

**Political Science**

Code: 101100  
ECTS Credits: 12

Degree	Type	Year	Semester
2500259 Political Science and Public Management.	FB	1	A
2500262 Sociology	FB	1	A
2503778 International Relations	FB	1	A

**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: Yes

**Teachers**

Ricard Gomà Carmona  
Joan Subirats Humet  
Berta Barbet Porta

**External teachers**

Joana Díaz Pont  
Leonardo Díaz Echenique

**Prerequisites**

The student must have the habit of reaching, at least, a diary of general information, following especially the news on national and international politics, as well as the articles of opinion on political questions in their widest sense.

The student should have notions of basic computer science (word processor, spreadsheet,...) as well as an acceptable level of the English language, which allows him to understand documents written in this language. The student must have basic notions of descriptive statistics (knowing how to arrive at tables with percentages and frequencies) as well as knowing how to interpret relationships between variables (double entry tables, typologies, etc...).

**Objectives and Contextualisation**

This subject has a basic training character. It must be said that it serves as a basis from which the whole of the Degree of Political Science and Public Management and the double Degree of Political Science + Law will be

sufficient. For students of Sociology and Double Degree Sociology + Statistics, this subject offers a panoramic (and unique) view of the discipline that is directly related to other subjects and disciplines that are developed in this degree.

The basic objectives of this course are that students follow the basic concepts of the discipline; that they acquire analytical skills applicable to politics and that they are able to express and defend their points of view on the most relevant political questions.

The panoramic (and non-specialised) nature of the subject does not allow for a specific treatment of the subject on gender, but this is dealt with transversally in dealing with subjects such as political power, democracy, ideologies or political socialisation and participation.

## Competences

Political Science and Public Management.

- Analysing the electoral processes, including campaigns, parties' electoral strategies, political scenarios and analysis and interpretation of electoral results.
- Demonstrating good writing skills in different contexts.
- Distinguishing the discipline's main theories and different fields: conceptual developments, theoretical frameworks and theoretical approaches underlying the discipline's knowledge and different areas and sub-areas, as well as their value for the professional practice through concrete cases.
- Interpreting political and social historical frameworks, as precedents of the actual ones, in order to better comprehending today's reality.
- Managing the available time in order to accomplish the established objectives and fulfil the intended task.
- Realising effective oral presentations that are suited to the audience.
- Showing a good capacity for transmitting information, distinguishing key messages for their different recipients.
- Synthesizing and critically analysing information.
- Working autonomously.

Sociology

- Analysing the problems arising from the implementation of public policies and conflict situations by recognising the complexity of the social phenomena and political decisions affecting democracy, human rights, social justice and sustainable development.
- Applying the concepts and approaches of the sociological theory, specially the explanations of social inequalities between classes, between genders and between ethnic groups, to the implementation of public policies and to the resolution of conflict situations.
- Describing social phenomena in a theoretically relevant way, bearing in mind the complexity of the involved factors, its causes and its effects.
- Developing critical thinking and reasoning and communicating them effectively both in your own and other languages.
- Developing self-learning strategies.
- Respecting the diversity and plurality of ideas, people and situations.
- Students must be capable of assessing the quality of their own work.
- Students must be capable of managing their own time, planning their own study, managing the relationship with their tutor or adviser, as well as setting and meeting deadlines for a work project.

## Learning Outcomes

1. Analysing the electoral processes, including campaigns, parties' electoral strategies, political scenarios and analysis and interpretation of electoral results.
2. Critically analysing and assessing the operations of several political state institutions.
3. Defining the concept of democracy, describing its different models and critically assessing its inner workings.
4. Defining the concept of dictatorship, describing its different models and critically assessing its inner workings.
5. Defining the concepts of politic sciences explaining these phenomena.
6. Demonstrating good writing skills in different contexts.

7. Demonstrating if these policies cause conflicts or are result of a consensus.
8. Describing and properly using main concepts of the field of study of relationships between politics and society: social conflict regulation, political power and legitimacy, political system.
9. Describing electoral systems and assessing political consequences of their implementation.
10. Describing the main elements of the political process: socialization, attitudes and political ideologies.
11. Describing the political actors and critically assessing the political behaviour in several sociopolitical and historical contexts.
12. Developing critical thinking and reasoning and communicating them effectively both in your own and other languages.
13. Developing self-learning strategies.
14. Distinguishing between the analysis of political sciences and value judgements on democracy, human rights, social justice and sustainable development.
15. Distinguishing the concepts of political sciences that are related with these problems.
16. Explaining the forms of government arising from the different relationships between the powers of the State.
17. Interpreting political and social historical frameworks, as precedents of the actual ones, in order to better comprehending today's reality.
18. Managing the available time in order to accomplish the established objectives and fulfil the intended task.
19. Presenting the key elements that explain the emergence of the State and its evolution (from absolute state to welfare state).
20. Realising effective oral presentations that are suited to the audience.
21. Respecting the diversity and plurality of ideas, people and situations.
22. Showing a good capacity for transmitting information, distinguishing key messages for their different recipients.
23. Students must be capable of assessing the quality of their own work.
24. Students must be capable of managing their own time, planning their own study, managing the relationship with their tutor or adviser, as well as setting and meeting deadlines for a work project.
25. Synthesizing and critically analysing information.
26. Using this demonstration to interpret how to implement a political decision.
27. Working autonomously.

