

**General Sociology**

Code: 100474  
ECTS Credits: 6

Degree	Type	Year	Semester
2500257 Criminology	FB	1	1

**Contact**

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**Use of languages**

Principal working language: catalan (cat)  
Some groups entirely in English: No  
Some groups entirely in Catalan: Yes  
Some groups entirely in Spanish: No

**Prerequisites**

None.

**Objectives and Contextualisation**

Presenting the sociological perspective, its main characteristics, as well as its main conceptual and theoretical tools, with the purpose of helping the student to understand the social phenomena and its dynamics.

**Skills**

- Ability to analyse and summarise.
- Analysing the conflict and criminology by using the criminological theories and their psychological and sociological foundations.
- Drawing up an academic text.
- Students must demonstrate they know the psychological and sociological concepts and foundations of criminology.
- Verbally transmitting ideas to an audience.
- Working autonomously.
- Working in teams and networking.

**Learning outcomes**

1. Ability to analyse and summarise.
2. Drawing up an academic text.
3. Explaining the applied sociological bases of criminology.
4. Using the sociological bases to analyse crime situations.
5. Verbally transmitting ideas to an audience.
6. Working autonomously.
7. Working in teams and networking.

**Content**

### 1. The sociological perspective

Sociology and social sciences. Social phenomena. Main features of the sociological perspective.

Ideal types of sociology: cameral or informative, critical, expressive, cognitive, scientific or analytic.

Sociological foundations of criminological theories.

### 2. The society

The human being as a social being. The foundations of sociality. Society as subjective reality. Socialization.

Structure and agency. Inequality and social stratification.

### 3. Sociology as a discipline

The European classics: Marx, Durkheim, Weber; Simmel. The major topics of the classics,

their theory of history and the relevance of their questions: social classes and alienation; power and authority;

labor and division of labor; rationality and bureaucratic organizations; Money, urban life and modernity.

### 4. Main debates in contemporary sociology

Rationality, social norms, emotions. Culture and nature. Social Networks. Social influence. Social trust.

The gender perspective in sociology.

## Methodology

Lectures.

Practical exercises in the classroom.

Seminars.

Individual meetings and small group seminars. Reading texts and working with audiovisual material.

Giving presentations in class.

Writing commentaries of texts or audiovisual materials.

## Activities

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning outcomes
<b>Type: Directed</b>			
Exam	2.5	0.1	3, 1, 6, 4
Lectures	21	0.84	3, 1, 5, 4
Seminars. Work in small groups. Presentations and debates based on texts and audiovisual materials	21	0.84	3, 1, 5, 6, 7, 4
Tutorials in small group	5.5	0.22	3, 1, 5, 7, 4

<b>Type: Supervised</b>				
Writing individual essays on texts and audiovisual materials	45	1.8	3, 2, 1, 6, 4	
<b>Type: Autonomous</b>				
Analysis and study of texts and other materials. Preparation of the exam.	55	2.2	3, 1, 6, 4	

## Evaluation

1. The course requires regular attendance to theoretical and practical classes and the regular work of the student
2. To pass the curs it is necessary an average qualification of 5 taking into consideration the two parts of the eval

(theoretical and practical).

3. Those students who fail the course in the first call will have the right to take a remdial exam.
4. An student that cheat or attempt to cheat in the exam will get a 0, losing the right to a second chance.

Plagiarism will conduct to a fail of the essay and, in case of recidivism the student will receive a fail mark.

## Evaluation activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning outcomes
Exam	60%	0	0	3, 1, 6, 4
Practical exercises	40%	0	0	3, 2, 1, 5, 6, 7, 4

## Bibliography

### Mandatory readings

Ball, P. (2008 [2004]): "Que pequeño es el mundo" i "Tejiendo la red", Masa crítica. Cambio, caos y complejidad. Madrid: Turner. Fondo de Cultura Económica.

Boudon, R. (2006 [2001]): "La sociología que realmente importa", Papers. Revista de Sociologia, 72: 215-226.

Boudon, R. (2006): "El homo sociologicus", J. A. Noguera (2010): Teoría Sociológica Analítica. Madrid: CIS.

Coleman, J., Katz, E., Menzel, H. (1957): "La difusión de una innovación entre los médicos", Requena, F. (2003): Análisis de redes sociales. Madrid: CIS.

