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## **DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**

### **PROFESSORS**

AKŞİT, Bahattin (*Director of the Graduate School of Social Sciences*): B.A., METU;  
M.A., Ph.D., University of Chicago.

AYATA, Sencer (**Chairperson**): B.A., METU; Ph.D., University of Kent.

ERTÜRK, Yakin: B.A., M.A., Hacettepe University; Ph.D., Cornell University.

JALALI, Rita: M.A., Ph.D., Stanford University.

MUTLU, Kayhan: B.A., Ankara University, M.Ed. University of California; Ph.D., Utah State University.

NALBANTOĞLU, Hasan Ünal: B.A., METU; Post-Graduate Diploma, University College, London; Ph.D.  
Hacettepe University.

### **ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS**

BAŞTUĞ, Sharon: B.A., Ph.D., University of Texas, Austin.

ECEVİT, Yildiz: B.A., M.A., Hacettepe University; Ph.D., University of Kent.

ECEVİT, Mehmet: B.A., METU; Ph.D., University of Kent.

ÖZCAN, Y. Ziya: B.A., Ankara University, M.A.; Ph.D., University of Chicago.

SAKTANBER, Ayşe: B.A., M.A., Ph.D., METU.

YEĞENOĞLU, Meyda: B.A., M.A., METU; MA., Ph.D. University of California, Santa Cruz.

### **ASSISTANT PROFESSORS**

KALAYCIOĞLU, Sibel (**Vice Chairperson**): B.A., METU; Ph.D., University of Kent.

TILIÇ, Helga: Vardiplom, Diplom, University of Bonn., Ph.D., University of Essen.

YEĞEN, Mesut, B.A., M.A., METU; Ph.D., University of Essex.

### **INSTRUCTORS**

AKÇAY, Adnan (**Vice Chairperson**): B.A., M.A., Ph.D., METU.

HOŞGÖR (GÜNDÜZ), Ayşe: B.A., M.A., METU; Ph.D., University of Western Ontario.

TOKLUOĞLU, Ceylan: B.A., M.A., METU; Ph.D., Carleton University.

**GENERAL INFORMATION:** The Department of Sociology serves four main functions:

(a) to train sociology majors through intensive education both at undergraduate and graduate levels; (b) to carry out research projects in selected areas of sociology; (c) to provide introductory sociology and anthropology courses to students of the Department of Psychology, City and Regional Planning, Economics and Public Administration as required by their programs; (d) to offer courses to students in other departments in order to broaden their cultural background and to increase their understanding of social phenomena. The department offers a four-year undergraduate program leading to the B.A. degree and a graduate program leading to the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in Sociology. Information on the graduate programs is given following the undergraduate course descriptions.

**UNDERGRADUATE DEGREE:** The Department offers a wide array of required and elective courses leading to the degree of B.A. in Sociology. Students are also required to take relevant courses from neighboring

fields, as offered by other departments of the university. The undergraduate program is designed to provide a broad general education in sociology, rather than specialized training in any sub-field of the discipline.

**REQUIREMENTS FOR THE BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE IN SOCIOLOGY:** All students in the Department of Sociology are required to take a minimum of 36 courses in addition to a specified number of non credit courses before being qualified for a B.A. Degree in Sociology. Before graduation, students are required to take 19 "must" and a minimum of 8 "elective" courses in sociology. From outside the sociology department, students must also take PSY. 100, 150; Eng. 101, 102, 211; ECON 210 and 4 electives. "Non-Sociology" electives should not be less than 3 credit-hours each, otherwise the total number of courses are to be increased by the approval of the student's advisor to maintain the minimum credit-hour requirements of the department (130 credit hours).

**GRADUATE DEGREE:** The Department offers graduate programs leading to the degrees of "Master of Science in Sociology" and "Doctor of Philosophy in Sociology". To qualify for the master program in sociology candidates should have a B.A. or B.S. degree or its equivalent in sociology. However, candidates with a bachelor or equivalent degree from another field may also be accepted on the condition that they attend required undergraduate courses before their master's program. Entrance to the Ph.D. program requires an M.A. or M.S. degree or its equivalent in sociology. Candidates with a master or equivalent degree in another field may be accepted on the condition that they attend required courses at the undergraduate or master level before they begin the doctoral program.

