

## 1. THE FACULTY OF SOCIOLOGY

The Faculty of Sociology (dean: Professor Antonio Cobalti) 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. Political-institutional aspects
2. Aspects of organization, economics and work
3. Urban/rural and environmental issues
4. Communication and mass media
5. Social planning.

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

(a) examinations relative to at least twenty-two subjects, of which eighteen must be compulsory (*obbligatori*) - i.e. subjects both basic (*fondamentali*) and taught within the track selected - while four are subsidiary (*complementare*) and chosen either from core (*caratterizzanti*) subjects in other tracks or from those subjects activated from year to year by the Faculty;

(b) two foreign language tests, of which one must be in English and the other in one of the languages taught at the University;

(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 nine examinations in basic compulsory subjects, as well as an examination in a subsidiary subject.

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. General psychology
6. Contemporary history
7. Economics
8. Mathematics for the social sciences
9. Statistics.

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

10. Principles of public law
11. Sociology (advanced course)
12. Social psychology
13. Statistics for social research
14. Methodology and techniques of social research.

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

#### A: Politico-Institutional Track

- History of political parties and movements
- Political science
- Sociology of administration
- Political sociology

#### B. Organizational, Economic and Work Track

- Economic policy
- Sociology of organization
- Economic sociology
- Industrial sociology

#### C. Urban/Rural and Environmental Track

- Political and economic geography
- Sociology of mass communications
- History of journalism

- Theory and techniques of mass communications

#### E. Social Planning Track

- Social policy
- Sociology of education
- Sociology of the family
- Social statistics

The subsidiary subjects offered in the academic year 1996-97 are the following:

- Philosophy of science
- Logic
- General pedagogy (jointly with the Faculty of Letters and Philosophy)
- Land planning
- The psychology of training
- Industrial relations
- Sociology of cultural and communicative processes
- Sociology of international relations
- History of science
- Modern history
- Theory and methods of social planning

#### 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*.

#### 2.5. Summary Table of Courses

### **CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY**

Prof. Laura Bonin

**II semester**

**5 hours/week**

**credits: 11**

#### **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The aim of the course is to introduce the student to the general theoretical framework of cultural anthropology. It also seeks to provide the notions necessary for understanding of the specific areas of inquiry presented in the second part of the course.

#### **SYLLABUS**

1. History of anthropological theories
2. The methodology of anthropological research
3. Economic anthropology
4. Visual anthropology
5. Survival and culture
6. Cultural traditions (e.g. violence)
7. Religious anthropology
8. The anthropology of complex societies
9. The anthropology of African civilizations

10. The anthropology of music
11. Anthropology and voluntary organizations

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

All students must prepare the general section and **two** of the monographic sections listed below:

### **General section**

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### **Monographic sections**

1. Economic anthropology

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2. Visual anthropology

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3. Subculture and culture

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4. Cultural traditions (e.g. violence)

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5. Religious anthropology

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6. The anthropology of complex societies

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7. The anthropology of African civilizations

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8. The anthropology of music

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9. Anthropology and voluntary organizations

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## **POLITICAL ECONOMY**

Dr Luigi Mittone

**I semester**

**5 hours/week**

**credits: 11**

### **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The course is intended to provide an overview of the principal and most recent economic concepts, theories and methods. Economics mainly concerns itself with study of the allocation and exchange of resources both within a particular economy and among economies. The method adopted is mainly inductive, in that interpretative models are constructed of facts and phenomena observable in reality. Students will be introduced to the discipline's methodological approach, the aim being to enable them

to handle topics relative to the national economy, consumer behaviour, study of firms and the market, and state intervention in the economy. For this purpose, the course will equip students with tools deriving from both macroeconomics and microeconomics, proposing, when appropriate, the integration of these two approaches and suggesting possible applications (normative as well).

## **SYLLABUS**

### I. Introduction to the topics addressed by the course:

1. Outline of the history of economic thought: microeconomics versus macroeconomics
2. economics as the science of decisions about resources allocation: the rationality of individuals. The three problems of economics.
3. The economic system
4. The productivity frontier
5. Market, planned and mixed economies.

### II. National accounting and an outline of macroeconomics

1. Aggregate supply and demand
2. Fundamental concepts and terminology of national accounting;
3. The relations among economic units: firms, households, public administration, abroad;
4. The principal accounting magnitudes: total output (intermediate goods and final
5. goods), value added and Gross National Product, national income, final uses by
6. households and firms, national budget, balance of payments.
7. Aggregate demand and the concept of the multiplier.

### III. Consumer behaviour and the theory of demand:

1. Consumption as a decision-making process;
2. The consumer demand function;
3. Empirical and quantitative aspects of the demand function;
4. The experimental falsification of the axioms of rationality.

## 5. Prospect theory

### IV. Theory of production and supply:

1. The problem of resources transformation: firms;
2. Technological and managerial choices for efficient production;
3. The organization of production and market forms;
4. Labour demand.

### V. The structure of markets

1. Perfect competition
2. Monopoly
3. Monopolistic competition
4. Oligopoly

### VI. The economics of information

1. An outline of games theory
2. Adverse selection
3. Moral hazard
4. Computational limits

### VII. General economic equilibrium and welfare:

1. Equilibrium conditions;
2. Conditions of social optimality;
3. State intervention in the economy;
4. Aspects and problems of the interrelations among markets.

### VIII. 'Micro' market failures

1. Externalities and Coase's theorem
2. Pure public goods
3. Merit goods
4. How to correct market failures: public intervention

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Obligatory texts:

1. ///
2. A text on the history of economic thought chosen by the student. Suggested text: ///
3. During the course, the lecturer will indicate articles or book extracts useful for further study of the topics addressed in the lectures.

**Examination:**

The form of the examination will be communicated at the beginning of the course.

**PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE**

Prof. Giuliano Di Bernardo

**I semester**

**5 hours/week**

**credits: 8**

**COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The course consists principally in a survey of the main theories that have oriented the philosophy of the social sciences. Examined in particular are positivism and hermeneutics and their explanatory models. The social sciences are considered in their specificity and complexity, which includes both theoretical rationality and practical rationality.

**SYLLABUS**

Principal problems and currents of epistemology

Scientific explanation

The nature of scientific theories

The status of the human sciences

The range of logical inquiry in the methodology of the human sciences

Practical inference and the explanation of action  
Contexts of meaning  
Hermeneutic interpretations of reality  
Hermeneutic interpretations and action  
The foundation of the social.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Texts with which to prepare for the examination:

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## **NOTICE**

The course will be supplemented by a seminar held by Dr. Paul Bouquet and Dr. Francesca Castellani on 'Statements of belief in commonsense reasoning'. The relative bibliography will be announced during the seminar.

Given the preeminently theoretical-critical nature of the course, only in special cases, and merely as supplementary material, certain other texts may be prepared for the examination, but only on prior agreement with the lecturer. Those envisaged are:

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## **POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY**

Prof. Lando Bortolotti

**I semester**

**5 hours/week**

**credits: 9**

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The course examines the changes made by men - organized in specific social and political structures - to the natural environment, and global trends in the contemporary world, in particular in economics. The topics addressed therefore range from basic data (geographical, demographic, etc.) on the inhabited world to the situations of the largest states, to attempts to build a supranational order.

## **SYLLABUS**

The course comprises lectures and exercises in reading and writing.

Lectures will be on the following topics:

- the environment and its changes;
- natural equilibria;
- sustainable development;
- large-scale trends in the contemporary world;
- the principal economic resources and sustainable development;
- productive sectors;
- the industrial revolution;
- states, great powers;
- the Mediterranean area;
- Italy: natural and historical constants;
- major trends in the Italian case;
- the southern question in Italy;
- notes on certain countries: France, Germany, Great Britain, the United States of America, Japan, China;
- international comparisons;
- the international organizations: their origin and development.

Students will be set a compulsory written assignment on the texts listed below. Information on written assignments and the final examination will be given at the beginning of the course. Depending on the time available, seminars will also be held.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

a) Students attending the course

The two obligatory readings are the following:

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Plus one of the following:

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b) Students not attending the course

Students not attending the course must write an extra paper and read an extra text (three papers, four readings)

the third reading is:

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the fourth reading is one of the following:

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## **NOTICE**

The model to be followed when writing the paper is available in the copy shop.

The examination will concern to lesson topics (hand-outs in the copy shop) and the readings. Account will be taken of the papers written by the student.

## **PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC LAW**

Dr Damiano Florenzano

**I semester**

**5 hours/week**

**credits: 11**

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The aim of the course is to impart the fundamental notions of constitutional law and administrative law. Examined in particular will be issues relative to local autonomies and the general principles of administrative procedure.

The special part of the course, for which specific bibliographical references will be provided, will explore the theme of the forms of state, with the emphasis on regional and federal states.

