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Three university degrees are awarded in Italy: the *Diploma* (3 years), the *Laurea* (4 years) and the *Dottorato*, which is similar to a Ph.D. (3 years).

1. THE FACULTY OF SOCIOLOGY

The Faculty of Sociology (dean: Professor Antonio Scaglia) offers a degree course in Sociology and a diploma course in Social Service.

2. THE DEGREE COURSE IN SOCIOLOGY

2.1. The degree course in Sociology lasts for four years divided into two biennia or two-year modules. The first biennium comprises basic subjects of a general nature. The subjects taught in the second biennium are mainly specialized and are organized into the following ‘*indirizzi*’ or tracks:

1. Urban/rural and environmental issues
2. Social planning.

The faculty awards a degree in sociology on successful completion of:

- (a) examinations relative to at least twenty-two subjects;
 - (b) two foreign language tests, of which one must be in English and the other in one of the languages taught at the University (French, German and Spanish);
 - (c) a degree examination, which consists in discussion of an original, written dissertation on a topic selected by the candidate and approved by an official professor.
- In the first biennium the student is required to pass ten examinations in basic compulsory subjects.

Subjects which are basic and compulsory for all students are:

1. Sociology
2. History of sociological thought
3. Methodology of the social sciences
4. Cultural anthropology
5. Contemporary history
6. Economics
7. Mathematics for the social sciences
8. Statistics
9. Methodology and Techniques of Sociology (advanced course).

In the second biennium, besides the examinations established as compulsory for each track, all students must pass examinations in the following subjects:

10. Principles of public law
11. Social psychology

The core courses for each track, and therefore the compulsory examinations relative to them, are the following:

A. Urban/Rural and Environmental Track

- Political and economic geography
- Sociology of the environment
- Sociology of local communities
- Urban and rural sociology
- Economic sociology
- Political sociology
- Sociology of mass communications
- Sociology of international relations
- Sociology of tourism
- Statistics for social research
- Environmental law

B. Social Planning Track

- Social policy

- Sociology of education
- Sociology of the family
- Social statistics
- Economic policy
- Industrial relations
- Political science
- Sociology of groups
- Sociology of law
- Sociology of the organization
- Statistics for social research (Welfare, Market and Institutions)
- theory and techniques of mass communications
- analysis of public policies
- history of the political and social institutions (history of the European institutions).

C. Free Track

Those not opting for one of the two tracks activated by the faculty for the academic year 1999/2000 may choose 10 non-compulsory subjects from the 2nd biennium, provided that at least five of them are sociological in character.

These five sociological subjects may not include iterations.

2.2. Teaching System

Each course comprises classroom lectures flanked by seminars and tutorials. Some courses also include progress tests. All courses are taught in Italian.

2.3.

Each course concludes with an examination on its content. Success in this examination is necessary to obtain course credits. Examinations may be written, oral, or both written and oral. Examination sessions, each of which comprises several *appelli* or re-sits, are as follows:

- summer session in the months of June and July;
- autumn session in the months of September and October;

- winter session in the month of February.

2.4. Grading System

Students passing an examination are awarded a grade on a scale ranging from 18 to 30 *cum laude*.

List of courses taught in the Faculty of Sociology¹

Course title	Lecturer	Type of course
Analysis of public policies	Prof. Lieven De Winter	compulsory for the track*
Cultural anthropology	Prof.ssa Laura Bonin	basic
Cultural anthropology - parallel course	Dr. Emanuela Renzetti	basic
Political economy	Prof. Luigi Marengo	basic
Political economy - parallel course	Dr. Paolo Maggioni	basic
Philosophy of science	Prof. Giuliano Di Bernardo	subsidiary
Regional planning	Prof. Corrado Diamantini	compulsory for the track
Principles of public law	Dr. Damiano Florenzano	basic
Logic	Dr. Francesca Castellani	subsidiary
Mathematics for the social sciences	Prof. Andrea Pugliese	basic
Mathematics for the social sciences – parallel course	Prof. Luciano Tubaro	basic
Methodology of the social sciences	Prof. Antonio Chiesi	basic
Methodology of the social sciences - parallel course	Dr. Maurizio Pisati	basic
Methodology and technique of social research	Prof. Giorgio Chiari	basic
Methodology and technique of social research	Dr. Pierangelo Peri	basic
Economic policy	Prof. Bruno Dallago	core for the track
Social policy	Prof. Gøsta Esping-Andersen	compulsory for the track*
General psychology	Prof. Iginio Fagioli	subsidiary
Social psychology	Prof. Carlo Castelli	basic
Industrial relations	Prof. Pietro Kemeny	core for the track*
Political science	Prof. Sergio Fabbrini	core for the track
Sociology (advanced course)	Prof. Gabriele Pollini	basic
Sociology (advanced course) - parallel course	Prof. Salvatore Abbruzzese	basic
Sociology (Principles)	Prof. Davide La Valle	basic
Sociology (Principles) - parallel course	Dr. Carlo Buzzi	basic
Sociology of groups	Prof. Antonio Schizzerotto	core for the track*
Sociology of cultural processes	Prof. Luigi Del Grosso Destrieri	subsidiary*
Sociology of law	Dr. Gianfranco Ferrari	core for the track*
Sociology of the environment	Dr. Lauro Struffi	compulsory for the track*
Sociology of education	Prof. Antonio Cobalti	compulsory for the track*
Sociology of the organization	Prof. Silvia Gherardi	core for the track*
Sociology of knowledge	Prof. Pier Giorgio Rauzi	subsidiary*
Sociology of the family	Dr. Elena Schnabl	compulsory for the track*

¹ Courses marked with an asterisk are considered sociological for the purposes of the Free Track

Sociology of mass communications	Dr. Giovanna Gadotti	core for the track*
Sociology of local communities	Prof. Simona Piattoni	compulsory for the track*
Sociology of international relations	Prof. Riccardo Scartezzini	core for the track*
Sociology of international relations (Sociology of European integration: Jean Monet chair)	Prof. Riccardo Scartezzini	subsidiary*
Sociology of tourism	Dr. Luigi Tomasi	core for the track*
Economic sociology	Prof. Raimondo Catanzaro	core for the track*
Industrial sociology	Prof. Attilio Masiero	subsidiary*
Political sociology	Dr. Bruno Grancelli	core for the track*
Urban and rural sociology	Prof. Antonio Scaglia	compulsory for the track*
Statistics	Prof. Rocco Micciolo	basic
Statistics - parallel course	Dr. Luisa Canal	basic
Statistics for social research (society and territory)	Dr. Alice Zoppè	core for the track
Statistics for social research (welfare, market and institutions)	Prof. Hans Schadee	core for the track
Social statistics	Dr. Cleto Corposanto	compulsory for the track
Contemporary history	Prof. Gustavo Corni	basic
Contemporary history -parallel course	Prof. Gauro Coppola	basic
History of political parties and movements	Dr. Vincenzo Calì	subsidiary
History of sociological thought	Prof. Enzo Rutigliano	basic
History of sociological thought - parallel course	Dr. Gaspare Nevola	basic
History of science	Prof. Renato Mazzolini	subsidiary
History of political and social institutions (History of the European institutions)	Prof. Mark Gilbert	core for the track
Economic history	Prof. Gauro Coppola	subsidiary
Modern history	Prof. Ottavia Niccoli	subsidiary
Theory and techniques of mass communication	Prof. Bruno Sanguanini	core to the track*
English language	C.I.A.L. teacher	basic

ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC POLICIES

Prof. Lieven De Winter – Visiting Professor

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The course is divided into five modules lasting 12-15 hours each. The aim of the course is to provide an overview of public policies from a comparative perspective.

