

SOCIOLOGY
WINTER SEMESTER 2021-22

ALEXAKIS YEPA KOMK245 Introduction to the Sociology of Political Parties

During the 13 lectures of the term, we focus our interest on the definition of the “political party” concept, the origins, organization and administration of political parties, ideology and propaganda, age and the extent of party institutionalization, functions and party dimensions, but also the reasons why political parties are in a state of crisis during the last 20 or so years. An analytical timetable concerning the lectures with their respective topics can be found in the course’s website.

During the term, Erasmus students will have to write three written essays (of approx. 2,500 words ± 10% each), on relevant subjects (which they will first discuss with their tutor). Their final grade will be based on their performance in these essays.

ARAPOGLOU KAPK206 Social Inequalities and Social Exclusion NO

GOUNIS ANOK242 Anthropology, Colonialism, Racism NO

GOUNIS ANOK235 Anthropology and art NO

ΘΕΩΚ311: ROMANOS – Special Topics in Modern Social Theory I

The seminar’s aim is to introduce the students to the problematic and the critiques of Modernity. The course also questions whether the Enlightenment’s humanism is still “an unfinished project” or it has been essentially completed as Western societies are supposed to have entered to the so-called “postmodern condition”. The lectures are centred around the following issues: Kant’s idea of the Enlightenment, the Blumenberg–Löwith debate on Modernity, Marx’s critique of capitalist modernity, Weber’s critique of modernization processes, Lukács’ idea of “reification”, Adorno’s and Marcuse’s critique of instrumental reason and cultural industry, Heidegger’s understanding of “technological enframing”, Habermas’ reconstruction of the Modernity project, Taylor’s notion of Modernity’s malaises, the Jameson–Baudrillard debate on postmodernism and the logic of late capitalism and the Habermas–Lyotard debate on the project of the Enlightenment and the postmodern condition.

ΦΥPK293: ZAVVOS- Sociology of Gender

The aim of the course is to familiarise students with the theories and concepts of feminist sociological thinking and to be able to distinguish how theory and research relate to the study of gender.

Upon completion of the course the students will be able to:

- Know the three waves of feminism and the differences between them.
- Understand the feminist critique of classical and modern sociology.
- Be aware of the different ways in which gender is understood.
- Understand the basic characteristics and differences of the liberal, Marxist / socialist and radical currents that develop during the second wave of feminism.

- Understand the different approaches to subjectivity and power between the second and third wave of feminism.
- Recognise the effect of feminist thinking on shaping social policy.
- Relate everyday life and experience to gender issues.
- Participate in the gender dialogue by arguing for different positions.

ΣΤΑΚ130 ΕΡΓ: PΑΡΑΔΑΚΙ- Laboratory course - Social Statistics I

Laboratory exercises using SPSS on the following topics

- Organize and import data
- Frequencies
- Charts
- Measures of central tendency
- Measures of dispersion
- Normal distribution
- χ^2 for one sample
- χ^2 for two samples
- t-test
- Pearson Correlation
- Spearman rho
- Simple linear regression

ΑΓΡΚ395: Petropoulou Special Topics in the Rural Sociology Food Security

This seminar will address the challenging issue of food security through the utilisation of theoretical and empirical material. Its main objective will focus on: 1- the identification of a broad spectrum of issues which contribute to food insecurity, 2- the examination of both mainstream agricultural production and alternative food supply chains at local, national, european and global level in order to consider how enhanced food production can address the food security challenge, 3- on alternative ways in which we can increase peoples' access to good quality and safe food in quantities that are adequate to ensure an active, healthy life style, 4- the role of technology and innovation in promoting food security.

In this course students will explore cutting edge literature and the latest empirical research on the social, political and cultural dimensions of food security from both the production and consumption perspective.

