



COURSE UNIT DESCRIPTION

Course unit title	Code
Economic sociology	

Lecturer(s)	Department, Faculty
Coordinating: Prof. dr. Vincentas Giedraitis	Economics faculty, Department of Theoretical Economics

Study cycle	Type of the course unit
First	Required

Mode of delivery	Semester or period when it is delivered	Language of instruction
Lecture	Spring semester	English

Requisites	
Prerequisites: Introduction to sociology, Introduction to economics	Co-requisites (if relevant):

Number of ECTS credits allocated	Student's workload (total)	Contact hours	Individual work
5	133	48	85

Purpose of the course unit and programme competences to be developed		
Familiarize students with economic sociology, the origins of key ideas, their methodology and analytical methods.		
Learning outcomes of the course unit	Teaching and learning methods	Assessment methods

<p>Learn about economic sociology as a scientific and professional activity; consideration of the most prominent economic schools and most prominent economic sociologists and their theories;</p> <p>Understand and interpret the various economic sociological phenomena and their causes, based on the most important economic and sociological theories; understand the economic opportunities of the sociology of science dealing with theoretical issues and practical problems of economic sociology.</p> <p>Learn to gather information of interest to the subject of economic sociology in “the real world,” to assess the reliability of the information, analyze the information collected on the basis of this analysis, to prepare and deliver a presentation on a topic.</p>	<p>Lecture, using the graphical visualization method. Discussion. Scientific analysis of the literature.</p> <p>Use information contained in online databases, retrieval and analysis.</p> <p>Working individually and then discussing in groups, prepare and give an opinion on the economic theory of the origin of these theories, methodology and content of these theories.</p> <p>Evaluation of economic theories’ advantages and disadvantages.</p> <p>Critical Thinking</p>	<p>Theoretical knowledge tests.</p> <p>Individual and group practical tasks and presentations.</p>
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Course content: breakdown of the topics	Contact hours							Individual work: time and assignments	
	Lectures	Tutorials	Seminars	Workshops	Laboratory work	Internship/work placement	Contact hours, total	Individual work	Assignments
<p>1. Introduction. Social causes various economic phenomena. Classical and contemporary theoretical economic period. Rationalization Secularisation, urbanization, social stratification, and so on). Sociology as a reaction to capitalist modernity,</p>	3		2				5	4	Reading and lectures.

capitalism.									
2. Institutional Economics: Joseph Schumpeter. Economic evolution process. Role in creating an economic role in behavior. Thorstein Veblen. Broader research institutions and views markets complex interaction of these various institutions (eg., Individuals, businesses, public, social norms). Neo-Classical economy. Law and economics. Joseph Schumpeter. Business cycles. Innovation. End of Capitalism.	4		2				6	10	Reading and lectures.
3. New Institutional Economics. Ronald Coase and social costs of problem. "Coase theorem of comparative institutional analysis. The efficiency and distribution issues, in contrast to the" traditional "," old "or" original "institutional economy. Organizational measures. Proprietary rights. Transaction costs. Ideological values. Human assets. Social capital. Asymmetric information. Strategic behavior. Limited rationality.	5		2				7	12	Reading and lectures.
4. Social embeddedness Karl Polanyi. Social embeddedness. Social networks. Mark Granovetter. Social and economic relations within and between organizations. "The Great Transformation". Substancivizmas. Cultural approach to the economy. As the economy is integrated into the society and culture. Economic democracy movement.	4		2				6	12	Reading and lectures.
5. Sustainable development. Use of resources to meet the needs of the people. Preservation of the environment so that these needs can be met not only in the present but also for future generations. Sustainable development: natural systems with the social challenges. Economic growth limits. Steady economic alternative. Environmental sustainability. The economic sustainability. Socio-political sustainability.	4		2				6	15	Reading and lectures.

<p>5. Consumerism</p> <p>Thorstein Veblen. The emerging middle class. Consumer protection and consumers' social activity. Movement or policies? The desire to regulate the products, services, methods and standards. Manufacturer, seller and buyer interest. Public economic structure.</p>	4		2				6	12	Reading and lectures.
<p>6. Social Determinants of Health. Economic and social conditions, and their distribution among the population. Individual and group differences in health status. Risk factors find their living and working conditions rather than individual factors. The risk of injury. Gini index. Economic inequality and health. State policy and health resources. Social policy and economic equality, and health outcomes.</p>	4		2				6	10	Reading and lectures.
<p>7. World System Analysis. Macro-scale approach to world history and social change. World system as the primary social unit of analysis. The international division of labor, which divides the world in the major countries, semi-periphery and periphery countries. The main countries of dominance. Demand theory. World hegemony: the past in the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and more recently, the United States, China (maybe?).</p> <p>Wallerstein and the world will increase from the 15th century. European feudal economic crisis and has been the transformation of the capitalist. Singer-Prebisch thesis.</p>	4		2				6	10	Reading and lectures.
Total	32		16				48	85	