First module: introduction

- Origins, history and structure of the discipline;
- The growth and crisis of the welfare state;
- Key concepts, models and **medium-range** theories;
- Phases of public policy-making: policy problems and agenda setting, decision-making, implementation and assessment;
- Policy decision-makers and policy styles in different systems: rules, actors and processes (parliamentary/cabinet systems, presidential systems, neocorporatism and pluralist decision-making, the bureaucratic state, federal vs. unitary states, **party-dominated systems**, etc.);
- The contribution of comparative analysis.

Second module: the main types of sectoral policy

- Public spending policies, fiscal policies and the public debt;
- Economic and labour-market policies: monetarism and neo-Keynesianism;
- The policies of the welfare state;
- Foreign and national security policies;
- Policies for European integration;
- Policies for decentralization and regional development;
- Policies for democratic reform;
- Policies for judicial reform and 'law and order' policies;
- Policies on immigration and multiculturalism;
- Gender policies;
- Environmental policies.

Third module: the determinants of national differences and convergence among types of public policy

- Parties and the theory of parties;
- Tradition and inertia;
- Neocorporatism vs. pluralism;
- The autonomy of the central banks;
- External constraints and shocks;
- European integration;
- Integration in the international economy (globalization);
- Political culture.

Fourth module: public policies and decision-making in 'ideal-typical' countries

- The decline of the social democratic model: Sweden;
- The rise of the Rhineland model: Holland;
- The federal state: Germany;
- The state blocked by clientelism: Belgium;
- Fragmented decision-making despite presidentialism: the United States;
- the 'radical market economy': the United Kingdom;
- The strong 'conservative' state: France.

Fifth module: contemporary themes in the comparative analysis of public policies

- The 'third way': the Christian-Democratic model as applied by the Social Democrats;
- The debate on 'governability' and 'governance';
- The impact of European monetary union on policy-making;
- External constraints, policy convergence and the room for manoeuvre;
- The internationalization of policy-making in the European Union;
- the problem of the European Union's legitimation.

REFERENCE TEXTS

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CERTIFICATION

The examination will consist of an oral interview and discussion of a paper written on a topic chosen by the student. However, given that the paper should be comparative in its approach, the topics of the first module are excluded. Since the course is taught by a visiting professor, it will have only two examination sessions.

ECONOMICS

Prof. Luigi Marengo

*** Split course**

Dr. Paolo Maggioni

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The aim of the course is to acquaint students with the essential notions and tools of economic theory. The course presents in simple but rigorous fashion the main models of microeconomics (consumer and firm's behaviour, markets, general equilibrium) and macroeconomics (the determination of income, prices and employment).

AIM

The course aims to introduce students to economic arguments, teach them the essential economic vocabulary, and accustom them to the abstract models typical of economic analysis.

SYLLABUS

1. Introduction to economics: subject matter, method and an outline history of economic thought, the distinction between microeconomics and macroeconomics;
2. Consumption: preferences, utility, individual demand curves, the influence of income on demand, the influence of price on demand, aggregation of individual demand curves, outline of the theory of choice in conditions of uncertainty;
3. Production: neoclassical theory of the firm, the production function, short- and long-period costs, returns;
4. Markets with perfect competition: price determination, short- and long-period supply curve;
5. Introduction to general economic equilibrium;

* Students with **even matriculation numbers** will be assigned to this parallel course.

6. Non-competitive markets: monopoly, monopolistic competition, oligopoly, technical progress and price formation in non-competitive markets;
7. Criticisms of the neoclassical model of the firm and of markets;
8. Economics of welfare and public intervention;
9. Aggregate consumption function: consumption and saving in the Keynesian model, consumption life-cycle, permanent income;
10. Effective demand and the Keynesian multiplier;
11. Keynesian investment function;
12. Money: definition, function, money supply and monetary policy;
13. Money demand;
14. Macroeconomic demand in a closed economy;
15. Unemployment, inflation and public debt.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Suggested reading

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ASSESSMENT

The lecturers will announce the form of the examination at the beginning of the course.

A series of practical sessions will be organized to help students prepare for the examination.

REGIONAL PLANNING

Prof. Corrado Diamantini

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The aim of the course is to furnish:

- some techniques of territorial analysis, principally those which identify and interpret the factors that shape the structure of territorial relations;
- tools for the interpretation of territorial change, with particular reference to institutional aspects;
- knowledge relative to the management of territorial change, with particular reference to techniques to support decision-making and participatory processes.

Besides formal lectures, the course will also comprise classroom exercises in the application of computer programs to geographical analysis.

ASSESSMENT

The examination will take various forms, depending on attendance on the course.

Students who have attended lectures will be examined on the syllabus, on one of the texts in the bibliography and on the materials produced during the practical sessions.

Those who have not attended lectures will be examined on two of the texts in the bibliography and on a specific aspect treated during the course, or on an analysis carried out on a particular geographical area.

SYLLABUS

1. The territory as a structure of relations among morphological features, settlement networks and settled societies.
2. Aspects of territorial analysis: environment, landscape, identity, interaction among places.
3. Territorial change. Examination of the main factors in territorial change, with particular reference to the most recent patterns.
4. Planning territorial change, with particular reference to large areas.

5. Techniques of analysis in support of decision-making: survey of tools with reference to geographical computer programs.
6. Participatory processes in directing and controlling territorial change, with a digression on sustainable development.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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LOGIC

Dr. Francesca Castellani

COURSE DESCRIPTION

After preliminary discussion of logic and the logical analysis of natural language, the course introduces propositional logic and the logic of first-order predicates. Also outlined are modal logics (with intensional operators).

AIM

The growing interest in logic is largely due to its leading role in information science, whose rapid development is currently attracting much attention in the scientific community. The aim of the course is to furnish the conceptual and formal tools with which to connect Artificial Intelligence and the social sciences. The more specific aim is to foster understanding the theories of social action recently developed in AI which go by the name of Distributed Artificial Intelligence and their relationships with sociological and philosophical theories of social action.

