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B.A. Sociology Honours | Semester 2 | SOC2MN102

# Introduction to Political Sociology

Course Code: SOC2MN102 • Module 1 Notes

# Module 1: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

**Course:** SOC2MN102 – Introduction to Political Sociology • **University of Calicut (CUFYUGP 2024)**

## 1. Conceptual Scope, Epistemic Frameworks & Curricular Foundations

The academic investigation of **Introduction to Political Sociology**, specifically regarding Module 1 (INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY), is anchored within the rigorous undergraduate curriculum of Calicut University under the CUFYUGP 2024 regulations. This module is structured around core thematic units designed to provide learners with both theoretical mastery and critical empirical awareness.

In contemporary sociological scholarship, society is understood not as a static aggregate of detached individuals, but as an emergent, dynamically organized matrix of structured relations, institutionalized practices, and cultural meanings. C. Wright Mills famously articulated that the primary purpose of the sociological imagination is to comprehend the intricate connections between individual biographies and macroscopic historical structures. Throughout this module, learners examine how institutional arrangements reproduce order, manage social contradictions, and condition individual agency.

## 2. Systematic Sociological Examination of Definition, Subject matter, Nature and Scope of Political Sociology

The scholarly examination of **Definition, Subject matter, Nature and Scope of Political Sociology** constitutes an indispensable analytical domain within *Introduction to Political Sociology*. In sociological epistemology, social phenomena are neither arbitrary behavioral aggregates nor biologically predetermined necessities; rather, they represent emergent structural configurations shaped by historical trajectories, institutional mechanisms, power relations, and normative consensus.

When interrogating definition, subject matter, nature and scope of political sociology, sociologists examine the dynamic interplay between microscopic individual agency and macroscopic structural constraints. Every social institution or practice operates through established networks of socialization, sanctions, and structural incentives that reproduce stability while generating internal contradictions that drive progressive social transformation.

### 2.1. Theoretical Paradigms and Epistemological Frameworks

Contemporary sociological literature concerning definition, subject matter, nature and scope of political sociology is characterized by profound theoretical plurality. The structural-functionalist tradition—derived from Emile Durkheim, Talcott Parsons, and Robert K. Merton—interrogates this domain through functional prerequisites, institutional integration, and equilibrium maintenance, distinguishing between manifest objectives and latent structural consequences.

Conversely, critical conflict paradigms and Marxist traditions—elaborated by Karl Marx, Antonio Gramsci, and contemporary critical theorists—unmask how institutional arrangements surrounding definition, subject matter, nature and scope of political sociology reflect underlying relations of production, class exploitation, and ideological hegemony. Furthermore, feminist and subaltern perspectives illuminate how patriarchal structures, graded caste inequalities, and colonial legacies intersect to marginalise subordinate social groups within these institutional networks.

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### 2.2. Institutional Mechanics and Empirical Realities

From an empirical perspective, the operational mechanics of definition, subject matter, nature and scope of political sociology must be examined within concrete socio-historical contexts. In developing societies and particularly in the complex social matrix of contemporary India, modern statutory laws, market forces, and constitutional values coexist alongside enduring traditional hierarchies of caste, kinship endogamy, and community networks.

Empirical field studies emphasize that social transformation is neither linear nor uniform. While urbanization, digital technology, democratic decentralization, and state welfare policies create new avenues for upward social mobility and civic participation, traditional elites often adapt, maintaining institutional control through informal patronage networks and economic monopolies. Understanding definition, subject matter, nature and scope of political sociology therefore requires rigorous empirical methodologies that combine quantitative demographic surveys with in-depth qualitative field ethnography.

### 2.3. Contemporary Policy Debates and Regional Applications

Within the context of Keralam and the wider Indian subcontinent, the practical implications of definition, subject matter, nature and scope of political sociology are directly manifested in contemporary policy interventions and grassroots mobilizations. Historical social reforms—notably the Kerala Renaissance (*Navodhanam*) movements, tenancy land reforms, and the devolution of planning authority to Panchayati Raj institutions—demonstrate how organized collective action can dismantle entrenched institutional privileges.