### M.A. PROGRAM

**REQUIREMENTS FOR THE MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE IN SOCIOLOGY:** Students are required to take a total of 8 courses which includes 5 obligatory (must) and 3 elective courses.

Students are also required to write a Master thesis. The Master's Degree should be completed within 4 semesters, but the student can extend this period by a maximum of another 2 semesters.

### Ph.D. PROGRAM

**REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY DEGREE IN SOCIOLOGY:** Students are required to take 10 courses including 5 obligatory and 5 elective courses. The courses must be completed within a maximum of 7 semesters. The student is also required to write a Ph.D. thesis. The maximum time for completion of the entire program (courses and thesis) is 14 semesters.

## UNDERGRADUATE CURRICULUM

### FIRST YEAR

**Note:** 1st number in parentheses = in-class hrs.; 2nd number = lab hrs.; 3rd number = semester credit hrs.

#### First Semester

SOC	101	Introduction to Sociology I	(4-0)4
SOC	111	Methodology of Social Sciences	(4-0)4
SOC	131	Introduction to Anthropology I	(4-0)4
PSY	100	General Psychology	(3-0)3
ENG	101	Development of Reading and Writing Skills I	(4-0)4

#### Second Semester

SOC	102	Introduction to Sociology II	(4-0)4
SOC	112	Methods and Techniques of Social Research	(4-0)4
SOC	132	Introduction to Anthropology II	(4-0)4
PSY	150	Understanding Social Behavior	(3-0)3
ENG	102	Development of Reading and Writing Skills II	(4-0)4

TURK	101	Turkish I	NC	TURK	102	Turkish II	NC
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## SECOND YEAR

### Third Semester

SOC	203	Urban Sociology	(4-0)4
SOC	219	Statistical Methods and Computer applications in Social Science I	(4-0)4
SOC	251	History of Sociology I	(4-0)4
ENG	211	Advanced Reading and Oral Communication	(3-0)3
ECON	210	Principles of Economics	(3-0)3
Elective			
HIST	200	Principles of Kemal Atatürk I	NC

### Fourth Semester

SOC	204	Rural Sociology	(4-0)4
SOC	218	Social Stratification and Mobility	(4-0)4
SOC	220	Statistical Methods and Computer Application in Social Science II	(4-0)4
SOC	252	History of Sociology II	(4-0)4
		Non-Departmental Elective	
HIST	200	Principles of Kemal Atatürk II	NC

## THIRD YEAR

### Fifth Semester

SOC	303	Sociology of Change and Transition I	(4-0)4
SOC	305	Sociology of Family	(4-0)4
SOC	315	Sociology of Mass Communications	(4-0)4
SOC	341	Contemporary Sociological Theory	(4-0)4
		Non-Departmental Elective	

### Sixth Semester

SOC	314	Work and Organization	(4-0)4
SOC	363	Demography/Population Dynamics	(4-0)4
		Departmental Elective	
		Non-Departmental Elective	

## FOURTH YEAR

### Seventh Semester

Three Departmental Electives  
Non-Departmental Elective

### Eighth Semester

Departmental Elective  
Departmental Elective  
Departmental Elective

## MINOR PROGRAM IN SOCIOLOGY

This program provides the students in the fields of technology, science and administration with an opportunity to complement their education with a sociological understanding of transformations they themselves are experiencing as persons and as professionals in their fields. It is thought that the program will introduce non-sociology students to sociology and expose them to theories and research in the areas of sociology of change, transition, development, underdevelopment and dependency. This program will also constitute a basis for the analysis of the formation of nation-state, secularism, modernization and globalization, which is indispensable for the understanding of the present debates on social change and transformation in Turkey.