ASSESSMENT

Oral interview

SYLLABUS*1. Introductory part*

1.1. An outline history of logic

(Aristotelian logic; classical logic; seventeenth-century logic; the revival of mathematical logic in the 19th century; G. Frege; the theorems of Goedel; Tarski's semantics)

1.2. Formal logic

- Introduction to formal languages;
- Propositional logic: syntax, semantics, the semantic tree methods, outline of axiomatic calculus, natural deduction;
- First-order predicate logic: syntax and semantics;
- Outline of modal logic.

2. Monographic part. Formal theories of cognitive and social action

2.1. Action theories in artificial intelligence;

2.2. Multi-agent systems and Distributed Artificial Intelligence: the need for a theory of social action in Artificial Intelligence;

2.3. The contribution of social action theory in Artificial Intelligence to the social sciences.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Part 1.1.

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Part 1.2

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Part 2

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NOTICE

The course will be supplemented by a seminar conducted by Dr. Paolo Bouquet. Entitled “Natural deduction calculus for propositional logic”, the purpose of this seminar is to impart the theoretical bases of natural deduction calculus for propositional logic and to teach the use of this calculus with the GETFOL automatic and interactive theorem demonstrator.

When lectures begin, students can consult the course web page at the following address: <http://boogie.cs.unitn.it/logica-2000/>.

MATHEMATICS FOR THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Prof. Andrea Pugliese

Split course

Prof. Luciano Tubaro

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The aim of the course is to develop certain mathematical skills as a descriptive language and as tools with which to interpret reality.

The course will introduce descriptive statistics and probability calculus, essential tools for the analysis and interpretation of empirical data, and differential and integral calculus, with the indispensable minimum of formalism.

Some of these topics will be developed by the second-year Statistics course.

AIMS

Students will learn how to:

- handle simple mathematical problems, describe sets in the plane by means of coordinates, write linear equations, and solve problems related to exponential growth and powers.
- draw histograms. Understand the meaning of the most common statistical indices.
- calculate probabilities, also conditional, in simple cases. Apply the binomial model to concrete examples. Use the concepts of random variable and expected value.
- Understand the meaning of the derivative and the tangent. Compute derivatives, identify minima and maxima. Appraise the meaning of the integral. Compute definite integrals, primitives and integral function in simple cases. Apply these results to continuous random variables; use the tables to calculate probabilities relative to the normal distribution.

ASSESSMENT

The examination will consist of a written paper and an oral interview. The written paper may be substituted by three tests taken during the course.

SYLLABUS

1. Numbers, functions and equations

Natural numbers, rational numbers. Representation of numbers on a line. Examples of non-rational numbers. Sets, functions, tables, graphic representation. The Cartesian plane. First examples of sub-sets on the plane and their analytical description. Linear equations. Slope of a line. Graphs of elementary functions: functions of type: $y=ax+b$, $y=ax^2+bx+c$, $y=1/x$; absolute value function. Polynomials and polynomial functions. Rational functions. Composition of functions. Algebraic equations. Notion of solution. Elementary inequations. Systems of linear equations: graphic representation of solutions. Equivalent systems and solving methods. Triangulation method. Qualitative plotting of function graphs. Maxima and minima of functions with elementary methods. Exponential function with integral and rational exponents. Logarithms and logarithmic scales.

2. Descriptive statistics

Various ways to depict empirical data: distribution of frequency, distribution functions, histograms. Indices of position and dispersion. Double-entry tables: conditional frequencies. Index of correlation: regression line.

3. Outline of probability calculus

Estimating the degree of uncertainty using probability measures. Fundamental rules in probability calculus. Independence and conditional probability. Binomial model. Discrete and continuous probability distributions: binomial, Poisson, normal.

4. Differential and integral calculus

Area of a set in the plane: approximation by default or excess. The integral. Properties of the integral. Oriented integral. Approximate calculation of the integer. Derivative of a function. Equation of the tangent line and slope of a graph at one point. Derivation rules. Increasing and decreasing functions and their relation with the derivative. Maxima and minima and methods to determine them. Graph of simple

functions. The integral function. Primitives. Fundamental theorem of calculus. Integral of functions on non-limited sets.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The syllabus does not exactly coincide with any textbook. Photocopies of lecture contents will be made available, together with exercises, which will give useful preparation for the written examination.

Suggested texts:

Descriptive statistics and probability

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Differential calculus

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On all topics covered by the course

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Photocopies of lecture notes on some of the topics covered by the course will also be available to students.

ECONOMIC POLICY

Prof. Bruno Dallago

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The course furnishes basic knowledge of economic policy and economic systems and of current trends, developing critical awareness of contemporary economic policy choices and of the essential differences among economic systems. The course focuses on the interaction between market and state as the key institutions of economic activity, and on the instruments and forms of economic intervention available to governments. Particular attention will be paid to the opportunities and constraints deriving from the globalization of the world economy and from the differing institutional arrangements of economic systems.

AIM

The purpose of the course is to introduce students to the theory of economic policy and current trends, fostering a critical understanding of the key economic policy choices of the contemporary period. Its aim is to develop the capacity to assess the consequences of the globalization of economies and of the variety of economic systems. Students will apply theoretical notions to specific cases, also in the form of written papers.

ASSESSMENT

The processing and presentation of the results from a research project on a specific theme covered by the course. Mid-course written paper, with a written examination and oral interview at the end of the course.

SYLLABUS

First part. Introduction to economic policy

1. The relationships between economics and economic policy: fundamental concepts and definitions;
2. Economic policy according to the main schools of thought: neoclassical, Keynesian and institutional;
3. Macroeconomic policies in a closed economy: monetary, fiscal and incomes policy;
4. Macroeconomic policies in an open economy: monetary systems, foreign exchange systems, balance of payments policies;
5. Domestic and international economic policy problems: the effectiveness of instruments, delays, the international coordination of action. The consequences of institutional changes on economic policy.

Second part. Globalization and economic systems

1. The features and consequences of the globalization of economies;
2. Do economic systems converge? A comparison between Italy and Japan.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Students should prepare all of the following texts for the examination:

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NOTICE

Students attending lectures will be given specific information on how to prepare for the examination. Those wishing to prepare alternative texts should discuss them with the lecturer at least two months before the examination.

GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY

Prof. Iginio Fagioli

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The course in general psychology divides into four parts: historical-epistemological, methodological, institutional and monographic (on a topic chosen from those proposed). No prior knowledge is assumed by the course, apart from that relative to the various phases of maturation. The aim is to furnish the theoretical knowledge indispensable for the comprehension of scientific texts relative to the specialist branches of psychology (social psychology, psychoanalysis, dynamic psychology, psychology of development, educational psychology) and to handle issues common to psychology and the social sciences. The course will be based on theoretical lectures supplemented with illustrative materials, and on seminars dealing with specialist topics. Knowledge of the various components of the syllabus will be assessed by written assignments and by a final written and oral examination.

