

Department of Sociology and Anthropology
 School of Social Sciences, Loyola Schools
 Ateneo de Manila University

TENTATIVE UNDERGRADUATE COURSE OFFERINGS
 First Semester, SY 2017-2018

CATALOGUE NUMBER	COURSE DESCRIPTION
SA 21	<p>Introduction to Sociology and Anthropology <i>Check AISIS for instructors and schedules.</i></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>
SA 102	<p>Sociological Analysis <i>Dr. Czarina Saloma-Akpedonu</i></p> <p>This course discusses the concepts, approaches, and themes of sociological inquiry; beginning with the philosophical origins of sociology and ending with its ascendancy as a major social science discipline. The course discusses how these approaches view social reality from different yet complementary points of view.</p>
SA 103	<p>Quantitative Methods in the Social Sciences <i>Dr. Enrique Niño Leviste</i></p> <p>This research methodology course presents the concepts and tools of quantitative social research—particularly the survey—for gathering data. Students learn to design and conduct a survey, analyze the data, interpret the results, and present the conclusions.</p>
SA 109	<p>Theories of Development (<i>Juniors and Seniors only</i>) <i>Dr. Anna Marie Karaos</i></p> <p>This course is a survey and analysis of socio-cultural, political, and economic theories of development. Topics include theoretical models such as modernization, dependency, world-system and neo-Marxist/ neo-Weberian versions; neo-functionalist theories; governance/ democratization models; and postmodernist critiques.</p>
SA 112	<p>Health, Culture and Society <i>Ms. Suzanna Roldan</i></p> <p>This course explores the cultural, social, and psychological underpinnings of health, sickness, and healing, in various contexts. Topics include illness representations; personhood and suffering; the dynamics of power; sickness and therapy; and the production, reproduction, and legitimation of authoritative knowledge.</p>

CATALOGUE NUMBER	COURSE DESCRIPTION
SA 113	<p>Gender and Development (<i>Juniors and Seniors only</i>) <i>Dr. Elizabeth Uy Eviota</i></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 119	<p>Introduction to Cultural Anthropology <i>Dr. Fernando Zialcita</i></p> <p>This course is a study of the concept of “culture” and patterns of behavior. The course presents the practical aspect of learning to understand why people think and act the way they do in order to make sense of both one's self and society.</p>
SA 126	<p>Social Inequality (<i>Juniors and Seniors only</i>) <i>Dr. Elizabeth Uy Eviota</i></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 132	<p>Law, Culture, and Society: Justice and Human Rights (<i>Juniors and Seniors only</i>) <i>Dr. Mary Racelis</i></p> <p>People’s concepts of justice, or <i>katarungan</i>, are examined along with equity and fairness (<i>pagkamakatarungan</i>). Simultaneously studied is the process of people’s moving through increasing levels of awareness of rights starting with “wishing” (<i>sana</i>) to “should” (<i>dapat</i>) to rights (<i>karapatan</i>) and human rights (<i>mga karapatang pantao</i>). Cross-cultural evidence of people’s actual experiences of what they define as injustice/justice and deprivation of/access to rights, and the actions they take to rectify injustice and human rights violations are analyzed. While attention to civil and political rights is considered (impunity in extra-judicial killings, incarceration, torture, involuntary disappearance, genocide), greater attention is given to people’s approaches to social, cultural, economic, environmental, and collective rights. Insights from ethnographic data featuring cultural values and traditions are compared with formal ordinances, codes of conduct, executive orders, national legislation, the Constitution and international conventions, especially the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Fieldwork will focus on specific groups’ experiences of injustice and their efforts to overcome violations of their rights, for example, the drug war, evictions and involuntary relocation of urban informal settlers, trafficking of women and children, labor exploitation, migration, LGBT discrimination, displacement of indigenous people, farmers, fisherfolk, and disaster and war-affected populations.</p>

CATALOGUE NUMBER	COURSE DESCRIPTION
SA 136	<p>Urban Community Development: Focus on Climate Disasters and Humanitarian Action (<i>Juniors and Seniors only</i>) <i>Dr. Emma Porio</i></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>
SA 147	<p>Crime and Delinquency (<i>Juniors and Seniors only</i>) <i>Dr. Liza Lim</i></p> <p>This is a lecture/field exposure course on criminology, the sociological study of “rule-breaking.” Criminality is examined from two sociological angles, as a form of deviant behavior, and as an issue of social justice. The course combines critiquing of existing theoretical materials in criminology with practical applications.</p>
SA 157	<p>Introduction to Cultural Heritage <i>Dr. Fernando Zialcita</i></p> <p>Cultural heritage is an asset in the Global competition between nations, cities, and ethnicities. Heritage, whether tangible (e.g. architecture, paintings) or intangible (e.g. dance, games, cooking), builds up pride and identity. Heritage enlivens modernity because it re-invents traditional styles to create unique, up-to- date global fashions. To conserve heritage, we should foster state-and-community partnerships to foster community-based tourism and to develop unique niches for heritage products in the global market. Activities will be a field trip, organizing a culinary heritage event centering on a province, and fieldwork in teams.</p>
SA 199.17	<p>Special Topics in the Social Sciences (Political Anthropology) <i>Dr. Jose Jowel Canuday</i></p> <p>This course examines power relations between the state and marginalized groups, mediated through business, civil society, and social movements. Notions of inclusive citizenship, human rights, and governance are examined in a cross-cultural context with emphasis on the anthropological perspective on the role of human agency.</p>

