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| Medicine | | | |
| Bachelor | TR-NQF-HE: Level 7 | QF-EHEA: Second Cycle | EQF-LLL: Level 7 |

Course Introduction and Application Information

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| Course Code: | UNI032 | | |
| Course Name: | Introduction to Sociology | | |
| Semester: | Spring Fall | | |
| Course Credits: | <div>ECTS</div> <div>5</div> | | |
| Language of instruction: | | | |
| Course Condition: | | | |
| Does the Course Require Work Experience?: | No | | |
| Type of course: | University Elective | | |
| Course Level: | <div> <div>Bachelor</div> <div>TR-NQF-HE:7. Master`s Degree</div> <div>QF-EHEA:Second Cycle</div> <div>EQF-LLL:7. Master`s Degree</div> </div> | | |
| Mode of Delivery: | Face to face | | |
| Course Coordinator: | Dr. Öğr. Üy. SELEN YANMAZ | | |
| Course Lecturer(s): | Dr. Ekrem SALTİK | | |
| Course Assistants: | | | |

Course Objective and Content

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| Course Objectives: | The purpose of this course is to “equip” the students with a general notion of the social science of Sociology. |
| Course Content: | A grasp of sociological themes. Familiarity with the founders of Sociology, as well as the later theoreticians. Having the gift of sociological imagination vis-a-vis any situations involving social |

issues. Being aware of the versatility of cultures and the relativity of socialization processes, depending on different spots on our planet. Being free of prejudices and a champion of acceptance, accordingly.

Learning Outcomes

The students who have succeeded in this course;

1) He/she can achieve a scientific observation of the society; he/she can recognize and define collective behavior patterns. He/she perceives the social institutions present within the society. He/she comprehends their significance. He/she outlines the stages along the course of the civilization history. He/she verifies being aware of and familiar with the constructors of Sociology. He/she enumerates the contemporary sociologists, by name. He/she differentiates the topics which they consider important. He/she knows that along with Ibn Khaldun, the Muslims' sociology had emerged. He/she lists the pioneers of Turkish sociology, ever since Ziya Gökalp. He/she provides examples about the relative nature of the topic of culture. He/she explains the gains of this very course in the line of viewing the humanity with a large perspective in a tolerant manner.

Course Flow Plan

| Week | Subject | Related Preparation |
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| 1) | The literal meaning of Sociology and the questions it strives to answer. Properties of society. Classifications of societies. | - |
| 2) | Groups and their classifications. A brief look at group dynamics and the concept of leadership. Differentiating leadership from Management. | - |
| 3) | The evolution of the sociological thinking. The pioneers of the discipline: Saint-Simon, Comte, Durkheim, Marx, Weber. Other important theoreticians in chronological order. | - |
| 4) | Comparison of Sociology with other social sciences. An emphasis on comparing it with History-Historiography. A brief look at the history of European civilization: 100-Year-Wars; Separation of the Orthodox Church from the Catholic origin. Renaissance; Reform & the emergence of Protestantism; The Era of Enlightenment. | - |
| 5) | Mercantilism and capital accumulation, the Industrial Revolution and its consequences, the exchange of colonies (from Portugal and Spain to France, England and Holland), the French and Russian revolutions and their repercussions. | - |
| 6) | The decline of Ottoman Empire, starting with loss of territory at Carlowitz Treaty. Naval defeats (Chesma & Navarino). Attempts of Remedy: The Reformation of 1839. Crimean War. | - |
| 7) | Contemporary sociologists and their interpretations of social happenings. | - |
| 8) | Post-modernist views with an emphasis of Michel Foucault. | - |
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| 9) | Ibn Khaldun's sociology, as a demonstrative example of Muslims' studies of sociology. Sociology in late-Ottoman years and in early republican days. | - |
| 10) | Introduction to Demography and related definitions. | - |
| 11) | Fishing societies in history and their imprints extending out to our day. Marine societies (Crete and other coastal city-governments dealing with commerce) in history and their imprints extending out to our day. | - |
| 12) | A glance at various social institutions (Family, Education, Economy, Politics, Religion, Leisure-Time Valorization). Kinds of Social Deviation (including an emphasis of drinking abuse). | - |
| 13) | Invisible behavior patterns (attitudes, beliefs, conviction). Modes, fashions, crazes, city legends. | - |
| 14) | Culture and cultural issues. Globalization, its pros and cons. | - |

