

**TENTATIVE UNDERGRADUATE COURSE OFFERINGS\***  
 Second Semester, SY 2019-2020

CATALOGUE NUMBER	COURSE DESCRIPTION
SA 21	<p><b>Introduction to Sociology and Anthropology</b></p> <p>This course introduces the different perspectives of sociology and anthropology with reference to the Philippine context. Focus is on how forces of culture, social structure, and social institutions influence human behaviour and how individuals acting as a group reproduce and transform these same social forces.</p>
SOCSC 11	<p><b>Understanding the Self</b></p> <p>Drawing from interdisciplinary perspectives across the social sciences, <b>SocSci 11</b> probes and integrates the plural understanding of the self. The course frames the self as a thinking and sensing, affecting and behaving, and physiological and embodied person engaging in meaningful relations within the broader social and cultural worlds that enable and constrain. Through a reflexive process, an embedded and engaged self is expressed, realized and transformed within intersecting personal and social relationships, localities, cosmopolitan spaces, and rapidly shifting technological worlds.</p>
SOCSC 12	<p><b>The Contemporary World</b></p> <p>This course explores the making of the contemporary world from an interdisciplinary social sciences perspective, seeking a comprehensive and critical understanding of modernity and its diverse aspects. It examines the cultural, economic, political and social transformations that have shaped the contemporary world and evaluates their effects on social actions, structures, spaces, ideas and institutions. This course also studies the processes that have brought about an increasing consciousness of the interconnections and interrelationships of local peoples and spaces around the globe, as well as dilemmas brought about by such changes and the responses to them. The perspectives and approaches emphasize the interfaces between local and global realities, situating the Philippines and its contemporary challenges amidst these complex processes.</p>
SA 101	<p><b>Survey of Social Theories   Fr. A. Alejo, S.J.</b></p> <p>This course is a study of theories of societies developed in the disciplines of anthropology and sociology in the 19th and 20th centuries, with a discussion of the theorists within their historical milieu, as well as their contribution to the social sciences.</p>
SOCIO 102	<p><b>Sociology of the Philippines   Dr. E. Leviste</b></p> <p>A critical discussion of selected contemporary social issues in the Philippines using sociological perspectives, theories, and social science research methods.</p>
SOCIO 103.2	<p><b>Sociological Theories 2   Dr. C. Saloma-Akpedonu</b></p> <p>This course is a study of theories of societies developed in the disciplines of anthropology and sociology in the 19th and 20th centuries, with a discussion of the theorists within their historical milieu, as well as their contribution to the social sciences.</p>
SOCIO 192.1	<p><b>Statistical Analysis for the Social Sciences   Ms. J. Claudio</b></p> <p>This course is an introduction to statistics as a research tool for assessing social phenomena, focusing on selected univariate and bivariate measures, both descriptive and inferential. The approach is non-mathematical, emphasizing the application of appropriate statistical procedures to specific problems.</p>
SA 104	<p><b>Qualitative Methods in the Social Sciences   Dr. J. Canaday</b></p> <p>This course is an analysis of anthropological and sociological works, focusing on the claims and conclusions presented, the research methods used, and the different theoretical approaches employed. The skills needed for qualitative data collection are developed by designing and implementing research projects.</p>

\*Check AISIS for class schedules.