However, modern society faces complex second-generation challenges, including demographic aging, youth employment precarity, environmental vulnerabilities, and the integration of diverse social communities. Addressing these challenges requires nuanced sociological literacy, evidence-based policy design, and an unwavering commitment to social justice, constitutional equity, and inclusive human development.

## 3. Systematic Sociological Examination of Importance of Political Sociology

The scholarly examination of **Importance of Political Sociology** constitutes an indispensable analytical domain within *Introduction to Political Sociology*. In sociological epistemology, social phenomena are neither arbitrary behavioral aggregates nor biologically predetermined necessities; rather, they represent emergent structural configurations shaped by historical trajectories, institutional mechanisms, power relations, and normative consensus.

When interrogating importance of political sociology, sociologists examine the dynamic interplay between microscopic individual agency and macroscopic structural constraints. Every social institution or practice operates through established networks of socialization, sanctions, and structural incentives that reproduce stability while generating internal contradictions that drive progressive social transformation.

### 3.1. Theoretical Paradigms and Epistemological Frameworks

Contemporary sociological literature concerning importance of political sociology is characterized by profound theoretical plurality. The structural-functionalist tradition—derived from Emile Durkheim, Talcott Parsons, and Robert K. Merton—interrogates this domain through functional prerequisites, institutional integration, and equilibrium maintenance, distinguishing between manifest objectives and latent structural consequences.

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Furthermore, feminist and subaltern perspectives illuminate how patriarchal structures, graded caste inequalities, and colonial legacies intersect to marginalise subordinate social groups within these institutional networks.

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### 3.3. Contemporary Policy Debates and Regional Applications

Within the context of Keralam and the wider Indian subcontinent, the practical implications of importance of political sociology are directly manifested in contemporary policy interventions and grassroots mobilizations. Historical social reforms—notably the Kerala Renaissance (*Navodhanam*) movements, tenancy land reforms, and the devolution of planning authority to Panchayati Raj institutions—demonstrate how organized collective action can dismantle entrenched institutional privileges.

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## 4. Systematic Sociological Examination of Key concepts- Power, authority, legitimacy, Social Justice

The scholarly examination of **Key concepts- Power, authority, legitimacy, Social Justice** constitutes an indispensable analytical domain within *Introduction to Political Sociology*. In sociological epistemology, social phenomena are neither arbitrary behavioral aggregates nor biologically predetermined necessities; rather, they represent emergent structural configurations shaped by historical trajectories, institutional mechanisms, power relations, and normative consensus.

When interrogating key concepts- power, authority, legitimacy, social justice, sociologists examine the dynamic interplay between microscopic individual agency and macroscopic structural constraints. Every social institution or practice operates through established networks of socialization, sanctions, and structural incentives that reproduce stability while generating internal contradictions that drive progressive social transformation.

### 4.1. Theoretical Paradigms and Epistemological Frameworks

Contemporary sociological literature concerning key concepts- power, authority, legitimacy, social justice is characterized by profound theoretical plurality. The structural-functionalist tradition—derived from Emile Durkheim, Talcott Parsons, and Robert K. Merton—interrogates this domain through functional

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### 4.2. Institutional Mechanics and Empirical Realities

From an empirical perspective, the operational mechanics of key concepts- power, authority, legitimacy, social justice must be examined within concrete socio-historical contexts. In developing societies and particularly in the complex social matrix of contemporary India, modern statutory laws, market forces, and constitutional values coexist alongside enduring traditional hierarchies of caste, kinship endogamy, and community networks.

