

APPENDIX-2

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

KARAMANOĞLU MEHMETBEY UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF ART

DEPARTMENT: SOCIOLOGY

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY: What is sociology? The emergence of sociology; sociology and social sciences; sociologic method and approaches; culture as a social phenomena; socialization and theories of socialization; social structure and structuralism; social inequalities; deviation and social control; social change; race and ethnicity; social actions and collective behavior; gender; family; economy; education; religion as a social phenomena; politics and political power; population and ecology; urbanization and modernization; sociological perspective; sociology in Turkey are studied.

INTRODUCTION TO ANTHROPOLOGY: The definition of anthropology; the relationship between anthropology and natural sciences; the relationship between anthropology and social sciences; research techniques and methods in anthropology; comparison of modern and “primitive” communities in terms of socio-economic and cultural aspects; Imperialism and its effects on the process of the comparison of modern and primitive communities; fundamental anthropology theories and these theories’ application to social progressions; contemporary theories and contemporary techniques in anthropology comparative study of family life, economic life, relative relationships in undifferentiated societies. Discussion of orientalist processes on the perception of West of other societies; Internalization of otherness by dominant societies; or the process of its abolishment; the effect of race and racism on anthropologic theories.

SOCIOLOGY OF INSTITUTIONS: Institution-organization-alliance relationships, family, government, religion, law, economics and the structure and functioning of educational institutions; the socio-cultural and economic factors that are effective on the emergence of the institutions, the historical development of social institutions, mutual adjustment and interactions as well as the functions of institutions will be examined.

METHODS IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES: In this course, general definition of methodology, its historical development, the debate about the methodologies, pluralistic approaches and singular methods, the comparative definition and scientific research processes of basic concepts such as Scientific Methods, approaches, techniques, hypothesis, testing, paradigm are explained.

PROBLEMS OF PHILOSOPHY: The main problems of philosophy such as knowledge, science, people, language, values, ethics, art will be discussed.

INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY: the relationship of the science of Psychology with other disciplines, sub-disciplines of psychology, research methods in psychology, psychological theories, human physiology and behavior, psychology of perceptions, psychology of learning, psychology of change are discussed.

INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY: Chinese, Egyptian, Indian and ancient Greek philosophy. Aristotle, Socrates and Plato's philosophies. The western philosophy of the Middle Ages. The philosophy of Islam: Sufism, some significant philosophers: Descartes, Kant, Hegel, Schopenhaver, Spencer, H. Bergson, K. Marx are included.

PRINCIPLES OF ATATÜRK AND THE HISTORY OF REV. I: Concepts and Ottoman Modernisation, New Ottomans, I. and II. Constitutional Monarchy, the European Industrial Revolution and French Revolution, I. Partition of the Ottoman Empire in World War I and, developments after the Armistice, Conventions I-II, the last Ottoman Parliament and the National Pact, Parliament and the National Fronts Period, Mudanya Armistice, the National Struggle Foreign Policy, the Lausanne Peace Treaty discussed.

PRINCIPLES OF ATATÜRK AND THE HISTORY OF REV. II: Political reforms (abolition of the Sultanate, the Caliphate Proclamation of the Republic), the Period of Atatürk established and represented in the National Assembly, political sects and Political Studies, Law Republican Revolution and the New Legal Order, the revolutions in the field of Education, Culture and Community, Revolutionary Movements in the field of economic reforms, Atatürk Turkish Foreign Policy I, Principles of Ataturk, Turkey After Ataturk (Domestic and Foreign Policy) are discussed.

TURKISH LANGUAGE I: What is language, language and culture, its place among the world languages, historical development of the language of Turkish, the rules of Turkish grammar, Phonetics, Morphology, Syntax are the course content.