ΚΙΣΚ209: ΚΟΥΒΟΥΡΛΙΣ Historical Sociology

The aim of this course is to familiarize students with the work of important sociologists of the late 20th century who have attempted to give modern social research a historical dimension, thus reviving similar intellectual concerns of the founding fathers of Sociology (notably K. Marx and M. Weber). The course examines their basic perceptions of society and history as well as theoretical and methodological aspects of their work regarding the research material they used, the questions they raised. The aim of this course is to familiarize students with the work of important sociologists of the late 20th century who have

attempted to give modern social research a historical dimension, thus reviving similar intellectual concerns of the founding fathers of Sociology (notably K. Marx and M. Weber). The course examines their basic perceptions of society and history as well as theoretical and methodological aspects of their work regarding the research material they used, the questions they raised and the answers they proposed.

Topics:

A) Introduction to the methodology of historical sociology:

Relationships between Sociology and the other social sciences. Historical sociology and social history. The historical concerns of the founding fathers of Sociology (Comte, Marx, Durkheim, Weber). The anti-historical perspective of American functionalism and the determinism of Soviet Marxism. The "historical turn" in American sociology. The scientific "profile" of historical sociologists.

B) Elements of historical sociological analysis of social systems:

a) Ancient world (Perry Anderson)

The "hydraulic civilizations" of the East. Slavery in the "Eastern despotism" and the Greek-Roman Antiquity. Slave and citizen. Citizen, land owner and soldier in the Greek-Roman antiquity. The place of urban centers in the context of rural economies. The role of ideology in the Ancient world. The "technological stagnation" of ancient societies.

b) Feudalism (Marc Bloch)

The notion of feudalism: history and meaning of the term. The feudal regime as a synthesis between the German tribal society and the Roman slave system. The feudal ties of subordination as a social response to the insecurity caused by "barbaric" invasions. Fief and land property. The importance of war in feudalism and the three "orders" of the human community. Feudalism and aristocracy. The feudal state and the King. Feudalism and slavery in terms of productivity. The two phases of feudalism. Western feudalism and Byzantium. Feudalism and the cities.

c) Absolutist State (Perry Anderson)

The Absolutist State a "creation" of the nobility or the bourgeoisie? Class struggles and alliances in the authoritarian states. Innovations of the authoritarian state (regular army, bureaucracy, state-level taxation, codification of legislation, creation of a "national" market). The role of the cities and the monetization of feudal economy. The return of the Roman law, the concept of "absolute property" and Mercantilism.

d) From Mercantilism to market economy (Karl Polanyi)

The Mercantilism in the British society of the 17th and 18th centuries: laws on social welfare and the exclusion of land and labor from market processes. The slow emergence of market society and the consequences of the relevant legislation: the Settlement Act (1662); the Speenhamland Law (1795); the electoral reform and the victory of the Liberals in the 1832 elections; the national reform of the Poor Law in 1834.

e) Capitalist World-system (Immanuel Wallerstein)

World-system, world-economy, and world-empire. The concept of the capitalist world-system and its units of analysis: capitalist center, periphery and semi-periphery. The role of the state in the capitalist development. Growth, economic backwardness, and crisis in capitalism. Global division of labor and capital mobility. Enlargement and deepening of the

capitalist world-system. Raw materials, labor costs, ideology and politics in modern capitalism.

- ANAK320 ZABARLOUKOU Special Topics in the Sociology of Development

The seminar will focus on global transformations witnessed during the last decades and their impact on social and political organization, cultural forms and economic inequality both within and between countries. Within this context we will study the globalization literature and examine and compare the work of scholars such as Wallerstein, Giddens, Robertson.

The following topics will be discussed within the context of the seminar:

- 1) What is globalization;
- 2) Which factors have contributed in the globalization process (economic, technological political etc)?
- 3) What has been the impact of globalization on the sovereignty of nation states and the capacity of governments to exercise independent policies?
- 4) How has globalization impacted culture?
- 5) What is the relation between globalization and the rise of nationalist and fundamentalist movements?
- 6) How has globalization impacted inequalities both within and across countries?

ΠΟΛΚ265: ZABARLOUKOU, Social Policy and Welfare State

The course will explore contemporary approaches on the rise of the welfare state, its role and prospects. The welfare state will be examined both in a historical and comparative perspective. The historical factors that led to the emergence of distinctive models of welfare state organization will be examined with an emphasis on Esping Andersen's typology. Special attention will be given to south European welfare states and particularly that of Greece. In addition the course will examine the recent developments and challenges faced by the welfare state due to changes in work organization, family structure and gender relations. Lastly, the prospects for the revitalization of the welfare state as well as the changes taking place within the European Union will be explored.