## **SYLLABUS**

- Basic notions on law, subjects and acts;
- Juridical organization and society;
- The fundamental principles of the Italian Constitution;
- Forms of state and forms of government: the federal state;
- Parliament, Government, the President of the Republic;
- The judiciary; the Constitutional Court;
- The sources of law:
- The freedom of individuals and of social formations;
- The public administration;
- Territorial autonomies and other public bodies;
- The action of the public powers: an outline;
- Administrative acts;
- Administrative justice.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Bibliographical references for the special part will be given during the course.

## **LOGIC**

Prof. Sergio Galvan

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The aim of the course is to introduce the student to the foundations of classical and intuitionistic propositional logic. The purpose is to furnish the formal concepts

required to follow the ongoing debate between realism and anti-realism in the area of epistemology and the theory of meaning.

## **SYLLABUS**

1. Classical propositional calculus  $k$  (syntax and semantics):

1.1. the rules of classical calculus;

1.2. basic notions of classical semantics: interpretation, relation-model, logical consequence;

1.3. the soundness of  $k$  with respect to classical semantics.

2. Intuitionistic propositional calculus  $i$  (syntax and semantics):

2.1. the rules of intuitionistic calculus;

2.2. basic notions of intuitionistic (Kripkean) semantics:  $i$ -structure,  $i$ -model, truth in a world of an  $i$ -model, logical  $i$ -consequence;

2.3. the soundness of  $i$  with respect to  $i$ -semantics;

2.4. use of the counter-models method to demonstrate the intuitionistic non-validity of some classical laws.

3. The relationship between the principle of non-contradiction and other principles of negation

3.1. Relationships between NC, TND, E, DN, C, AF, AC and the three rules of negation

4. Classical logic and intuitionistic logic compared:

4.1. The significance of certain technical results: disjunction property; optimal chains; independence of intuitionistic connectives; the classical interpretation of intuitionistic logic in modal logic;

- the justification of classical and intuitionist logic;

- the justification of realism and anti-realism.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

The course will be preceded by an introductory module on formal language. Suggested reading for this module is S. Galvan, *Logica dei predicati*, I.S.U., Milan, 1966. Suggested reading for the rest of the course: ///

## **LOGIC**

Dr. Francesca Castellani

“At the end of 1910 I attended Freger’s course ... I found very few other students there” (R. Carnap)

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

### 1. Introductory part

#### 1.1. A brief outline of the history of logic

(Aristotelian logic; seventeenth-century logic; Hobbes and Leibniz vs. Descartes and Port-Royal; the revival of logical mathematics in the nineteenth century; G. Frege; K. Godel; A. Tarski)

#### 1.2. Formal logic

- Introduction to formal language
- Propositional calculus and the relative semantics
- An outline of propositional modal logic

NB: The study of formal systems will be supplemented with computer work (see Practical Sessions below)

### 2. Monographic part

Logics for agent systems in artificial intelligence

#### 2.1. Logic for artificial intelligence

#### 2.2. Introduction to (artificial) agent systems

- The development of Internet and multi-agent technologies
- Agent models and agent systems  
(autonomy; capacity for social relations; reactivity; capacity for initiative; propositional attitudes; beliefs, desires, intentions).

2.3. The contribution of the social sciences to the planning and development of agent systems (and vice-versa the impact of these systems on the social sciences)

### **Practical Sessions (optional)**

The aim of these sessions is to teach interested students how to use an interactive demonstrator of logical theorems via Internet (GETFOL)

### **NOTICE**

Dr. Paolo Bouquet will also teach on the course.

### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Part 1.1.

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Part 1.2

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Part 2.1

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Parts 2.2 and 2.3

Reference will be made to ///

For the practical sessions reference will be made to the *GETFOL User Manual* (available on-line).

### **MATHEMATICS FOR THE SOCIAL SCIENCES**

Prof. Gabriele Anzellotti

**I and II semesters****6 hours/week****credits: 11****COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The aim of the course is to develop certain mathematical skills which will prove useful as a descriptive language and as tools with which to interpret reality, and which are also necessary for subsequent attendance on courses in statistics.

The first part of the course seeks to consolidate basic knowledge already acquired at upper secondary school. Treatment of these topics is necessary because student skills are highly diversified (in quantity, consistency and form). They must therefore be made uniform so that teaching can be organized as efficiently as possible.

Treatment of differential calculus and linear algebra will be based on problem-solving, with constant reference to the significance of mathematical results and with only the indispensable minimum of formalism.

**SYLLABUS****1. Basic notions**

1.1. Natural numbers, rational numbers; decimal positional representation; sum, product, subtraction, division; power, root, logarithm; representation of numbers on a straight line; examples of non-rational numbers.

1.2. Modelling and solving elementary problems involving the notions of interest, inflation, discount, using simple expressions and equations which contain letters. Compound interest and geometric progressions.

1.3. Exponential functions and whole and rational exponents. Logarithms and logarithmic scales.

1.4. Sets, functions, tables, graphic representation. Double-entry tables.

1.5. The Cartesian plane: examples of sub-sets on the plane and their analytical description; functions and graphs; functions of the type:  $y=ax+b$ ,  $y=ax^2+bx+c$ ,  $y=1/x$ ; absolute value function; polynomials and polynomial functions; rational functions; algebraic functions; inequalities; function graphs; maxima and minima of functions with elementary methods.

## **2. Differential and integral calculus**

2.1. Area of a set in the plane; approximation by defect or by excess; the integral; properties of the integral; oriented integral; methods for the approximate calculation of the integral; the integral function; integral on non-limited sets.

2.2. The derivate of a function; the tangent line and the slope of a graph in one point; limits of functions; continuous functions; primitives; fundamental theorem of calculus; derivation rules; methods for identifying primitive functions; integration by parts and by substitution.

2.3. Increasing and decreasing functions and relation with the derivate. Second derrivate. Convex functions. Maxima and minima and methods for their determination. The graph of simple functions.

## **3. Systems of linear equations and matrixes**

3.1. Equations and linear systems; the notion of solution; the graphic representation of soulutions: straight lines and planes; equivalent systems and solution methods; trinagulation methods: matrixes and vectors; product of a one-vector matrix and matrix notation for systems; determinant of a matrix and the solvability of a system of  $n$  equations in  $n$  unknowns; linear operator associated with one matrix; matrix product; inverse matrix.

### **NOTICE**

Students gaining satisfactory results in the continuous assessment may sit the oral examination a maximum of two times by February 1999. Those not performing satisfactorily must sit a written examination, success in which gives eligibility for at most two oral sessions, by February 1999.

For students preparing for the examination, a number of booklets for guided study, copies of the exercises distributed during lectures, and copies of the examinations set during the year, are available in the copy shop. Also available are video cassettes, which may be viewed in the library but are not on loan. No particular texts are recommended for study.

## **METHODOLOGY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES**

Prof. Antonio M. Chiesi

### **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The course has the following aims: (a) to provide students with the conceptual tools required to understand the principal epistemological problems that concern the social sciences in general and sociology in particular; (b) to identify and critically reconstruct the problems addressed and solved by the authors of various classical empirical studies; (c) to illustrate the most widely used methodological approaches and their underlying theoretical paradigms.

These aims will be pursued through discussion of the main methodological positions taken up in contemporary debate in the social sciences.

Comparison will also be made between the features of the qualitative and quantitative approaches to sociological research. As regards the former, reference will be made to the various strands of 'interpretative' sociology that have developed in the USA since the 1960s, and as regards the latter, to procedures for the operationalization of concepts and the application of theories.

Also analysed will be the connection between theory and research with reference to micro-social and macro-social approaches, as well as the role of bibliographical research in the formulation of hypotheses (with practical exercises).

### **SYLLABUS**

1. Commonsense and scientific concepts
2. The logic of scientific explanation: induction and deduction
3. Postulates, laws, theories and metatheories
4. Description, understanding, explanation and prediction
5. Theory-building: individualizing and generalizing approaches

6. Direct and indirect observation: validity and reliability
7. The verifiability of hypotheses and the *ceteris paribus* clause
8. The debate on the specificity of the human sciences
9. The many paradigms of sociology: theories and models
10. The development of research methods from a historical perspective
11. The conflict between qualitative and quantitative approaches
12. The main approaches and their underlying paradigms:
  - causal explanation, the causality relation and levels of generalization
  - the postulates of society: structural, organicist, evolutionary, systemic, monofactorial and multifactorial approaches
  - the postulates of the social actor: rationality and passions
  - implicit and explicit theories of action (determinist and voluntarist paradigms)
  - the rational choice approach: perverse effects and games theory
  - methodological individualism and its limitations
  - individual and collective action: interest, identity and belonging
  - the actor taken individually: the survey approach
  - from the individual actor to relations among actors: network analysis
  - the study of macro-social aggregates
13. The problems of integrating qualitative and quantitative approaches

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

The following texts should be prepared for the examination:

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The student should also be familiar with the theoretical and methodological arguments of one of the following texts:

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## **NOTICE**

Enrolment for the examination is conditional on passing a short written test. Students attending the course may, on agreement with the lecturer, partly replace the examination texts with the reading materials suggested during the lectures.