USE OF TURKISH LANGUAGE I-II: Spoken and written expression, the types of written expression, oral expression, forms of oral expression, and the writing of scientific essays will be the content of the course.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE I (Eng. FRAN. GER.): Introducing yourself, using numbers and time, states and nationalities, expressions concerning physical appearance, comparison and superlative forms of adjectives; Prepositions (place / time); Wide Time, Pronouns, Present Time; Markers; Specific and uncertain markers; Past Tense; Present Tense, and Modals will be discussed.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE (ENG, FRAN, GER) II: It will be supplementary course of Foreign Language I. This basic level course in English grammar and reading comprehension, writing, listening comprehension and speaking skills include teaching.

BASIC INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY-I: Computer operating systems. Computer programming logic. Research data analysis, basic concepts, statistical techniques are discussed.

BASIC INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY II: File organization. SPSS-Statistical package programs. The software package programs are the course content.

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY: dynamics of behavior.the subjects and problems and methods of social psychology. Sources of behavior. Realization and organization of realization. relationship of realizations and behavior. Beliefs and Attitudes. Emergence and Change of

Beliefs and Attitudes. The Role of Culture. Measuring the Beliefs and Attitudes. And reliability of measurement techniques are discussed.

HISTORY OF SOCIOLOGY: Philosophy of history and Social Philosophy, Social Philosophies of Enlightenment Period; Montesqueu, Voltaire, Rousseau, Saint Simon, H. Spencer, A. Comte, Pareto, Le Play, Max Weber; Geographer School, Bio-Organic school, the historian - the philosopher and Anthropologic School; Demographic School; Darwinian school; Behavioral School; Import Bakışçı School, School of Sociology - New positivists; E. Durkheim, School of Social Forms; Economist School - Karl Marx, Sociological Schools that emphasize the moral phenomena, Sumner, L. Bruhl; Legalist School - Gurvitch; Religion are included.

THEORIES OF CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGY: Classical Sociologists, sociological examination of their views: Comte, Marx, Durkheim, Weber are the course content.

HISTORY OF ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY: Ancient Greek thought before the emergence of philosophy in ancient Greece, Presocratic Philosophy, human philosophy, Sophists, and Socrates. Platon and his disciple Aristotle are addressed.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY OF THE HISTORICAL PERIOD WHICH EXTENDS FROM THE CONQUEST OF CONSTANTINOPLE (1453) UP TO THE FRENCH REVOLUTION (1789): aspects and limits of Renaissance philosophy, Reformation, natural religion trends in the 17th century philosophy, Descartes, and his influence, Occasionalism and its representatives, Spinoza and Leibniz, 18th Century Philosophy of Enlightenment.

RURAL SOCIOLOGY: Scope, Significance and Methods, Rural Resident Life, Resident Emergence of Village life, and Central States Associations of the City Stage, City Stage Blocks, settlement status in Turkey, Village Types, Differences of Rural-City, Village life, Facilities, Rural Population , Social Structure of the village, Village Social Change will be discussed.

URBAN SOCIOLOGY: Basic concepts: Urban, urbanization, metropolis, metropolitan area, megalopolis, the mega-city. Cities in history: the emergence of cities, urban and industrial pre-industrial city. Urbanization in Turkey. Urbanization and migration. Theories of Urbanization: In Europe, H. Pirenne, G. Simmel, M. Weber, America: Urban ecology (human ecology), R. Park, E. Burgess, Louis Wirth. Turkish cities: the ancient Turks, the Anatolian Seljuk, the cities of Ottoman Empire are the course content.

RESEARCH METHODS AND TECHNIQUES: Social science methods, the source scanning techniques, examples of applied research conducted in Turkey, Field research methods and techniques, basic terminology, types of work and observation, hypothesis building techniques, hypothesis testing techniques, the survey form, preparation and interview techniques; Poll application forms and interview, the research required for writing the basic techniques in the completion of a research report will be discussed.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY: the relationship between education and psychology, the definition and functions of educational psychology, basic concepts related to learning and development, developmental characteristics (physical, cognitive, emotional, social and moral

development), factors affecting learning, learning theories, reflections on teaching, learning theories, effective learning, factors affecting learning (motivation, individual factors, group dynamics and the factors that influence the process of classroom teaching) will be the course content.