## Content

1. Power and politics. Politics and its scientific knowledge. Components and dimensions of the political power. The exercise of power: strength, influence and authority. The political system.

2 Legality and legitimacy. Forms of legitimacy. Democratic legitimacy. Legitimacy and legality. The erosion of the legitimacy.

3 The concept of State, evolution and typologies. The elements of the State: land, population and sovereignty. The autonomy of the State in a globalised world.

4 Economy and Politics. The relationship between the political system and the economic system. Capitalism and democracy. Inequality, redistribution and the welfare state.

5 Ethnicity and politics. Nations and States. Types of territorial organisation of power.

6. The State of Law and its political institutions. Separation of powers and forms of government. The executive, legislative and judiciary powers.

7 The concept of democracy and its evolution and typologies. Democracy and dictatorship. The perversions of the democracy: corruption, clientelism and populism.

8. Political socialisation and political culture. Values, beliefs and ideologies. Forms of political participation.

9 Elections Electoral systems. Participation and electoral behaviour.

10 Political actors. Parties and party systems. Interest groups and social movements.

11 Political communication. Media and democracy. Internet and politics.

12. Politics and policies. The cycle of public policies. Public administration and management.

## Methodology

The student's dedication to this subject is divided into different types of activities, each with a specific weight of hours of work.

The teaching methodology is adapted to this distribution of work.

This subject is 12 ECTS, it implies a total dedication of the student of 300 hours, distributed in:

- The activities directed are activities in the classroom, with the presence of the teacher and can consist of master classes (with the support of ICT and with the possibility of carrying out group discussions); in seminars of discussion of compulsory lectures in smaller groups and in sessions more oriented to practical questions, in which cases will be analyzed, problems will be answered and exemplary work will be done in relation to the subject matter of the course, with the possibility of punctual provision linked to the subjects developed. These activities represent 35% of the total work required (105 hours).

- The supervised activities are activities carried out by the student outside the classroom according to a work plan designed and subsequently tutored and assessed by the teacher. It also includes joint tutorials and other analogous course follow-up activities. These activities represent approximately 20% of the required work (60 hours).

- Self-employed activities are all those activities that the student performs for his/her account and in accordance with the requirements of the course in order to successfully complete the subject, such as basic and complementary lectures, study of class notes or all those other activities that complement the training that is given in this course. These activities represent 40% of the total work (120 hours) required of the student.

-The remaining 5% (15 hours) corresponds to assessment activities.

## Activities

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Type: Directed			
Classroom practices, case studies, tests	21	0.84	
Master classes, lectures and other activities in classroom	80	3.2	
Seminars about compulsory readings	4	0.16	
Type: Supervised			
Readings for seminars	20	0.8	
Surveys and other empirical works	10	0.4	
Writing reports	30	1.2	
Type: Autonomous			
Further readings	40	1.6	
Subject study	80	3.2	

## Assessment

The evaluation of this subject consists of two parts:

A) Half of the final grade of this subject is obtained with the completion of two partial exams (25% + 25% of the final grade). These exams are called at the end of the first semester (first partial on the contents of the first semester) and at the end of the second semester (second partial on the contents of the second semester). In the event of suspending the first, second or two partial semesters, the student may make them up in a later call before the end of the course (compensatory evaluation of 50% of the final grade). Whether in the first summons or in the recuperation, it is necessary that each one of these two partial exams be approved to pass the course and to be able to make average with the part of continuous evaluation (the other 50% of the final grade).

B) A part of continuous evaluation that will consist of the control of three previously announced readings (10% of the grade each) and the delivery and presentation of some collective course work (20%). Exercises or other activities that the teacher of each group considers appropriate may be added to this part of continuous assessment. This part will be worth the remaining 50% of the final grade of the course.

Important considerations:

- In order to pass the course, it is necessary but not sufficient to pass the part related to the partial exams. If one of the two examinations is suspended, even if the average exceeds 5, the subject will not be passed.
- Students who have not passed the first or second part (or both) will have the opportunity to take a compensatory evaluation, i.e. they will be able to take the suspended exams again on the day determined by the Faculty.
- The fact of taking ONE of the two partial exams or having taken TWO acts of continuous evaluation excludes the possibility of a "NOT PRESENTED" in the final grade.
- It is considered the possibility of doing additional work to improve the final grade of the course. This work does not serve to pass the course but to improve the final grade. The characteristics of the work will be determined by each teacher.

The partial examination of the first term will be at the end of the term, the day fixed by the Faculty and will be made public sufficiently in advance.

The examination of the second term will be at the end of the term, the day fixed by the Faculty and will be made public sufficiently in advance.