## **METHODOLOGY AND TECHNIQUE OF SOCIAL RESEARCH**

Prof. Giorgio Chiari

### **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The main aim of the course is to provide the basic conceptual and methodological tools necessary for the correct conduct of sociological research: definition of the problem; working hypotheses; choice of empirical indicators and survey method; data gathering; automatic data analysis; interpretation of the results.

Students attending the course will be organized into work groups. Each of these groups will study a specific topic by means of computer exercises, written summaries and a research report.

Recommended for successful attendance on the course is knowledge of at least one word-processing program and the SPSS automatic data-processing program.

Part of the course will be devoted to educational research. This will involve a survey conducted in a concrete educational setting and analysis of the empirical data gathered. Particularly close attention will be paid to techniques of analysis of classroom discourse and to ethnomethodological techniques of observation and video-recording.

### **SYLLABUS**

1. Sociological research: definition and the basic types of research;
2. The phases of a sociological research study.
3. From concepts to empirical indicators: measurement, constructing indices, attitude scales;
4. Social indicators;
5. The structure of information and research design: sampling and experimental design, quasi-experimental design;

6. The data matrix: units of analysis and levels of aggregation; the micro-macro relationship; dependent and independent variables;
7. Quantitative research. The survey model: subjects and variables, population and sample, interviews and questionnaires
  - 7.1. The quantitative analysis of data: monivariate and bivariate analysis, analysis of contingency tables; variance analysis;
  - 7.2. Multivariate analysis: from the three-variable model to causal analysis;
8. Qualitative research: types, models, tools and methods for collecting and analysing information.
9. Ethnomethodology and conversational analysis.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

The following texts are recommended for students preparing for the examination:

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For more detailed analysis of individual topics the following texts are recommended:

a) In general

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b) Measurement, construction of indicators, indices, attitude scales

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c) Social indicators

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d) Sampling and experimental design

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e) Interviews and questionnaires

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f) Qualitative and quantitative:

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## **TERRITORIAL PLANNING**

Prof. Kneissl Rabossi

**I semester**

**5 hours/week**

**credits: 8**

### **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The course will provide an outline of the evolution of the methods and techniques used in territorial planning for the attribution of use-value to the loci, areas, and environmental media, like spatial entities (punctiform, linear and superficial), used as references for types of territorial change.

The course will highlight policies for the full respect of the land and of environmental resources, as well as structures with particular reference to morphological and edificatory features.

### **SYLLABUS**

A. The spatial categories of mature land planning models:

1. Methods to attribute use-value to the loci of organized space:

Attribution using traditional techniques: zoning restrictions on human-induced changes; the reductive notion of territory as the set of the loci of ongoing change;

reduction of decision complexity by accelerating settlement (transformative transformation) the expansion and deceleration (conservative change) of recovery. Surveying and information deficit vis-à-vis the hierarchization and automation of zoning. Examples will be provided of noise and air pollution (1. Seminar-Practical)

2. Techniques to attribute use-value to large extensions of organized space. Landscape analysis and natural urbanization; the heterogeneity and physical conditioning of semi-anthropized space; landscape protection; legislation on environmental protection; EU directives on the assessment of environmental impact.

B. The spatial categories of emerging land planning models:

Analysis and the conflicting use of the ecological components of environmental media: water, area, soil, climate; ecotopy and ecosystems; biological diversity and ecological flows in the presence of global climatic breakdown; experiments in the recovery of waste land; ecosystemic design and landscape ecology: from analysis of structure-location-function to the prioritization of structure-change-function; information technology and cartography; digital thematic cartography and geographical information systems.

The autoecological value of environmental media independently of human use. Examples of projects for renaturalization and of multidisciplinary in the pre-plan analytic approach. The birth of Stadt-Ökologie (2. Seminar-Practical)

Computerized cartography. Thematic digital cartography and geographical information systems.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

The following texts are compulsory reading:

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## **NOTICE**

Preparation for the examination in the form of a written essay is highly recommended. The topic and argument should be agreed with the lecturer in good time before the examination.

## **ECONOMIC POLICY**

Dr. Paolo Maggioni

### **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The aim of the course is to provide students with the basic knowledge of economic policy theory that will enable them to interpret current economic policy choices. The course centres on contemporary macroeconomic debate and its consequences for economic policies. With especial emphasis on issues regarding international economic relations, in particular those to do with European monetary union.

### **SYLLABUS**

#### **First part**

1. Elements of the theory of economic policy
2. Macroeconomic measures in a closed economy
3. Macroeconomic measures in an open economy.

#### **Second part**

1. The costs and benefits of monetary union
2. Monetary integration

### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

One of the following texts:

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and one of the following:

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The preparation of the following text in English is **compulsory**:

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Supplementary reading will be announced during the lectures.

## **SOCIAL POLICY**

Prof. Gosta Esping-Andersen

**I semester**

**5 hours/week**

**credits: 9**

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The first part of the course examines the principal characteristics of social policies (insurance, welfare, universal systems). The course adopts a comparative approach, examining the Italian model within an international context. Discussion will centre on the various models of citizenship, social and work rights, and the dilemma between equity and redistribution.

The second part concentrates on the consequences of social policy, both in redistributive terms and as regards its effects on poverty and life-conditions.

The third part is devoted to the so-called crisis of the contemporary welfare state, in particular the problems of ageing, the fiscal crisis, and unemployment:

## **SYLLABUS**

1. A historical framework: the origin of social policy and the welfare state;
2. The principal concepts and theories of social policy;
3. Models of social security: insurance, welfare, universalism;
4. The relationship between the labour market, the family and the welfare state;
5. The various types of modern welfare state;

6. The impact of social policy on the distribution of resources and income, and on poverty;
7. The conflict between equality and economic efficiency: the economic effects of social policy;
8. The problem of the welfare state today: demographic change, the transformation of the family and the life-course;
9. Social policy and unemployment;
10. What future for the welfare state?

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## THE PSYCHOLOGY OF TRAINING

Dr Carlo Castelli

**II semester**

**5 hours/week**

**credits: 8**

## COURSE DESCRIPTION

The aim of the course is to provide a theoretical and methodological framework for use in analysis of the psychological aspects of training, with especial regard to professional and vocational training.

The focus of the course is on themes concerning the self and identity, personal change, ways to assess and handle situations, the acquisition of psycho-social skills.

The second part of the course involves practical sessions on psych-social training modules.

## SYLLABUS

The course covers the following thematic blocks:

- different theoretical models of the training process;
- psychological processes and training processes:
- training as an instrument of change for individuals and small groups.
- the psychology of psycho-social training
- methods and techniques of psycho-social training

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

The student must prepare for the end-of-course examination on the two textbooks in group A below and one text from group B. The list of texts in group B will be updated and supplemented at the beginning of the course. Other texts may be prepared on agreement with the lecturer at least two months before the examination.

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## **GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY**

Prof. Iginio Fagioli

**I semester**

**5 hours/week**

**credits: 11**

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The course in general psychology, which is propaedeutic to the psychology courses taught in the second biennium, divides into three obligatory sections (epistemological, methodological and institutional). An examination requirement is detailed study of a monograph on a psychological topic chosen from those listed below. The aim of the course is to introduce students to the foundations of psychological inquiry, and to equip them with the knowledge necessary to address the complex issues common to psychology and the social sciences. The lectures will be flanked by written assignments on the principal themes examined.

## **SYLLABUS**

### 1. History of psychology:

- the origins of scientific psychology and its epistemological foundations;
- structuralism;
- functionalism;
- Gestalt psychology;
- reflexology;
- the historico-cultural school;
- behaviourism;
- psychoanalysis;
- cognitive psychology.

### 2. The principal research methods used in psychology:

- the experimental method;
- the observation method;
- the psychometric method;
- clinical methods.

### 3. Basic processes of animal and human behaviour:

#### Cognitive processes:

- sensory processes;
- perception;
- learning;
- memory
- intelligence;
- thought
- verbal communication (language) and non-verbal communication;
- vigilance, consciousness and attention.

#### Motivations;

#### Emotions;

#### Stress;

Conflict, frustration and aggression;  
Theories and typologies of the personality.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Students must prepare three texts for the examination, one from each of the three groups below. Those wishing to prepare alternative texts should consult the lecturer beforehand.

Epistemological:

///<sup>1</sup>

Institutional:

///

Monographic<sup>2</sup>:

///<sup>3</sup>

## **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.

## **SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY**

Prof. Dino Giovannini

**I semester**

**5 hours/week**

**credits: 11**

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The course will examine themes specific to social psychology, while at the same time considering the evolution of research and theory in the discipline, as well as the operational implications of the models of social psychology and the contexts to which they apply. Analysed in particular will be the essential features of individual, interpersonal and group processes, and also communicative processes, which constitute the monographic part of the course.