SA 105	<p><b>Practicum I</b></p> <p>Students undertake research for practical training in this application course. Focus is on the social survey, a research approach widely used in the social sciences. Students go through the survey process from conceptualization to report writing, and finally, to the presentation of findings.</p>
SA 117	<p><b>Introduction to Archaeology   Dr. E. Caballero, Dr. W. Reynolds</b></p> <p>This course is an introduction to the science of archaeology as applied to some problems in history. Historical archaeology per se covers the period of history and protohistory, particularly the undocumented and/or unwritten areas of culture and traditions of the past. Our historical records deal mainly with the known personages, events and circumstances of pros and cons that lead to our current understanding of the society culture. There are, however, unwritten accounts even during the historical period. For instance, some details in the social and cultural life of the common people, the workers, their lifestyle, their behaviour, cultural life, technology, day to day artifacts, etc. Moreover, even existing written documents, have flaws in their accuracies. Some of them are in favor of person A or B depending on the point of view of the author; for example, controversies in the manifest of Galleon wrecks by the owners and captains vs insurance companies. It is the task of the historical archaeologist to collect undocumented evidences from the ground and reconstruct a more detailed view of the past.</p>
SA 139	<p><b>Issues and Debates in Philippine Archaeology   Dr. A. Pawlik</b></p> <p>This course is an introduction to the science of archaeology as applied to some problems in history. Historical archaeology per se covers the period of history and protohistory, particularly the undocumented and/or unwritten areas of culture and traditions of the past. Our historical records deal mainly with the known personages, events and circumstances of pros and cons that lead to our current understanding of the society culture. There are, however, unwritten accounts even during the historical period. For instance, some details in the social and cultural life of the common people, the workers, their lifestyle, their behaviour, cultural life, technology, day to day artifacts, etc. Moreover, even existing written documents, have flaws in their accuracies. Some of them are in favor of person A or B depending on the point of view of the author; for example, controversies in the manifest of Galleon wrecks by the owners and captains vs insurance companies. It is the task of the historical archaeologist to collect undocumented evidences from the ground and reconstruct a more detailed view of the past.</p>
SA 143	<p><b>Social Movements   Dr. L. Lim</b></p> <p>This course is an introduction to sociological concepts on collective behavior and social movements, using the conceptual tools offered by these theories and of contemporary social processes. Special attention is paid to the relevance of theoretical frameworks in understanding the dynamics of contemporary social movements.</p>
SA 113	<p><b>Gender and Development   Dr. E. Eviota</b></p> <p>This course is a study of the key role of gender in Philippine society and economic development. Focus is on gender issues in Philippine society; the interconnections between gender, the state, and economic development; and the needs, strategies, and methods in policy, organizing, and research.</p>
SA 126	<p><b>Social Inequality   Dr. E. Eviota</b></p> <p>This course studies inequality as a matter of patterned structures, not as something randomly distributed between individuals. The course looks at inequalities between nations and between groups, and examines the intersections of these inequalities and how controlled and exploited groups respond to social inequality.</p>
SA 130	<p><b>Religion, Culture and Society   Fr. A. Alejo, S.J.</b></p> <p>This course shows that "syncretism" and "acculturation" are in fact universal and therefore "normal" phenomena. It examines the influence of culture upon religion and the influence of religion upon culture, and the process that takes place when religions encounter each other.</p>
SA 199.1	<p><b>Sp topics in the Social Sciences: Culture and the Senses   Dr. F. Zialcita</b></p> <p>This course introduces the varied aspects of cultural heritage. Two alternative ways are explored in the course: 1) look for and appreciate the grammar of major human artifacts; and 2) identify the hallmarks of the Filipino sensibility as manifested by vernacular terms and particular artifacts.</p>

\*Check AISIS for class schedules.

<b>SA 107</b>	<b>Modern Sociological and Anthropological Thought (Engaged Anthropology)   Dr. M. Racelis</b>  Development anthropology, which brought the dimensions of culture and social structure into development programs dominated by technological and economic frameworks, has recently been critiqued by Post-Development anthropologists for its limited accomplishments in reducing poverty or improving the lives of millions of people. These perspectives will be elaborated through studying various kinds of development programs with their Post-Development implications. Attention to engaged anthropology is also included, in which anthropologists draw on their research to serve also as human rights advocates for and with the exploited or harassed communities they are studying.
<b>SA 128</b>	<b>Cities and Society   Dr. E. Porio</b>  This course examines the social construction of urban lifeways and how it structures the social-ecological transitions and governance of cities/mega-cities in the Asian region. In particular, the course examines how the life-chances of different groups (e.g., by income class, gender, ethnicity, education, religion, etc.) given their specific social, environmental and governance locations in urban agglomerations/cities, have been reconfigured by the challenges posed by climate change and disasters. This course will tackle the above issues/questions. It is designed to acquaint the students with the concepts, theories, and methods used in analyzing/understanding issues and problems related to climate change change, disasters and governance. To achieve the above learning goals, a combination of conceptual (readings, papers) and practical (reflection and field-based) exercises shall be accomplished by the students.
<b>SOAN 180.3</b>	<b>Topics in Sociology and Anthropology: Media and Social Media   Dr. J. Lorenzana</b>  Using anthropological and sociological approaches, the course examines media as institution, practice and experience. It focuses on how media in the contemporary world constitute social and cultural formations and shape politics. Ethnographies of traditional and digital media from different societies and periods provide a comparative perspective to critically understand the ways in which people produce, consume, engage, inhabit, use and incorporate media into everyday life.

<b>NEW CATALOGUE NUMBER</b>	<b>COURSE DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>ANTH 242</b>	<b>Introduction to Archaeology   Dr. E. Caballero, Dr. W. Reynolds</b>  This course is an introduction to the science of archaeology as applied to some problems in history. Historical archaeology per se covers the period of history and protohistory, particularly the undocumented and/or unwritten areas of culture and traditions of the past. Our historical records deal mainly with the known personages, events and circumstances of pros and cons that lead to our current understanding of the society culture. There are, however, unwritten accounts even during the historical period. For instance, some details in the social and cultural life of the common people, the workers, their lifestyle, their behaviour, cultural life, technology, day to day artifacts, etc. Moreover, even existing written documents, have flaws in their accuracies. Some of them are in favor of person A or B depending on the point of view of the author; for example, controversies in the manifest of Galleon wrecks by the owners and captains vs insurance companies. It is the task of the historical archaeologist to collect undocumented evidences from the ground and reconstruct a more detailed view of the past.
<b>ANTH 292.1 SOCIO 292.1</b>	<b>Research Techniques   Dr. J. Canuday</b>  This is a course on the logic of empirical research in sociology and anthropology. It examines the suitable approaches to a variety of typical research problems; their advantages and limitations; and their translation into specific plans for investigation.
<b>SOAN 212.2</b>	<b>Origins of Inequality   Dr. E. Eviota</b>  This course studies inequality as a matter of patterned structures, not as something randomly distributed between individuals. The course looks at inequalities between nations and between groups, and examines the intersections of these inequalities and how controlled and exploited groups respond to social inequality.
<b>SOAN 215.4</b>	<b>Gender and Development   Dr. E. Eviota</b>  This course is a study of the key role of gender in Philippine society and economic development. Focus is on gender issues in Philippine society; the interconnections between gender, the state, and economic development; and the needs, strategies, and methods in policy, organizing, and research.