Sources

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| Course Notes / Textbooks: | <p>BAUMAN, Zygmunt, Tim May (2019), Sosyolojik Düşünmek, 20. Baskı, Ayrıntı Yayınları, İstanbul</p> <p>GIDDENS, Anthony (2016), Sosyoloji (Kısa Fakat Eleştirel Bir Giriş), 6. Baskı, Siyasal Kitabevi, Ankara</p> <p>ÖZKALP, Enver vd. (2005), Davranış Bilimlerine Giriş, Anadolu Üniversitesi Yayınları, Eskişehir</p> <p>RIUTORT, Philippe (2017), Sosyolojiye Giriş Dersleri, Doğu Batı Yayınları, Ankara</p> <p>WEBER, Max (2012), Sosyal Bilimlerin Metodolojisi, 3. Baskı, Küre Yayınları, İstanbul</p> |
| References: | <p>ARON, Raymond (2017), Sosyolojik Düşüncenin Evreleri, 10. Baskı, Kırmızı Yayınevi, İstanbul</p> <p>ARONSON, Elliot, vd. (2012), Sosyal Psikoloji, Kaknüs Yayınları, İstanbul</p> <p>ARSLANTÜRK, Zeki, Tayfun Amman (2013), Sosyoloji (Kavramlar, Kurumlar, Süreçler, Teoriler), 9. Baskı, Çamlıca Yayınları, İstanbul</p> <p>BALLANTINE, Jeanne H. (2019), Our Social World: Introduction to Sociology, 7th Edition, SAGE Publications, ABD</p> <p>BENTON, Ted (2013), Sosyolojinin Felsefi Kökenleri, Küre Yayınları, İstanbul</p> <p>BOTTOMORE, Tom, Robert Nisbet (2019), Sosyolojik Çözümlemenin Tarihi, 10. Baskı, Kırmızı Y, İstanbul</p> <p>BOZKURT, Veysel (2018), Değişen Dünyada Sosyoloji, Ekin Kitabevi, Bursa</p> <p>BROWNE, Ken (2019), An Introduction to Sociology, 5th Edition, Polity Publishing, ABD</p> <p>ELIAS, Norbert (2016), Sosyoloji Nedir, Olvido Kitap, İstanbul</p> <p>GIDDENS, Anthony, Philip W. Sutton (2019), Sosyoloji, 8. Baskı, Kırmızı Yayınevi, İstanbul</p> <p>LENSKI, Gerhard (1991). Human Societies: A Macrolevel Introduction to Sociology, 6th Edition, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York.</p> <p>MAUSS, Marcel (2017), Sosyoloji ve Antropoloji, 4. Baskı, Doğu Batı Yayınları, Ankara</p> |

ÖZDALGA, Elisabeth (2016), Tarihsel Sosyoloji, Doğu Batı Yayınları, Ankara

RICHTER, Rudolf (2012), Sosyolojik Paradigmalar, 3. Baskı, Küre Yayınları, İstanbul

RITZER, George (2017), Sociological Theory, 7th Edition, SAGE Publications, ABD

RITZER, George, Wendy W. Murphy (2019) Introduction to Sociology, 5th Edt., SAGE Pub., ABD

STEWART, Elbert W. & GLYNN, James (1985). Introduction to Sociology, McGraw-Hill Book, ABD

STOLLEY, Kathy S. (2005). The Basics of Sociology, Greenwood Press, Westport, London.

TEZCAN, Mahmut (2016). Sosyolojiye Giriş, 9. Baskı, Anı Yayıncılık, Ankara.

TOLAN, Barlas (2005). Sosyoloji, Gazi Kitabevi, Ankara.

TOPÇU, Nurettin (2013). Sosyoloji, Dergah Yayınları, İstanbul.

TURNER, Jonathan H. (2013). The Emergence of Sociological Theory, 7th Edt., SAGE Pub., ABD

Course - Program Learning Outcome Relationship

| Course Learning Outcomes | 1 |
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| Program Outcomes | |
| 1) When Istinye University Faculty of Medicine student is graduated who knows the historical development of medicine, medical practices, and the medical profession and their importance for society. | |
| 2) knows the normal structure and function of the human body at the level of molecules, cells, tissues, organs and systems. | |
| 3) is capable of systematically taking an accurate and effective social and medical history from their patients and make a comprehensive physical examination. | |
| 4) knows the laboratory procedures related to diseases; In primary care, the necessary material (blood, urine, etc.) can be obtained from the patient with appropriate methods and can perform the necessary laboratory procedures for diagnosis and follow-up or request laboratory tests. | |
| 5) can distinguish pathological changes in structure and functions during diseases from physiological changes and can Interpret the patient's history, physical examination, laboratory and imaging findings, and arrive at a pre-diagnosis and diagnosis of the patient's problem. | |
| 6) knows, plans and applies primary care and emergency medical treatment practices, rehabilitation stages. | |
| 7) can keep patient records accurately and efficiently, know the importance of confidentiality of patient information and records, and protects this privacy. | |
| 8) knows the clinical decision-making process, evidence-based medicine practices and current approaches. | |
| 9) knows and applies the basic principles of preventive health measures and the protection of individuals | |