### Compulsory courses

SOC	251	History of Sociology I	(4-0)4
SOC	252	History of Sociology I	(4-0)4
SOC	303	Sociology of Change and Transition I	(4-0)4

### Two of the following courses

SOC	203	Urban Sociology	(4-0)4
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SOC	204	Rural Sociology	(4-0)4
SOC	218	Social Stratification and Mobility	(4-0)4
SOC	421	Turkish Sociologist I	(3-0)3
SOC	422	Turkish Sociologist II	(3-0)3
SOC	384	Sociology of Development	(3-0)3
SOC	312	Political Sociology	(3-0)3
SOC	457	Culture, Identity and Post-Colonial Theory	(3-0)3
SOC	485	Third World Politics	(3-0)3

## DESCRIPTION OF UNDERGRADUATE COURSES

### **SOC 100 Principles of Sociology (3-0)3**

An introduction to basic principles, concepts and theories of sociology; analysis of social structure, cultural processes and patterns; the relationship of the individual to society. Illustration of sociological research and application of sociological principles.

Note: Not open to students of the Departments of Sociology, Psychology, City and Regional Planning, and the Faculty of Administrative Sciences.

### **SOC 101 Introduction to Sociology I (4-0)4**

An introduction to basic principles, concepts and theories of sociology; the logic and method of sociological inquiry; analysis of social structure; the relationship of the individual to society; place of sociology among social sciences, contemporary societies; social cohesion and conflict; social stratification.

### **SOC 102 Introduction to Sociology II (4-0)4**

An introduction to the analysis of key social institutions: the family, education, work, organizations, the community, politics, religion, state (government, legal system); how these institutions are structured and how they operate.

### **SOC 103 Introduction to Anthropology (3-0)3**

Biological structure of humans and its relationship to group life. Evolution of humankind and culture. Relationship between the human species, nature and tools. Emphasis on culture and social organization of technologically primitive societies.

Note: Offered only to students of the Department of City and Regional Planning.

### **SOC 104 Introduction to Sociology (3-0)3**

An introduction to basic principles, concepts and theories of general and urban sociology; analysis of social structure, cultural processes and patterns; the relationship of the individual to society. Illustration of sociological research and application of sociological principles.

Note: Offered only to students of the Department of City and Regional Planning.

### **SOC 109 Introduction to Sociology (3-0)3**

An introduction to basic principles, concepts and theories of sociology; analysis of social structure, cultural processes and patterns; the relationship of the individual to society. Illustration of sociological research and application of sociological principles.

Note: Offered only to students of the Department of Psychology.

**SOC 111 Methodology of Social Science** (4-0)4

The concept of "scientific knowledge" as distinct from other forms of knowledge in society. Philosophy and science. A comparison of the natural and social sciences in terms of their subject matter, approaches to reality and their methods. A survey of the philosophy and methodology of social sciences. A discussion of the nature of theories and models in social sciences. The relation between theory and empirical research in the social sciences.

**SOC 112 Methods and Techniques of Sociological Research** (4-0)4

Theory and research in sociology. Theoretical statements and observational statements. Assumptions and hypotheses. Fundamentals of sampling in social research. Scaling techniques. Techniques of social research: Quasi-experiments, observation (documentary, participant, etc.), interviews (formal and informal), mail questionnaires. Questionnaire design. Ethical questions in social research. Techniques of data analysis and interpretation of findings.

**SOC 131 Introduction to Anthropology I** (4-0)4

Biological structure and its relationship to group life in human and non-human primates. Biologic and cultural evolution of the human species. Relationship between the human species, nature and technology, and between environment, modes of subsistence and social organization. The structure of human language.

**SOC 132 Introduction to Anthropology II** (4-0)4

The study of humans in different cultural contexts. Theories of culture and social structure. An examination of major human institutions (kinship, economic, political and religious) in cross-cultural perspective. Emphasis on technologically primitive societies.

**SOC 134 Social Anthropology** (3-0)3

Biological structure and its relationship to group life in human and non-human primates. Biologic and cultural evolution of the human species. The study of human beings in different cultural contexts. Theories of culture and social structure. An examination of major human institutions (kinship, economic, political and religious) in cross-cultural perspective. Emphasis on technologically primitive societies.

**SOC 203 Urban Sociology** (4-0)4

A comparative study of urban societies and institutions. The origins and the evolution of towns in Western Europe and in the East. The emergence of industrial or factory towns. The relationship between industrialization and urbanization in the Third World; rural urban migration, problems of employment and housing in urban areas; the informal sector and squatter housing. Regional and metropolitan integration patterns in the industrial countries.

