

IHS End Semester Examination

- ✓ History
- ✓ Sociology
- ✓ Political Science
- ✓ Philosophy
- ✓ Economics

History

- Shift of focus on study from the divine to humans and the world around us.
- **Humanism** : Idea that the subject of knowledge is human beings itself.
- Archaic Society focussed on Theology, and Philosophy that was subservient of divine.
- ***Archaic focussed on Understanding, not Explaining.***
- Modern, shift from God's story to man's story.

- **Origin of History**
 - ***Origin 1***
 - Initially oral methods of transmission.
 - History remembered in songs and ballads.
 - ***Origin 2 - Greece***
 - *Historia* : Inquiry, finding out, from Greek.
 - **Herodotus** : Wrote on wars between Greece and Persia.
 - ++ Collected evidence, asked witnesses, a systematic narrative of events.
 - **Thucydides** : History of Peloponnesian wars.
 - ++ Evaluate collected evidence, maintain a position of neutrality, check cause and effect
 - Evaluate emotions, behaviour and self-interest - Realism.
 - ***Origin 3 - India***
 - Shruti were the oral tradition.
 - Smriti the written, but the text was derivative.
 - Authors were known but massive divine intervention in ideas.

- **Origin 4 - Buddhism in India**
- Court and reflections on Buddhist mythology.
- Tradition of writing died down in India, family genealogy and court chronicles remained.
- **Origin 5 - Ibn-e-Khaldun - Kitab-e-Khaldun**
- Principle of Evaluation of Evidence properly introduced.
- Errors and mistakes in History properly categorised.
- **Origin 6 - Modern Historians - Gibbon and Niebuhr**
- Primary vs Secondary Sources
- Scattered ideas and methods brought together under one methodology.
- **Origin 7 - Ranke**
- Focus on Primary sources.
- Focus on facts and only facts, avoid conjecture.
- Facts, not interpretation.

- What, When, How, Where, Who, Why - Questions framed in this order.
- **Rankean History** : Defined in Origin section.
- **Positivism** : Link between History and Sociology
- **Whig History** : History of Progress

- **Marxism**
 - **Materialism** : Matter primary, ideas secondary.
 - **Dialect** : Reality composed of opposites and their relations.
 - **Labour** : Base of Human development, relates Matter and ideas.
 - **Surplus** : History is nothing but a resolution of contradictions in society created by the emergence of surplus.

- **Annales History**
 - *Total History* : Nothing in world outside of history, a record of everything.
 - New Archival sources, from other disciplines.
 - *Quantitative History*: Make generalisations based on data and information.
 - *Mentalite* : Identify the mental architecture of the past.

- No single cause.
- Role of geography.
- Conception of time.
- **New Trajectories of History**
 - Humanism questioned, focus on structuralism.
 - Progress questioned on perspective, no inherent teleology, imposition of ideology shunned.
 - Forcing of conceptions in the name of Enlightenment questioned.
- Post colonial history overcame European categories.
- Case : *Anthropology vs Sociology*.
- Gender, Black, Environmental history.
- **Method 1**
 - Facts : Objective, perception of objectivity is subjective.
 - Objectivity : Detrimental desirable, impossible to achieve.
 - Sources : Distinction between Primary and Secondary questioned.
 - Increased Emphasis on Time.
- **Method 2** : Source Questioned, increased emphasis on source.
- Story of Decline vs Story of Progress
- Ideas of Entropy and Enlightenment
- **Orientalist** : Collected and logged traditions and customs
- **Liberals & Utilitarians** : James Mill claimed objectivity as he never came to India.
- Orientalist thought highly of India, Liberals considered it backward and brutish.
- Liberals won, 1857.
- Periodisation by them : Hindu, Muslim, British.
- Whig History had a political focus in India.
- Religion, Race, Language : Three Axes of Classification.
- **Milestones**
 - Brahmi and Kharoshti script : James Prinsep, Piyadasi