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY: Growth and Development: Factors Affecting Development, Physical Development; kinetic Development; Development Obligations. Cognitive Development, Intelligence Development, Emotional Development, Emotions and their Nature, Types of Emotion and their Developments, Community Development, Sexual Development, Moral Development will be the issues that are handled in the course.

STATISTICS: Statistics and Sociology. Uses and purposes of statistics. Statistical method classification of events. Sampling method. Statistical method events, measured (standard deviation and variance analysis, reliability, correlation coefficient, coefficient of variation), Population projections, X, square, and regression tests. Presentation of the data (the use of graphics, tables) will be the course content.

SOCIOLOGY OF SMALL GROUPS: the basic concepts of Group dynamics and a short history, of the basic approaches that are brought to group dynamics, group formation and alternative approaches related to this issue; Group behavior and properties of the group structure and the distribution of roles, and types of social influence: compliance, obedience, the effect of minority; decision-making processes of the groups, Group performance and related factors, relations between the groups: Polarization, cross-links and so on., groups and crowds / masses, characteristics and dynamics of crowd behavior: Group research areas and projects that benefited the community.

SOCIOLOGY OF THE FAMILY: Etymological Analysis of the family, the task and the Importance of Family Functions of the Origin and Early Forms of the family, co-Featured, Marriage and Marital Dependency Relationship: Single polygamy, polygamy and marriage Formats; Authority Criterion of Family; the world and in Turkey the Family Types, Family and Kinship Relations in Marriage and Divorce Problems, Different Societies, Family Life, World Family System: Social Change and the Changing Roles of Family, Family of Islam Before and After the Turks of the Ottoman Family Structure, Republican Family Structure are discussed.

SOCIOLOGY OF THE ECONOMIC LIFE: The purpose of the sociology of economics and economic thinking in the east and west, with the emergence and development of ancient Greek, feudalism, and his stages of economic thinking and industrial societies representing these stages will be the course content. In addition, with the effects of globalization and poverty, the informal economy, entrepreneurship, etc.. discusses current issues such as the scope of the course.

SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION: Education Etymological Analysis of the Social Institutions and Training, Social Change and Education, Social and latent functions of education, Sociology of Education and Area Historical Method, Contemporary Educational Trends; Radical Theories of Education, Training and Ideology, Education - Technology - Modernization, Cultural and Study of the Turkish Education History (Pre-Tanzimat &

Tanzimat Period); Educational System of the Republican Era (Atatürk); İnönü Period, Developments after 1950 are discussed.

SOCIAL HISTORY: The definition and explanation of historical sociology as a scientific discipline, its process of formation as a discipline of science, history of social institutions, historical, sociological and historical relations between research techniques in a comparative perspective adopted by sociology and history will be discussed.

SOCIOLOGY OF LITERATURE: Literary theory; the individual, society, literature, criticism and literature, art and freedom, art movements influence the social structure, structuralism and beyond, the new criticism and Russian formalism, literary movements and social change in Turkey, literature and ideology, reader-centered theories, the official ideology and literature, and literary modernism, literature and social reality will be discussed.

SOCIOLOGY OF ART: The first stage of basic interest in the sociology of art, the method and the basic approaches are discussed. Phenomenological features of the sociological perspective of art, art and the artist in the context of social conditions, changing position, status, meaning and role in the process of social evolution and aesthetic values of art is concerned with characterization and qualification, and aesthetic values of art from other social institutions (economy, politics, religion, etc.) see if the relationship. Discussed the question of the universality of art and literature major theories are examined in this context. II. The origin and functions of art on stage, the basic theoretical perspectives are discussed.