Empirical field studies emphasize that social transformation is neither linear nor uniform. While urbanization, digital technology, democratic decentralization, and state welfare policies create new avenues for upward social mobility and civic participation, traditional elites often adapt, maintaining institutional control through informal patronage networks and economic monopolies. Understanding key concepts- power, authority, legitimacy, social justice therefore requires rigorous empirical methodologies that combine quantitative demographic surveys with in-depth qualitative field ethnography.

### 4.3. Contemporary Policy Debates and Regional Applications

Within the context of Keralam and the wider Indian subcontinent, the practical implications of key concepts- power, authority, legitimacy, social justice are directly manifested in contemporary policy interventions and grassroots mobilizations. Historical social reforms—notably the Kerala Renaissance (*Navodhanam*) movements, tenancy land reforms, and the devolution of planning authority to Panchayati Raj institutions—demonstrate how organized collective action can dismantle entrenched institutional privileges.

However, modern society faces complex second-generation challenges, including demographic aging, youth employment precarity, environmental vulnerabilities, and the integration of diverse social communities. Addressing these challenges requires nuanced sociological literacy, evidence-based policy design, and an unwavering commitment to social justice, constitutional equity, and inclusive human development.

## 5. Systematic Sociological Examination of Liberalism, Conservatism, Communism, Socialism etc

The scholarly examination of **Liberalism, Conservatism, Communism, Socialism etc** constitutes an indispensable analytical domain within *Introduction to Political Sociology*. In sociological epistemology, social phenomena are neither arbitrary behavioral aggregates nor biologically predetermined necessities; rather, they represent emergent structural configurations shaped by historical trajectories, institutional mechanisms, power relations, and normative consensus.

When interrogating liberalism, conservatism, communism, socialism etc, sociologists examine the dynamic interplay between microscopic individual agency and macroscopic structural constraints. Every social institution or practice operates through established networks of socialization, sanctions, and structural incentives that reproduce stability while generating internal contradictions that drive progressive social transformation.

### 5.1. Theoretical Paradigms and Epistemological Frameworks

Contemporary sociological literature concerning liberalism, conservatism, communism, socialism etc is characterized by profound theoretical plurality. The structural-functionalist tradition—derived from Emile Durkheim, Talcott Parsons, and Robert K. Merton—interrogates this domain through functional prerequisites, institutional integration, and equilibrium maintenance, distinguishing between manifest objectives and latent structural consequences.

Conversely, critical conflict paradigms and Marxist traditions—elaborated by Karl Marx, Antonio Gramsci, and contemporary critical theorists—unmask how institutional arrangements surrounding liberalism, conservatism, communism, socialism etc reflect underlying relations of production, class exploitation, and ideological hegemony. Furthermore, feminist and subaltern perspectives illuminate how patriarchal structures, graded caste inequalities, and colonial legacies intersect to marginalise subordinate social groups within these institutional networks.

### 5.2. Institutional Mechanics and Empirical Realities

From an empirical perspective, the operational mechanics of liberalism, conservatism, communism, socialism etc must be examined within concrete socio-historical contexts. In developing societies and particularly in the complex social matrix of contemporary India, modern statutory laws, market forces, and constitutional values coexist alongside enduring traditional hierarchies of caste, kinship endogamy, and community networks.

Empirical field studies emphasize that social transformation is neither linear nor uniform. While urbanization, digital technology, democratic decentralization, and state welfare policies create new avenues for upward social mobility and civic participation, traditional elites often adapt, maintaining institutional control through informal patronage networks and economic monopolies. Understanding liberalism, conservatism, communism, socialism etc therefore requires rigorous empirical methodologies that combine quantitative demographic surveys with in-depth qualitative field ethnography.

### 5.3. Contemporary Policy Debates and Regional Applications

Within the context of Keralam and the wider Indian subcontinent, the practical implications of liberalism, conservatism, communism, socialism etc are directly manifested in contemporary policy interventions and grassroots mobilizations. Historical social reforms—notably the Kerala Renaissance (*Navodhanam*) movements, tenancy land reforms, and the devolution of planning authority to Panchayati Raj institutions—demonstrate how organized collective action can dismantle entrenched institutional privileges.

