peer Groups, Reference Groups and Group Identity
Power, Authority, and Domination
Race, Religion, and Ethnicity
Social Dilemmas, Prisoner's Dilemma, and Tragedy of the Commons
<b>4. SOCIAL COGNITION</b>
Attitude, Emotions and Well-Being
Communication
Eurocentrism, Colonial and Post-Colonial Issues
Identity
Marketing, Persuasion, and Propaganda
Motivation
Perception, Judgment and Mental Representation
Prejudice, Stigma and Discrimination
Race and Ethnicity

<b>SOCIOLOGY</b>
<b>1. CULTURE AND SOCIETY</b>
Comparative Cultures
Cultural Politics
Diffusionism and Cultural Change
Ethics, Norms, and Values
Ethnicity, Language, and Culture
Gender
Globalization, Cultures, and Communication
Identity and Culture
Industrial and Agrarian Societies
Institutions
Institutions and Nation Building
Market Culture
Methods of Study
Modernity and Tradition
Nature
Politics of Development
Postmodernism and Politics
Social Change and Development
Sociological Theory
Tribal Society, Race and Caste
Westernization
<b>SOCIOLOGY</b>
<b>2. FAMILY AND KINSHIP</b>
Ascription and Social Identity
Capitalism / Westernization
Child-Bearing
Comparative Kinship
Demographic Trends and Policy
Domestic Violence
Evolution of the Family / Family Structure
Family, Race, and Nation
Gender Inequality
Gender, Work, and Family
Globalization
Marriage
Modernization and Family Change
Social Context / Social Policy
Well-Being and Family

<b>SOCIOLOGY</b>
<b>3. POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY</b>
Armed Conflict
Authority
Citizenship
Classes
Colonialism and Imperialism
Democracy
Elites
Gender
Gender Identity
Power
Human Rights
Land Reform
Land Tenure
Legitimation
Modernization/Modernity
Nationalism
Organizations and Institutions
Multilateral
NGOs
Political Institutions
Religion
Political Culture
Power
Social Movements
Against Modern Concentrations of Power
Environment
Feminism
Media and Education
Struggles of the Oppressed
Theory
Violence Against Women
Social Stratification
The State
Theory of Political Sociology
Transition Countries

## SOCIOLOGY

### 4. SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

Animism, Pantheism, and Monotheism
Capitalism
Charisma
Colonialism
Ethics and Politics
Gender
Globalization
Identity
Ideology and Utopia
Magic and Witchcraft
Modernism
Nationalism
Nature
Secularism
Social Change
State, Public Sphere, Society, and Religion
Study of Religion
Case Studies/Examples
History
Methods
Sociology and Philosophy
Violence

## SOCIOLOGY

### 5. URBAN SOCIOLOGY

Capitalism and Cities
Children in Cities
Crime and Violence
Demographics
Economic Development
Environmental Issues
Globalization and Modernization
Health and Cities
Housing and Homelessness
Migration and Assimilation
Politics, Government, and Governance
Poverty, Inequality, and Discrimination
Research Issues
Social Organization
Sustainable Cities
Town and Country
Urbanization
Well-Being and Cities

<sup>1</sup> The next endnote will describe some uses for which this browse path map was designed. This note will start with an overview of the general structure of the 7 disciplines in the SSL, followed by some comments on this structure.

**Structure overview:** The materials included under each discipline are organized under headings we refer to as “Fields”. They are as follows:

- **ANTHROPOLOGY:** 1 Archaeology; 2 Biological/Physical Anthropology; 3 Language and Society; 4 Methods and Approaches; 5 Social/Cultural Anthropology
- **ECONOMICS:** 1 Development; 2 Economic Policy; 3 Economics as a Social Science; 4 Globalization; 5 Growth, Allocation and Distribution; 6 Well-Being
- **HISTORY:** 1 Economic History; 2 Environmental History; 3 Political History; 4 Social and Cultural History; 5 World/Global History
- **PHILOSOPHY:** 1 Rights and Justice; 2 The Environment; 3 War; 4 Well-Being
- **POLITICAL SCIENCE:** 1 Comparative Politics; 2 International Relations; 3 Political Theory and Philosophy; 5 Public Administration; 6 Public Policy
- **SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY:** 1 Applied Social Psychology; 2 Approaches to Social Psychology; 3 Group Dynamics; 4 Social Cognition

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- **SOCIOLOGY:** 1 Culture and Society; 2 Family and Kinship; 3 Political Sociology; 4 Sociology of Religion; 5 Urban Sociology