## **SYLLABUS**

1. Introduction: the development of modern social psychology; the specific nature of the discipline; theoretical and methodological traditions;
2. Research in social psychology: paradigms, tools and methodology;
3. The processes whereby the social world is constructed: social cognitions, attributions, social representations, attitudes;
4. Social interaction: social relations, altruism, aggression, conflict and cooperation;
5. Intra-group and inter-group relations;
6. Persuasion and social influence in small groups;
7. Interpersonal relations and communication: social competence, verbal and non-verbal communication, communicative competence in didactic interaction, relational skills;
8. Social psychology in action.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Three texts should be prepared for the examination. The following two are obligatory:

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The third text should be chosen from the following (students must consult the lecturer if they wish to prepare a text not on the list):

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## **NOTICE**

The lectures will be flanked by practical sessions on the themes discussed. The course will also be supplemented by seminars on social constructionism.

The volumes in the reading list will be presented and reviewed on the first day of the course.

Alternative reading or partial changes to the syllabus must be agreed with the lecturer at least two months before the examination.

## **INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS**

Prof. Pietro Kemeny

**II semester**

**5 hours/week**

**credits: 8**

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The course provides a mainly sociological introduction to industrial relations systems and ongoing trends in them, with particular reference to Western Europe and especially to Italy.

## **SYLLABUS**

First part

- the concept of trade union
- the notion of industrial relations
- the study of trade-union relations: epistemological and methodological issues

- Industrial relations: the birth and growth of a discipline
- the trade unions in sociological research

#### Second part

- Representation: a polysemic term
- The represented and the representable
- Representation and representivity
- Representing and organizing

#### Third part

- Antagonism
- Conflict
- Negotiation
- Collaboration

### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

#### Introductory texts

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#### Monographs

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#### NOTICE

For student not attending the course: 3 of the above texts (at least one introductory) unless otherwise agreed with the lecturer. Students attending the course will be informed during the lectures as to reading matter to prepare for the examination.

### **POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Prof. Sergio Fabbrini

**II semester**

**5 hours/week**

**credits: 9**

### **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The course has two aims: first, to introduce the student to the discipline of political science by investigating its concepts and theories; second, to introduce the student to empirical applications of political science through comparative analysis of the (twenty-four) established democracies, including postwar Italy. The course concludes with discussion of contemporary challenges to democracy. The examination will consist of an oral interview, combined with discussion of a paper written by the student on a topic treated during the course.

### **SYLLABUS**

1. Evolution of the discipline: from ideology to science;
2. The principal concepts of politics;
3. The analysis of political regimes;
4. Analysis of the democratic regime;
5. Analysis of the democratic institutions;
6. Analysis of democratic political actors;
7. Analysis of the democratic decision-making process;
8. From democracy to democracies: a comparison;
9. Models of democracy and empirical research;
10. The Italian case: which democracy?
11. The challenges to contemporary democracies.

### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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**SOCIOLOGY (advanced course)**

Prof. Gabriele Pollini

## **II semester**

**5 hours/week**

**credits: 11**

### **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The aim of the course is to equip the student with the knowledge necessary for analysis of social structures and processes from a classificatory, typological or analytic-functional perspectives.

### **SYLLABUS**

1. The structure of action, interaction and the social system:

- the classification of actions;
- types of social action;
- types of social relations;
- forms of solidarity;
- the structure of the social 'fact';
- the elements of non-logical action;
- the patterns and dynamics of social action;
- the structure of symbolic interaction;
- the structure of social action;
- the structure of interaction and of the social system;
- the functional differentiation of the action system and the social system;
- the symbolic media of interchange.

1. The development of modern societies:

- the 'laws' of social development;
- the 'material' factors in development;
- differentiation, integration and conflict;
- innovation, imitation and diffusion;
- the differentiation, segmentation and division of labour;

- the 'ideal' factors of development;
- charisma and social change;
- the rationalization process and its outcomes;
- a paradigm of development: differentiation, enhancement, adaptive capacity, inclusion and value-generalization;
- differentiation and epigenesis;
- evolutionary universals.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Essential texts for part 1

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Essential texts for part 2:

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Supplementary texts

As well as the essential texts, students wishing to deepen their knowledge of topics on the syllabus may prepare one or more supplementary texts. Obligatory texts can be replaced by supplementary texts only on prior agreement with the lecturer.

## **PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY**

Prof. Antonio Schizzerotto

**I semester**

**5 hours/week**

**credits: 11**

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The aim of the course is to introduce students to the discipline and to provide them with the basis for subsequent study of special sociologies. The course will concentrate in particular on defining the phenomena studied by sociology and on the concepts necessary for analysis of the structure of society and of social change.

## **SYLLABUS**

1. The boundaries and subject-matter of sociology
  - individual, society and social relations;
  - culture, institutions and roles;
  - socialization and the formation of personal identity.
  
2. Power structures and social inequalities
  - stratification and class structure;
  - gender and generation;
  - ethnicity and race.
  
3. Social institutions
  - family and kinship
  - education and training;
  - communication and the mass media;
  - work and forms of economic activity;
  - state and politics;
  - religions.
  
4. Social change
  - demographic changes;
  - social mobility ;
  - collective behaviour and social movements.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

The following two texts are recommended to students preparing for the examination:

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## **SOCIOLOGY OF GROUPS**

Dr. Davide La Valle

### **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The first part of the course is devoted to theory, the aim being to equip the student with concepts and models for the analysis of social groups. First presented and discussed are the contributions of classical sociology. Then explored is the theory of social exchange, an important approach in contemporary sociology which has developed from the study of small groups.

The second part of the course concerns historical-applicative issues. Analysed are the main changes in the patterns of the formation and functioning of social groups produced by the transition from traditional to modern societies, and from modern societies to contemporary ones.

### **SYLLABUS**

1. The analysis of groups in classical sociology
  - 1.1. The sociological concepts required for the analysis of groups
  - 1.2. Durkheim: the social functions of the group
  - 1.3. Simmel: social groups and the process of differentiation
  - 1.4. Weber: institutions, voluntary associations and democracy
  - 1.5. Parsons: persuasion and influence as instruments of regulation
  
2. Small groups and the theory of social exchange
  - 2.1. The origins of the theory: the experiments at Western Electric and the human relations school
  - 2.2. Homans: The Human Group and social behaviour as exchange

- 2.3. Blau: exchange and power: leadership in social groups
- 2.4. Some recent developments of the theory; the group as a network of social relations

### 3. The transformations of groups in modern and contemporary society

- 3.1. Groups and classes
- 3.2. Social movements
- 3.3. Postindustrial and postmodern society: ‘new movements’ and the ‘end of the social’?

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. One of the following texts:

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2. Two of the following texts or groups of texts:

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Alternative reading may be agreed with the lecturer.

## **SOCIOLOGY OF CULTURAL PROCESSES**

Prof. Luigi Del Grosso Detreri

**I semester**

**5 hours/week**

**credits: 8**

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The course examines the production of culture and heuristic models of the arts, literature and music in the modern West.

## **SYLLABUS**

1. An outline of the evolution of the culture-producing institutions since the industrial revolution, with particular reference to the concept of public opinion.
2. The sociology of literature with particular reference to the birth of the bourgeois novel and examination of a number of specific topics (realism, theories of reception, relationships between high and low, children's literature, pornography, etc.) and their historical evolution.
3. The sociology of music, centering on the classics of sociology and on the various approaches that can usefully supplement the sociological one (economics, law, ethnomusicology, social history, etc.).

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Other specialist reading will be suggested during the course.

## **SOCIOLOGY OF LAW**

Dr. Gianfranco Ferrari

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The aim of the course is to impart the essential principles of sociological inquiry into the law, offering insights for a critical approach to the contemporary debate.

The course is organized into three parts. The first concerns, with some historical background, the conceptual and theoretical problems of the discipline. The second part conducts a selective and critical survey of theoretical-empirical issues in the sociology of law. The third and monographic part of the course examines the legal dimension at both the national and international level.

## **SYLLABUS**

First part:

- Historical outline
- Conceptual and theoretical elements
- Theory and empirical research

Second part:

- Law and laws
- Law and change
- Law and communication

Third part

- Law and justice
- The Italian judicial system
- The role of the magistracy between society and politics (in a comparative perspective)

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

The course hand-outs (available in the secretary's office) will be supplemented by more specific reading materials on specific topics indicated by the lecturer. The course bibliography comprises the following titles:

For the first part (one of the following):

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For the second part:

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For the third part:

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As regards the examination, students who choose to attend Dr. Nevola's credit seminar 'Sociology of Citizenship' can ask for this to count as the third part of the course. All students must write an essay on one of the topics covered by the course, or on sociological-legal issues, the title of which is to be agreed with the lecturer. Also obligatory is the reading of one chapter of the following work:

## **SOCIOLOGY OF THE ENVIRONMENT**

Dr. Lauro Struffi

### **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The aim of the course is to introduce the student to categories of analysis for application to the complex set of influences that operate between society and the natural environment, also in the light of recent developments in the 'environmental question'. The course will dwell in particular on contributions to the subject by sociology as it has developed and defined its area of inquiry and methodology with respect to the other social sciences concerned with the environment. Also discussed will be the causes, forms and contents of awareness of environmental problems, and current trends in the field, operational as well, in sociological theory and research.