- ASI : Cunningham
- Harappa Civilisation
- National Archives of India

- **Schools of History in India**
Differences in what, how, why, methods
 - **British / Colonial**
 - Dafaq's India? British created it.
 - It was broken in pieces.
 - British were agents of change and unification.
 - Indians don't want independence, just some of their leaders want a higher seat at the table.
 - **Nationlist**
 - We are unifiers, beeeyach, ideologies, kingdoms, languages, bring it on.
 - Looked for reasons of conquests by Mughals and British.
 - ONE Indian History.
 - Romesh Chander Dutt, Nehru, Thapar.
 - **Marxist**
 - Kosambi.
 - Materialist analysis.
 - Questioned British periodisation.
 - Identified economic and foundations of Indian history.
 - Role on common people in struggles against British *and Indian oppressors*.
 - India became a nation in it's freedom struggle.
 - **Subaltern**
 - Influenced by Foucault, Said and Gramsci.
 - These are the elite people.
 - Claimed an indigenous world view.
Guha, Amin, Arnold etc.

Sociology

- **Definition** : Study of societies, individuals, groups.
Role of social structures and institutions.
- Understanding relationship between individuals and the larger society around them.

- **Sociological Perspective** : Seeing the general in particular.
- Relationship between history and biography.

- **Sociology in India**
 - Roots in European Enlightenment and the Scientific Revolution.
 - Erosion of influence of faith and religion.
 - Exploration and Colonisation : growth of capitalism.
 - Colonial people - **Others. (Anthropology)**
 - Colonisation led to growth of capitalism.
 - Industrial Revolution.
 - Break from Feudalism.
 - **Phases :**
 - 1. Colonial Modernity and Anthropology**
 - 2. National State, national sociology.**
 - 3. Post 1970s.**
 - Anthropology - Attempt to understand colonies with a condescending view.
 - Region wise analysis was done and records maintained.
 - **Indological Approach** : Studying societies through scriptures.

- **PHASE 1 — SCHOOLS**

- **The Bombay School**
 - Govind Sadashiv Ghurye
 - Used indological approach.
 - Indian Identity possessed by all living in India.
 - Collectively identified by Hindu religion and ideologies.
 - Structures of cast, kinship and family.
 - Lack of theoretical perspective.
 - **Centred on Hindu values.**
 - Eurocentric categories and conceptual frameworks.
 - Empirical.
 - Looked at Past.
- **The Lucknow School**
 - Radhakamal Mukherjee
 - Sociology not identified as Anthropology.
 - Rejected colonial methods and categorisations.

- Analytical, empirical and interdisciplinary.
- Oriented to Present and Future. Not Past.

- **PHASE 2**

- **M.N. Srinivas**

- Continued Bombay School, focussed on civilisation.
- Study and rationalisation of village structure.
- Emphasised the disciplinary identity of sociology as anthropology.
- Used the field view to define cast, unlike Ghurye, who used Indology.
- Studies a harmonious village system and different components, caste etc.
- Exclusion of tribes, religious, ethnic groups.
- Distinguished between subject and object, refused to see the relationship between the two.
- Analysed Westernisation and Sanskritisation of caste system.
- Naturalised Traditional characters.
- Institutionalised Savarna - The caste system.

- **A.R. Desai - Marxist Approach**

- Analysed how change benefitted only a few.
- Critiqued mainstream nationalism, ruling class, and it's projects.
- Assessed nation, it's classes and development planning.
- Emergence of Social Movements against this classes.
- Included those sidelined by the upper class interpretation of society.
- Interdisciplinary approach.

- **PHASE 3**

- Study of Globalisation and Communalisation.
- Subaltern studies gained prominence, Feminists.
- Growth of interdisciplinary sources, such as media.

- **Social Formation - Marx**

- Stratification.
- **Marxism**
 - Materialism
 - Labour + Means of Production.
 - Modes of Production.
 - Family Structure - Property Ownership.
 - Property ownership linked to state.
 - Linked smallest social unit with nation.
 - **Alienation**
 - Feature of capitalist society.
 - Humans alienated from product of their own labour.
 - Humans alienated from other humans.
 - Alienation from self, family, nature.
- **Durkheim**
 - Sociology as an academic discipline established by him.
 - Wanted to understand how society maintains itself, established coherence.
 - **Method** : Identify and classify parts of society, by their function in maintaining social order.
 - Society more than a sum of individual, each person an individual only when society is formed.
 - **Social Fact** - Way of acting, capable of exerting over individual an external constraint.
 - Social Facts cannot be explained at the individual level.
 - **Cultural Change** : Breakdown of collective conscience.
 - **Evolutionism**
 - Western Industrialisation : Breakdown of collective conscience.
 - New Moral Order : Social solidarity was organic, not mechanical.
 - **Anomie** : Lack of regulation
 - Moral code necessary.
- **Max Weber**
 - Focus on Capitalism in Society.
 - Identifying actions, interpreting their meaning, locating subjectivity.
 - **Founded Interpretarian Sociology.**
 - Rejected monocausality.
 - **Interpretarian Sociology**