SYLLABUS

1. History of psychology

- 1.1. The origins of scientific psychology and its epistemological foundations;
- 1.2. Structuralism;
- 1.3. Functionalism;
- 1.4. Gestalt psychology;
- 1.5. Reflexology;
- 1.6. The historico-cultural school;
- 1.7. Behaviourism;
- 1.8. Psychoanalysis;
- 1.9. Cognitivist psychology.
- 1.10. The Geneva school

2. The principal research methods used in psychology

- 2.1. The experimental method;
- 2.2. The observation method;

2.3. The psychometric method;

2.4. Clinical methods.

3. Basic processes of animal and human behaviour

3.1. Cognitive processes:

3.1.1. sensory processes;

3.1.2. perception;

3.1.3. learning;

3.1.4. memory

3.1.5. intelligence;

3.1.6. thought

3.1.7. language;

3.1.8. vigilance, consciousness and attention.

3.2. Motivations;

3.3. Emotions;

3.4. Stress;

3.5. Conflict;

3.6. Theories and typologies of the personality.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Students must prepare three texts for the examination, one from each of the three groups below.

Historical:

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Methodological and institutional:

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Monographic²:

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NOTICE

- 1 Given its breadth and depth of treatment, this text replaces the one to be studied from the monographic section.
2. The monograph should be chosen after reading the textbook relative to the institutional part of the course.
3. Given the breadth of this text, those students choosing it may consult the lecturer for an examination programme based on certain key chapters.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Prof. Sergio Fabbrini

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The course is divided into three modules. The duration of the first is 10 hours, that of the second 40 hours, that of the third 10 hours. Each module will be flanked by seminars and practical sessions.

First module

This module lasts two weeks and is introductory in its purpose. The topic addressed is 'Welfare and Democracy', the aim being to introduce students to analysis of the modern democracies and familiarize them with the relative concepts. Examined in particular will be the connection between the growth of the modern welfare states and the features of contemporary democracies.

Reference texts:

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Second module

This module lasts eight weeks and is analytical in character. The theme is 'Contemporary Democracies'. The module introduces the twenty-four stable OCSE democracies, discussing the electoral and party systems, the governmental and state systems which organize the political decision-making process. This institutional module is the main component of the course.

Reference texts;

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Third module

This module lasts two weeks and is descriptive in its approach. The theme is 'Institutions and Policies of the European Union'. The module furnishes basic knowledge about the political system of the European Union from both an internal and comparative perspective. The lectures in this module will be supplemented by a cycle of seminars.

Reference texts:

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CERTIFICATION

The examination will consist of an oral examination combined with discussion of a paper written on a topic chosen from one of the three modules.

SOCIOLOGY OF GROUPS

Prof. Antonio Schizzerotto

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The course will present the notions and techniques required for analysis of social inequalities in contemporary societies. The focus will be on the material and non-material inequalities among social classes and groups, between genders, among generations, among races and ethnic groups, with discussion of the ways in which these inequalities have changed in recent decades. The course will adopt a comparative perspective centred on the countries of the European Union, paying particular attention to the influence of the institutional systems and mechanisms of social regulation typical of these countries on individual patterns of inequality.

SYLLABUS

1. Sociological theories of inequality
2. Economic inequalities (wealth, income and consumption);
3. Educational inequalities;
4. Inequalities in labour-market participation;
5. Inequalities in employment;
6. Inequalities in opportunities for social mobility;
7. Inequalities in opportunities for political participation;
8. Inequalities in cultural consumption.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Students should prepare for the examination by reading ///. Also recommended is one of the following books: ///

SOCIOLOGY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Dr. Lauro Struffi

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The importance assumed in recent decades by environmental issues requires sociology to make careful reconsideration of the relations between society and its natural context. The course will examine the reasons for sociology's relative lack of interest in the environment in the course of its development, as it marked out its confines and methodology with respect to the other social sciences. Discussion will centre on the causes, forms and contents of environmental awareness, and on possible future developments in sociological theory and inquiry in this field.

AIM

The sociology of the environment addresses a wide range of issues from numerous perspectives. The aim of the course is to furnish an overview of the discipline, thereby laying the basis for individual and group analysis of specific topics.

ASSESSMENT

The examination will consist of an oral interview on the topics covered by the course. Students not attending lectures may prepare an alternative syllabus agreed with the lecturer. All students will be required to write at least one paper on a subject set by the lecturer and following his methodological and bibliographical suggestions.

SYLLABUS

The course divides into three largely equal parts dealing with the following topics:

Part I

- sociological analysis of the natural environment: the theories of social morphology, of the human ecology school, and of environmental sociology;
- the environmental perspective in disciplines close to sociology: social psychology, cultural anthropology, economics;
- an outline of general ecology, with reference to the main forms of human interference in the environment and their variants arising from organizational and technological differentiation.

Part II

- aspects of the recent awareness of environmental issues: interest in the environment and its possible causes; the indicators used to measure it; the environment as an ideology; environmentalist movements; the principles of environmental ethics;
- social conflicts on the environment;
- environmental risk and communication.

Part III

- the institutionalization of environmentalism: environmental law, apparatuses, functions, policies, goals, instruments; environmental education;
- sustainable development: prospects, instruments, problems;
- sociology in the assessment of environmental impact.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Compulsory texts:

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Optional texts:

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NOTICE

Students who have not attended lectures are advised to consult the lecturer for the topics and texts to prepare for the examination.

SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

Prof. Antonio Cobalti

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The course analyses the educational system as a social institution of modern societies, examining its role in the processes of socialization and stratification. Examined in particular will be the Italian school system, its historical evolution and current workings.

The potential and shortcomings of education-based social policies will be considered also in the light of the debate on intelligence as a factor in social inequality.

SYLLABUS

First part

- the school as a social institution;
- the school and industrial society;
- the school and socialization;
- the school and social inequality.

Second part

- intelligence and inequalities
- inequalities and social policies

Third part

- history of the Italian school system, the Casati and Gentile reforms, the reforms of the 1960s and 1990s;
- the workings of the Italian school system.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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NOTICE

Students from other faculties may prepare the following text instead of the book in English:

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SOCIOLOGY OF ORGANIZATIONS

Prof. Silvia Gherardi

COURSE DESCRIPTION

Organizations pervade industrial and post-industrial society but they are conceived, understood and described in very different ways. The course will illustrate the main aspects of this diversity and the theories and research that have given rise to it. Besides the classical school, organization theory will be presented in the light of the modern approach comprising organizational symbolism and post-modern theory.