### **SYLLABUS**

1. Notions of general ecology, with reference to the principal patterns of human interference in the environment and its variants that arise from organizational and technological differences;
2. Sociological analysis of the natural environment: the proposals formulated by social morphology, by the human ecology school, and by environmental sociology.
3. Aspects of the recent awareness of environmental issues: interest in the environment and the indicators used to measure it; the environment as ideology; environmentalist movements; the principles of environmental ethics; social conflicts over the environment.
4. The institutionalization of environmentalism; politics, economics, law, education.
5. Sociology in the assessment of environmental impact.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Obligatory reading:

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Optional reading:

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## **NOTICE**

Students not attending the course and wishing to prepare for the examination should discuss the aspect and texts to study with the lecturer.

## **THE SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION**

Prof. Antonio Cobalti

**II semester**

**5 hours/week**

**credits: 9**

### **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The aim of the course is to present the range of studies conducted by the sociology of education, from the point of view of both dominant theoretical approaches and research in specific areas. Examined in particular will be inequalities of educational opportunity and their relevance to social mobility, which will be studied in the light of the findings of most recent research. Particularly close attention will be paid to the Italian educational system.

### **SYLLABUS**

1. The sociology of education:
  - history of the discipline;
  - sociology of action and sociology of the system in the study of education;
  - the school as organization: formal aspects;
  - the school as organization: informal aspects;
  - the comparative study of educational systems: case analysis.
  
2. The Italian educational system:
  - history of the Italian educational system: the Casati reform, the Gentile reform, the reforms of the 1960s, recent innovations;
  - structure and functioning.
  
3. Education and mobility:
  - mobility surveys and study of the role of education;
  - the survey by Glass et al. (1954), the survey by Blau and Duncan (1967), the 'CASMIN Project' (1992);
  - education and mobility in Italy.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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## **SOCIOLOGY OR ORGANIZATION**

Prof. Silvia Gherardi

### **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

Organizations are a widespread and pervasive phenomenon in industrial and post-industrial society. The people who live and work in them must understand their functioning, their philosophies, their structuring, their formal patternings, their cultures and symbologies. And organizations are conceived and described in very different ways.

The sociology of organization has undergone a profound re-definition of its ontological and epistemological assumptions since the 1980s and the debate on the

crisis of the dominant paradigm. The course will seek to illustrate both the principal traditions of the classical school and more recent approaches like organizational symbolism, organizational learning, and the postmodern approach.

### **SYLLABUS**

- From the organization to the organizational network, to the texture of organizing
- Understanding and/or managing organizations
- Sociological paradigms and the principal schools of organizational thought.
- Beyond the dominant paradigm.
- Methods of research in organizational contexts.

### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Compulsory texts:

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Students attending the course complete their preparation for the examination by writing an essay on a topic drawn from the reading list announced during the lectures.

Students not attending the course should prepare one of the following texts:

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All students (whether attending the course or otherwise) must prepare one of the following texts in English for the examination:

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### **SOCIOLOGY OF KNOWLEDGE**

Prof. Pier Giorgio Rauzi

**I semester**

**5 hours/week**

**credits: 9**

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The course examines the nature and purpose of the sociology of knowledge, concentrating in particular on the remote and more recent origins of modernity. Secularization is analysed as a social phenomenon characteristic of the social construction of reality and responsible for the crisis of sense and identity widespread in contemporary society.

## **SYLLABUS**

### **General component:**

1. A brief history of the sociology of knowledge
2. The remote origins of secularized modernity: the Judaic-Christian tradition, from cyclicity to linearity;
3. The historical sequence of religious paradigms;
4. Ethics and modernity: from the heteronymy to the autonomy of ethics;
5. The history and evolution of the concept of secularization;
6. The social origins of the concepts of space, time, purpose, causality;
7. The disenchantment of a world become adult;
8. The self-destructive rationality of the modern: alienation and anomie;
9. The symbolic order as a dimension independent from reality and as a constitutive component of reality itself;
10. The crisis of individual and collective identities;
11. The secularization of the concepts of development, progress and revolution, and the ambiguity of the concept of tolerance;
12. Secularization and the legitimation of power.

### **Monographic component:**

Secularization in the contemporary cinema:

- the cinema as a mirror of society and as a contribution to the social construction of reality;
- evolutionary stages in the phenomenon of secularization in various cultures;
- the secularization of death;
- crisis of identity in roles and in the symbolic universe of religion.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Reading supplementary to the lectures will be suggested to **students attending the course**.

Also proposed will be texts on which students may write papers and organize study groups.

Students will be advised of the dates of the formal seminars supplementing the course.

**Students unable to attend the course** should prepare at least three of the texts listed under A and at least one text of those listed under B:

A.

///

B.

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## **SOCIOLOGY OF THE FAMILY**

Dr Carlo Buzzi

**II semester**

**5 hours/week**

**credits: 9**

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The family is analysed from various perspectives: as a unit of co-living, as an agent of social reproduction, as the domain of intergenerational relationships. The emphasis of the course will be on the evolutionary tendencies that have significantly changed the Italian socio-demographic context in recent years.

## **SYLLABUS**

1. Social change and the family: a historical review of changes in the family
2. The family as a unit of co-living:
  - family structure and marriage
  - child-bearing in family strategies
  - division of labour and power relationships
  - family life-cycle and course
3. The family as an agent of social reproduction
  - the family and socialization
  - the family and social stratification
  - social policies in favour of the family
4. The family as the domain of intergenerational relationships
  - cohorts and generations
  - intergenerational and intragenerational relationships

## **BASIC BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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## **OPTIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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One text chosen from the following:

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## **SOCIOLOGY OF MASS COMMUNICATION**

Dr Giovanna Gadotti

**II semester**

**5 hours/week**

**credits: 9**

### **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The course deals with the main theories and the most significant interpretative models of the mass communication system.

The actors and dynamics of this system will be analysed with particular reference to the effects of mass-media communication on its audience (agenda setting, long-term effects).

The course will also explore these themes by investigation of advertising communication.

### **SYLLABUS**

1. Theories and interpretative models of mass communication: from the 'hypodermic' theory to that of limited effects and 'two step of communication'.
2. The theory of long-term effects, the role of the media at the cognitive level and their influence on knowledge processes.
3. Advertising: the strategies and processes of persuasion, rhetoric and styles, consumer responses, the segmentation of publics.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

The following texts should be prepared for the examination:

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NB: Students who have passed the examination in Sociology of Communication should prepare the following text instead of the book by G. Fabris:

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## **SOCIOLOGY OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES**

Prof. Fortunata Piselli

**II semester**

**5 hours/week**

**credits: 9**

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The general part of the course examines the mechanisms with which economic action is regulated (reciprocity, redistribution, market) and then conducts critical examination of the community/society, traditional/modern, centre/periphery, etc., dichotomies.

The monographic part of the course deals with network analysis and its application at the level of the local community. Presented and discussed will be the two principal traditions of research in this area: (a) British social anthropology, which conducts situational and process-based analysis; (b) American sociology, which has developed quantitative and mathematical techniques within a structural framework.

## **SYLLABUS**

- Economic reciprocity (generalized, balanced, negative);
- Redistribution;
- The self-regulated market and fictitious commodities: labour, land and money;
- Material life; the market economy; capitalism;
- World economy: centre, semi-periphery, periphery;
- Proletarianization: trends and counter-trends;
- Functionalism and structuralism;
- The Manchester school and situational analysis;
- Network analysis: the British social anthropologists and the American structural analysts;
- The network approach in studies on the family, kinship, neighbourhood, friendship;
- The network approach in the analysis of large-scale processes: work, market, emigration;
- The network approach in the study of political and intermediation phenomena.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Recommended texts (students should choose one of the following):

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## **SOCIOLOGY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

Prof. Riccardo Scartezzini

**II semester**

**5 hours/week**

**credits: 8**

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The aim of the course is to introduce students to the subject and to equip them with the analytical tools required to understand of the dynamics of international relations. Discussed and illustrated will be the most important concepts, theories, research traditions and approaches in this area of sociology. The course will also contain a historical component in order to show how international relations have evolved over time.

The monographic part of the course will concentrate on the theme of European integration, with particular regard to regional dynamics from a comparative perspective.