THEORIES OF MASS COMMUNICATION: Communication and community; Contact etimolojik review of the concept and general characteristics, communication and basic elements of communication process, communication tools, and operational dynamics; Communication types and general characteristics, mass, mass communication and mass media effects; producer and consumer of mass culture, communication process, mass society and mass culture, mass media models, approaches and theories, television, the relationship between mass communication and information society; mass communication, democracy, freedom and ethics are discussed.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND CHANGE: This course is the social structure, social structure, such as the approaches are the questions and the problems of our social structure is given in the discussions on which type is appropriate. Change and the general characteristic features related to the problematics; types of social change and change in stages; social change, the effective factors, social factors that prevent the change; History of the stages of change process within the communities: agricultural-industrial-information; Community features and cultural changes in this era of change, changes and the importance of culture and social movements, social change models, critique of models of social change, social change, elites and youth, modernity and modernization models are discussed.

SOCIOLOGY OF MODERNITY: nature of modernity, its historical roots and development, the basic parameters and the discourse of modernity is discussed in the context of the ideas of some modernist sociologists.

KNOWLEDGE AND SOCIOLOGY OF SCIENCE: The birth of the sociology of information; Classical sociology and knowledge, Karl Mannheim and Max Scheeler,

Epistemology and the sociology of knowledge, Ideology and Utopia, Robert K. Merton and the sociology of knowledge, science and scientific knowledge as a social phenomenon, the philosophy of science, science, history and sociology of science, to science after Kuhn and sociological approaches to scientific knowledge, Introduction of science to Turkey, the future of science, knowledge and the future of the sociology of scientific knowledge .

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION: The course consists of three parts. The first part of a sociological study of religion as a phenomenon to be described mahiyetinin hasredilmektedir. This, the second part, the relations between religion and culture and social life, followed by examination of the theoretical and factual issues. Here, the organization of religion with the social and economic life, the relationship between social solidarity and conflict focuses on the theoretical analysis and empirical findings to be examined. The third section will discuss how the processes associated with the formation of social and political movements in the contemporary world with a discussion on the ethnic groups, religious beliefs and practices, their social and political change / stability in terms of investigation and discussion of the results will be discussed.

SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION: Community, abstract and concrete in the presence of a binary is a whole life long. İşlevselleşmeleri people in groups of society, the fact that one side of the concrete, created as a reference center to be addressed in the context of culture, refers to soyutluğuna. In this context, the person-society interaction, both abstract and concrete walks through the consumption and production practices. Interpersonal communication, however, occurred most concentrated area of social reading. Culture and the upper structures, such as politics, social function, equips and individuals on behalf of the images inevitably reproduces. At the individual, the social function of images in accordance with their own values and needs re-generates. This continuous exchange of reproduction, the concept of visual art has a privileged position. Communication technologies, especially in relation to a way of life, is becoming more important to read the images. In this context, the course aims to provide students with the community and forms of visual art is available on the interaction. Moreover, a new vision to become an open infrastructure to prepare in the manner.

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION: the basic causes of social stratification, in this regard by philosophers, sociologists and other social scientists, opinions, stratification types, theories of social stratification, stratification of different sizes, the relationship between social mobility and stratification, education. Cultural and technological development, their relations with stratification will be the basic theme of this course.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF TURKEY: the transition from Ottoman empire to Turkish nation-state building process focuses on the transition and milletleşmenin. Today's Turkey of the basic dynamics, the structure of the tribe and the tribal, ethnic nationalism and terrorism, religious movements and their effects on the process of social integration in a variety of topics, such as sub-identities have been revealed. In this context, the formation of modern Turkey, politics, education, religion and economic institutions are covered in a comprehensive manner. Research by the students concerning the issues and matters related to the today's Turkish social structure.

MULTICULTURALISM: Identities and differences and their relations with underdevelopment and democracy will be the framework of the course. Discussions will be held on the theories on social movements and underdevelopment with special reference to the critical readings of the debates in Turkey today.