- Nothing correct, everything contextual.
- Objective vs Subjective is Hazy.
- Motives need to be identified.
- **Types of Social Action**
 - Instrumentally Rational
 - Value Rational
 - Emotional
 - Traditional
- Rationality at individual and institutional level in modern society.
- **Bureaucracy**
 - Division of Labour with Chain of Command.
 - Abstract rules.
 - Duties assigned and demarcated.
 - Impersonal authority.
 - Politically neutral.

	DURKHEIMIAN SOCIOLOGY	WEBERIAN SOCIOLOGY
What society is	A reality external to individuals	The product of individual actors
What individuals are	Social agents who internalize and reproduce the norms of society	Social agents with intentions and interests that guide their actions
What sociology is	The science of social facts	The science of social action
Methodology	Dissection and explanation of social facts Rejection of subjectivity	Verstehen (understanding of motives and interests) Reconstitute the meaning of action Integration of subjectivity
Scientific Model	Natural sciences	Cultural sciences
Tools of Sociology	Statistics	Ideal-type
The objects of research	Cause and function General social laws	Patterns Plurality of causes

Lecture 4

- Stratification - Layering of human population
- **Sources of Inequality :**
 - Cultural collective evaluation (Status)
 - organisation of society (Power)
- Caste a cultural as well as a structural phenomenon.
- Points on caste
- **Class vs Caste**

- Class and approaches for study (**Attributional, Interactional, Proportional**)
- Identification of **Tribes** based on 5 factors
 - Backwardness
 - Primary Traits
 - Geographical Isolation
 - Culture
 - Shyness of Contact
- **Gender**
 - Biological Essentialism
 - Social Constructionism
- **Merton and Parsons** : Stratification necessary for society to function.
- **Marxist Approach** to study Stratification
 - Identify Class
 - Study interactions
 - Study Contradictions
- **Weberian Approach**
 - Status has value
 - Status Independent of class
 - Class, Status, Power needed to understand stratification
- **Bordieu Approach**
 - Economic, Social, Cultural, Symbolic means to study caste.

Lecture 5

- Religion and Sociology. (Rites, Beliefs, Sacred, Profane)
- **Durkheim's** views on Religion. (Not last resort, explains normal)
- Calvinism
- Protestantism
- **Weber** on religion (religion creates structures)
- **Marx** on religion (opium for people)
- **McDonaldisation** of Culture (Efficiency, Calculability, Control, Predictability)
- **Women and Sociology** - Tropisation as Symbols
- **Political Sociology**

Political Science

Presentation 1

- Definition of Political Science
- Points of Nature of Politics (7)

- Political Power
- Plato - Justice, Virtue, Variety of Politics
- Timocracy, Oligarchy, Democracy, Tyranny
- **(Renaissance) Machiavelli** : Survival essence of politics, problematic means are necessary at times.
- **Hobbes** : Sovereign Authority necessary.
- **Locke**: People enter social contract, power can be distributed.
- **Hegel** : Lessons from Historical clash of opposites.
- **Marx** : Based theory on Hegelian dialect, principles of Class Struggle.
- **19th Century** : Propositions about politics based on historical inductions.
- **Wallis, Bently (20th Century)** : Focus on quantitative analysis, behavioural sciences.
- Variations of government on last page of slide 1.

Presentation 2

- **Definition of State** : Organisation that has political powers and functions.
- **Definition of Nation** : Group of people with a sense of unity over shared traits.
- State and Nation.
- **Comparative Politics** Definition + Substance, Method
- **Traditional CP (Pre WW2)** : Focus on Legalistic and Ethnocentric views, ignored practices.
- **New CP (Post WW2)** : Focus on Behavioural sciences, move from institution to practices, quantitative analysis.
- **1960s** : Focus shifted to institutions, and regions.
- Links between civil life and ethnic conflicts.
- Hindu Muslim study.

