

# University of Crete

## Department of Sociology

### Academic Year - 2021-22

#### Spring Semester Erasmus+ available Courses

**ANOK220:**

**ANOK341:**

#### **ΘΕΩΚ106: Social Theory 1**

This module is an introduction to key problems and fundamental schools of thought in classical social theory. The course focuses primarily on the approaches developed by Marx, Durkheim and Weber and places due emphasis on such issues as the character and dynamics of modernity and capitalism in the 19th and early 20th Centuries, social struggle, the emergence of the “modern subject”, social change, the role of science, philosophy, art and technology in the shaping of modern and contemporary societies, etc. At the same time students are introduced to philosophical and epistemological perspectives that shaped the philosophical and epistemic principles of early modern conceptions of history and society.

#### **ΜΕΘΚ131-ERG: Methods and Techniques of Sociological Research: Qualitative methods**

This practical lab aims to familiarize students with all the necessary processes for the design and the conduct of a qualitative research. Specifically, students will be taught and carry out research exercises:

- the process of searching for scientific international literature using search engines,
- the way of studying scientific texts,
- the way of conducting a review,
- the formulation of research aim and research questions,
- the choice and justification of methodological elements of a research design,
- the formulation of interview guide and focus groups opening questions,
- the conduction of interviews and focus groups,
- the documentation, organization and classification of the data,
- the coding and interpretation of research data,
- the writing of a scientific report in the form of a published article,
- the oral presentation of the scientific report.

#### **ΑΓΡΚ290: RURAL SOCIOLOGY: SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN CONTEMPORARY RURAL SPACE**

- Theoretical conceptualisations and social transformations of the countryside.
- Sociological approaches of the rural and the non-rural

- Examination of issues related to globalization
- Rural change and the social restructuring of rural population
- Socio-economic impacts of intensive agricultural production
- Environmental change and environmental degradation
- The importance and role of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in maintaining and restructuring agriculture and the countryside
- New strategies of rural development
- Issues of governance in rural areas
- Changes in rural lifestyle, employment, poverty and social exclusion
- Short food-supply chains within a multifunctional rural framework.

### **ΑΣΤΚ273: URBAN SOCIOLOGY**

Lectures cover the following topics: Definition, object and methods of urban sociology, The European tradition: Weber, Simmel and Tonnies, Marx και Engels, The Chicago school and its critics, The legacy of Lefebvre and Foucault, New urban sociology, Structuration and the socio-spatial dialectic, postmodernism and contemporary debates, Cities and uneven development, regulation theory and urban regimes, Urban inequalities: stratification and housing, Segregation, place stratification, ghettoization, globalization: social polarization and exclusions, urban social movements

### **ΘΕΩΚ108: Social Theory III: Contemporary Theorists**

This course presents a first but critical approach to the most basic currents of contemporary social theory. It thus seeks to offer an overview of modern thought in the field of social theory and in particular to introduce the students to the attempts of either synthesizing or transgressing the dualisms and dichotomic distinctions of classical social theory. It covers in particular, Parsons' systems theory of society, Saussure's structural linguistics and Levi-Strauss' structural anthropology, Giddens' structuration theory, Bourdieu's structuralistic constructivism (the theory of habitus, social field and capital), Freudian psychoanalysis with a special focus on the issue of the relationship between the individual and society, the Frankfurt School's critique of Modernity, Habermas' theory of communicative action, Castoriadis' cultural understanding of human societies, Foucault's post-structural constructivism and Lyotard's post-modernism.

### **ΙΣΤΚ219: The Greek Nationalistic Ideology**

The aim of this course is to familiarize students with the works of the most prominent representatives of Greek nationalistic ideology (late 18th - early 20th centuries). Special emphasis is placed on the successive "transformations" of this ideology, from the liberal nationalism of some of the thinkers of the Hellenic Enlightenment to the irredentist nationalism of the Great Idea in the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th centuries. It also examines the geopolitical context of the formation of Greek nationalism and highlights the influence of other Balkan nationalisms on the successive developments of the nationalistic phenomenon in Greece.