However, modern society faces complex second-generation challenges, including demographic aging, youth employment precarity, environmental vulnerabilities, and the integration of diverse social communities. Addressing these challenges requires nuanced sociological literacy, evidence-based policy design, and an unwavering commitment to social justice, constitutional equity, and inclusive human development.

## 6. Systematic Sociological Examination of Gender and politics

The scholarly examination of **Gender and politics** constitutes an indispensable analytical domain within *Introduction to Political Sociology*. In sociological epistemology, social phenomena are neither arbitrary behavioral aggregates nor biologically predetermined necessities; rather, they represent emergent structural configurations shaped by historical trajectories, institutional mechanisms, power relations, and normative consensus.

When interrogating gender and politics, sociologists examine the dynamic interplay between microscopic individual agency and macroscopic structural constraints. Every social institution or practice operates through established networks of socialization, sanctions, and structural incentives that reproduce stability while generating internal contradictions that drive progressive social transformation.

### 6.1. Theoretical Paradigms and Epistemological Frameworks

Contemporary sociological literature concerning gender and politics is characterized by profound theoretical plurality. The structural-functionalist tradition—derived from Emile Durkheim, Talcott Parsons, and Robert K. Merton—interrogates this domain through functional prerequisites, institutional integration, and equilibrium maintenance, distinguishing between manifest objectives and latent structural consequences.

Conversely, critical conflict paradigms and Marxist traditions—elaborated by Karl Marx, Antonio Gramsci, and contemporary critical theorists—unmask how institutional arrangements surrounding gender and politics reflect underlying relations of production, class exploitation, and ideological hegemony. Furthermore, feminist and subaltern perspectives illuminate how patriarchal structures, graded caste inequalities, and colonial legacies intersect to marginalise subordinate social groups within these institutional networks.

### 6.2. Institutional Mechanics and Empirical Realities

From an empirical perspective, the operational mechanics of gender and politics must be examined within concrete socio-historical contexts. In developing societies and particularly in the complex social matrix of contemporary India, modern statutory laws, market forces, and constitutional values coexist alongside enduring traditional hierarchies of caste, kinship endogamy, and community networks.

Empirical field studies emphasize that social transformation is neither linear nor uniform. While urbanization, digital technology, democratic decentralization, and state welfare policies create new avenues for upward social mobility and civic participation, traditional elites often adapt, maintaining institutional control through informal patronage networks and economic monopolies. Understanding gender and politics therefore requires rigorous empirical methodologies that combine quantitative demographic surveys with in-depth qualitative field ethnography.

### 6.3. Contemporary Policy Debates and Regional Applications

Within the context of Keralam and the wider Indian subcontinent, the practical implications of gender and politics are directly manifested in contemporary policy interventions and grassroots mobilizations. Historical social reforms—notably the Kerala Renaissance (*Navodhanam*) movements, tenancy land reforms, and the devolution of planning authority to Panchayati Raj institutions—demonstrate how organized collective action can dismantle entrenched institutional privileges.

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## 7. Systematic Sociological Examination of Media and politics in the modern world. Transaction Publishers. University Press. Publishers

The scholarly examination of **Media and politics in the modern world. Transaction Publishers. University Press. Publishers** constitutes an indispensable analytical domain within *Introduction to Political Sociology*. In sociological epistemology, social phenomena are neither arbitrary behavioral

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When interrogating media and politics in the modern world. transaction publishers. university press. publishers, sociologists examine the dynamic interplay between microscopic individual agency and macroscopic structural constraints. Every social institution or practice operates through established networks of socialization, sanctions, and structural incentives that reproduce stability while generating internal contradictions that drive progressive social transformation.