Elster, J. (2010 [2007]): La explicación del comportamiento social. Barcelona: Gedisa. cap. 8, 11, 12 (només pp. 238-245), 15, 21, 23, 26.

Gigerenzer, G. (2008 [2007]): "Reacciones instintivas" i "Por qué las buenas intuiciones no deberían ser lógicas", Decisiones Instintivas. Barcelona: Ariel.

Granovetter, M. (1973): "La fuerza de los lazos débiles. Revisión de la teoría reticular", Requena, F. (2003): Análisis de redes sociales. Madrid: CIS.

Noguera, J.A. i Tena-Sánchez, J. (2013): "Normes socials, morals i quasi-morals", Jon Elster. Un teòric social analític. Barcelona: UOC.

Searle, J. R. (2006 [2005]): "¿Qué es una institución?", Revista de derecho político, 66: 89-120.

Schelling, T. (1989 [1978]): "La masa crítica, las propinas y los limones" i "La clasificación y la mezcla: la raza y el sexo", Micromotivos y macroconducta. Fondo de cultura económica.

Roemer, J. (1989): "¿Deberían interesarse los marxistas por la explotación?", El marxismo: una perspectiva analítica. México: Fondo de Cultura Económica.

### **Complementary**

J.H. Barkow, Lena Cosmides i J. Tooby (eds.), The Adapted Mind, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1992.

Bicchieri, Cristina (2006): The grammar of Society. The nature and dynamics of social norms. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

Boudon, R. (1981): La lógica de lo social. Madrid: Ediciones Rialp.

Boudon, R. (1980): Efectos perversos y orden social. México D.F.: Premia Editora.

Boudon, R. (2003): Raison, bonnes raisons. Paris, Presses Universitaires de France.

Boyer, P. (2001): Religion Explained. The Evolutionary Origins of Religious Thought, New York: Basic Books.

Boyer, P. (2002): "Restricciones cognitivas sobre las representaciones culturales. Ontologías naturales e ideas religiosas", L.A. Hirschfeld i S.A. Gelman, Cartografía de la mente. La especificidad de dominio en la cognición y en la cultura, Barcelona, Gedisa, vol. 2.

Cialdini, R. Goldstein, N. (2004): "Social influence", Annual Review of Psychology, 55: 591 i ss.

Coleman, J. (2011): Fundamentos de teoría social. Madrid, CIS. Cap. sobre normas.

Elster, J. (1988): Uvas amargas. Barcelona: Península. Cap. 2.

Elster, J. (2002): Alquimias de la mente. La racionalidad y las emociones. Barcelona, Paidós: El Roure.

Elster, J. (2010): La explicación del comportamiento social. Barcelona: Gedisa.

Epstein, J. (2006): Generative social science. Princeton University Press.

Fiske, A.P. (1991): Structures of Social Life, New York: The Free Press.

Fiske, A.P. (1992): "The Four Elementary Forms of Sociality: Framework for a Unified Theory of Social Relations", Psychological Review, 99: 689-723.

Frijda, N.H. (1986): The emotions. Cambridge i Nova York: Cambridge University Press.

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- Goodin, R. (ed.): *Teoría del diseño institucional*. Barcelona: Gedisa.
- Granovetter, M. S. (1991): "Modelos de umbral de conducta colectiva", Aguiar, F.: *Intereses individuales y acción colectiva*. Madrid: Pablo Iglesias.
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- Hedström, P. i Bearman, P. (2009): *The Oxford handbook of analytical sociology*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
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- Merton, R.K. (1964): *Teoría y estructura sociales*. Fondo de Cultura Económica. Cap. 11 ("la profecía que se cumple a sí misma").
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- Mundó, J. (2006): "Filosofía, ciencia social y cognición humana: de la folk psychology a la psicología evolucionaria", *Papers. Revista de Sociología*, 80.
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- North, D. (2001): "La comprensión del proceso de cambio económico", *Revista de Occidente*, 240.
- North, D. (2005): *Understanding the Process of Economic Change*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Scott, J. (2000): *Social networks analysis*. Sage.
- Searle, J. (2010): *Making the social world*. Oxford, New York: Oxford University Press. Cap. 7: "Power".
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- Watts, Duncan (1999). *Small Worlds. The Dynamics of Networks between Order and Randomness*. Princeton, Princeton University Press.

Watts, Duncan (2003). Six Degrees. The Science of a Connected Age. Londres, Heinemann.