**SOC 204 Rural Sociology** (4-0)4

Peasantry and rural social structure; changing social structures in rural populations; peasantry in relation to market economy and development; types of peasant production; utilization of labor; modernization of agriculture and state policies; peasantry in relation to world economy.

**SOC 206 The Anthropology of Kinship Organization** (3-0)3

A cross-cultural comparison of kinship systems. Basic forms of descent and their relationship to residence, marriage, family forms and kinship terminologies. The relationship of kinship and family structure to ecological conditions, level of technology, and economic and political structures.

**SOC 218 Social Stratification and Mobility** (4-0)4

Inequality, stratification and mobility in relation to social position. Types and dimensions of social inequality. Theories of social stratification. Types of strata. Class, caste, estate, status, power elite. The underprivileged lower strata. Interstrata relations. Bases and mechanisms of social status, individual, group and stratum mobility.

**SOC 219-220 Statistical Methods and Computer Applications in Social Science I-II (4-0)4**

Purposes and limitations of statistics; theory and operational definitions, level of measurement; descriptive statistics, probability and combinations, independence and random sampling; inductive statistics, steps in testing and hypotheses, inferential statistical procedures such as analysis of variance, correlation and regression; multiple regression and partial correlation.

**SOC 234 Economic Anthropology (3-0)3**

Economics and social organization in pre-industrial societies. Understanding "the economic" in non-market societies and its position within the broader social context. Discussion of major theories dealing with non-industrial forms of production, circulation and consumption. Exploration of the construction of economic anthropology and the theories of change and development.

**SOC 251 History of Sociology I (4-0)4**

Social thought in the Ancient, Medieval and Early Modern eras with special emphasis on the rise of modern science and intellectual currents in Western Europe in the Classical Age and the Enlightenment. Conception of a new economic order and the rise of modern absolutism from Machiavelli and Hobbes to Hegel. The origins of sociology in the nineteenth century; conservatism, utopian socialism, evolutionism and the social physics of Comte, Marx, Weber and Durkheim.

**SOC 252 History of Sociology II (4-0)4**

The study of competing schools with divergent interests and perspectives; early functionalism, sociometry, sociology of knowledge, neopositivism. Critical examination of a wide range of scholars and their works. Particular emphasis will be placed on early social anthropologists. The significance of phenomenology; recent conceptualizations of social conflict; Parson's and Merton's theories.

**SOC 303-304 Sociology of Change and Transition I-II (4-0)4**

Theories of social change: multi-paradigmatic nature of the theories of social change. Concepts of specific and general evolution. Sociology of modernization, urbanization. The first transition to modern industrial-urban society: England. The French transition. Other transitions to modern industrial urban world. Transformations in institutions, political, social and cultural structures. Issues in development and underdevelopment.

**SOC 305 Sociology of Family (3-0)3**

The family as a social institution; the structure and types of family; the functions (economic, social and reproductive) of the family; changing role of the family and social change; sexual division of labor within family; domestic labor; reproduction; patriarchy; child labor; kinship.

**SOC 306 Economic Sociology (3-0)3**

Economy and society; production and reproduction, distribution and circulation, alienation and consciousness, industrialization and development, crisis and growth, ideology and economic life, social stratification and economy, work and its organization, types and patterns of industrial organizations, artisan production, labor-intensive industries and modern factories, payment, administration in modern organizations.

**SOC 307 Issues in State and Social Policy (3-0)3**

Theoretical and historical introduction to the social policy, state and welfare systems; discussing the fundamental issues and current trends by incorporating comparative and alternative approaches to politics and economy of the welfare state and its structure with specific emphasis on the development of state policy in Turkey.

**SOC 308 Urbanization in Developing Countries (3-0)3**

The study of various processes and structures involved in the rapid growth of cities in developing countries: migration, the problem of housing, work and employment, capital accumulation, social networks and local politics.

**SOC 309 Sociology of Religion I (3-0)3**

Religion and culture in a world-wide perspective. Different approaches to the definition of religion. Religion in relation to society. Different patterns of differentiation of religion in relation to society at large. The role of religion in the modernization process, and the effects of modernization on religion. Organizational structures and patterns of institutionalization. Religion and social stratification.