AIM

The aim of the course is to survey current debates in the study of organizations, from the point of view of both conflict among sociological paradigms and methodological controversies. The intention in particular is to examine (i) the persistence of classic issues of concern to the study of organizations: culture, power, the organization of work, their relationship with society, and (ii) the more recent interest in organizational knowledge as socially constructed through social interactions.

ASSESSMENT

Students who complete the reading assignments will be examined on two of the texts listed in the bibliography. Those who only partly complete these assignments will be required to write an essay on a topic agreed with the lecturer.

Students not attending the course will be orally assessed on their knowledge of the compulsory texts, on two texts chosen from those listed in the bibliography, or on one text in the bibliography and one chosen according to personal interest and agreed with the lecturer.

SYLLABUS

The course is structured to encourage work-group discussion of the materials in the reading lists that will be announced weekly during the course. These materials deal with the following topics:

- society in the network of organizations;
- from the formal organization to the continuous process of organization / disorganization;
- the issues addressed by the sociology of organizations;
- the methods of empirical organizational research;
- organization as hypertext and organizational learning.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Compulsory texts (one of the following):

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A second text chosen from the following:

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SOCIOLOGY OF THE FAMILY

Dr. Elena Schnabl

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The course analyses the family as an organizational unit of everyday life, as an important arena of socio-cultural reproduction, and as a key component of social organization.

The aims of the course are to delineate the complex articulation of the field; to illustrate the main changes in the family in the modern and contemporary ages; and to identify important connections among the family, the world of work and the public sphere, and social policies.

Assessment takes the form of a written test and an oral interview, as described below.

SYLLABUS

Part One

1. the family as a unit of co-living

- types of family structure
- couple relationships, marriage, division of gender roles;
- intergenerational relationships; birth, life-course, family responsibilities;
- changes in kinship relations.

2. Family, work and the economy

- the family as a unit of social stratification;
- production for the market and reproduction.

3. State provisions for the family

- legal regulation and the definition of family relationships;
- social policies.

Part Two

Implications for the family, interpretation and social policy measures on such social issues as:

- domestic violence;
- child abuse;
- mental health;
- old age;
- juvenile delinquency;
- poverty;
- homelessness.

BIBLIOGRAPHY*Part One:*

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Part Two:

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Further reading will be suggested during the course.

NOTICE

Students attending the course are invited to read the literature suggested during the course, to propose and participate in discussion seminars, to examine sociological journals and to construct brief bibliographies. As regards the second part of the course, they will be required to take active part in analysis of the topics covered. Students not attending the course should consult the lecturer.

The following should be prepared for the examination:

the first text in Part One;

- a book in English chosen from those in the bibliography;
- a short essay on one of the course topics of interest to the student and agreed with the lecturer, paying particular attention to formal and structural aspects of the text.

This essay should be handed in before the examination, when it will be discussed together with the bibliography.

SOCIOLOGY OF MASS COMMUNICATIONS

Dr. Giovanna Gadotti

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The course examines the main theories and models of the system of mass communications, concentrating in particular on their effects. It also explores these issues through analysis of commercial and social advertising.

AIMS

The purpose of the course is to describe the richness and complexity of mass communications, highlighting the main directions of current theory and the tools most widely used in empirical research.

ASSESSMENT

The examination consists of a written test and an oral interview. Students should prepare the texts listed in the bibliography for both components.

SYLLABUS

The course dives into two parts.

1. The first part deals with theories and models of mass communication: from 'hypodermic theory' to the theory of limiting effects; from the theory of long-term effects to the role of the media in cognitive processes and the construction of social reality.
2. The second part considers advertising (commercial and social) as a genre of mass communication. With the help of audio-visual materials, analysis is conducted of the strategies and processes of persuasion, rhetoric and creative styles, and the response of consumers/users.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Further reading on specific topics will be suggested during the course.

SOCIOLOGY OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Prof. Simona Piattoni – Visiting Professor

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The course divides into three parts. The general part examines the concepts of community and local community and deals with a number of recent theoretical issues (reciprocity, trust, identity, etc.). It also examines the mechanisms of economic regulation (redistribution, reciprocity, market) and conducts critical analysis of the dichotomies between community and society, traditional and modern, centre and periphery, etc.

The monographic part of the course focuses on the concepts of social capital and trust, with particular regard to economic development and institutional performance. Close attention will be paid to network analysis, a method particularly suited to the study of these phenomena. Two main strands of network analysis will be presented and discussed: (a) British social anthropology and its situational and processual interpretative framework; (b) American sociology with its quantitative and mathematical techniques for structural analysis.

The third part of the course consists of seminars on various research studies, in order to discuss possible applications of the theoretical and methodological tools examined in the first two parts.

AIMS

The aim of the course is to furnish the theoretical and methodological knowledge required for analysis of the relationships among social, economic, political and geographical factors, and to determine the role of social variables in economic development. Students attending the course should already have a grounding in sociological theory and analysis.

ASSESSMENT

The examination (for students attending the course and otherwise) will have the standard format: an oral interview on the syllabus and on the texts listed in the bibliography.

Assessment will also be based on a paper written on a research exercise or on topics or texts agreed with the lecturer.

SYLLABUS

- Centrality/redistribution, economic reciprocity, market;
- World-economy: centre, semi-periphery, periphery;
- Proletarianization: trends and counter-trends;
- Critical analysis of the dichotomies: community/society, tradition/modernity, particularism/universalism, etc.;
- Social capital: theories and survey tools;
- Social capital and economic development;
- Social capital and institutional performance;
- Trust;
- The Manchester school and situational analysis;
- Network analysis: the Anglo-Saxon social anthropologists and the American structural analysts;
- The network approach in studies on the family, kinship, neighbourhood, friendship;
- The network approach in analysis of large-scale processes: work, market, emigration;
- The network approach in the study of political phenomena and intermediation;
- The network approach in analysis of modernization processes.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Also suggested is one of the following texts:

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SOCIOLOGY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(SOCIOLOGY OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION: Jean Monnet chair)

Prof. Riccardo Scartezzini

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The theme of the course is European integration between nationalism and global interdependence. The aim of the course is to introduce issues concerning European integration, with especial emphasis on the action of social-political forces in the building of the European Community.

The first part of the course examines the history of the European Community, while the second part, which is monographic in character, concentrates on the role of the interaction between national and local forces on the one hand, and of international interdependence on the other, in the process of European unification.

Students who have regularly attended the cycle of seminars and lectures will receive credits towards the Certificate of European Studies.

SYLLABUS

Introductory part

1. The building of the European Community
 - 1.1. Theories of international integration and the European case;
 - 1.2. Early community projects and the Treaties of Rome;
 - 1.3. From the Europe of the Six to the Europe of the Twelve;
 - 1.4. From the Single European Act to Maastricht;
 - 1.5. Intergovernmental conferences to revise the EU institutive treaties.