TURKISH SOCIOLOGISTS: The introduction of sociology to Turkey, history of the courses on the history of sociology at the Turkish universities, the first ten years, the general views of Ziya Gökalp, Ziya Gökalp's sociological studies, and liberal thought Mr. Prince Sabahattin, Prince Sabahattin Bey's sociology; M. Ali Şevki Bey's thoughts on the Ottoman society, Mehmet İzzet Bey's studies on philosophy and sociology, Mehmet İzzet Bey's theory of nationality, Hilmi Ziya Ülken's studies on sociology, general evaluation.

HISTORY OF SOCIOLOGY IN TURKEY: The Turkish Thought before the Islamization, specific examples from the pre-Islamic Turkish thought and of Islamic thought after the Turks, the republican period (republican reforms, the nation-state and contemporary socio-cultural structure of the Turkey) will be discussed.

OTTOMAN SOCIAL STRUCTURE: This course will be covered as a brief summary of the history of the Middle East and the Balkans. Subject of course, that today there are over 30 of the state, an empire spread over a wide geography. The aim of the course of the present day, traces of different ways and to varying degrees from the institutions of this empire as possible to examine in detail. Finally, the content of this course is to not be limited only to political history. At the same time, the characteristics of Ottoman society and their local differences as well as the changes of these characteristics throughout the six centuries of Ottoman Empire will be discussed.

THEORIES OF PERSONALITY: Psychoanalytic Theory: Freud Research: Dream Interpretation, / Humor, Neo-Psikonalitik Theories 1: Adler / Jung / Erikson, neo-Psikonalitik Theories 2: Horney / Sullivan / Fromm, Research: Aggression / Attachment, Trait (Distinctive Feature) Theory: Allport / Murray Research: Achievement Motive / A Type-B Type / Optimism-Pessimism, Biological Theory: Eysenck / Evolutionary Psychology of Personality, Research: extraversion-introversion / Partner selection, Humanistic Theory 1: Rogers, Research: Self-disclosure (self-disclosure), Humanistic Approach 2: Maslow, Research: Solitude / Self-esteem, Behavioral Theory Research: Learned Helplessness, Social Learning Theory Research: Locus of control, Cognitive Theory Research: Transport and Suppression, Research in Personality Research: Cognition and Personality Theories of depression are included in the General Assessment.

POLITICS AND SOCIETY: The birth of political science and sociology, and political thinkers from the approaches to the present day. In addition, the state, power, elites, public opinion, political parties and pressure groups on the basis of our reflections on the concepts of and examines the contemporary world.

SOCIOLOGY OF WORK: A case study, before and after the employees' state of the industry, differences in the status of employees, employee-employer relations that focuses on the structural characteristics and working life in Turkey.

ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH SOCIOLOGY: Ecology and environmental science, systems and models, the concept of ecosystem and ecological cycles, population ecology and Turkish communities and natural areas, ecological perspective, human nature, culture and civilization, sociology of health; Basic concepts, principles, social relations in Turkey, health care organizations and health organizations; doctor patient relationship and medical personnel, health education in Turkey, the basic problems of health organizations, health clinics issues are addressed.

MODERN PHILOSOPHY: What are the general characteristics of the philosophy of the nineteenth century. These features are reflected in the twentieth century, how and how this has affected the philosophy of the century? What is the philosophy of Kant, the share of this one? In this context, in general, Nietzsche, Camus, Wittgenstein, Russell, the Vienna Circle and the reflections of these schools today. Briefly describes the various ethical theories.

PSYCHOLOGY OF VALUES: Psychology and the concepts of value analysis. Values are the methodology of psychology. We understand that value is what one says. The relationship between the individual value? Social values, individual values, moral integrity and diversity as a value problem. Examination of the Values of Morality in Psychology. Both a source of morality will be covered.

CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY THEORIES I: The historical development of the Frankfurt school, they stopped on the issues (the Enlightenment, positivism, modernity, culture, industry, Critique of Marxist theory and sociology, etc.) H. Marcuse, M. Horkheimer, T. W. Adorno and J. Examined within the framework of Habermas's views. In addition, the problems of functionalism, especially T. Parsons and R. K. Merton'in opinions are discussed in detail.

CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY THEORIES II: Structuralism, conflict theory, symbolic etkileşimcilik, darmaturjik theory, social shopping theory, rational choice theory, game theory, modernization theory, dependency theory, world systems theory, postmodern theory, simulation theory is discussed.

PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE: Science theory. The idea of Natural law. When the concept and idea of the law. Science law. Social sciences law. Naturalism. Dialectical theory of science. As a human being who knows. Anthropological science theory. Establishment of an object. Kategorileşme. Analytic Geometry. The concept of space. The relationship between numbers and spaces. The two forms of reasoning. Sonuçlayış. Abstraction. Induction. Discovery and invention. İnduction as the value to be addressed. Date opinion reasoning is a third way of course.

SOCIOLOGY OF LANGUAGE: An overview of the history of linguistic, socio-linguistiğin subject, language ability and language, the language and the mind; Pre-historyasında language of sociology; Indicators as a system of language: Ferdinand de Saussure; Structure of the language and structure of society, language and culture: W. Von Humboldt, language and social reality: Sapir-Wharf Hipotezi; Sosyolojik bir fenomen olarak dil: 'Dil oyunları' ve Wittgenstein; Dil ve toplumsal deęişme; The search for a universal language and the language rölativizmi discussed.

SOCIOLOGY OF MIGRATION: Characterized by national and international dimensions of individual, group, and the causes of the events of the temporal and spatial patterns of kitlevi migration, immigration, emigration involved, and the emigration, groups and communities, structures, their political, cultural and economic relations with the determinants of migration, macro-micro approaches, globalization, migration and conflicts-created problems, created by the controversy-the problems of poverty and focuses on.

CULTURAL THEORIES: Basic concepts of culture and culture (cultural integration, national culture, global culture, civilization, cultural diffusion, cultural assimilation, cultural change, sub-culture, counter culture, acculturation, amalgamation, cultural relativism,

Intercultural interaction and intercultural geçişgenlik, the basic approaches to culture, cultural theory, globalization and global culture, the course content of the discussions.

MEDIA AND SOCIETY: different approaches to the media and community relations in the historical development of communication theories are discussed. This lecture concentrates on the Cultural Studies which takes the mass media and cultural concepts as its the center. By offering media instances from Turkey and the world, its covers the argument within the framework of media and culture, dilemmas within media products and its evolutions, relations between media and daily life.

HERMENEUTICS: History of hermeneutic; meaning and scope of hermeneutic: ; the romantic hermeneutic and schleiermacher, problems of historicism , dilthey and hermeneutic, heidegger: hermeneutic as an interpretation of existence, gaddamer and hermeneutic, problem of comment are in the content of this course.

NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: comparative study of emergence of new social movements in Turkey and the world; examination of new evolutions founded by globalization, post-industrial society, post-modernism debate for the relationship among individual-society-policy are comprised in this course.

POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY: Political philosophy and philosophy, political science, separations in political sociology. Political philosophers and the works of Plato-State, Machiavelli-ruler, Ibn Khaldun-Mukaddime, JJRousseau-Social Contract, J. Locke- John Stuart Mill on Liberty, Hobbes-Leviathan, Gramsci-Prison Notebooks, Karl Popper-The Open Society and its Enemies, and other contemporary examples, Marcuse, FAHayek and et al will be discussed.

SOCIOLOGY OF LAW AND CRIME: the basic concepts of Law and criminal sociology, theoretical approaches, social order and the human personality, culture and social norms, law and social order, cultural conflict and self-shift; social change, law and crime, measurement of criminal behavior; criminal behavior disclosure, distribution and type of crime, child, woman and sex delinquency, crime categorization, institutional size, social security system and crime issues are discussed.

WOMEN'S STUDIES:, Women's Movements Through History, Role and Position of Women in terms of the Social Institutions (Women and Law, Education, Health, Marriage, Working Life), Relations in Marriage and Family, Social Reproduction of Position and Role of Women, Violence and Male Power, Ethnicity, Race, Class and Gender related issues are discussed.