

SD'00
Prq

**Social Philosophy
Spring 2000**

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General Objectives

The central idea in the course is modernity. What is it? How did it originate? What shapes did it take in the twentieth century? What is its future? These are the central themes. Historically the development of the modern state is associated with its capitalistic economy, the industrial revolution, and the emergence of the philosophies of the Enlightenment and the rise of social sciences. The social and cultural processes of the modern society are central to its constitution. While the ideas of modernity originated in Europe, in this course we shall be also interested in considering the transformations of modernity as it spread throughout the globe. In the twentieth century, the modern state consolidated itself in the provision of welfare to its inhabitants. Industry was transformed through mass production having consequences for the traditional divisions in the labor market. Both religion and ideology found new roles in the formation of people's identities. But where are Western societies headed? What is the future of the enlightenment project? Both liberalism and socialism stand transformed at the end of the century. Methods of production in economics are troubled by postindustrial and post-Fordists reservations about the methods of early capitalism. Social processes appear to have exhausted the energies of modernism and destabilized the identities of its inhabitants. By combining the critical insights of theoretical and conceptual materials with empirical data, this course explores the nature and future of modern societies.

Specific Objectives

1. What is the enlightenment project? How is it connected with modernism and what future does either have?
2. What are the central features of the modern political state and put the advanced capitalist state in perspective.
3. What distinguishes modern economics and how does globalism affect the industrial techniques of production?
4. How have class and gender transformed as industry moved from manufacturing to service oriented economies?

5. What is the role of culture in the formation of social identities and what specific role does religion play within culture?
6. What role does women and sexuality play in modern societies and what is the future of sexual issues in postindustrial societies?
7. What are the dilemmas of secularization and modernity and how does the role of religion change in ameliorating the problems of social living in the age of high modernism?
8. How does one identify the process of globalization and what is the future of the relationships between different nation states and cultures through out the world?
9. How does one understand what is called post-modernism and is this a passing phase of society or something that is more durable?
10. What direction is the question of cultural identities taking and will religion continue to have a role in the formation of people's identities or will ideology or something else replace religion?

Method

The course is divided into 10 modules, with instruction, readings and tests specific to each module. The students should come prepared to class by doing the required readings. The instructor will discuss important points but will not have the time to cover in detail all the points in the readings. The tests for each module will cover the readings for that module fully. *Chapter 12* is specifically important for the midterm and for the final some additional reading material will be assigned.

Requirements

- a. Pass the ten tests based on the specific objectives.
- b. Pass a midterm and final to the satisfaction of the instructor.
- c. Participate in the class discussions of the topics covered by the course.
- d. Submit homework assignments on time.
- e. Attend at least 80% of the class meetings.

Text

Hall and Held, ed., *Modernity: An Introduction to Modern Societies* (London: Blackwell, 1996)

Advanced Reading

Held, McGrew, Goldblatt and Perraton ed., *Global Transformations* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1999)

Bryan Turner, *Blackwell Companion to Social Theory* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1998)

John Millibank, ed., *Theology and Social Theory* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1991)

Outhwaite and Bottomore, *Blackwell Dictionary of Twentieth Century Social Thought* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1993)

Charles Lemert, *Social Theory: The Multicultural Classical Readings* (Boulder: Westview Press, 1993) A New edition of this book is now available.

Giddens and Turner, *Social Theory Today* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1997)

Kolokotroni, Goldman, Taxidou, *Modernism: An Anthology of Sources and Documents* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1998)

John Jervis, *Exploring the Modern* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1998)

Isaac Kramnick, *The Portable Enlightenment Reader* (New York: Penguin Books, 1995)

Fredric Jameson, *Postmodernism or The Cultural Logic of Late Capitalism* (Durham: Duke University Press, 1991)

Grading

Attendance	10 points
Tests maximum	40 points
Midterm	20 points
Final	30 points

- To get full points for attendance the student should be in class for 38 of the 42 meetings.
- If the student falls below 34 class meetings, the attendance points will drop to 5.
- If a student arrives late (10 minutes after class starts) no attendance points will be given.
- If a student leaves before the class ends, no attendance points will be given.
- In the event of sickness or other emergencies, proper clearance from the advising center must be obtained.