Assessment strategy	Weight %	Deadline	Assessment criteria
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<p>Mid-semester exam: test and tasks that require theoretical, numerical, graphical reasoning and proof.</p>	<p>30</p>	<p>During the semester.</p>	<p>The evaluation scores:</p> <p>10 (excellent) from 100 to 95 percent. - fully apply the theoretical knowledge; perfectly perform complex non-standard tasks; fully understands and uses the concepts; ability to analyze them in the context of the subject; flawless, exceptional performance quality;</p> <p>9 (very good) Article 94 - 85 percent of. - a very good application of theoretical knowledge; easily perform complex tasks typical; Strong, good knowledge and its application; very good performance quality;</p> <p>8 (good) 84 -75 percent. - a better than average knowledge and its application in solving practical problems; well apply knowledge; correctly perform moderate complexity and more difficult task; good performance quality;</p> <p>7 (on average) from 74 to 65 percent. - average knowledge, there are minor errors; knowledge is applied in accordance with the following examples; correctly perform moderate tasks;</p> <p>6 (satisfactory) 64 -55 percent. - lower than average knowledge, there is an error; uncomplicated apply knowledge to practical problems; It pays to act by analogy; correctly perform easy tasks, but do not realize the complex;</p> <p>5 (weak) from 54 to 50 percent. - knowledge meets the minimum requirements; uncomplicated apply knowledge to practical problems; minimum sufficient capacity to solve problems, according to the examples; able to act by analogy;</p> <p>4 (unsatisfactory) from 49 to 40 percent. - knowledge and skills do not meet the minimum requirements;</p> <p>3 (unsatisfactory) from 39 to 30 percent. - knowledge and skills do not meet the minimum requirements;</p> <p>2 (bad) from 29 to 20 percent. - knowledge and skills do not meet the minimum requirements;</p> <p>1 (very bad) 19. - 0 percent. - knowledge and skills do not meet minimum requirements.</p>
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<p>End of semester exam: test and tasks that require theoretical, numerical, graphical reasoning and proof.</p>	<p>40</p>	<p>During the semester</p>	<p>The evaluation scores:</p> <p>10 (excellent) from 100 to 95 percent. - fully apply the theoretical knowledge; perfectly perform complex non-standard tasks; fully understands and uses the concepts plastesniame ability to analyze them in the context of the subject; flawless, exceptional performance quality;</p> <p>9 (very good) Article 94 - 85 percent of. - a very good application of theoretical knowledge; easily perform complex tasks typical; Strong, good knowledge and its application; very good performance quality;</p> <p>8 (good) 84 -75 percent. - a better than average knowledge and its application in solving practical problems; well apply knowledge; correctly perform moderate complexity and more difficult task; good performance quality;</p> <p>7 (on average) from 74 to 65 percent. - average knowledge, there are minor errors; knowledge is applied in accordance with the following examples; correctly perform moderate tasks;</p> <p>6 (satisfactory) 64 -55 percent. - lower than average knowledge, there is an error; uncomplicated apply knowledge to practical problems; It pays to act by analogy; correctly perform easy tasks, but do not realize the complex;</p> <p>5 (weak) from 54 to 50 percent. - knowledge meets the minimum requirements; uncomplicated apply knowledge to practical problems; minimum sufficient capacity to solve problems, according to the examples; able to act by analogy;</p> <p>4 (unsatisfactory) from 49 to 40 percent. - knowledge and skills do not meet the minimum requirements;</p> <p>3 (unsatisfactory) from 39 to 30 percent. - knowledge and skills do not meet the minimum requirements;</p> <p>2 (bad) from 29 to 20 percent. - knowledge and skills do not meet the minimum requirements;</p> <p>1 (very bad) 19. - 0 per cent. - knowledge and skills do not meet minimum requirements.</p>
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Economic presentation	sociology	30	During the semester	<p>Economic sociology presentation.</p> <p>The following aspects must be met:</p> <p>The structure and scope: The presentation is clear and logical structure is found (introduction, which presents the theme, goals, objectives, methods, teaching, where the theoretical and empirical material, this material is analyzed, synthesized and interpreted, conclusions)</p> <p>Analysis and Conclusions: The analysis is complete, the findings are based and formulated on the basis of theoretical and empirical material;</p> <p>Scientific style and research culture: the proper treatment of sources and quotations, wording and style meets scientific requirements</p> <p>Grade, without timely presented work - 0 points</p>
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Author	Publishing year	Title	Issue of a periodical or volume of a publication; pages	Publishing house or internet site
Required reading				
1. Buchholz, Todd	2007	New Ideas from Dead Economists		Plume: New York
2. Schumpeter, Joseph	2011	Capitalism, socialism, and democracy		Harper Perennial Modern Classic: New York
Recommended reading				
1. Carruthers, Bruce and Babb, Sarah	1999	Economy/Society: Markets, Meanings, and Social Structure		Pine forge: London
2. Granovetter, Mark and Swedberg, Richard	2001	The Sociology of Economic Life		Sage: Thousand Oaks
3. Dobbin, Frank	2004	The Sociology of the Economy		Sage: Thousand Oaks

5. Norkus, Zenonas	2008	Kokia demokratija, koks kapitalizmas? Pokomunistinė transformacija Lietuvoje lyginamosios istorinės sociologijos požiūriu		Vilniaus universiteto leidykla: Vilnius
6. Swedburg, Richard	2007	Principles of Economic Sociology		Princeton university press: Princeton