2. The European Union and the new world order

- 2.1. External relations:
 - 2.1.1. The common trade policy
 - 2.1.2. Cooperation and development policy
 - 2.1.3. External and common security policy.

Monographic part

1. The social and cultural construction of Europe

1.1. Nation-states and the process of integration:

1.1.1. The community as an attempt to save the nation-state?

1.2. The role of political and cultural elites and the function of public opinion:

1.2.1. The problem of identification with a supranational symbol;

1.3. Non-governmental actors:

1.3.1 local bodies, regions and cross-border cooperation;

1.4. Does a European identity exist?

1.4.1. Europe as a ‘Christian club’ and the problem of the ‘clash of cultures’;

1.5. National and regional diversities:

1.5.1. Strong and weak areas in the integration process;

1.5.2. The role of regional policy;

1.5.3. The Europe of the Regions.

2. Future scenarios

2.1. The challenges of enlargement and deepening;

2.2. Europe: between variable geometry and hard core.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL PART

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Individual topics

THE INTEGRATION PROCESS

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INSTITUTIONS AND DECISIONS

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ACTORS AND SOCIAL FORCES IN THE INTEGRATION PROCESS

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ENLARGEMENT AND DEEPENING OF INTEGRATION

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THE EUROPEAN UNION'S FOREIGN POLICY

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INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

Prof. Attilio Masiero

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The course addresses issues relative to changes in the world of work and examines the various ways in which these changes have been interpreted by approaches developed in the sociology of work and industrial sociology. The main theme of the course is a question central to debate in the second half of this century: 'Whither work?' The first part of the course will pay close attention to the role of technology in shaping work, and the weight given to this factor by the various interpretative approaches analysed.

The second part of the course concentrates instead on the social construction of technology and therefore on the extent to which this is the outcome of social negotiation.

The main contents of the course are covered by the first seven points of the syllabus, and its principal aims are to develop (a) knowledge of sociological approaches to the problem of the transformation of work, and (b) the ability to use certain specific methods of inquiry.

SYLLABUS

First part

1. The advent of industrial society and the birth of Taylorism and Fordism;
2. Early industrial sociology: the first studies on the humanization of work in the USA;
3. Industrial democracy and the contribution of the social-technical school of the Tavistock Institute;
4. The historical evolutionism of A. Touraine and its influence;

5. The social determinism of H. Braverman and the debate on the labour process;
6. The strategic approach of M. Crozier and its application by the French school;
7. New interpretative approaches in the French school: the theory of tacit skills, the theory of the social construction of rules, and the theory of social spaces;
8. The crisis of the Fordist model and Toyotism.

Second part

1. The role of the human actor in the creation of technology: the nature of the design process, Simon's model, the phenomenological model, and design as an interactive, negotiative and discursive practice.
2. Success and failure in constructing the technological artefact: a constructionist interpretation put forward in recent research by sociologists of science and technology in the industrial and military sectors.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The following texts should be prepared for the examination:

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as well as one of the following:

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POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

Dr. Bruno Grancelli

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The first part of the course introduces the theoretical foundations and methods of political sociology. The aim in particular is to conduct comparative analysis of issues relative to the state, the nation and democracy in Europe.

The monographic part of the course will focus on dilemmas arising from the transition to democracy of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, and on the performance of regional governments in Italy and Russia, the intention being to illustrate the factors responsible for their different levels of efficiency.

SYLLABUS

Introductory part

- What is political sociology: subject matter and methods;
- The problem of social order: essential notions and current approaches;
- The democratic state: history, forms of government, institutions, administration, citizenship;
- The nation: the social and intellectual bases of nationalism, the weakness of national identity in Italy, populism, ethnic conflicts in Europe.

Monographic part

The new democracies in Central and Eastern Europe from a comparative perspective:

- (a) economic changes and political transition;
- (b) modernization and political culture;
- (c) the performance of local governments in Italy and Russia: some explanatory variables.

SYLLABUS

Two of the following texts for the first part of the course:

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One of the following texts for the monographic part:

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NOTICE

Further reading assignments will be given during the course. Information will also be given about the choice of English texts for the written paper.

STATISTICS

Prof. Rocco Micciolo

***Split course**

Dr. Luisa Canal

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The first part is a general introduction to the problems addressed by statistical inference (estimation of parameters, confidence intervals, significance tests), illustrating their logical bases. The second part deals with the problem of comparison among groups in the case of quantitative or qualitative variables. The third part of the course examines inference in regression and correlation and introduces multiple regression.

AIMS

The aim of the course is to provide the theoretical and methodological tools required for analysis of data from empirical social surveys and critical interpretation of the results.

ASSESSMENT

The examination will consist of a written test followed by an oral interview. Alternatively students may take a mid-course test and process of a set of data, discussing the results during the interview.

SYLLABUS

- What is statistics. Comparisons: randomized experiments and observational studies.
- Outline of descriptive statistics. Odds and odds ratios;

* Students with **even matriculation numbers** will be assigned to this parallel course.

- Outline of probability theory; random variables; the Bernoulli r. v.; the binomial r. v.; the Poisson r. v.; the normal r. v.;
- Sums of random variables; central–limit theorem;
- Inductive inference; the sample mean; variance and standard error of the sample mean; distribution of the sample mean; confidence interval for a mean when the variance is known; confidence level;
- Testing hypotheses; null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis; significance level (type I error); type II error; z -test for the mean of a normal; the p -value; unbiased estimation of the variance of a sample; confidence interval for a mean when the variance is not known; student's t -distribution;
- Confidence interval and significance test for the parameter p of a (Bernoulli) binomial. Confidence interval and significance test for the λ parameter of a Poisson;
- Comparison among groups in the case of quantitative variables; one-way analysis of variance; the F test; two-way analysis of variance; introduction to experimental design; factorial design; interaction;
- Comparison among groups in the case of qualitative variables; chi-squared test for comparison of two independent proportions; Fisher's exact test; test of significance and confidence interval for an odds ratio; chi-squared test for comparison of two or more independent proportions;
- chi-squared test for independence in an r by c contingency table; chi-squared test for goodness of fit with a binomial distribution; chi-squared test for goodness of fit with a Poisson distribution; chi-squared test for goodness of fit with a normal distribution;
- Bivariate statistics; regression and correlation; inference relative to the regression line; inference on the linear correlation coefficient; partial correlation;
- Outline of linear algebra; multiple regression; multicollinearity.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Reference texts:

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Exercises:

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Suggested reading:

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STATISTICS FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH**(Territory and Environment)**

Dr. Alice Zoppè

SYLLABUS

Types of data and exploratory analyses;
Outline of matrix algebra and multivariate statistics;
Principal components analysis;
Correspondence analysis;
Cluster analysis;
Constructing indicators.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The general part of the course should be prepared on one of the following texts:

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Monographic part (one of the following):

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NOTICE

Students attending the course must have attended (and still remember the contents of) the Mathematics and Statistics courses.