- Introduction I: Some conceptual clarifications. The concept of nation in social sciences. Nationalism, patriotism, chauvinism. The concept of ideology in social sciences. Traditional and modern ideologies. The "social functions" of a modern ideology.

- Introduction II: The "traditional" perception of society. The socio-political perceptions of the Orthodox Church and the Phanariots in the context of the Ottoman conquest.
- Hellenic Enlightenment I: The disciples of "enlightened absolutism" and their ideas regarding the collective identity of the "genos" (D. Katartzis, I. Moisioudax, et al.).
- Hellenic Enlightenment II: Radical social thought in the Danubian hegemonies and the influence of the French Revolution on the formation of a collective identity of the "Modern Greeks" (Rigas Feraios, Dimitrieis).
- Hellenic Enlightenment III: The liberal nationalism of Ad. Korais.
- The "constitutional texts" of the Greek War of Independence and the first constitution of the Greek state.
- The irredentist version of Greek nationalism I: The Great Idea of Kolettis and the contribution of the representatives of the National Historical School in the formation of a "Greek-Christian" ideology (Sp. Zambelios, K. Paparrigopoulos, M. Renieris, et al.).
- The irredentist version of Greek nationalism II: Political irrationality and nationalism in the late 19th and the early 20th centuries (N. Kazazis, P. Giannopoulos, Ion Dragoumis, et al.).
- The critique of Greek nationalist ideology by the first Greek Marxists.

### **ΠΟΚΚ355: The Sociology of the Internet**

The purpose of the seminar is to increase knowledge and understanding of the importance of digital media and especially the internet in the post-modern era and to examine this topic from a critical perspective. Special emphasis is given to the social, political ideological and cultural, dimensions of a series of transformations - as new forms of entertainment, new venues for political debate, and new models of online journalism, etc. Moreover the seminar will interrogate how the cultural landscape has changed in relation to media and information technologies, how it shapes our understanding of ourselves, our community, and our world, how broadcast media and traditional publishing are converging with networked computing, and what implications these changes may have for society, politics, and culture. It will focus on cases drawn from new, information-based media - online news, blogs, Wikipedia, YouTube, Facebook, social networking applications, video gaming, etc - but will examine them so as to understand the underlying relationship between media and society.

### **ΘΕΩΚ110-ERG :Contemporary Social Theory Texts**

This module involves the close reading of key-texts of social theorists and schools of thought that shaped the conceptual horizon of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Therefore emphasis is placed on fundamental writings of such influential figures like Parsons, Freud and Elias, the first generation of the Frankfurt School theorists, Giddens and Bourdieu. In this manner students attain a deeper sense of key-problems in social theory, like the nature and dynamics of modernity, subjectivity, collective and individual identities, social change, the role of science, philosophy, art and technology in the shaping of modern and contemporary societies, structure and agency, etc. At the same time students are introduced to philosophical and epistemological perspectives that challenged the philosophical and epistemic principles of early modern conceptions of history and society.

### **ΕΛΕΚ215: SOCIOLOGY OF LEISURE**

1. Leisure study in sociology (an introduction)
2. Leisure as phenomenon of modernity (historical dimension of leisure)

3. Early theoretical approaches: Veblen and the theory of the leisure class, Huizinga's concept of the game Weber's perspective on modernity and leisure, Weber's perspective on modernity and leisure
4. The tragedy of culture in Zimmel theory. Functionalism
5. Marxist and neo-Marxist perspectives on leisure and class
6. Leisure, social class and cultural taste. The education as leisure
7. Youths subcultures and their social functions
8. Counter-culture movements and the concept of pleasure
9. Feminist approaches, discrimination and leisure
10. The utopia of the exit from the wage labor (Gorz)
11. Towards a balance between leisure and labour (Friedman)- Virtual leisure -the social construction of the authenticity
12. The cultural trend of McDonald and leisure- Postmodernism
13. Discussion on main themes in Sociology of leisure

### **ΠΟΚΚ351: Youth cultures: graffiti, street art, music identities**

Youth study in sociology (an introduction)