**SOC 310 Sociology of Religion II (3-0)3**

Religion and society in different parts of the world with special stress given to the Middle East. Analysis of studies in comparative religion with special reference to Max Weber's Sociology of religion. Analysis and discussions on recent studies in the field. The course aims at preparing the student for independent research in the field.

**SOC 312 Political Sociology (3-0)3**

The course draws together the perspectives of two disciplines, politics and sociology in an attempt to understand political structures and action. The approach is analytical and comparative; theoretical approaches as well as historical and empirical works will be considered. Subjects of particular interest are: political culture, political socialization, participation; the origins and growth of the modern state; legitimacy, protest movements, revolutionary transformations; typologies of political systems.

**SOC 313 Data Processing I (4-0)4**

The purpose of this course is to teach students how to process a given set of information both mechanically and sociologically. Students will learn how to transform certain information into a machine-readable form, and how to use computer package programs such as SPSS; BMDP or SAS. Having acquainted themselves with these skills, students are expected to make inferences about data. To learn how to make data 'speak' constitutes the ultimate goal of this course.

**SOC 314 Work and Organization (4-0)4**

The nature of organizations, bureaucracy and rationality in Weber's organization theory. Social conditions giving rise to formal organizations. Organizations and their settings. Dimensions of organization structure. Professionalism and white-collar employment. Micro emphasis on control and power. Macro-Societal and historical emphasis. The impact of external and internal factors on organization. Some consequences of organizational structure.

**SOC 315 Sociology of Mass Communication (4-0)4**

An examination of mass communication theories. Discussion on the mass media of communication and their role as social institutions; content, audience and the effect of the mass media. The functions of communications media in the formation of public opinion, cultural values and social control. Analysis of examples from both early studies and current research.

**SOC 316 Cultural Analysis of Media Texts** (3-0)3

Critical discussion of different approaches to the "content" of mass media messages. Methods and techniques involved in the analysis of content. Consideration of their theoretical presuppositions. Assessment of classical and current exemplary research with regard to their theoretical efficacy and practical usages.

**SOC 317 History of Sociology III** (4-0)4

The study of competing schools with divergent interests and perspectives; mathematical sociology, early functionalism, sociometry, philosophical sociology, sociology of knowledge, neopositivism, systematic sociology. Critical examination of a wide range of scholars and their works, Lundserg, Cooley, McIver, Gurvitch, Sorokin, Ogbum, Mannheim, Moreno. A particular emphasis will be given to early social anthropologists such as Malinowski, Radcliffe-Brown and E. Pritchard.

**SOC 318 History of Sociology IV** (4-0)4

The growing significance of phenomenology in sociology; Husserl's philosophy and the subjectivism of Schutz. Recent conceptualizations of social conflict. Parson's and Merton's functionalism. Perspectives and methodological principles of positivism and empirical sociology (A. Gouldner).

**SOC 319 Legitimacy and Social Order** (3-0)3

Power, social control and the problem of legitimation. The notion of Social Contract. Legitimation and the role of religion: theocracy, hierarchy and caesaropapism. Relations between social class and ideology in historical societies. The advent of modern society: secularization; legitimation by performance and efficiency. Lack of legitimacy and the emergence of social movements.

**SOC 320 Social Movements** (3-0)3

Intransigence of established social orders and the articulation of popular demands. Charisma and extraordinary leadership. Popular mobilization and the crystallization of ideologies-of-movement. Nativist movements. Utopia and revolution. Social movements. Utopia and revolution. Social movements induced from above. The dynamics of social movement in modernizing and modern societies.

**SOC 321 Political Anthropology** (3-0)3

Basic principles of social differentiation and hierarchization. Forms of political power in simple societies: gerontocracy, big-man systems, chiefdoms. The role of war. The emergence of state societies and the political systems of pre-modern empires. Changes induced by the ascent of the principle of popular sovereignty and nationalism. Political ecology: center and periphery. Anthropological aspects of political values and behavior in contemporary societies.

**SOC 324 Field Methods** (3-0)3

"Soft" techniques of data collection, observation, unobstructive measures, structured and unstructured interviews and depth interviewing. The aim is to teach the students the specialized skills necessary for the application of these techniques.