### 7.1. Theoretical Paradigms and Epistemological Frameworks

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### 7.3. Contemporary Policy Debates and Regional Applications

Within the context of Keralam and the wider Indian subcontinent, the practical implications of media and politics in the modern world. transaction publishers. university press. publishers are directly manifested in contemporary policy interventions and grassroots mobilizations. Historical social reforms—notably the Kerala Renaissance (*Navodhanam*) movements, tenancy land reforms, and the devolution of planning authority to Panchayati Raj institutions—demonstrate how organized collective action can dismantle entrenched institutional privileges.

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unwavering commitment to social justice, constitutional equity, and inclusive human development.

## 3. Classical & Modern Sociological Epistemologies: Structural Dynamics of INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

The systematic academic investigation of **INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY** within the discipline of sociology requires an interrogation of foundational theoretical paradigms. Classical sociological thought—anchored in the foundational works of Auguste Comte, Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, and Max Weber—established divergent epistemological trajectories for examining social reality. In analyzing definition, subject matter, nature and scope of political sociology, structural-functionalist approaches emphasize the systemic equilibrium, functional prerequisites, and integration mechanisms that preserve social continuity across generations.

Conversely, critical and dialectical traditions analyze how definition, subject matter, nature and scope of political sociology serves as an arena of structural contestation, ideological reproduction, and differential access to material resources. Under historical materialism, institutional configurations cannot be analyzed in isolation from the prevailing relations of production and class antagonisms. Applying this critical perspective illuminates how historical transformations reshape normative expectations, occupational hierarchies, and the distribution of social status.

| Sociological Paradigm | Core Analytical Lens | Primary Theoretical Focus | Application to INTRODUCTION TO POLITICA |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Structural Functionalism** | Equilibrium & Functional Adaptation | Normative consensus, role differentiation, integration | Interprets systemic continuity and institutional stability. |
| **Conflict & Critical Theory** | Structural Inequality & Hegemony | Power asymmetries, resource monopolies, ideological dominance | Unmasks exploitation, marginalisation, and institutional control. |
| **Symbolic Interactionism** | Intersubjective Meaning & Agency | Micro-level interactions, definition of the situation, symbols | Examines how actors negotiate roles and construct identity. |
| **Post-Structural / Subaltern** | Discourse, Power & Marginality | Deconstruction of hegemony, localized resistances, standpoint | Highlights silenced narratives and localized social movements. |

Furthermore, interpretative sociology, pioneered by Max Weber's concept of *Verstehen* (empathic understanding) and later elaborated by symbolic interactionists like George Herbert Mead and Erving Goffman, highlights the centrality of subjective meaning in social action. Applying this interpretive framework to importance of political sociology demonstrates that social actors are neither passive cultural automatons nor wholly detached rational decision-makers; rather, they continually negotiate, construct, and modify institutional realities through everyday social interactions and communicative rituals.

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## 4. Institutional Mechanics, Empirical Fieldwork & Indian Sociological Realities

Within the context of contemporary Indian society, the analysis of **INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY** takes on profound empirical complexity. Indian sociological scholarship—pioneered by thinkers such as G.S. Ghurye, M.N. Srinivas, Irawati Karve, A.R. Desai, and B.R. Ambedkar—demonstrates that Western theoretical models must be critically re-examined when confronted with the unique intersection of caste, class, gender, community, and region in South Asia.

When interrogating **Importance of Political Sociology**, researchers encounter the dual realities of continuity and change. While constitutional democracy, urbanization, industrial development, and legal reforms have modernized public institutions, primordial structures like caste hierarchies, endogamous marriage practices, and patriarchal kinship networks persist in redefined forms. M.N. Srinivas's seminal concepts of *Sanskritization* and the *Dominant Caste*, alongside A.R. Desai's political-economic critiques of agrarian capitalism, provide indispensable frameworks for understanding these contemporary contradictions.