STATISTICS FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

(Welfare, Market and Institutions)

Prof. Hans Schadee

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The course divides into three modules. The first develops regression and variance analysis until recursive models. The second model extends this approach to regression for counts and count analysis. The third module applies the methods presented in the first two modules to complex samples in order to study social change.

The use of personal computers and programs for empirical analysis are an integral part of the course.

AIMS

The aims of the course are the following: (a) to provide tools for the critical appraisal of some of the most frequent data analyses in the social sciences; (b) to enable the student to undertake data analysis in the area of the social sciences and (c) perform this analysis using the programs available.

ASSESSMENT

A written examination on parts 1 and 2 of the syllabus followed by an oral examination. For students attending the course the written examination may consist of a test taken during the seventh week of the course (on topics 1-7).

A written paper presenting an analysis of data. The paper should be agreed with the lecturer at least one month before the examination and handed in at least one week before the examination.

A verbal presentation of the analysis conducted in the paper followed by an interview on the paper and a topic (statistical technique or a methodological problem) agreed with the lecturer.

SYLLABUS

I. THE LINEAR MODEL

1. Presenting data in tables. Model and sampling. Identification.
2. Regression and matrix notation. F-test. ANOVA and ANCOVA.
3. Diagnostics and graphics. Weighted, local and robust regression. Forecasts.
4. Recursive models and causal analysis. Several samples and comparative analysis.

II. THE GENERALIZED LINEAR MODEL

5. Logistic regression. Probit and log-log. Choice.
6. Poisson regression and negative binomial. Risk.
7. Tables and causal analysis. Log-linear models. Transition tables.
8. Excursus: simple analysis of durations. Censored data. Hazard.

III. COMPLEX SAMPLES AND THE PROBLEM OF CHANGE

9. Independent samples repeated in time. Age, cohorts and period.
10. Multilevel data. Correlated errors. Parametrized comparative analysis.
11. Panel data. Change: individual, aggregate, structural.
12. Autoregressive structures. Growth curves. Individual trajectory.

NOTICE

Students attending the course must have a working knowledge of basic information technology for personal computers. They will be assumed to have already passed the examinations in Statistics and Technical Methodology for Social Research. Programs and data to perform the analyses discussed during the lectures will be made available.

Students not attending lectures should consult the lecturer.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hand-outs prepared by the lecturer are available on some of the topics covered by the course.

Parts I and II

The following texts may be prepared for the written examination:

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Part III

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Instructions for using programs may be found in:

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SOCIAL STATISTICS

Dr. Cleto Corposanto

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The aim of the course is to explore various topics of importance to social researchers, in particular the most widely used statistical methods. The course divides into two distinct parts:

The **general part** discusses the production of official statistics and the most widely used statistical methods, with particular reference to the relations between quantitative and qualitative data.

The **monographic part** of the course will be devoted to data analysis, concentrating in particular on multiple classification techniques.

ASSESSMENT

The examination will consist of an oral interview on the main topics covered by the course. Also required will be a paper written on a specific topic suggested by the lecturer and submitted one month before the examination. Any other topics must be agreed with the lecturer at least two months before the examination. As regards credits, 6/10 of the overall credit will be awarded for the oral examination, 3/10 for the written paper, and 1/10 for a presentation during lectures of a topic agreed with the lecturer.

NOTICE

Students attending the course should know how to use a word processing program and an automatic SPSS data processing program.

The lecturer can be contacted during reception hours, or at telephone number 0461881374 or via e-mail at cleto.coropsanto@soc.unitn.it.

SYLLABUS

General part

1. The statistical sources:

- a) ISTAT and the production of official statistics;
- b) other producers of statistics;
- c) how to choose and utilize official statistics.

2. Data analysis:

- a) two-dimensional tables;
- b) multi-dimensional tables;
- c) regression and correlation.

Monographic part

3. Multiple classification:

- a) cluster analysis;
- b) discriminant analysis;
- c) introduction to neural networks.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Before the oral component of the examination, the student must write a paper on one of the following topics:

1. 'Planning and evaluating health services'

Reference texts:

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2. 'Sampling'

Reference texts:

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3. 'Quantitative methods for historical research'

Reference texts:

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Other topics for papers must be agreed with the lecturer at least two months before the examination.

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY

Prof. Gustavo Corni

*Split course

Prof. Gauro Coppola

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The theme of this course, as well as the one parallel to it, is ‘Politics, Economics and Society in Italy and Europe between the Two World Wars’. The syllabus covers the main events and issues of Italian and European history during a period characterized by two world wars, great political and economic cleavages, the growth of mass society, and the rise to power of dictatorships of unprecedented form.

SYLLABUS

1. The legacy of the First World War: old and new problems;
2. The rise of fascism in Italy and of national socialism in Germany;
3. The weak democracies: France, Great Britain;
4. Nationalism and authoritarian regimes in Central and Eastern Europe;
5. Communism in the USSR: from the world revolution to Stalinism;
6. The great crisis of 1929 and its repercussions;
7. The fascist regimes in power;
8. The war.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. All students (attending the course and otherwise) will be examined on their knowledge of contemporary history, in particular of Europe. The text suggested for those preparing for the examination is ///.

* Students with **even matriculation numbers** will be assigned to this parallel course.

2. Students should also prepare the following texts:

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3. Students not attending the practical seminars or who have failed the written examination may prepare one of the following texts:

for Prof. Corni

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for Prof. Coppola

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NOTICE

A partly different syllabus may be prepared on agreement with the lecturer.

PRACTICAL SEMINARS

Seminars will be organized during the course on the pattern used in previous years. These seminars, held by other lecturers and researchers, will concentrate on aspects of Italian and European history since 1945, the aim being to broaden the students' knowledge. It will also be possible to examine a specific, more contemporary topic in detail.

Information on the seminars will be given at the beginning of the course.

HISTORY OF SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT

Prof. Enzo Rutigliano

***Split course**

Dr. Gaspare Nevola

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The course surveys the main theoretical approaches that have emerged in the history of sociology, with particular reference to the work of the classical sociologists on:

1. the theory of sociological knowledge;
2. the idea of society;
3. social stratification;
4. social change and conflict.

AIMS

The aim of the course is to impart knowledge of the classical sociological thinkers and their theories, thereby giving first-year students an overview of sociological knowledge which will guide them through specialist sociologies, schools of thought, and contemporary sociological issues in later courses of study.

The authors examined during the course have been selected bearing in mind the 'frequency' with which they and their theories have subsequently appeared in specialist sociologies and methodologies. For this purpose, the history of sociological thought will be supplemented with discussion of more recent currents of thought.

The objectives of the course are to develop the capacities (a) to develop the concepts of the authors treated; (b) to analyse and compare among authors on particular issues; (c) to present the subject systematically; (d) to use language with precision.