**SOC 325 Human Ecology** (3-0)3

Ecological approaches to social phenomena. Analysis of interdependencies of ecosystems involving social structure, environment, technology, population and level of organization. Examination of echo-relationships in simple and complex societies. Social, cultural and natural-spatial factors effecting the distribution and behavior of modern human society. Relationship of social behavior to the physical environment and resources.

**SOC 326 Medical Sociology** (3-0)3

Deconstruction of medicine as the basic reference of ethic in the modern/postmodern era--as manifested, popularized and also guarded mainly by the advertisements on a societal un(der) conscious level. Body perception and the role of medicine in shaping it. Metaphoric uses of illnesses. Medicalization and social control. The transition from sin to sickness. Medicine and Foucauldian 'gaze'. Critique of the now prevalent ideology of health.

**SOC 329 Women's Studies in Turkey** (3-0)3

The objective of the course is to present a comprehensive overview of the key themes and issues taken by recent studies on women in Turkey. The research findings created a rich academic multidisciplinary background for newcomers to the field. The major subject areas in relation to women's status are family, work, politics, state, law, religion, education, history, health, sexuality, art, media and popular culture.

**SOC 341 Contemporary Sociological Theory** (3-0)3

A systematic analysis of the major theoretical models and paradigms in contemporary sociological theory. Critical analysis of competing paradigms, approaches and theories. Construction of theories and their relevance for research.

**SOC 345-346 Social Thought on the History and Economy of Turkey I and II** (3-0)3

Critical analysis of the historical and economic characteristics of the development of social thought in Turkey; incorporating its Ottoman origins and background; focusing on the establishment of Republican Turkey and the genesis of the developing tendencies of capitalist relations with emphasis on ideology and practice. The course aims to clarify the distinctions between the essential relations of the social from its phenomenal forms.

**SOC 349 Theory in Urban Sociology** (3-0)3

Critical review of major theoretical approaches in urban sociology and current trends in urban theory. Place of urban theory within social theory.

**SOC 361-362 Historical Sociology I-II** (3-0)3

The German and French intellectual traditions of historical sociology. German historical sociology as a reaction to French and Anglo-Saxon positivism during the last decades of the XIXth Century. Both traditions sharing however similar concern for studying social processes in long-term historical perspective. Concepts and event, action, structure, and time to be elaborated in the light of relevant works. Case-studies from European as well as Middle Eastern history.

**SOC 363 Demography-Population Dynamics** (4-0)4

Decline and growth of population and factors which influence these processes. Optimum population, the process of migration, fertility rates, death rates, birth rates, rates of infant mortality and their socio-economic variables. Theories and policies of population control.

**SOC 381 Structure and Change in Ottoman Society** (3-0)3

Ottoman socio-economic system as a historical social formation. The evolution of inherited elements from pre-Ottoman socio-economic structures. Town and country contradiction in Ottoman society. Economic structure, state and bureaucracy, commodity production and trade, the land regime, and stratification. Ideology of statecraft within the Ottoman Empire. Evolution of Ottoman society vis-à-vis the structural changes in Europe. Social strife in Ottoman society.

**SOC 382 Sociology of the Turkish Transformation** (3-0)3

Structural transformation of the late Ottoman society within the context of the new global economic order. The Western challenge and response of the Ottoman state. The Eastern question. From statecraft to governmentality. The reform movement and its shortcomings. New social forces within late Ottoman society. "Jeune Turc" ideology and its roots. Ideology in the face of socio-economic reality.

**SOC 384 Sociology of Development** (3-0)3

A theoretical and empirical approach to the place of the underdeveloped countries in the world economic system. Relations with developed regions throughout history and at the present; the consequences for social, political and economic structures.

**SOC 385 Sociology of the Body** (3-0)3

Socio-historical construction of the self and the body as social productions. Deconstruction of the references (from religion to fashion; from sexuality to death) that surround, shape and control our bodies. Cultural filters through which we perceive our bodies and bodily reality. The historical study of body images in relation to a critique of the now prevalent ideology of the 'performing self.'