Modules:

- 1.Introduction : Main concepts and definitions
- 2.Historical development of the welfare state
- 3.Theoretical approaches explaining the rise of the welfare state
- 4.Comparative analysis of welfare state models
- 5.The welfare state and gender
- 6.The South European welfare state
- 7.The development of the welfare state in Greece
- 8.The transformation of the welfare state in Greece since 2010
- 9.The crisis of the welfare state
10. Social policy priorities in the EU
11. Recent challenges and prospects within the context of globalizing societies.

ΚΕΣΚ257: KARAKIOULAFI Sociology of Industrial Relations

The industrial relations field

- Main theoretical approaches
- Comparative Research in the field of industrial relations: Methodological issues and basic theoretical approaches in relation to international comparative research
- Collective Bargaining
- Social Dialogue
- Forms of collective action: strikes and other forms of industrial mobilization
- Regulation of labour relations at European level
- The participation of workers in multinational companies
- Forms of regulating labour relations at the level of multinational companies
- The Greek Industrial relations system before and after the crisis
- Overview of crisis-related changes in industrial relations in Europe

ΘΕΩΚ324: MOUZAKITIS System Theory

The seminar proceeds through the close reading of key texts of both Parsons and Luhmann with the aim to provide a critical evaluation of systems theory, always with a view to its prospects and possible limitations. To this end we also examine theoretical perspectives that developed critical positions in relation to and Social Structure, part I

Week 6

Robert Merton, Social Theory and Social Structure, part II

Week 7

Niklas Luhmann, Social Systems, ch. 1, 2, 3, 4

Niklas Luhmann, Θεωρία των Κοινωνικών Συστημάτων, κεφ. 1, 2, 5.

Week 8

Niklas Luhmann, Social Systems, ch. 5, 6, 7, 8

Week 9

Niklas Luhmann, Social Systems, ch. 9, 10, 11, 1

Week 10

Jeffrey C. Alexander, Action and its environments: toward a new synthesis

Week 11

Anthony Giddens, The Constitution of Society

Week 12

Jürgen Habermas, The Theory of Communicative Action, vol.1, ch. 1, 2, 3, 4.

Week 13

Jürgen Habermas, The Theory of Communicative Action, vol.2, ch. 5, 6

ΕΓΚΚ239: PETOUSI - Introduction to Criminology

The general aim of the course to familiarize students with crime and criminality as social phenomena. The course examines conventional and alternative definitions of crime, the basic theoretical paradigms of criminology as well as individual theoretical approaches. Definitions of crime and criminality along with related theoretical interpretations are presented in detail and are analyzed critically, comparatively and in relation to their empirical applications; how do, for example, the structure, assumptions and arguments of

various theoretical perspectives impact research questions, interpretation and policies about crime and criminality. In addition, the characteristics, extent and distribution of specific forms of crime (e.g. crimes against life, property crimes, criminal organizations, human trafficking, domestic violence, environmental crime) especially in Greece are examined. Students become familiar with the basic positions and arguments of specific theories and interpretations of crime. They develop comparative analysis skills as per the content and implications of the theoretical approaches under consideration for empirical research, policies, definitions and representations of crime in the social context in which they occur. At the same time, they acquire basic knowledge about the content and characteristics of specific forms of crime.

ANAK275: PETROPOULOU Third World Countries and Development

The objective of this course is to examine the question of why so many Third World Countries [or Economically Less Developed Countries] have so far failed to "develop" along the lines of the Western capitalist world. Sociological theories of Development will be employed to examine issues on colonialism, hunger, demographic problems, environmental and socio-economic deprivation, racism, gender inequalities and civil rights.

Introduction to the Debates: From Modernisation to Dependency and Beyond

- Colonialism and its Legacies, Empire and British Society,
- Obstacles to Development: Mythical and Real,
- Strategies for Industrialising, The End of the Third World and the Beginning of a New Working Class,
- World Migrants,
- Gender and Development: The Domestication of Women: Discrimination in Developing Societies,
 - Human Rights and Development.