**Choice of Fields:** In each discipline it was necessary to make a selection among many possible choices for fields. The overall SSL emphasis on sustainable development and human well-being guided some of our choices; this is evident in the choice of Well-Being as a field for both Economics and Philosophy, and only slightly less evident in the decision to include, as often as possible, fields that focus on culture and/or society. Given these leanings, nevertheless four of the disciplines – Anthropology, Political Science (the only one without either a well-being or a social/cultural field), Social Psychology and Sociology – are comprised of fields that would be unsurprising to academics in those disciplines (even though some might regret the possible fields that are not included). The other three disciplines each include elements that are not standard. These are commented on in footnotes attached to those disciplines – Economics, History and Philosophy.

<sup>2</sup> A principal goal of this browse path map is to provide an additional way for users to find subjects of interest. As an example, writings on the subject of migration are included in a number of the disciplines in the SSL: a simple search on that word alone, throughout the whole collection, yields more than 10,000 results – too many to be useful. A search through the browse path map is a way of finding out which disciplines, fields, sub-fields or topics have the word migration in their title. In some cases – especially in the Economics discipline – where a sub-field title may not give enough information about the variety of subjects found under it, words in a smaller font (black, italics) are added in the map, so that a search will pick up these areas. The general search function will still be useful however; if, for example, a user is especially interested in the topic of migration it will not be safe to assume that searching on the browse path map will turn up every article that has this word in its title or abstract.

<sup>3</sup> Inside the discipline of ECONOMICS this collection has defined six fields. Four of these are especially closely interrelated. These are: DEVELOPMENT; ECONOMIC POLICY; GLOBALIZATION; and GROWTH, ALLOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION. A note will be attached to each of these, to suggest how the organizers of this collection have selected what to include and what to leave out of each of these fields.

<sup>4</sup> DEVELOPMENT: this field as defined in the SSL shares some content with ECONOMIC POLICY; GLOBALIZATION; and GROWTH, ALLOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION (GAD); however it differs from these other fields in several ways. First, it has a clear goal: improvement in the living conditions and opportunities of people living in poorer countries. By contrast, the goals implicit or explicit in the fields ECONOMIC POLICY, and GROWTH, ALLOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION, more often appear to be economic growth, in the sense of increased gross national product. Many development economists have come to believe that economic growth is not sufficient to ensure that most people will experience improved living conditions and opportunities. Allocation and distribution are, of course, important to mediate between economic growth and human conditions, and these topics are discussed in papers in the GAD field; but the development agenda covers an even wider range. The subfields arrayed here are only a sampling of the issues that are most important for anyone interested in experiencing or propagating the advantages of development – while being mindful of some of the disadvantages that have sometimes accompanied it. Some of these disadvantages are seen as especially attached to

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GLOBALIZATION; they are discussed in titles under that heading. Some additional issues of importance to the full range of ideas about development are presented in the field, WELL-BEING.

<sup>5</sup> The concept of Human Development is treated more extensively under the field, WELL-BEING; see the note below.

<sup>6</sup> ECONOMIC POLICY: During recent decades in most of the world most economic policy, at global, national, and sub-national levels, has been based on, or strongly influenced by, what is variously called “neoclassical” or “neoliberal” economic theory (sometimes also referred to as “the Washington consensus”). This field in the SSL Economics collection includes many articles written from that perspective, but it also includes writings that critique the neoliberal regime. Note that discussion of neoliberal policies can also be found in the GROWTH, ALLOCATION AND DEVELOPMENT field, where the focus is on their relation to economic growth.

Generally speaking, the ECONOMIC POLICY field covers major issues relating to the management, organization and regulation of the economic activities of states or regions. Central or local governments use economic policy to achieve various objectives, such as targets for unemployment, inflation or economic growth. This field also deals with the institutions (e.g. judicial systems) and conditions (e.g. legal frameworks) necessary to manage a country effectively. Economic policy is a complex subject that is usually divided into the following primary areas: fiscal policy; public finance; monetary policy; trade policy; and regulations. The SSL ECONOMIC POLICY collection attempts to address most of these areas, but, as with all other parts of the SSL, it is not intended to cover every major issue in full.

<sup>7</sup> The articles in this section differ slightly from those in the field, DEVELOPMENT, in that (1) most are specific to a particular country or region, and (2) they tend to take a more mainstream, or neoclassical, point of view.