**SOC 388 Representing the "Other" Through Ethnography** (3-0)3

Intensive examination of a number of classic and recent ethnographies. The purpose of the course is twofold. The first is to acquaint the student with a range of specific cultures from the technologically primitive to modern industrial. The second is to acquaint the student with the process of ethnographic writing, problems of representing "the Other", and recent experimental approaches in ethnographic presentation.

**SOC 400 Seminar-Workshop in Special Fields of Sociology** (3-0)3

This is a course organized in the form of a research workshop, and the content of the course is designed by the instructor.

**SOC 401-402 Special Project in Sociology and Social Anthropology I-II** (3-0)3

This course offers students in their final year the opportunity to carry out a sociological study of their own interest. Students may pursue a course of reading on a particular topic under supervision or undertake a limited research project. The project is of the student's own choosing; however, it must be done under the supervision of the instructor.

**SOC 403 Social Problems in Turkey** (3-0)3

Definitions and patterns of social problems. The main structural characteristics of Turkish society. Social, cultural and economic bases of social problems. Social problems in terms of the relations between individual and society. Transformation of social problems in time and space. Various approaches to social problems and solutions. Types of such social problems with examples.

**SOC 404 Gender and Social Space** (3-0)3

Gender as a basic principle of organizing society. The construction of gender. Biology and ideology--the nature versus culture discussion. Production and reproduction of social space and society. The role of sexual division of labor. The segregation of the two sexes in cross-cultural perspective.

**SOC 405 Industrial Sociology** (4-0)4

Study of the main issues in industrial societies. Problems of technology and human relations. Rationalization of behavior and alienation, dimensions of alienation. Automation and leisure approaches to examine the concept of self-determination. Industrial democracy and problems of equal participation in decision-making processes. Managers, workers and organizations, as viewed from industrial relations and human relations.

**SOC 410 Advanced Sociological Methods** (3-0)3

The issues of method in sociology and contemporary controversies surrounding it. The interaction of basic approaches and particular methods. Research design, techniques of data collection, analysis and interpretation.

**SOC 415 Social Reproduction** (3-0)3

The societal mechanisms of regulation, procreation, development and maintenance of the human factor. The modes through which labor is reproduced. Family, health, education and housing as components of the system of social reproduction. The evolution of the role of the state and the family in the reproduction of labor.

**SOC 416 Women in Economy and Society** (3-0)3

Exploration of male bias in sociological and anthropological theory and practice. Critical evolution of assumptions with respect to women's role and participation in social and economic production. Differential participation of women in national development. Analysis of femininity and sexuality in cross-cultural perspective.

**SOC 417 Understanding Other Cultures** (3-0)3

The course probes such social and cultural questions as "Are there different kinds of rationality?", "Does language limit and control thought?", "What kind of difficulties arise when we attempt to translate from one language, or culture, into another?", "Are there universal moral principles?", "Is it possible to compare different cultures?" Basic concepts like the self, reason and sanity, money and wealth, religious beliefs, health will be subjected to critique.

**SOC 421-422 Turkish Sociologists I-II** (3-0)3

The course aims at a detailed analysis of the development of the discipline of sociology in Turkey, from the early contributions to the field to the present state of theory and research. The attempts at an original synthesis of the universal and indigenous elements are stressed around the work of key figures. In dealing with each sociologist, his/her original sociological outlook, contribution and originality of thought are critically discussed and evaluated.

**SOC 427 Social Analysis of Race, Ethnicity and Society** (3-0)3

This course examines social and ethnic relations as part of larger social systems. The "We vs. They" character of race and ethnicity; the relationship of race and ethnicity to nations, state, class, minority groups, gender, power and politics.

**SOC 429 The Anthropology of the Turkic Peoples of Inner and Central Asia** (3-0)3

A survey of the social organization and culture of the Turkic peoples from their first appearance in historical records to the modern era. The course will emphasize the Hsiung-nu, Göktürk, Uygur and other early Turkic States but discussions will include historical migrations, current distribution and cultural continuities.

**SOC 430 Sociology of Mediterranean Societies** (3-0)3

The Mediterranean in historical and cultural perspective. Economy and ecology. The role of the state in Mediterranean societies. Kinship systems and the importance of the family Patron-client relationships. The 'honor-and shame' complex. Gender roles in the Mediterranean area. Religion and folk beliefs.