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| from diseases and improving health, and recognizes the individual and/or society at risk, undertakes the responsibility of the physician in public health problems such as epidemics and pandemics. | 1 |
| 10) knows the biopsychosocial approach, evaluates the causes of diseases by considering the individual and his / her environment. | |
| 11) is capable of having effective oral and/or written communication with patients and their relatives, society and colleagues. | |
| 12) knows the techniques, methods and rules of researching. It contributes to the creation, sharing, implementation and development of new professional knowledge and practices by using science and scientific method within the framework of ethical rules. | |
| 13) can collect health data, analyze them, present them in summary, and prepare forensic reports. | |
| 14) knows the place of physicians as an educator, administrator and researcher in delivery of health care. It takes responsibility for the professional and personal development of own and colleagues in all interdisciplinary teams established to increase the health level of the society. | |
| 15) knows employee health, environment and occupational safety issues and takes responsibility when necessary. | |
| 16) knows health policies and is able to evaluate their effects in the field of application. | |
| 17) keeps medical knowledge up-to-date within the framework of lifelong learning responsibility. | |
| 18) applies own profession by knowing about ethical obligations and legal responsibilities, prioritizing human values and with self-sacrifice throughout own medical life. | |

Course - Learning Outcome Relationship

| No Effect | 1 Lowest | 2 Average | 3 Highest |
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| | Program Outcomes | Level of Contribution |
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| 1) | When Istinye University Faculty of Medicine student is graduated who knows the historical development of medicine, medical practices, and the medical profession and their importance for society. | |
| 2) | knows the normal structure and function of the human body at the level of molecules, cells, tissues, organs and systems. | |
| 3) | is capable of systematically taking an accurate and effective social and medical history from their patients and make a comprehensive physical examination. | |

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| 4) | knows the laboratory procedures related to diseases; In primary care, the necessary material (blood, urine, etc.) can be obtained from the patient with appropriate methods and can perform the necessary laboratory procedures for diagnosis and follow-up or request laboratory tests. | |
| 5) | can distinguish pathological changes in structure and functions during diseases from physiological changes and can Interpret the patient's history, physical examination, laboratory and imaging findings, and arrive at a pre-diagnosis and diagnosis of the patient's problem. | |
| 6) | knows, plans and applies primary care and emergency medical treatment practices, rehabilitation stages. | |
| 7) | can keep patient records accurately and efficiently, know the importance of confidentiality of patient information and records, and protects this privacy. | |
| 8) | knows the clinical decision-making process, evidence-based medicine practices and current approaches. | |
| 9) | knows and applies the basic principles of preventive health measures and the protection of individuals from diseases and improving health, and recognizes the individual and/or society at risk, undertakes the responsibility of the physician in public health problems such as epidemics and pandemics. | |
| 10) | knows the biopsychosocial approach, evaluates the causes of diseases by considering the individual and his / her environment. | |
| 11) | is capable of having effective oral and/or written communication with patients and their relatives, society and colleagues. | |
| 12) | knows the techniques, methods and rules of researching. It contributes to the creation, sharing, implementation and development of new professional knowledge and practices by using science and scientific method within the framework of ethical rules. | |
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| 16) | knows health policies and is able to evaluate their effects in the field of application. | |
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| 17) | keeps medical knowledge up-to-date within the framework of lifelong learning responsibility. | |
| 18) | applies own profession by knowing about ethical obligations and legal responsibilities, prioritizing human values and with self-sacrifice throughout own medical life. | |

Assessment & Grading

| Semester Requirements | Number of Activities | Level of Contribution |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Midterms | 1 | % 40 |
| Final | 1 | % 60 |
| total | | % 100 |
| PERCENTAGE OF SEMESTER WORK | | % 40 |
| PERCENTAGE OF FINAL WORK | | % 60 |
| total | | % 100 |

Workload and ECTS Credit Calculation

| Activities | Number of Activities | Preparation for the Activity | Spent for the Activity Itself | Completing the Activity Requirements | Workload |
|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|
| Course Hours | 3 | 1 | 13 | | 42 |
| Study Hours Out of Class | 13 | 1 | 2 | | 39 |
| Midterms | 1 | 20 | 1 | | 21 |
| Final | 1 | 30 | 1 | | 31 |
| Total Workload | | | | | 133 |