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Anthro 262 / Soc 296	<p>Theories of Development <i>Dr. Anna Marie Karaos</i></p> <p>This is a survey and analysis of various socio-cultural, political, and economic theories of development. It examines contemporary theoretical frameworks in third world development and social change; introduces a variety of development perspectives and the exposure to current debates in economic and political development issues.</p>
Anthro 281 / SOC 261	<p>History of Sociological Theory/History of Anthropological Theory <i>Dr. Czarina Saloma-Akpedonu</i></p> <p>This is a course on the evolution of major theories of society beginning in the nineteenth century to the contemporary period. Radical changes are discussed for a new understanding and theorization of society and culture.</p>
SA 201	<p>Fundamental Statistics <i>Dr. Ricardo Abad</i></p> <p>This course discusses basic concepts and operations of statistics. Focus is on univariate and bivariate measures of association and inferences, and basic multivariate analysis. It introduces students to SPSS for Windows and emphasizes on the understanding and application of statistical concepts in social science situations.</p>
SA 205	<p>Research Methods <i>Dr. Jose Jowel P. Canuday</i></p> <p>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.</p>
SA 210	<p>Introduction to Cultural Anthropology <i>Dr. Fernando Zialcita</i></p> <p>This course provides a multi-faceted perspective of humanity through the discussion of various human activities, attitudes and beliefs that revolve around economic and political life, family and kinship, and those that result in social/culture change.</p>

<p>SA 211</p>	<p>Introduction to Sociological Perspectives <i>Dr. Liza Lim</i></p> <p>This course is an introduction to the classical and contemporary sociological theories. Topics include the role of theories in social science research; influential schools of thought in the sociological discipline; and the context within which they emerge.</p>
<p>SA 229</p>	<p>Current Issues in Social Policy and Planning: Justice and Human Rights <i>Dr. Mary Racelis</i></p> <p>People's concepts of justice, or <i>katarungan</i>, are examined along with equity and fairness (<i>pagkamakatarungan</i>). Simultaneously studied is the process of people's moving through increasing levels of awareness of rights starting with "wishing" (<i>sana</i>) to "should" (<i>dapat</i>) to rights (<i>karapatan</i>) and human rights (<i>mga karapatang pantao</i>). Cross-cultural evidence of people's actual experiences of what they define as injustice/justice and deprivation of/access to rights, and the actions they take to rectify injustice and human rights violations are analyzed. While attention to civil and political rights is considered (impunity in extra-judicial killings, incarceration, torture, involuntary disappearance, genocide), greater attention is given to people's approaches to social, cultural, economic, environmental, and collective rights. Insights from ethnographic data featuring cultural values and traditions are compared with formal ordinances, codes of conduct, executive orders, national legislation, the Constitution and international conventions, especially the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Fieldwork will focus on specific groups' experiences of injustice and their efforts to overcome violations of their rights, for example, the drug war, evictions and involuntary relocation of urban informal settlers, trafficking of women and children, labor exploitation, migration, LGBT discrimination, displacement of indigenous people, farmers, fisherfolk, and disaster and war-affected populations.</p>
<p>SA 232</p>	<p>Gender and Development <i>Dr. Elizabeth Uy Eviota</i></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>

<p>SA 239</p>	<p>Risk and Resilience - Focus on Climate Disasters and Humanitarian Action <i>Dr. Emma Porio</i></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>
<p>SA 240.35</p>	<p>Sp. Topics in Socio-Anthro: Introduction to Cultural Heritage <i>Dr. Fernando Zialcita</i></p> <p>Cultural heritage is an asset in the Global competition between nations, cities, and ethnicities. Heritage, whether tangible (e.g. architecture, paintings) or intangible (e.g. dance, games, cooking), builds up pride and identity. Heritage enlivens modernity because it re-invents traditional styles to create unique, up-to-date global fashions. To conserve heritage, we should foster state-and-community partnerships to foster community-based tourism and to develop unique niches for heritage products in the global market. Activities will be a field trip, organizing a culinary heritage event centering on a province, and fieldwork in teams.</p>
<p>Soc 275/Anthro 275</p>	<p>Origins of Inequality <i>Dr. Elizabeth Uy Eviota</i></p> <p>This course discusses inequality as a matter of patterned structures of unequal groups and not as something that is randomly distributed between individuals. The course looks at inequalities between groups with regard to wealth, social status, gender, race/ethnicity, age; as well as inequalities between nation-states.</p>
<p>Soc 291 / Anthro 273</p>	<p>Crime and Delinquency <i>Dr. Liza Lim</i></p> <p>This course examines crime and delinquency from two sociological angles: as a form of “rule breaking” or deviant behavior; and as a social justice issue. Different theories of crime and delinquency, primarily Western in origin, are discussed and critiqued by applying them to the Philippine case.</p>