COURSE: DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE 2

Semester	5
	5
Paper Number	HSODS5021T
Paper Title	Environmental Sociology
No. of Credits	6
Theory/Composite	Theory
No. of periods assigned	Th: 5 + 1
Name of Faculty member(s)	1+1
Course description/objective	This course is designed to introduce students to the core debates of environmental sociology, different approaches within the sub- discipline and how these approaches may be used to understand environmental issues and movements in India.
Syllabus	 Envisioning Environmental Sociology (3 weeks) 1.1. What is Environmental Sociology? Realist-Constructionist Debate. Approaches (6 weeks) Treadmill of Production Ecological Modernization Risk Ecofeminism and Feminist Environmentalism S Political Ecology Environmental Movements in India (3 weeks) I Forest based movement – Chipko Water based movements – Anti-mining and Seed
Reading/Reference Lists	 Topic 1 : Bell, MM. (2008). An Invitation to Environmental Sociology. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage 3rd ed. Ch 1.(pp. 1-5). Hannigan, J. A. (1995). Environmental Sociology. Routledge, London and New York, 2nd ed. Ch1 and 2. (pp. 10-15,16- 35). Leahy, T. (2007). Sociology and the Environment. Public Sociology: An Introduction to Australian Society. Eds. Germov, John and

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	Marilyn, Poole. NSW: Allen &Unwin, Ch 21 (pp. 431-442).
	Evanoff, R. J. (2005). Reconciling realism and constructivism in environmental ethics.
	Environmental Values, 61-81.
	Topic 2 Wright, E. O. (2004). Interrogating the
	Treadmill of Production: Some Questions I Still Want to Know about and Am Not Afraid to Ask.
	Organization & Environment, 17(3), 317-322.
	Mol, A. P. (2002). Ecological modernization and the global economy. Global Environmental Politics, 2(2), 92-115.
	Buttel, F. H. (2000). Ecological modernization as social theory. Geoforum,31(1), 57-65.
	O'Connor, J. (1994). Is sustainable capitalism possible. Is capitalism sustainable? Political
	Economy and the Politics of Ecology. The Guilford Press. (pp.152-175).
	Beck, U. (2006). Living in the world risk society: A Hobhouse Memorial Public Lecture given on
	Wednesday 15 February 2006 at the London School of Economics. Economy and Society, 35(3), 329- 345.
	Shiva, V. (1988). Women in Nature. In Staying Alive: Women, Ecology and Development. Zed Books. Ch 3.(pp.38-54).
	Agarwal, Bina, 2007. The Gender and
	Environment Debate: Lessons from India. In Mahesh Rangarajan. (ed.) 2007. Environmental
	Issues in I n d i a : A Reader. New Delhi: Pearson, Longman, Ch 19.(pp. 316-324, 342- 352).
	Robbins, P. (2011). Political Ecology: A Critical Introduction (Vol. 16). Wiley and Sons ltd. East Sussex, U.K. Ch 1 (pp.10-25).
	Topic 3
	Guha, R. Chipko : Social history of an
	environmental movement. In Ghanshyam Shah ed.(2002). Social Movements and the State

	 (Vol. 4). Sage Publications Pvt. Ltd., Ch. 16 (pp.423-454). Khagram, S., Riker, J. V., &Sikkink, K. (2002).Restructuring the global politics of development: The Case of India's Narmada
	Valley Dams. Restructuring World Politics: Transnational Social Movements, Networks, and Norms (Vol. 14). U of Minnesota Press. (pp.206-30).
	Padel, F., & Das, S. (2008). Orissa's highland clearances: The reality gap in R & R. Social Change, 38(4), 576-608. Scoones, I. (2008).
	Mobilizing against GM crops in India, South Africa and Brazil. Journal of Agrarian Change, 8(2-3), 315-344.
	Suggested Reading : Guha, R., &Alier, J. M. (1998). The environmentalism of the poor. In Varieties ofenvironmentalism: Essays North and South. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. Osofsky, H. M. (2003). Defining Sustainable Development after Earth Summit 2002. Loy. LA Int'l & Comp. L. Rev., 26, 111.
	Baviskar, A. (1999). In the Belly of the River: Tribal Conflicts over Development in the Narmada Valley. Oxford University Press.
Evaluation	CIA(Presentation/Project): 20 marks End-Sem: 80 marks