

一、生理性別(sex)和社會性別(gender)的關係一直是性別研究高度關注的課題，就你／妳所知環繞著 sex 和 gender 產生了哪些辯論？法國女性主義社會學家 Christine Delphy 在 “Rethinking sex and gender” 這篇文章中又提出了什麼樣的論點？你／妳對她的見解有什麼評價？(50%)

二、美國社會學者 Michael Burawoy 在 “The Critical Turn to Public Sociology” (2005) 一文中，有這麼一段話：

Sociology's connection to civil society is as immediate as the connection of economics to the economy, and both connections are the product of history. Sociology grew up in the 19th century with the birth of civil society. ... Where civil society died, as in Stalinist Russia, Fascist Italy, or Pinochet's Chile, sociology also disappeared. Where civil society was resurgent, as in the perestroika twilight of the Soviet Union, in the proliferation of community-labor organizations in South Africa or civil rights in the United States – then sociology too was resurgent. Sociology's fate today depends on its connection to a vibrant civil society, and therefore the interest of sociology coincides with the universal interest – humanity's interest – in containing if not repelling the terrorist state and the commodification of everything, that ruinous combination we call neoliberalism.

閱讀完後，請回答以下問題：(1) 托克維爾 (Alexis de Tocqueville) 認為「公民社會」是「社會的獨立之眼」(independent eye of society)，能夠抵禦國家的專制、維繫民主的成果。就你所知，社會學對「公民社會」有哪些重要的討論？你認為其中哪些理論觀點或經驗研究對台灣的民主發展特別有意義？(2) Michael Burawoy 在 “The Critical Turn to Public Sociology” 一文中如何討論「社會學」與「公民社會」的關係？他所倡議的「批判的公共社會學」(critical public sociology) 的主要內涵是什麼？你對他的看法有什麼評價？(50%)