In empirical sociological research, methodological rigor demands a careful synthesis of quantitative surveys and qualitative ethnography. Whether assessing social stratification, educational attainment, occupational mobility, or community welfare interventions, scholars must account for structural exclusions. As Dr. B.R. Ambedkar emphatically demonstrated, the caste system is not merely a division of labour, but a hierarchical division of labourers based on graded inequality. In the context of key concepts- power, authority, legitimacy, social justice, understanding these deep-seated structural barriers is essential for designing effective social welfare policies and affirmative action programs.

## 5. Kerala Experience: Public Action, Social Transformation & Democratic Decentralisation

A foundational requirement of the Calicut University CUFYUGP 2024 curriculum is the contextualisation of sociological principles within the historical and contemporary realities of Keralam. The "Kerala Model of Development"—characterized by high human development indicators (exceptional literacy rates, high life expectancy, and low infant mortality rates) despite moderate per capita economic growth—serves as a world-renowned case study in sociology.

The social genesis of contemporary Kerala is directly rooted in the *Navodhanam* (Renaissance) movements of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Visionary social reformers—including Sree Narayana Guru, Ayyankali, Chattampi Swamikal, Poykayil Yohannan (Kumara Gurudevan), and V.T. Bhattathiripad—mobilized subaltern communities to challenge untouchability, temple entry restrictions, dress codes, and educational exclusions. Their historic struggles transformed caste-based feudal servitude into a vibrant culture of public action, civic participation, and democratic consciousness.

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| Historical / Institutional Catalyst | Primary Sociological Dimension | Key Historical Milestones | Structural Impact on Kerala Society |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Socio-Religious Reform (Navodhanam)** | Subaltern Mobilization & Caste Reform | Aruvippuram Consecration (1888), Villuvandi Samaram (1893) | Dismantled ritual pollution and opened public schools to Dalits. |
| **Agrarian Land Reforms** | Tenancy Abolition & Land Redistribution | Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act 1969 | Abolished feudal landlordism (Janmi system) and conferred hutment rights. |
| **Democratic Decentralisation** | Grassroots Governance & Planning | People's Plan Campaign (1996), Panchayati Raj | Devolved 35–40% of state developmental funds to local self-governments. |
| **Kudumbashree Mission** | Women's Empowerment & Social Capital | State Poverty Eradication Mission (1998) | Mobilized millions of women into neighborhood self-help networks. |

In contemporary sociological discourse, the Kerala experience also presents emerging second-generation challenges directly relevant to INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY. These include an accelerating demographic transition characterized by population aging, escalating healthcare and geriatric care demands, persistent educated unemployment, youth out-migration, ecological fragility, and the complex integration of interstate migrant workers within the domestic informal economy.

## 6. Methodological Innovations, Fieldwork Ethics & Epistemological Synthesis

Methodological integrity lies at the heart of empirical sociology. When investigating **INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY**, researchers must navigate the intricate tensions between quantitative positivistic measurement and qualitative phenomenological interpretation. Social phenomena cannot be fully captured through detached statistical quantification alone; researchers must engage directly with the lived experiences, cultural narratives, and subjective worldviews of social actors.

In conducting sociological fieldwork on importance of political sociology and key concepts- power, authority, legitimacy, social justice, ethical considerations are paramount. Modern fieldworkers must maintain reflexivity—acknowledging their own social positionality, cultural biases, and power relationships relative to research participants. The ethical mandate of informed consent, confidentiality, anonymization of sensitive biographical data, and the protection of vulnerable communities (such as tribal populations, Dalit households, and elderly dependents) forms the bedrock of credible sociological inquiry.

By synthesizing classical theoretical traditions, contemporary critical perspectives, empirical survey techniques, and localized fieldwork observations, undergraduate students develop a mature sociological imagination. This intellectual capacity empowers graduates to decipher the latent structural forces governing modern social formations, critically evaluate public policies, and contribute constructively to progressive, inclusive social development.

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