<sup>8</sup> ECONOMICS AS A SOCIAL SCIENCE is not a field that will be found in many textbooks or other systems of organization of economic thought. It represents the efforts of the compilers of the SSL to assemble and organize writings that push at the frontiers of economic theory as it has been most widely taught and used in the making of policy, through the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and the early years 21<sup>st</sup> century. The first subfield – *Alternatives to Mainstream Economics* – is especially devoted to efforts to provide alternatives to the neoclassical, or neoliberal approaches that are well represented in the fields, ECONOMIC POLICY and GROWTH, ALLOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION. However other subfields in ECONOMICS AS A SOCIAL SCIENCE also provide critiques and/or pieces of an alternative theory.

<sup>9</sup> Behavioral Economics is now a recognized subfield, sometimes treated by mainstream economists as a way of extending and completing their paradigm, but often regarded by “alternative” economists as disproving important core assumptions and even core methods of the mainstream approach. The heading under ECONOMICS AS A SOCIAL SCIENCE which we have labeled *Psychology and Behavior* contains for the most part older writings. These are not generally put forth as posing a direct challenge to the whole of neoclassical economics (as is the case with, for example, Contextual, Feminist, Marxist, or – some think – Behavioral Economics) but simply comment on what they see as weaknesses – sometimes severe weaknesses – in the paradigm

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<sup>10</sup> Institutional Economists include many writers who have described and explained aspects of the economy that are less well explained in standard treatments. However the strength of most writings that fall under this heading is also their weakness: they deal with particular aspects, but do not abstract in ways that would make it possible to generalize toward a cumulative portrait of a whole economic system. This allows Institutionalists to be more realistic (and it happens that their writings are often more readable than most other economists); but this characteristic also makes it hard to teach a comprehensive understanding of economic system solely through Institutionalist writings. A modern school called Evolutionary Economics has attempted to be more systematic by adding some features, and subtracting others, from the Institutional approach.

<sup>11</sup> The collection under this heading is a tiny sampling of the rich literature on the history of economic thought, and cannot even pretend to be a representative sample; it merely acts as a place-holder, to indicate that this is an area that should not be neglected.

<sup>12</sup> One of the six fields defined under the discipline, ECONOMICS, in the SSL is ECONOMIC POLICY. The much smaller group of articles collected under *Policy* in this space are included here as a sample of ways that some of the approaches and ideas contained within the field ECONOMICS AS A SOCIAL SCIENCE are relevant for policy making.

<sup>13</sup> ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION refers to the increased interdependence and interconnectedness of economic units and economic actors, across national borders. Connectivity available to a growing number of people via cheaper, faster communications and modes of travel has accelerated dramatically since the end of World War II, facilitating individual and group interactions at a rate unprecedented in history.

An important aspect of economic globalization is the movement of many kinds of capital throughout the global economy. These include:

- Human Capital (i.e. migration, “brain drain,” deportation, etc.)
- Financial Capital (i.e. flows of aid, equity, debt, credit and lending, etc.)
- Resource Capital (i.e. energy, minerals, lumber, food, etc.)
- Power Capital (i.e. alliances, armed forces, etc.)

Many of the stresses and complexities confronted in the macro affairs of countries, communities, and the interactions between them, can be traced to these four flows.

<sup>14</sup> Note that this sub-field covers writings that define and assess globalization as a movement, in rather general terms. There are two additional subfields, below, that specifically deal with the development impacts of globalization – positive and negative.

<sup>15</sup> The ECONOMICS field, ECONOMIC POLICY, includes a more extensive set of writings relating to neoliberal (or neoclassical) economic theory and application. This subfield, *Global Neoliberal Regime*, is concerned with issues that specifically relate this theory to the topic of globalization.

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<sup>16</sup> GROWTH, ALLOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION (GAD) covers major issues relating to economic growth and income distribution within nations and to some extent among nations. The focus is on “economic growth,” rather than “economic development,” which is addressed in another field – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. GAD has a larger number of theoretical articles than other related fields (ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, GLOBALIZATION and ECONOMIC POLICY), because it deals with more technical matters.

Collection for the GAD field began, in part, from a widely used definition of economic growth as “Growth driven by increased use of inputs (such as labor, capital and natural resources) and/or growth in productivity of inputs.” However the GAD field also covers alternative ways to define growth such as an increase in human wellbeing. With respect to allocation and distribution, GAD focuses on how wealth, income and resource access are distributed and/or available to the peoples of a nation and to some extent, among nations.