A=95-100; B=85-94; C=75-84; D=65-74; F=below 64

Schedule

- 1 1/19 Chapter 1. Enlightenment and the Birth of social science
- The central ideas and ways of thinking of the enlightenment
 - What was enlightenment?
 - Enlightenment as a secular intellectual project.
 - Enlightenment concept of science.
 - Tradition and modernity.
 - Social order.
 - Women.

Reading: Text, Pages 1-35

- 2 1/21 Chapter 1. Enlightenment and the birth of social science
- Enlightenment as pursuit of modernity.
 - Enlightenment, science and progress.
 - The communication of enlightenment.
 - Enlightenment and social science.

Reading: Text, Pages 35-44

- 3 1/24 Chapter 1. Enlightenment and the birth of social science
- Revolution and reformation.
 - The birth of sociology.
 - Civil society and the division of labor.
 - Two concepts of society.

Reading: Text, pages 44-54

- 4 1/26 Test 1 (Enlightenment)

Chapter 1

- 5 1/28 Chapter 2. Development of the Modern State.
- What is the political state?
 - Brief history of European states.

- Empires.
- Divided authority.
- Polity of estates.
- Absolute states.
- Modern States.

Reading: Text, pages 56-73

6 1/31 Chapter 2. Development of the Modern State.

- War and militarism
- States and capitalism

Reading: Text, pages 73-89

Chapter 7. State in Advanced Capitalist Societies

- Diversity and uniformity.
- A comparative perspective.
- Formative logics of ACS.
- Society centered approach.
- State centered approach.
- State autonomy and state power.

Reading: Text, pages 240-272

7 2/2 Chapter 7. State in Advanced Capitalist Societies

- Globalization and ACS
- Given the diversity of ACSs are there any common features?
- How does the ACS rule? In whose interest do they rule?
- How do the international global forces condition the states?

Reading: Text, pages 272-279

8 2/4 Test 2 (The modern state)

Chapter 2 and 7

9 2/7 Chapter 3. The Emergence of the Economy

- Commercial society in the 18th century
- Discourses on the economy.
- Structural change in the 18th century.

Reading: Text, pages 91-107

10 2/9 Chapter 3. The Emergence of the Economy

- Modern economics Operations of the free market
- The division of labor
- Self interest
- After Adam smith

Reading: Text, Pages 107-114

11 2/11 Chapter 3. The Emergence of the Economy

- Modern economics
- Interpretations of Adam Smith: Traditional and modern.

Reading: Text, pages 114-121

12 2/14 Test 3 (Modern economy)

Chapter 3

13 2/16 Chapter 4. Changing Social Structures.

- Pre-industrial society.
- Patriarchy and male power.
- Classes and power.
- Classical theories of the pre-industrial Society.

Reading: Text, pages 123-133

14 2/18 Chapter 4. Changing Social Structures.

- Industrialization.
- The proletariat.
- New role for women.
- Feminism.

Reading: Text, pages 133-147.

Chapter 9. Divisions of Labor.

- From Manufacturing to service economy.
- Labor market segmentation.

Reading: Text, pages 308-317

15 2/23 Chapter 9. Divisions of Labor.

- Gender and labor market segmentation.
- Migrant workers and division of labor.
- New international division of labor.
- Division of labor and flexible specialization.

Reading: Text, pages 317-339

16 2/25 Test 4 (Social structure)

Chapters 4 and 9

17 2/28 Chapter 5. The Cultural Formation of Modern Society

- What is culture?
- How to analyze culture/
- Culture and Social change.
- The costs of civilization.

Reading: Text, pages 150-183

18 3/1 Chapter 18. The Question of Cultural Identity.

- What does identity mean?
- The idea of a subject.
- How to characterize change in late modernity?
- What is at stake in the question of identities?
- The birth and death of the modern subject.
- De-centering the subject.

Reading: Text, pages 596-611

- 19 3/3 Chapter 18. The Question of Cultural Identity.
- National Culture as imagined community.
 - What does narrating the nation involve?
 - Deconstructing the national culture.
 - Globalization.
 - Time-space compression.
 - Global post-modern.
 - Return of ethnicity.
 - Cultures of hybridity.

Reading: Text, pages 611-634.

- 20 3/6 Test 5 (Cultural formations, Cultural identity)

Chapters 5 and 18

- 21 3/8 Chapter 6: The West and the Rest.