**SOC 434 Criminology I** (3-0)3

Definition of patterns of deviance and crime. Theories in social deviance and crime, such as anomie, subculture, differential association and labeling approaches. Status frustration and adaptation to strain, deviance and

conflict; the structure and process of deviance. Social reaction to deviant behavior and labeling outsiders. Deviance and identity, the defensive deviant act. Subculture groups. Types of such crimes with examples; homicide, rape, robbery, burglary, etc.

**SOC 435 Criminology II** (3-0)3

The injustices of criminal justice. Organized criminal groups, white collar crimes, and the problem of integration of economics and laws. Functions and structure of the police; relations between police and community. Do we need police in a democratic society? How to control policing.

**SOC 437-438 Sociology of Fine Arts & Music I-II** (3-0)3

Social, cultural and ideological dimensions of art from earliest beginnings. Work-character of the "work of art." Art as gateway to truth. Commodification of artworks. Art now: just another sphere of commodity and information flow or a privileged field of emancipatory forces? Is art dead, given today's social, economic and technological matrix? Artwork as simulacrum and dissimulation. Subjectivity as the constituent dimension of aesthetic experience in techno-scientific age.

**SOC 440 Sociology of Knowledge** (3-0)3

A description of structural analysis of the ways in which social structures and relationships influence the products of consciousness. Historical and contemporary analysis of the relationship between social structure, on one hand, and knowledge and ideologies on the other.

**SOC 442 Sociology of Science and Technology** (3-0)3

An overview of cognitive framework and technological basis of modern scientific knowledge in historical perspective; the development of the sociology of science as a distinct area of research; science as a determinate form of knowledge; science as social relations, science as a production process; the institutional and social context of scientific activity; inner hierarchy and social stratification in science. Enframing of techno-science in the 'Information' age.

**SOC 452 Critique of Sociology** (3-0)3

Critique of sociology from the ranks of sociologists and new tendencies within sociology. The formation of sociology; sociology and ideology; sociology and politics; the "sociological" conception of society. Debates on modernity and post-modernity.

**SOC 455 Literature, Culture and Society** (3-0)3

This course examines the relationship between literature and society in Turkey. The topics will include such issues as the social theories of literature, women and children in literature, literature and 'other cultures,' the literature of 'social concern,' or 'the condition of society,' and the political novel.

**SOC 456 Sociology of the Middle East** (3-0)3

Ethnic origins of Middle Eastern peoples and the historical roots of Middle Eastern culture. Ecological and cultural diversity. The process of transformation selected countries.

**SOC 457 Culture, Identity and Post-Colonial Theory** (3-0)3

This course will focus on the strategies by which demarcations between Self and Other and corollary distinctions between First World-Third World, West-East and masculine-feminine are deployed in various cultural and political discourses. The emergent and contested dimensions of modern, gendered, national and cultural identities will be examined through post-colonial theorists such as Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak, Homi Bhabha, Edward Said, Frantz Fanon.

**SOC 461 Major Debates on Turkey's Social Structure** (3-0)3

The course covers major academic and political debates on Turkey's social structure. Debates covered throughout the course are on the following issues: the formation, consolidation and collapse of the Ottoman Empire; main paths in Ottoman modernisation; the foundation of the Republic of Turkey; 1930's: present vs. past and *ink-laps* vs. traditions; the agents of *ink-lap*: the Turkish Hearths, the People's Houses, and the Village Institutes. The transition to multi-party regime and the "true nature" of Democratic Party, the 1960 Coup and its role in the Turkish modernisation of 1960s and 1970s. The debates in the rising left of 1960s and 1970s: Turkey as a feudal, Asiatic or capitalist society.

**SOC 485 Third World Politics** (3-0)3

This course will adopt a comparative approach in discussing political issues of the Third World. Key elements of the political process will be examined within the context of 3 main regions: Latin America, Africa and the Middle East. Special attention will be given to the different ways in which these regions were integrated into the global system.

*Source: Middle East Technical University General Catalog 1999-2001, pp. 221-231.*

*Note: Page numbers in this file may not conform to those of the original source.*