\*Check AISIS for class schedules.

<b>SOAN 223</b>	<p><b>Risk and Resilience: Focus on Climate Disasters, Development, and Humanitarian Action   Dr. E. Porio</b></p> <p>Urbanization, development, land-use decisions, and social/political policy dynamics have increased the risk and vulnerability of societies to natural and man-made disasters. Social-political and economic processes/interventions designed to reduce social vulnerabilities and increase their resilience also reconfigure the disaster management cycle from mitigation, preparation, response and recovery. This course examines how the societal construction of risk, vulnerability and resilience intersects with development initiatives and disaster planning/policy efforts to reduce social vulnerabilities and reconfigure the initiatives of communities/groups to increase as well as promote resilience and reduce their own vulnerabilities.</p>
<b>SOCIO 242.1</b>	<p><b>Social Movements   Dr. L. Lim</b></p> <p>This course is an introduction to sociological concepts on collective behavior and social movements, using the conceptual tools offered by these theories and of contemporary social processes. Special attention is paid to the relevance of theoretical frameworks in understanding the dynamics of contemporary social movements.</p>
<b>ANTH 244.2</b>	<p><b>Readings in Archaeology   Dr. A. Pawlik</b></p> <p>This course is an introduction to the science of archaeology as applied to some problems in history. Historical archaeology per se covers the period of history and protohistory, particularly the undocumented and/or unwritten areas of culture and traditions of the past. Our historical records deal mainly with the known personages, events and circumstances of pros and cons that lead to our current understanding of the society culture. There are, however, unwritten accounts even during the historical period. For instance, some details in the social and cultural life of the common people, the workers, their lifestyle, their behaviour, cultural life, technology, day to day artifacts, etc. Moreover, even existing written documents, have flaws in their accuracies. Some of them are in favor of person A or B depending on the point of view of the author; for example, controversies in the manifest of Galleon wrecks by the owners and captains vs insurance companies. It is the task of the historical archaeologist to collect undocumented evidences from the ground and reconstruct a more detailed view of the past.</p>
<b>SOAN 292.1</b>	<b>Research in Social Systems</b>
<b>SOAN 292.2</b>	<b>Readings in Social Systems</b>
<b>SOCDEV 201.2</b>	<p><b>Issues in Methods and Practice of Development (Engaged Anthropology) Dr. M. Racelis</b></p> <p>Development anthropology, which brought the dimensions of culture and social structure into development programs dominated by technological and economic frameworks, has recently been critiqued by Post-Development anthropologists for its limited accomplishments in reducing poverty or improving the lives of millions of people. These perspectives will be elaborated through studying various kinds of development programs with their Post-Development implications. Attention to engaged anthropology is also included, in which anthropologists draw on their research to serve also as human rights advocates for and with the exploited or harassed communities they are studying.</p>
<b>SA 306</b>	<p><b>Advanced Qualitative Methods for the Social Sciences   Dr. J. Canuday</b></p> <p>In this course, students conduct and analyze data generated from in-depth and unstructured interviews, participant observation, and other qualitative data collection techniques.</p>
<b>SOCIO 204.4</b>	<p><b>Late Modern, Post-Modern and Post Human Social Theory   Dr. R. Pertierra</b></p> <p>This course examines the implications of the postmodern condition for Philippine society. It deals with issues such as globalization and the effects of the new technologies of communication (e.g. cellular phones, Internet, etc.) on everyday life.</p>
<b>ANTH 212.7 SOCIO 266</b>	<p><b>Religion and Society   Fr. A. Alejo, S.J.</b></p> <p>This course shows that "syncretism" and "acculturation" are in fact universal and therefore "normal" phenomena. It examines the influence of culture upon religion and the influence of religion upon culture, and the process that takes place when religions encounter each other.</p>

\*Check AISIS for class schedules.

<b>Socio 269.2</b>	<b>Sp. Topics in Socio-Anthro: Perspectives and Critiques in the Sociology of Education</b> <b>  Dr. E. Abaya</b>  This course introduces students to the main concepts and theories comprising the field of sociology of education. It employs different sociological perspectives in examining in a nuanced manner the relationship among education, power, knowledge, and the state while mainly offering a conceptual analysis and criticism of social reproduction in education prevalent in both local and global contexts. It also endeavors to encourage and enable students to advance new directions for theoretical and empirical research in the context of Southeast Asia.
--------------------	--

*\*Check AISIS for class schedules.*