The dates of the reading controls or the delivery of papers will be specified within the framework of the programming of the course (see Virtual Campus).

In accordance with article 117.2 of the UAB Academic Regulations, the evaluation of the repeating student may consist of a single synthesis test. Repeating students who wish to take advantage of this possibility should contact the teaching staff at the beginning of the course (first three class sessions) to determine what this synthesis test will consist of. In the event of opting for this form of assessment, the student renounces the standard form of assessment provided in this teaching guide.

## Assessment Activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Mid-term exams	50%	8	0.32	1, 2, 23, 3, 4, 5, 7, 6, 11, 10, 9, 8, 13, 12, 15, 14, 19, 16, 20, 24, 18, 17, 22, 21, 25, 27, 26
Tests about readings and other exercises	50%	7	0.28	1, 2, 23, 3, 4, 5, 7, 6, 11, 10, 9, 8, 13, 12, 15, 14, 19, 16, 20, 24, 18, 17, 22, 21, 25, 27, 26

## Bibliography

Bibliografy

1) Reference books and handbooks for basic consultation:

Downs, A. i altres. 1992. Diez textos básicos de Ciencia Política, Barcelona: Ariel. [diverses edicions]

Caminal, M. (ed.). 1998. Manual de ciència política, Madrid: Tecnos-UAB-UB.

Colomer, J.M. 2009. Ciencia de la política, Barcelona: Ariel Ciencia Política

Del Aguila, R. (comp.). 1997. Tratado de Ciencia Política, Madrid: Trotta

Vallès, J.M. ; Martí, S. 2015. Ciencia Política: un manual. Barcelona: Ariel.

Barreda, M.; Ruiz Rodríguez L. 2016. Análisis de la política. Barcelona: Huygens Editorial.

2) Compulsory readings:

Maquiavel, N. [1513]. El Príncep. [diverses edicions].

Crossman, R.H.S.: Biografía del Estado Moderno, FCE. [diverses edicions] (s'especificaran a classe i al Campus Virtual els capítols corresponents)

Capítol 4: "Teoría económica de la acción política en una democracia" de Anthony Downs a de Diez textos básicos de Ciencia Política, Barcelona: Ariel. [diverses edicions]

C. Crouch. 2004. Posdemocracia, Taurus/Santillana: Madrid (s'especificaran a classe i al Campus Virtual els capítols corresponents)

Robert A. Dahl. 2012. La Democracia. Ariel: Barcelona (s'especificaran a classe i al Campus Virtual els capítols corresponents)

3) Complementary readings:

Aguilera de Prat, C. R. i Martínez, R. 2000. Sistemas de gobierno, partidos y territorio. Madrid: Tecnos. Capítols 3 i 5.

Anderson, G. 2008. Federalisme: una introducció. Barcelona: Institut d'Estudis Autonòmics. [també hi ha la versió en pdf].

Anduiza, E. i Bosch, A. 2004. Comportamiento político y electoral. Barcelona: Ariel. Capítol 1.

Berstein, S. 1996. Los regímenes políticos del siglo XX. Barcelona: Ariel. Capítols 1 i 6.

Botella, J. 1997. "En torno al concepto de cultura política: dificultades y recursos" a Pilar del Castillo i Ismael Blanco (eds.): Cultura política: enfoques teóricos y análisis empíricos. València: Tirant lo Blanch.

Del Águila, R. (ed.) 1997. "La política: el poder y la legitimidad", a Del Águila, 1997.

Guibernau, M. (dir.) 2000. Nacionalisme. Debats i dilemes per a un nou mil·leni. Barcelona: Proa. Capítols: capítol 1 (Kymlicka), capítol 2 (Taylor), capítol 3 (Cardús), capítol 4 (Miller), capítol 5 (Llobera), capítol 6 (Smith).

Held, D. 1997. La democracia y el orden global. Barcelona: Paidós. Capítols 2 i 3.

Leftwich, A. 1987. ¿Qué es la política? La actividad y su estudio. Mèxic: FCE. Capítols: Introducció, 1, 4 i 7.

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Lindblom, C. E. 1991. El proceso de elaboración de políticas públicas. Madrid: MAP.

Macridis, R.; Hulliung, M. 1998. Las ideologías políticas contemporáneas. Madrid: Alianza. Capítol 1.

Molins, J. 1998. "La teoría de grupos", working paper, núm 143. Barcelona: Institut de Ciències Polítiques i Socials. [també hi ha la versió en pdf].

Requejo, F. 1990. Las democracias. Democracia antigua, democracia liberal y Estado de Bienestar. Barcelona: Ariel. Capítol 8.

Sartori, G. 1992. Partidos y sistemas de partidos, Madrid: Alianza. Capítols 1, 2, 5 i 6.

Torrens, X. 1998. "Els sistemes electorals", a M. Caminal (1998).

J.M. Vallès; X. Ballart (eds.) 2012. Política para apolíticos. Ariel. Barcelona