<sup>17</sup> “Factors of Growth” covers important factors that are believed to correlate with economic growth. It demonstrates ways in which countries have successfully utilized mechanisms to achieve growth, as well as cases of unsuccessful policies. It should be noted that public policy options related to economic growth are not presented here, but rather in the ECONOMIC POLICY field.

<sup>18</sup> Poverty is an issue that is widely covered in all of the fields within ECONOMICS (as well as in a number of other disciplines). This section focuses on the relationship between poverty and economic growth; also poverty as a distributional failure, and various factors believed to cause poverty.

<sup>19</sup> Human development is a concept that was pioneered at the UNDP in the 1990s by a group that included Amartya Sen, Paul Streeten, and Mahbub ul Haq. (The first two of these are on the Advisory Board for the SSL). Most simply, human development is a process of enlarging people’s choices. It is assumed that the level of achieved well-being will increase when neither poverty nor politics stand in the way of making choices that provide the opportunity to lead a long and healthy life, to be educated, and to enjoy a decent standard of living. It is also assumed that well-being requires some kind or degree of political freedom as well as guaranteed human rights and circumstances that do not destroy the basis for self-respect (as poverty, for example, can do).

The two sides of human development are, on the one hand, formation of human capabilities (e.g. health or knowledge); and, on the other, the use that people make of their acquired capabilities, in work or at leisure. The following points should be noted with respect to the concept of human development:

- GNP is necessary but not sufficient for human development
- Human beings are the ultimate ends and beneficiaries of goods and services production (rather than the “means” to production, as implied in some theories of human capital).
- Human beings are not just the beneficiaries of the development process but also the participants.
- Human development also focuses on human choices rather than just “providing” goods and services to human beings.
- Human development brings together the production and distribution of commodities and the expansion and use of human capabilities.
- Human development applies equally to less developed and highly developed countries.

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<sup>20</sup> Discussions of human functioning involve the theory and philosophy of the further reaches of human potential, and also the ways and means of bringing it about. Recent work (by Martha Nussbaum, Sabina Alkire and others) propose at least six core dimensions: self-acceptance, autonomy, environmental mastery, personal growth, purpose in life, positive relations with others.

<sup>21</sup> Several of the fields within this collection of writings in History have been selected specifically in relation to the other social science disciplines in the SSL. Thus, the areas covered in ECONOMIC HISTORY are virtually all to be found, also, in the discipline, ECONOMICS; POLITICAL HISTORY presents literature in areas similar to the subjects of POLITICAL SCIENCE; and SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY has considerable overlap with SOCIOLOGY. The selections in these fields may be viewed as samples of ways to look at the content of other social sciences from an historical perspective.

There are two exceptions to the above. ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY deals with one of the themes – the natural environment – that runs throughout the whole of the SSL, but is not specifically associated with any single discipline. WORLD/GLOBAL HISTORY, by contrast, is a field that is specific to History (though obviously related to the many other places in the SSL where globalization is discussed). The note to that field explains this choice.

Researchers, students and others using the SSL as a source for writings in History should also note that the field of ARCHAEOLOGY within the discipline of Anthropology includes a good deal of historical material.

<sup>22</sup> World History became defined as a subject for research and research shortly after World War II. Global History emerged as a related but not identical subject in the 1960s. A selection of readings on these subjects is included in the SSL partly for their intrinsic interest, and partly to show how the social sciences continue to evolve, developing new concepts to adapt to new realities.

<sup>23</sup> Only the first field in this Philosophy collection – RIGHTS AND JUSTICE – is a standard category for this discipline. THE ENVIRONMENT and WELL-BEING have been included in the SSL collection because they represent the basic themes of the SSL. The field, WAR, is included because it is the antithesis of our themes of sustainability and well-being, and the creators of the collection felt that the discipline of Philosophy offers valuable commentaries on this topic, and on the subjects of Violence and Aggression that are included under this heading.

<sup>24</sup> Discussions of human functioning involve the theory and philosophy of the further reaches of human potential, and also the ways and means of bringing it about. Recent work (by Martha Nussbaum, Sabina Alkire and others) propose at least six core dimensions: self-acceptance, autonomy, environmental mastery, personal growth, purpose in life, positive relations with others.

<sup>25</sup> POLITICAL SCIENCE cannot be divorced from politics, which is often a divisive and emotionally heated topic. In selecting material for this discipline in the Social Science Library we have not attempted to address many of the currently most heated political issues. Rather, our goal has been to give examples of good Political Science writing that shows how issues, past and present, can be analyzed and understood.