- Where and what is the “west”?
- The expansion of Europe.
- Phases of expansion.
- Age of exploration.
- What happened to the idea of the “West”?

Reading: Text, pages 185-201

- 22 3/10 Chapter 6: The West and the Rest.

- Discourses of power
- Representing the other.
- Bipolar stereotypes
- Modern sociology.

Reading: Text, pages 201-221

- 23 3/13 Chapter 13: The 1989 Revolution

- The end of the Cold War.

- Liberalism.
- Status of Marxism.
- Modernity to post modernity.
- Political good.
- Future of democracy.

Reading: Text, pages 437-465

24 3/15 Test 6 (West and the rest)

Chapters 6 and 13

25 3/17 Chapter 8: Fordism and Modern Industry.

- How to organize manufacturing?
- Fordism as an industrial era.
- Two senses of Fordism.
- Regulation and growth.
- The idea of progress and modern industry.
- Globalization and Industry.

Reading: Text, pages 281-306

26 3/20 Chapter 16: Post Industrialism/Post-Fordism.

- In what direction is the economy headed to?
- What is a post-industrial society?
- Information society.
- Divided society.
- The dynamics and trends of post-industrialism.

Reading: Text, pages 534-546

27 3/22 Chapter 16: Post Industrialism/Post-Fordism

- The features of structures specific to Fordism.
- A regime of accumulation.
- A mode of regulation.

- Neo-Fordism.
- Post-Fordism.
- Dynamics and trends of after-Fordism.
- How shall we assess an economy?
- What is the future of modern economy?

Reading: Text, pages 546-563

28 3/24 Test 7 (Fordism)

Chapters 8 and 16

29 4/3 Chapter 10: Women and the Domestic Sphere.

- Law and social roles.
- The sexual division of labor.
- Productive and reproductive labor.
- Changing state/family relations.
- Conceptualizing reproductive labor.
- The logic of private sphere.
- Women's mothering.
- Social construction of femininity.

Reading: Text, pages 344-361.

30 4/5 Chapter 11: Body and Sexuality.

- Concept of sexuality.
- The subject of sex.
- Historicizing the body.
- The normal and the abnormal.
- The social dimensions of sexuality.

Reading: Text, pages 364-375

31 4/7 Chapter 11: Body and Sexuality

- Class and sexuality.

- Gender and sexuality.
- Race and sexuality.
- Institutionalization of heterosexuality.
- Homosexuality.
- Rethinking sexual identities.
- **The politics of sexuality.**

Reading: Text, pages 375-394.

32 4/10 Test 8 (women, body, sexuality)

Chapters 10 and 11

33 4/12 Chapter 14. A Global Society.

- Modernity and globalization.
- The discourse of globalization.
- The dimension of the global.
- What would a global society look like?
- How does globalization affect politics?
- How would globalization affect society?

Reading: Text, pages 467-503.

34 4/14 Chapter 15: Environmental Challenges.

- Ecology.
- Waste and air pollution.
- Earth-bound wastes.
- Resources.
- Why we should be concerned with ecology?

Reading: Text, pages 505-514.

35 4/17 Chapter 15: Environmental Challenges.

- Green political ideology.
- Green politics.

- Capitalism and Green consumerism.
- Environment and the Enlightenment.

Reading: Text, pages 514-532

36 4/19 Test 9 (Global society)

Chapters 14 and 15

37 4/24 Chapter 17: Social Pluralism and Post-modernity.

- The culture of modernity in trouble?
- The Post-modern.
- Cultural logic of late capitalism.
- Rejecting the postmodern.
- New times.
- Consumption and appearances.
- New connections

Reading: Text, pages 565-592

38 4/26 Chapter 19: Enlightenment Project Revisited.

- Is there a postmodern condition?
- How does postmodernism break with Enlightenment?
- Can we abandon the meta-narratives of modernity?

Reading: Text, pages 636-642

39 4/28 Chapter 19: Enlightenment Project Revisited.

- Is there anything in modernity and or Enlightenment that we can defend?
- Relativism as a problem for the postmodern.
- Can we recover Enlightenment without Hubris?
- Postmodern as reflexivity.
- The status of Marxism and feminism.

Reading: Text, pages 642-653

40 5/1 Test 10 (Enlightenment Reconsidered)

Chapters 17 and 19

41 5/3 Review

42 5/5 Review