

COURSE OUTLINE

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

LECTURER	ANDONIS GEORGOULAS		
SEMESTER	spring		
SCHOOL	PHILOSOPHY		
DEPARTMENT	PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIAL STUDIES		
LEVEL			
COURSE CODE	KKA110	SEMESTER OF STUDIES (1-8)	4
COURSE TITLE	SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY		
INDEPENDENT TEACHING ACTIVITIES		WEEKLY LECTURE HOURS	ECTS CREDITS
LECTURES		3	5
COURSE CLASSIFICATION	LECTURES		
COURSE TYPE	BASIC		
TEACHING COMPETENCE COURSE	NON		
PREREQUISITES	-		
TEACHING AND EXAMINATION LANGUAGE	GREEK		
AVAILABLE FOR ERASMUS STUDENTS	NON		
COURSE URL			

2. LEARNING OUTCOMES

COURSE OBJECTIVES

Possibilities of understanding the sociological theory
Possibilities of understanding the methodology and the reasoning of sociology
Possibilities of understanding how sociology contributes in the functioning and changing of modern societies.
To cultivate the critical and synthetic thought

Working in situated systems of interdisciplinary interactions
Respect the basic democratic values, equality and difference
Development of the deductive and the inductive thought
Development of the critical thought and reflexivity

3. COURSE CONTENT

The course aims to present the sociological theory and its scientific contribution to the conceptualization of the processes of formation and transformation of the modern social world. Sociology, focusing on the multifactorial analysis of historical processes, enables us to understand both the modern world in which we live and the constant transformations that characterize it.

It is divided into three parts. In the First Part, the theories about the social world formulated in the 19th century (Comte, Marx, Spencer, Dilthey) are examined. Some attempts are also being made, on the one hand, by the demarcation of the major social forms (Zimmel) and, on the other hand, the separation of both logical and non-logical actions, and the constant ("residues") from the variable elements ("derivatives") of "human nature" (Pareto). In the Second Part, which is the main body of the lesson, the works of the two founders of sociology (Durkheim and Weber) are presented. Their main methodological and theoretical proposals are examined. Finally, the third part examines the contribution of the founders to the development of sociological theory, as well as some attempts to enrich their work by subsequent sociologists.

Lecturer's design

Part I. The ideas for the development of social science in the 19th century

1. - General Introduction

- A summary of the historical path of sociology
- Sociological theory and methodology
- Sociology and social world

2. - The ideas of Auguste Comte

- The serial classification of sciences and the regimes of thought,
- Social static and dynamic
- Altruism

2. John Stuart Mill and Herbert Spencer vs Auguste Comte

3. The historical materialism of Karl Marx

- Methodological issues
- The division of labor
- Capitalist mode of production and value

- The problem of ideology
- 3. Formal sociology and empiricism
- How is society possible?
- Reciprocal actions
- Forms and contents of social relationships
- Logical and non-logical actions
- Residues and derivatives
- Elite and history

Part II. The foundation of sociology: Emil Durkheim and Max Weber

- 4. Methodology issues
 - What is the science of society
 - Social facts and social actions
 - Enacting practices and transformative actions
 - Break with pretensions and ideal-types
 - Understanding and explanation
- 5. The division of labor
 - The division of social work and forms of solidarity
 - Process rationalization of work
- 6. The categories of thought and their change
 - The social origin of the categories of thought and their relations with the religious representations
 - Sociology of Religion – Intellectuals and Transformation of Categories
- 7. The modern state and forms of domination
 - The theory of Emil Durkheim
 - Max Weber's theory
- 8. Valuing commitment and evaluative neutrality
 - Science and politics
 - Moral individualism
 - The thesis of neutrality of values

Part III: The Influences of the Two Founders on the Development of Sociological Theory and the Sociological Field

- 9. Influences during the interwar period
 - Max Weber in the German-speaking area
 - The aims of objectivity and the standpoint theories
 - Rationality and moral values
- 10. Social phenomenology and symbolic interaction
 - The controversy surrounding meaning and interpretation
 - The interpretations of the symbols
- 11. The project of an unified social science
- 12. The common and the complementary points of the two founding projects
- 13. Summary and conclusions

4. RECOMMENDED READING

Αρόν Ρ. *Η εξέλιξη της κοινωνιολογικής σκέψης* (2 τόμοι), Αθήνα, Γνώση, 1991
 Μπέργκερ Π., Τ. Λούκμαν, *Η κοινωνική κατασκευή της πραγματικότητας*, Αθήνα, Νήσος, 2003.
 Ντυρκάμ Ε., *Οι κανόνες της κοινωνιολογικής μεθόδου*, Αθήνα, Gutenberg, 1994.

Durkheim E, *Πραγματισμός και κοινωνιολογία*, Αθήνα, Πεδίο, 2011.

Durkheim E, *Κοινωνιολογία και φιλοσοφία*, Τρίκαλα, Επέκεινα, 2015

Ντυρκάιμ Ε & Μ. Μως, *Μορφές πρωτόγονης ταξινόμησης*, Αθήνα, Gutenberg, 2001.

Γεωργούλας Α., *Οι πολιτικές της κοινωνικής θεωρίας: Κοινωνικές δομές και κατηγορίες της σκέψης*, Αθήνα, Gutenberg, 2006.

Γεωργούλας Α., *Η γένεση της κοινωνιολογίας και η σύγχρονη ανθρωπολογία*, Αθήνα, Τόπος, 2014

Giddens A., *New rules of sociological method*, Λονδίνο, Hutchinson & Co, 1976.

Μανχάιμ Καρλ, *Ιδεολογία και ουτοπία*, Εκδόσεις Γνώση, Αθήνα, 1997.

Montlibert de Chr. Εισαγωγή στην κοινωνιολογική συλλογιστική, Αθήνα, Καρδαμίτσα,

Rawls A., *Epistemology and Practice: Durkheim's The Elementary Forms of Religious Life*, Cambridge University Press, 2004.

Weber M., *Δοκίμια επί της θεωρίας των κοινωνικών επιστημών*, (2 τόμοι), Αθήνα, ΕΚΚΕ, 1972.

Weber M., *Προτεσταντική ηθική και το πνεύμα του καπιταλισμού*, Αθήνα, Gutenberg,

Weber M., *Η επιστήμη ως επάγγελμα*, Αθήνα, Παπαζήσης,

Weber M., *Η πολιτική ως επάγγελμα*, Αθήνα, Παπαζήσης

Weber M., *Οικονομία και κοινωνία. 1. Οι κοινωνιολογικές έννοιες*, Αθήνα, Σαββάλας, 2007

Weber M., *Οικονομία και κοινωνία. 3. Η κοινωνιολογία της θρησκείας*, Αθήνα, Σαββάλας, 2007.

