



# UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PALERMO

<b>DEPARTMENT</b>	Culture e società		
<b>ACADEMIC YEAR</b>	2016/2017		
<b>BACHELOR'S DEGREE (BSC)</b>	COMMUNICATION FOR CULTURE AND ARTS		
<b>INTEGRATED COURSE</b>	GENERAL SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY - INTEGRATED COURSE		
<b>CODE</b>	13179		
<b>MODULES</b>	Yes		
<b>NUMBER OF MODULES</b>	2		
<b>SCIENTIFIC SECTOR(S)</b>	SPS/07		
<b>HEAD PROFESSOR(S)</b>	TROBIA ALBERTO	Professore Associato	Univ. di PALERMO
<b>OTHER PROFESSOR(S)</b>	TROBIA ALBERTO	Professore Associato	Univ. di PALERMO
<b>CREDITS</b>	12		
<b>PROPAEDEUTICAL SUBJECTS</b>			
<b>MUTUALIZATION</b>			
<b>YEAR</b>	1		
<b>TERM (SEMESTER)</b>	2° semester		
<b>ATTENDANCE</b>	Not mandatory		
<b>EVALUATION</b>	Out of 30		
<b>TEACHER OFFICE HOURS</b>	<b>TROBIA ALBERTO</b> Monday 15:00 16:00   Giorno e orario sono indicativi. Concordare un appuntamento col docente. Il ricevimento si svolge sulla piattaforma TEAMS.		

<b>PREREQUISITES</b>	Knowledge of the main events of modern history. To be familiar with basic secondary school maths.
<b>LEARNING OUTCOMES</b>	<p>Knowledge and understanding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- SOCIOLOGY: Paradigms, leading contributors, major schools of thought, and key concepts of classic and contemporary sociology.</li><li>- METHODOLOGY: Paradigms, approaches, techniques and methods for collecting and analyzing data in the social sciences.</li></ul> <p>Applying knowledge and understanding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- SOCIOLOGY: The student must be able to read the transition from premodern to modern and postmodern society using the main sociological categories. He/she must be able to develop and use the sociological imagination in the analysis of relevant social phenomena and their change.</li><li>- METHODOLOGY: The student must be able to properly design a social research. He/she must be able to make the right decisions regarding the following aspects: choosing the type of research, being able to carry out the operationalization of a concept; choosing the units of analysis (sampling); choosing and designing data collection tools. Moreover, he/she must be able to choose the most suitable approach and the most adequate techniques for collecting and analyzing data, given a certain research question.</li></ul> <p>Making judgements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- SOCIOLOGY: To be able to understand problems and current changes in contemporary society using sociological categories.</li><li>- METHODOLOGY: To be able to interpret and comment the main findings coming from data analysis.</li></ul> <p>Communication skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- SOCIOLOGY: To be able to internalize the specialist vocabulary of sociology. Ability of adequately use notions, categories and keywords concerning the discipline.</li><li>- METHODOLOGY: To be able to write a research paper.</li></ul> <p>Learning skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- SOCIOLOGY: To be able to read and critically interpret the classic and contemporary sociological literature. To be able to attend advanced courses of sociology and to deal with the various branches of the discipline (sociology of culture, sociology of communication, political sociology, sociology of deviance etc).</li><li>- METHODOLOGY: To be able to understand the methodological strategies used in most sociological literature. To be able to critically interpret a social research paper and the methodological choices adopted.</li></ul>
<b>ASSESSMENT METHODS</b>	<p>Oral exam</p> <p>The oral exam consists of three questions concerning the course subjects; it aims at assessing the student's knowledge of the course subjects, how appropriately he/she expresses him/herself, and his/her problem solving abilities.</p> <p>Marks:</p> <p>30-30 e lode He/she expresses himself/herself with extremely clear and effective language, excellent knowledge of the course subjects, good analytical and problem solving skills;</p> <p>26-29 He/she expresses himself/herself with clear and effective language, good knowledge of the course subjects, fine analytical and problem solving skills;</p> <p>22-25 Basic/imperfect knowledge of the course subjects, low analytical and problem solving skills;</p> <p>18-21 Minimal knowledge of the course subjects.</p>
<b>TEACHING METHODS</b>	Frontal lectures

## MODULE GENERAL SOCIOLOGY

*Prof. ALBERTO TROBIA*

### SUGGESTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Giddens, A. e Sutton, P.W., FONDAMENTI DI SOCIOLOGIA, il Mulino, Bologna, 2014

<b>AMBIT</b>	50089-Discipline sociali e mediologiche
<b>INDIVIDUAL STUDY (Hrs)</b>	110
<b>COURSE ACTIVITY (Hrs)</b>	40

### EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES OF THE MODULE

The course of sociology aims at giving the student a basic knowledge of the main issues in contemporary sociological debate. It will also examine in depth a particular branch of the discipline. This year, particular attention will be given to gender, body and sexuality.

## SYLLABUS

Hrs	Frontal teaching
2	What is sociology? - Paradigms - The founders of sociology
4	Social action, interaction, interpersonal communication, dramaturgical approach
4	Groups, associations, organizations, conflict
2	Collective behavior, social networks
4	Families and intimate relationships
4	Modernity, globalization and social change
4	Stratification and social class
4	Gender, body and sexuality
2	Race, ethnicity and migration
2	Socialization
4	Crime, deviance, violence
4	The media

## MODULE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

*Prof. ALBERTO TROBIA*

### SUGGESTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Trobia, A., ELEMENTI DI METODOLOGIA E TECNICHE DELLA RICERCA SOCIALE, Aracne, Roma

Trobia, A., LA RICERCA SOCIALE QUALI-QUANTITATIVA, Franco Angeli, Milano

<b>AMBIT</b>	50089-Discipline sociali e mediologiche
<b>INDIVIDUAL STUDY (Hrs)</b>	110
<b>COURSE ACTIVITY (Hrs)</b>	40

### EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES OF THE MODULE

The course is an introduction to social research methods, that adopts a quali-quantitative approach and is based on many practical research examples. All the basic techniques for collecting and analyzing data in the social sciences will be covered.

## SYLLABUS

Hrs	Frontal teaching
6	Scientific knowledge and sociological knowledge - Research paradigms - Theory and hypothesis
4	Types of research - Basic research steps (design, data collection, framing, data analysis, reporting)
6	Sampling
6	Interviews, ethnography, focus group
6	Survey and scaling
2	Data analysis
2	Quali-quantitative research, validity, reliability
2	Cluster analysis
2	Textual analysis
2	Social network analysis
2	CAQDAS