2. The challenge of youth cultures and the construction of youth identity
3. Power relationship and inequalities in youth worlds in terms of class, race, gender, and sexuality
4. Youth culture counter-culture and tribe culture in post-war (Hall, Jefferson, Brake)
5. Youth and leisure in the context of modern Greece
6. Visual cultures, street art and graffiti
7. Music identities and forms of youth resistance: hippies, rockers, punks, hip-hop
8. Urban landscapes and graffiti subculture: visual forms of protest and sites of resistance
9. Counter-culture movements and the concept of pleasure
10. Sociological research on youth subcultures and post-subcultures
11. Social research and semiotics of youth visual culture and street-art
12. Presentations of students essays on youth culture
13. Discussion on main themes in Sociology of leisure

### **KMMK397: Crime and Gender**

The purpose of this seminar is to study crime as a gendered social phenomenon. Theoretical interpretations and empirical data on crime and criminality are studied from the perspective of the gendered social constitution and organization and are critically analyzed as to their content, concepts and implications for theory, practice, social organization and persons related to the phenomenon in various ways. In this context, issues related to 'traditional' (e.g. homicide) and 'modern' crimes (e.g. trafficking in persons) and dimensions of the social responses to crime (e.g. the penal system). Students a) deepen their understanding of theoretical approaches to crime and gender and b) extend their skills to the critical sociological analysis of the criminal phenomenon. Additionally, students engage in the design, development, presentation and writing of individual or group, theoretical or empirical scientific papers developing thus skills in retrieving and using bibliographic references and in the construction and presentation of small-scale scientific papers.

### **ΠΡΟΚ372: SPECIAL TOPICS ON SOCIAL POLICY AND THE WELFARE STATE**

The seminar will explore in depth issues pertaining to the structure and development of the welfare state and the theoretical discussions surrounding it. Emphasis will be placed on comparing policies adopted in different countries as well as the challenges facing

contemporary societies as a result of globalization, changes in household structure, flexibilization of work, job insecurity and new forms of poverty and social exclusion.

Topics covered:

1. Comparative social policy: alternative typologies
2. Historical development of welfare states in European
3. The welfare state in Southern Europe
4. Social policy in Greece problems and challenges
5. Gender and social policy
6. Policies for dealing with social exclusion
7. New forms of poverty and social policies
8. Immigration and social policy

### **BIOK275: INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY - SOCIOLOGY OF WORK I**

The historically constructed character of the "culture of work"/transformations of work and of its perceptions

- Philosophers and perceptions of work in Ancient Greece and during the period of the Roman Empire
- Medieval Christianity and evaluations of work through the works of the theologians (St. Augustine, Thomas Aquinas, etc.)
- Protestant asceticism, puritanism and work: Luther, Calvin, etc. (
- The emergence of work as the source of the "Wealth of Nations": A. Smith, etc.
- Work as an intellectual activity and a source of accomplishment of the individual: G.W.F. Hegel
- Alienated work and work as a source of emancipation: K.Marx
- Utopian socialism and perception of work
- Taylorism/ Fordism & School of Human Relations
- Criticism from Marxist theorists to Taylorism/ Fordism

### **EPFK371: Work and Discrimination**

Main forms of discrimination in Greek and European labour markets

- Anti-discrimination Policies and practices in the Greek and European area
- Role of institutions at national and European level: Ombudsman, European Court of Human Rights
- Social Partners and anti-discrimination policies
- Civil Society and anti-discrimination policies
- Good practices in the field of anti-discrimination and corporate social responsibility
- National Diversity Charters
- Diversity Management Sexual Harassment at work
- ' Discrimination at work and positive actions
- Discrimination in work and sexual orientation
- Discrimination at work on grounds of racial or ethnic origin
- Discrimination at work due to religious or other beliefs
- Discrimination in work due to disability, HIV, etc.

Discrimination on grounds of sex, race, class (intersectionality)

- Reconciliation of work/family life
- Women's and men's professions/labour force Variations
- National policies and European guidelines-National implementation of European Directives

- Collective bargaining with the object of equal treatment and anti-discrimination
- EU Policies on equal treatment at work
- The impact of the economic crisis and austerity measures on the issues of equal treatment