Presentation 3

- International Relations, two approaches : **Realism, Liberalism.**
- **Liberalism** : Idealist view, interdependence of countries, sharing of resources.
Liberal institutions came out of this, UN, WTO etc.
Iroquois League earliest such, 1400s.
- **Realism** : Realistic approach, governments promote self-interest, e.g. US involvement.
- **Anarchy** : Lack of a controlling power.
- Bipolar politics and Cold War.

- **United Nations** : General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, ICJ

Presentation 4

- Preamble.
 - **Sovereignty** : Self-rule.
- **Socialism** : Equality of opportunity and minimum basic necessity.
- **Secularism** : Religion
- **Democratic Republic** : Elected.
- Justice, Liberty, Equality.
- Fraternity, Dignity, Unity and Integrity.
- 6 Fundamental Rights.
- Right to Education and Privacy.
- Fundamental Duties.
- Directive Principles.
- Federalism, quasi-federalism.
- State, Union, Concurrent lists.
- Gandhian Structure, Nehruvian Democratic Government structure.
- Panchayat System, Village Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zila Parishad.

Presentation 5

- Function of political party. (2)
- Decay of Congress.
- Swatantra Party, 1959
- Turning points for Congress
- Attractions of Indira (3 + Personality)
- JP Movement
- Janta Party 1977, Emergency and Collapse in 1979, Internal
- Janta Dal 89, Bofors Scam, collapse in 91, Babri Masjid
- Rise and Structure of Regional parties
- Pressure Groups
- Caste as political issue
- Reform of 1991
- Gender based reforms.

Economics

- Marginal Utility
- Macro-economics : Aggregate Behaviour

- Circular Flow Diagram
- GDP
- GDP per Capita
- HDI (Life expectancy, Knowledge, GDP)
- Gross National Happiness
- Inflation and Myths
- Inflation Rate
- Unemployment + Employment Classification
- Unemployment Rate
- Labour Participation Rate
- Problems with these rates
 - Underemployment
 - Social Mobility
 - Other Factors
- Business Cycle
- Depression
- Recession
- Expansion
- Stabilisation Policy
- Interest Rate and Inflation
- Long Run Growth
- Demand Supply and Determinants
- Price Elasticity and Sensitivity
- Equilibrium and Disequilibrium

Philosophy - 1

- Trolley
- Doctor
- Consequential MR - Bentham, Mill
- Categorical - Kant
- Ethical Egoism
- Utilitarianism
- Intrinsic Good
- Instrumental Good
- Utilitarianism of Bentham
- Intensity, Duration, Propinquity, Likelihood
- Utilitarianism of Mill
- Rule Utilitarianism
- Act Utilitarianism

Philosophy - 2

- Kant's morality
- Reason and Freedom
- Heteronomous Determination
- Deontology
- Kant's Ethics
- Moral Worth of an Act
- Hypothetical Imperative
- Categorical Imperative
- Universal Law of Nature Formula
- Humanity Formula
- Ends for Kant
- The Autonomy Formula
- The Kingdom of Ends Formula

Philosophy - 3

- Justice's definition - Rawls
- The Original Position of Equality - Rawls
- 1st Principle of Justice (6)
- 2nd Principle of Justice (2)
- Transcendental Institutionalism - Sen (Arrangement Focused)
- Realisation focused comparison - Sen
- Niti
- Nyaya

Philosophy - 4

- Branches of Philosophy
 - Metaphysics
 - Epistemology
 - Logic
 - Ethics
 - Aesthetics
- Sceptical arguments
- Possibility of Error Argument
- Certainty argument
- 3 knows [Acquaintance, Prepositional, How To]
- Sentences
 - Analytic
 - Synthetic
 - A priori
 - A posteriori
- Justified True Beliefs

- 3 Belief Conditions
- 3 Truth Rules
- Coherence of Truth
- Gettier Sheep examples

Philosophy 5

- Metaphysics
- Ontology
- Entailment
- Referential Theory
- The Paradox of Negative Existential
- 1st Strategy - Meinong
- 2nd Strategy - Russel
- Subsistence
- Quantification Method