## **SYLLABUS**

### General part

1. Interstate and transnational relationships;
2. Approach to the study of international relations: idealism/realism; classical/behaviourist approaches; statocentric/global approaches;
3. The factors and forces determining international relations: economics, geography, demography; international, transnational and supranational forces;
4. Modelling the structure of the international system;
5. Analysis of foreign policy.

### Monographic part

#### Interethnic conflicts and regional identities in Europe

1. International migrations;
2. Centre-periphery relations, global/local dynamics;
3. Ethnic boundaries, national and transnational relations;
4. The European frontier regions, work communities, the Euro-regions;
5. Local cultures and European culture.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Texts to be prepared for the examination divide into two sections.

**Section one:**

All students must prepare one of the following:

///

**Section two:**

Students are required to write an essay on a topic set by the lecturer. For this purpose they should draw on the following texts:

- Transnational studies and studies on integration:

///

- Economic, political and demographic aspects of international relations:

///

- Geopolitics and the international order:

///

- International policy and foreign policy:

///

- International migrations:

///

- Security and borders:

///

- Nationalism, minorities, inter-ethnic relations:

///

Students are also advised to read the entries on the topics addressed by the course in the dictionaries: ///

As regards historical and geopolitical aspects, students may also usefully consult: ///

## **SOCIOLOGY OF TOURISM**

Dr. Luigi Tomasi

### **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The course seeks to furnish a theoretical framework and methods of sociological analysis regarding a phenomenon - tourism - presently undergoing rapid expansion and profound change. With current radical shifts in behaviour, sociological analysis must rediscover tourism as a phenomenon that is born, grows and differentiates according to patterns determined by ongoing changes in the society that generates it.

### **SYLLABUS**

1. The classical theories of the subject and 'the other', of community membership, and of relations with otherness.
2. Travel with its symbolic meanings and as engendering change in the personality and in social relationships.
3. The birth of modern tourism and its evolution with reference to pre-industrial, industrial and post-industrial society.
4. Mass tourism and cultural tourism: the reciprocal impact of local cultures and tourist cultures.
5. Religious tourism: continuities with the past and ongoing changes.
6. Tourism and the cultural of young Europeans in the current European context.
7. Tourism and modern lifestyles.

### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Unless otherwise agreed with the lecturer, the following texts should be prepared for the examination:

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## **ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY**

Prof. Raimondo Catanzaro

### **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

Economic sociology studies the influence of the social, political and cultural institutions on the organization of economic activities. The approach focuses on the role of the institutions, and is thus distinct from economic analysis, concentrating on the role of national and regional economic systems, their variety and diversification, their change and development. The aim of the course is to illustrate the contribution of economic sociology to understanding of the origins, variety and changes of capitalist economic systems. The first part of the course examines the origins of economic sociology and its main traditions of analysis since the beginnings of the capitalist system. The second part is devoted to contemporary economic sociology, while the third part provides the tools for analysis of Italian society and economy since the Second World War.

### **SYLLABUS**

1. The origins of economic sociology and its main traditions of analysis

1.1. Before capitalism

1.2. The origins of capitalism

1.3. Neoclassical economics and economic sociology

1.4. From *laissez-faire* capitalism to organized capitalism

1.5. The social consequences of the market

2. Contemporary economic sociology

2.1. The sociology of development

2.2. The rise and fall of the Keynesian welfare state

2.3. The triumph and crisis of the Fordist model of the organization of production: the new forms of flexible production

2.4. Varieties of capitalism

3. Economy and society in the development of Italy since the Second World War

3.1. From postwar reconstruction to the economic miracle and the 'hot autumn'

3.2. The development of the small firm in the Third Italy

3.3. The non-autonomous growth of the *Mezzogiorno*

3.4. Economy and institutions in the 1990s

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

For parts 1 and 2:

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For part 3:

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## **INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY**

Prof. Attilio Masiero

**II semester**

**5 hours/week**

**credits: 9**

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The course will address issues relative to current changes in the world of production; changes brought largely about by technology and its evolution. Technological evolution, however, is not a linear self-propelling process which shapes industrial development; nor does it mould professional profiles, organizational structures, the

contents of work, business strategies. Rather, the form assumed by technology is itself the outcome of human action; and so too is the way that technology is flexibilized and adapted by groups characterized by diverse occupational cultures internal to organizations and by the decisions underlying certain of these technologies. The course will highlight the multiplicity of the concepts underlying the relationship between technology and the world of production, as well as the highly diverse outcomes of technology according to how it is interpreted, designed and constructed.

## **SYLLABUS**

1. A historical review: from industry to industrial society; the role of technology in the industrial revolution and in the birth of Taylorism and Fordism; the technological revolution prior to the microelectronic revolution.

2. The conception of technology as self-propelling; a theory of 'impacts', i.e. technology as an 'independent' or at any rate 'primary' variable in explanation of such phenomena as changing professionalism, transformation of the organizational structure, the onset of new labour market dynamics, etc.

3. The new technologies: microelectronics and information technologies; an overview of some of their principal features, e.g. complexity, flexibility, the level and degree of interconnection, personalization, dematerialization.

4. Towards a new conception of technology:

- the 'ghost' in the machine: from the logic of 'savoir-faire' to the metaphor of the actor-user in the technical system;
- the creation of complex technological systems and analysis of their shortcomings: the concept of error clusters, their uniqueness and the problem of cognitive breakdown.

5. The role of the human actor in conditioning the creation of technology: the nature of the planning process, Simon's model, the phenomenological model, and planning as interactive, negotiative and discursive.

6. Success and failure in constructing the technological artifact: a constructivist interpretation in the most recent research conducted in the industrial and military sectors by sociologists of science and technology.

7. The political dimension to technology, i.e. technology as constitutive of the social order via its 'forms': the question of inflexible technologies, the example of nuclear energy and space programmes.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Students should prepare the following two texts for the examination:

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and one text from among:

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## **POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY**

Dr. Bruno Grancelli

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The general part of the course introduces the concepts and theories of political sociology, while the seminar component explores the themes of conflict, social movements and citizenship rights.

The monographic part of the course deals, from a comparative perspective, with the problems of modernization and the transition to democracy in the countries of Central-Eastern Europe subjected to the 'totalitarian project'.

## **SYLLABUS**

I. Introduction to political sociology

1. Basic concepts: power, authority, legitimacy

2. State and nation
3. The crisis and transformation of the political party
4. Movements, conflicts and new forms of representation
5. The new processes of democratization
6. Governability and social complexity

## II. The modernization of the post-communist countries: some interpretative models

1. Theories of 'neo-modernization'
2. The culture-civilization approach
3. Towards a political sociology of transition

## III. A case study: Russia's abandonment of 'real socialism'

1. Politico-institutional transition
2. Economic transition
3. Socio-economic transition
4. Some comparative references

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

First part:

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Second part:

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Third part:

The reading materials for this part will be announced at the beginning of the course.

## **NOTICE**

Students attending Dr. Gaspare Nevola's credit seminar on the Sociology of Citizenship will be exempt from one of the three parts of the examination syllabus.

Prior to the examination, students must write a paper relating to a chapter in one of the books in English listed in the bibliography.

## **URBAN AND RURAL SOCIOLOGY**

Prof. Antonio Scaglia

**II semester**

**5 hours/week**

**credits: 9**

### **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The course discusses the urban phenomenon and the rural dimension of space in its historical-sociological evolution, the interpretative typologies employed by various schools of thought, indicators for interpretation of the phenomenon, and the applications of urban-rural sociology to planning.

### **SYLLABUS**

#### **Part One**

1. The birth of sociology and the problems of modern urban development.
2. The history of urban-rural sociology:
  - the classical thinkers;
  - schools of thought;
  - methodological evolution;
  - the evolution of the modern and contemporary urban phenomenon.
3. The two historical models of urban-rural sociology:
  - from the monocratic city to the polymorphous city;
  - change in the urban-rural relationship and in the discipline.
4. Urban-rural sociology and knowledge of the territory *vis-à-vis* land planning.

## Part Two

### Settlement patterns and mobility

1. The two aspects of identification of settlement patterns:
  - the settlement as a structured symbolic entity;
  - the search for the sociological matrix as ideal type.
  
2. The auxiliary importance of quantitative techniques of analysis, forecasting and organization:
  - technical and operational instruments, the use of multivariate techniques in territorial analysis;
  - models and theories; analysis of the socio-spatial structure:
    - (a) theoretical approaches to territorial analysis in sociology: from the Chicago ecological school to theories of the ecosystem; the contributions of general systems theory and of studies on boundaries.
    - (b) empirical tools for sociological-territorial analysis:
      - the classical models of analysis of the city and the metropolis; the contributions of human geography and land economics; the use of isolines; gravitational models, the theory of central localities;
      - factor analysis models of urban social areas and of urban systems. Comparative analysis of urban typologies and profiles on the basis of factor analysis of urban systems. Residential differentiation and the growth of slums; references to the problem of historic city centres in Europe;
      - models and theories of urban demographic density; the sociological correlates of the social pathology of demographic density using multiple regression analysis and causal models.