ASSESSMENT

* Students with **even matriculation numbers** will be assigned to this parallel course.

A. Traditional examination format (for students attending the course or otherwise): oral interview based on the syllabus and the bibliography.

B. Students attending lectures may take three written tests administered at the end of every fourth week of the course. At the end of the course they may decline the grade awarded for one or more of these written tests, in which case they will be examined orally on the part (or parts) for which they have declined the grade.

SYLLABUS

1. Philosophy, history and sociology;
2. Positivism and antipositivism at the origins of sociology;
3. The birth of sociology: Comte, society as a social organism;
4. Tocqueville and the ideal type of democratic society;
5. The sociology of conflict: Karl Marx;
6. Functionalist sociology: Emile Durkheim and the irreducibility of the social fact;
7. Vilfredo Pareto and Italian sociology;
9. M. Weber's sociology: meaningless infinity and the disenchanting world;
10. The structural-functionalist synthesis of Talcott Parsons.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

For the examination, students should prepare one of the texts listed under point A, the text indicated under point B, the excerpts discussed during the course and contained in the text given under point C, and one of the works listed under point D:

A. Introductory handbook

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B. Introduction to the classical authors

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C. Readings from the classical authors

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Selected passages:

D. Specialist texts:

D1. The classics of sociological thought

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D2. Studies on authors or schools of sociological thought

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D3. Recent developments in sociological thought

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HISTORY OF SCIENCE

Prof. Renato G. Mazzolini

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The course examines connections between scientific theories and political-social structures in the period 1492-1914 by analysing the development of a single discipline: physical anthropology. Since the course presents the results of research by the lecturer, it is advised only for students able to attend, who should study the texts listed in Bibliography A. Those unable to attend lectures should prepare Bibliography B.

SYLLABUS

1. History of science and sociology of science;
2. Choice of subject matter and methods of inquiry;
3. Historiography on racism and physical anthropology;
4. The *Other* in accounts of journeys and conquests during the *Cinquecento*;
5. Racial slavery as a European institution (16th-19th centuries);
6. Abolition of slavery and colonialism in the nineteenth century;
7. Craniology, race theories. Monogenesis and polygenesis: case studies;
8. The social construction of European somatic identity;
9. *Race* as a nineteenth-century historiographical category: case studies.

A.

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B. Students unable to attend the course should prepare three of the following texts:

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1. *One of the following handbooks:*

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2. *One of the following classical texts:*

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3. *One of the following monographs:*

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NOTICES

- The part of the course on the sociology of science will be taught in a special seminar held by Dr. Massimiano Bucchi.
- A calendar of lectures with the topics treated will be distributed at the beginning of the course.
- All students (attending the course or otherwise) are invited to submit a written paper on an agreed topic ten days before the examination.
- The course will be partly coordinated with the course on modern history held by Prof. Ottavia Niccoli. Attendance on both courses is advised for students intending to follow the second-year history track. However, the two courses will be organized so that it will be possible to choose just one of them.

HISTORY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS (HISTORY OF THE EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS)

Prof. Mark Gilbert – Visiting Professor

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The aim of the course is to describe and analyse the development of the supranational institutions of Europe. Historically, the European powers regulated their transnational relationships by means of formal arrangements like military alliances and security pacts. After the two world wars the failure of this system became obvious. But it was impossible to unify the European countries until they had all taken the crucial step of democratization. In this regard, European institutional history displays three waves of post-war democratization, and it was these that laid the basis for the growth of Europe-wide federal institutions.

The course therefore deals with the history of the European institutions through examination of three types of institutions: those by which the European countries were governed until the 1940s; the democratic institutions of individual countries in the post-war period; and the current institutions of the European Union.

AIMS

The aim of the course is to develop detailed knowledge of contemporary European history and of the evolution of the institutions of the European Community.

ASSESSMENT

Students will be assessed on an essay (about 12 pages long) on a chosen topic and by oral interview.

Since the course is taught by a visiting professor, there will be only two examination sessions.

SYLLABUS

First module

The first part of the course describes the various systems of alliances with which the leading European powers sought to maintain reciprocal order, and it analyses the failure of all attempts to guarantee security in Europe. Also discussed is the birth of the idea of Europe as a political actor before and after the Second World War.

Second module

The second part emphasises the importance of democratization in the building of Maastricht Europe. There have been three phases of democratization since 1945. The first, which comprised the period between the end of the Second World War and the 1960s, saw the growth and consolidation of democracy in the ex-fascist countries: Italy, Germany as well as France. It also saw the transformation of Great Britain from an imperialist power into a country 'in search of a role' in foreign policy and forced to relinquish its nineteenth-century praxis of government. The second phase covered the 1970s, years in which Greece, Portugal and Spain undertook democratization. This unit of the course provides an overview of the growth and consolidation of democracy in the main countries of Western Europe between the 1940s and the early 1980, introducing the leading actors in the construction of Europe. The third phase comprises the great challenge faced by present-day Europe: since 1989 the countries of the former Soviet bloc have created democratic institutions and are now pressing to join the European Union. This topic will be resumed in the third module.

Third module

The third part of the course concentrates on the creation of the European Union and on its gradual growth over the years. In the last fifty years Europe has ceased to be a set of nation-states without a political project and has grown into something similar to a federal state. The final part of the course examines the formation of the EU institutions and the events that have made the institutional integration of Europe possible. The course finishes with discussion of the future of the European Union: What will it be like in ten years time? Will it have been able to absorb the new democracies of Eastern Europe? Will it have moved toward political unification?

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Compulsory texts:

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One of the following texts in English:

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THEORY AND TECHNIQUES OF MASS COMMUNICATIONS

Prof. Bruno Sanguanini

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The course focuses on the relationships between social systems and the media. It deals with three topics in particular: sociological theories of mass communication and distance interaction; the social significance of media systems (television, telecommunications, multimedia), the role of information technologies. Also analysed is the relationship between communication and information.

SYLLABUS

The course divides into the following sections:

1. Sociological theories on mass communication and interaction via media. The role of the media on a global and local scale. The press and television in media visibility and media events.
2. The state of television in Italy. Television for information, current affairs and entertainment. The showman market and the success of the talk show. Videocracy in the competition among Rai, Mediaset and the Cecchi Gori Group.
3. Computerization and the Internet boom. Trends in information and communication technology in Europe and the United States. Personal media and global media in interconnected systems and the growth of the Web. Some sociological issues concerning the 'information society'.

EXAMINATION

Students will be examined on the introductory part of the course (written test) and one of the supplementary modules. Students attending the lectures will be set progress tests on each part of the syllabus. Those not attending will be asked to write a paper on a topic agreed with the lecturer.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Introductory part:

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Supplementary part:

Module 1

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Module 2

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Module 3

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Module 4

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Module 5

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Module 6

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