## Examination

The examination is oral and consists of:

- (a) assessment of parts one and two of the syllabus;
- (b) discussion of a paper written by the student on a topic in the area of urban-rural sociology set by the lecturer.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

The examination will assess knowledge of texts relative to the two parts of the course.

Apart from exceptions agreed with the lecturer, these texts are:

///

and one of the following:

///

For part two, one of the following:

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The above texts may be supplemented or substituted (on prior agreement with the lecturer) by the following:

### **Part One**

- (a) General surveys

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- (b) Works on urban social areas

///

(c) Works on mountain areas

///

(d) Works on the problem of ethnicity and boundaries

///

## **Part Two**

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## **STATISTICS**

Prof. Mario Romanazzi

### **II semester**

**7 hours/week + 2 hours exercises**

**credits: 11**

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The course provides an introduction to the principles of statistical methods. The student learns to analyse and interpret data, and to compare ideal models against empirical results. During the exercises, students are trained to solve problems, also with the help of statistical analysis programs for personal computers.

## **SYLLABUS**

### **1. Data arrangement and presentation:**

Population and sample surveys, frequency distribution, cumulative distribution function and quantiles; diagrams: stem-and-leaf, box-plot, histogram; measures of

central location and variation; linear transformations; mathematical models for frequency distributions: uniform, exponential and normal distributions.

## 2. Elements of probability:

Random vs. non-random sampling; sampling error, probability as a measure of uncertainty; Kolmogoroff's axioms and operational rules; random variables; stochastic independence; models for random experiments: binomial and Poisson laws; Bernoulli's and De Moivre-Laplace's theorems; law of large numbers and central limit theorem.

## 3. Statistical inference:

Sampling distributions, estimators; confidence intervals and significance tests for a proportion and a mean; likelihood functions; maximum likelihood estimators.

## 4. Dependence analysis:

Two-way tables; chi-square test of independence; numerical variables: covariance, correlation, regression functions; approximation of empirical regression functions with analytic functions; linear model: least squares estimation of the parameters; goodness of the model: residuals; analysis of variance;  $R^2$  coefficient.

Parts 1 and 4 will be taught by Dr Corposanto; parts 2 and 3 by Professor Romanazzi.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

The reference texts for the course are:

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For further study of specific topics:

Examples and exercises are contained in the following:

Supplementary materials will be distributed during the lectures:

## **STATISTICS FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH**

Prof. Hans Schadee

**I and II semesters**

**5 hours/week**

**credits: 11**

### **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The course systematically develops two extensions of the linear model (part IV): the generalized linear model (part V) and the structural linear model (part VI). Particular attention is paid to the causal logic of analysis (part II, VI). Problems of measurement are examined at the end of the course (part VII). Presented within this framework are methods based on graphic data exploration, on likelihood to estimate models, and intensive calculation methods where the premises of the likelihood method cannot be supported.

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.

An integral part of the course is the use of a personal computer and programs in practical exercises.

### **SYLLABUS**

I. Introduction:

1. Recounting and counting: cause, randomness, chaos
2. Discrete probability; independence; exact tests. STATXACT

## II. Causal analysis in tables

3. Causal analysis by means of tabulations. SPSS CROSSTABS
4. Graphic models. MIM

## III. Constant probability

5. Density, estimating density, normal, uniform, exponential R-CODE
6. Comparisons among densities: q-plot, K-S, SPSS NONPAR, STATXACT

## IV. The linear regression model

7. analysis of variance GLIM
8. Matrix notation GLIM
9. Linear regression R-CODE
10. Diagnostics in regression. SPS REGRESSION, GLIM

## V. The generalized linear model

11. Logistic regression and binomial. GLIM
12. The log-linear model and the Poisson distribution. GLIM
13. Risk and hazard, choosing distributions. GLIM

## VI. Causal models and the structural linear model

14. Normal multivariable and graphic models. MIM
15. Simple causal models. LISREL
16. Estimation models. LISREL
17. Indices of adaptation, LISREL
18. Latent variables. LISREL

## VII. Theories of measurement and the construction of tests

19. The classical theory of testing and measurement. LISREL
20. The modern theory: item response theory. RUMMFOLD
21. Constructing indices and factorial analysis. SPSS FACTOR
22. Constructing indices and single-dimension scales MSP, MUDFOLD.

## VIII. Conclusions

23. Using results
24. Sociology as a science, science as a human enterprise.

## **NOTICE**

Students must have a working knowledge of DOS and SPSS (Windows Version) for personal computers already presented during the statistics course.

Programs and data will be made available to students wishing to perform the analyses discussed during the lectures. Before sitting the final examination, all students must submit two data analyses in writing. It is also possible to take part of the examination in the form of a re-analysis of data. Student choosing this option should consult the lecturer at least one month before the examination.

Students unable to attend the course should contact the lecturer or the electronic course bulletin board for information on set exercises.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

The examination will centre on the following texts:

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Instructions on how to use programs can be found in the following manuals:

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## **SOCIAL STATISTICS**

Prof. Hans Schadee

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The course is divided into two parts. The first part provides an outline of the sources of data for social research and illustrates (also by means of practical exercises) the secondary analysis of such sources. The second part discusses research design in social research, with particular regard to methodologies to evaluate social measures or programmes.

**SYLLABUS**

## I. The statistical sources

1. ISTAT and SISTAN
2. Other bodies producing statistics
3. Demographic processes in official statistics
4. Data archives and secondary analysis
5. The study of poverty
6. The criteria of choice, possibilities of use, the quality of sources

## II. Research design and evaluation methodologies

7. Type of survey and research design
8. The experimental paradigm and control strategies
9. Samples and the problems of inference regarding change
10. Evaluative research within the experimental paradigm
11. Evaluative research within the constructivist paradigm
12. Decision problems, ethical problems

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

For part I:

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For part II:

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**NOTICE**

Students must have a working knowledge of SPSS for personal computers. The lectures will be accompanied by seminars on data gathering and analysis. For the examination the student will be asked to write a paper containing either an analysis of data presented during the course practical sessions or an analysis of data concerning a

specified research topic, or a critical discussion of one of the topics covered in the seminars. Specific materials regarding the practical sessions and seminars will be distributed. Students not attending the course must consult the lecturer regarding the topic of their paper.

The oral examination consists of discussion of the student's paper and of the texts given in the bibliography. In special circumstances, one of the texts listed in the bibliography may be replaced by another text agreed by the lecturer.

## **CONTEMPORARY HISTORY**

Prof. Gustavo Corni

### **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The theme of the course is *Germany in Europe 1871-1914-1939-1989*. Discussion will centre on Germany's rise and role as a great power in the international context until unification of the country in 1871, the crisis of this role (during the First World War), and attempts to re-establish hegemony (under the Nazi regime). The final part of the course analyses the position of the two Germanys during the Cold War after 1945. The course concludes with the reunification of Germany in 1989/90.

### **SYLLABUS**

1. Bismarck and German unification
2. Rivalry among the great powers and the *Weltpolitik* of imperial Germany
3. The postwar critique
4. Hitler and the Nazi programme for European domination
5. War of conquest and war of extermination
6. Germany during the Cold War
7. From two German states to unification

### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

All students (attending the course or otherwise) should prepare the following texts for the examination:

///

## **NOTICE**

Students may prepare a partly different programme on consultation with the lecturer. The course will also comprise a seminar based on the pattern of previous years. These seminars, held jointly with other lecturers and researchers, will deal with the theme of Nationalism. More detailed information will be provided at the beginning of the second semester.

## **HISTORY OF POLITICAL PARTIES AND MOVEMENTS**

Dr Vincenzo Cali

**I semester**

**5 hours/week**

**credits: 9**

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The course provides an overview of the history of Italian political parties and movements in the twentieth century. It conducts comparative examination of the debate as regards autonomism and federalism carried forward by political parties in the transalpine area. Particular attention is paid to the history of the principal Italian and Austrian political groupings, to the political culture and tradition that they express, and to their evolution in relation to national political systems. The time-span considered is the entire twentieth century.

## **SYLLABUS**

The syllabus consists of an introductory part (an outline of the history of political parties with examination of certain concepts employed in historiography and political science) and a monographic part (autonomism and federalism in the alpine region, comparative history of the political parties in the transalpine area). The course includes some hours of practical work in the archives of regional political parties and

movements (coordinated by Dr. Giuseppe Ferrandi at the *Archivio del Museo Storico in Trento*).

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Part I

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Part II

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Part III

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## **NOTICE**

Students not attending the course should consult the lecturer for a study syllabus.

Students who attend Dr. Luigi Bianco's credit seminar *Politics and the 'modern state' in Western Europe* are exempt from examination on one of the three parts of the course.

## **HISTORY OF JOURNALISM**

Dr. Bruno Sanguanini

### **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The course examines the development of modern and contemporary journalism in relation to public opinion, the techniques and means of information. The growth of press and communication freedom in the European, Eastern and Asiatic countries is discussed in terms of changes in public opinion and the advent of the new information technologies.

## **SYLLABUS**

The history of the modern press, of journalism and of the information industry, in Europe and the United States.

2. Italian journalism from unification to fascism, and from the Second World War until today, in relation to the communication media, the power of information, and the newspaper industry.

3. The relationships among newspapers, journalists and readers. Newspaper and television journalism in contemporary Italy.

4. Newspapers and journalists on-line. Electronic journalism and information via the Internet.

## **EXAMINATION REQUIREMENTS**

Preparation of all the texts in the *fundamental part (written examination)* and of one module in the *complementary part (oral examination)*.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

### **Fundamental Part**

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### **Complementary Part**

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## **HISTORY OF POPULAR TRADITIONS**

Prof. Laura Bonin

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The course examines the history of the main traditions of folklore studies in Italy and Europe. It also discusses certain aspects of the methodology for demonological research, visual anthropology in particular, which it illustrates through analysis of Trentino traditions.

## **SYLLABUS**

1. Studies of Italian folklore from the romantic-*Risorgimento* phase to the philological-positivist phase.
2. The advent of naturalistic theories in the study of popular traditions in Italy.
3. The unitary study of folklore.
4. The current state of studies.
5. Inner levels of culture.
6. The techniques of visual anthropology.
7. Folklore research in Trentino.
8. Comparative analysis of mountain settings.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Four texts should be prepared for the examination:

### **Introductory part:**

Compulsory reading:

///

### **One of the following:**

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Monographic part:

Two texts from one of the following components:

For students interested in the history of popular traditions:

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For students interested in the anthropology of music:

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For students interested in visual anthropology:

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#### NOTICE

Students wishing to assist Dr. Renato Morelli in his work of assembling the Trentino music and voice archive should leave their names at the office by 1 January 1998.

### **HISTORY OF SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT**

Prof. Enzo Rutigliano

**I semester**

**5 hours/week**

**credits: 11**

#### **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

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 enable them to orient themselves among 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.

#### **SYLLABUS**

1. Philosophy and sociology;
2. Positive thought versus negative thought;
3. The birth of sociology: Comte, society as a social organism;
4. The sociology of conflict: Karl Marx;

5. Functionalist sociology: Emile Durkheim and the irreducibility of the social fact;
6. Vilfredo Pareto and Italian sociology;
7. Nominalist sociology: M. Weber, meaningless infinity and the disenchanting world;
8. 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 texts discussed during the course and contained in the anthology edited by A. Izzo under point (c), and one of the works listed under point (d):

(a)

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(b)

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(c)

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Selected passages:

(d)

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## **HISTORY OF SCIENCE**

Prof. Renato G. Mazzolini

**I semester**

**5 hours/week**

**credits: 8**

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The course is divided into two parts. The first outlines the development of the physico-mathematical and biomedical sciences between the sixteenth and the twentieth centuries. The second is monographic in character and analyses the development of physical anthropology and racist ideologies from the sixteenth century until 1945.

## **SYLLABUS**

1. Tradition and change in the sciences from the sixteenth century to the end of the eighteenth century:

- change or revolution? The problem of tradition;
- astronomy: Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, Newton and Herschel;
- physics: motion, force, corpuscles and electric fluid;
- optics: theories of light and theories of vision;
- physiology: Vesalius, Harvey, Malpighi, Galvani, Gall, Bernard;
- natural sciences: Buffon, Linnaeus, Goethe, Cuvier, Darwin;
- chemistry: Paracelsus, Boyle, Stahl, Lavoisier, Avogadro;
- the institutional context of the sciences in the *ancien régime*.
- the new institutional context of the nineteenth century

2. From biblical genealogies to mass murder:

- biblical genealogies and the origin of man in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries;
- the classification of man in the eighteenth century;
- measurement of body and mind in the nineteenth century;
- racism and mass murder in the twentieth century.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Three of the the following texts should be prepared for the examination:

1. General (one of the following texts)

///

2. Classical (one of the following texts)

///

3. Monographic (one of the following texts):

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## **ECONOMIC HISTORY**

Prof. Gauro Coppola

### **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The course provides an outline of the Italian economy from the end of the First World War until the 1980s. The student, however, should be already familiar with the principal aspects of Italy's economic development from Unification to the present day.

### **SYLLABUS**

The transition from a war economy to a peacetime economy

The *laissez-faire* fascism of De' Stefani

The '*quota novanta*'

The corporatist economy

Autarky and the war

Postwar reconstruction

The 'economic miracle'

The economy between the 'hot autumn' and the oil shock

Stagnation and inflation

Technological development and industrial restructuring

The trends of the 1980s

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

The following texts should be prepared for the examination:

General part (one or more of the following):

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Monographic part (one or more of the following):

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As regards the monographic part, the student may consult the lecturer for preparation of texts other than those suggested. The lecturer may or may not approve the choice.

The lecturer's student reception hours are posted in the Department of Economics, via Inama 5.

## **MODERN HISTORY**

Prof. Ottavia Niccoli

**II semester**

**5 hours/week**

**credits: 8**

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The course provides a general description of the discipline, reviewing crucial episodes and problems in the history of the modern age (1492-1815) in order to provide the student with a chronological and critical overview of the period. Examined within this general framework, as particularly important for students of sociology, is the problem

of welfare and social control at the beginning of the modern age (pauperism, epidemics, crime, vagabondage, hospitals, prisons, etc.).

Some lectures will be devoted to analysis and discussion of texts from the period.

## **SYLLABUS**

1. The historian's sources;
2. Time and space;
3. The new worlds: transformations in economy and population;
4. The organization of the state during the *ancien régime*;
5. European politics in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries;
6. Family structures;
7. Channels of communication;
8. the religious crisis of the sixteenth century: the post-Tridentine order;
9. Poverty, crime, disease;
10. The Enlightenment and eighteenth-century reforms;
11. The American and French revolutions;
12. Agrarian change and the industrial revolution.
13. Napoleonic Europe

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

(a) One of the following texts:

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(b) One of the following monographs:

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**NB**

A summary of the contents of each lecture, as well as supplementary reading under (b) above, will be distributed at the beginning of the course. 2. All students will be required to write an essay on a topic set by the lecturer. 3. Students unable to attend the course are invited to contact the lecturer for assignment of a partly different syllabus. 4. Texts other than those listed under point (a) may be prepared, but only on prior agreement with the lecturer.

## **THEORY AND TECHNIQUES OF MASS COMMUNICATION**

Prof. Renato Porro

**I semester**

**5 hours/week**

**credits: 9**

### **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The course examines the 'Sociology of Mass Communications' and seeks to define the relationship between the social system and the media. In accordance with reciprocal interdependence theory, attention focuses on the effects of the mass media on the modernization and change of society. The course also addresses a number of more specific issues, like the rules regulating the media, the languages privileged by the flow of journalistic news and the market aspects that they express. These topics will be developed at the seminars held during the course and which are scheduled to last for 12-20 hours.

### **SYLLABUS**

1. Major media events:

- 1.1. The defining elements of media ceremonies
- 1.2. Scripts, meaning systems and the role of the public
- 1.3. Media ceremonies as a television genre

2. The media and the redefinition of social roles:
  - 2.1. Television and the restructuring of the times and places of information;
  - 2.2. The electronic media and social representations;
  - 2.3. Television, group identities, gender roles and child socialization.
  
3. The relationships between social system and communication media
  - 3.1. Theories of media power
  - 3.2. Reciprocal interdependence theory
  - 3.3. Media, political system and social subjects

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

The examination is written in form. All students, whether attending the course or not, have two options.

A. They can be examined on the following texts

///

B. According to the credits system, the examination can take the form of a written test and two papers written on the topics of two of the seminars cited in Part Three of this Guide.

Papers should be submitted 30 days before the date chosen by the student to sit the examination. The calendar of the seminars flanking the course will be announced at the beginning of the academic year.

## **ENGLISH**

### **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The course prepares the student for the faculty English language test. Written and recorded texts on issues in the social sciences are used to develop reading comprehension skills.

Required for the course is an intermediate level of English such as that acquired from attendance on a beginners' course at the Centro Interfacoltà per l'Apprendimento delle Lingue (C.I.A.L.).

### **SYLLABUS**

The course focuses on the acquisition of the structures and functions required for adequate comprehension of sociological texts written in English. These structures and functions are listed in the syllabus available from the C.I.A.L. offices.

### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Copies of the texts studied will be made available for photocopying during the course. The C.I.A.L. syllabus suggests a number of textbooks for students unable to attend the course.