

BGSS Curriculum Winter Semester 2011/2012
Doctoral Program
Subject to change!

Research Design and Advanced Methods

53 148 Advanced Methods I: Qualitative Methods

G. Yurdakul, T. Scheffer, 2 SWS, 6SP

THE OBJECTIVE: This seminar is for students who would like to use qualitative methods for their PhD dissertations, or who want to learn about face-to-face interviewing, participant observation skills and text analyses. The students are free to attend to the modules that are relevant to their own work.

MODULE I. FACE TO FACE INTERVIEWS and FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

In this module, we will discuss why and how we interview people. The main subjects to be covered are as follows: types of interviews (structured, semi-structured, in-depth, open-ended), how to prepare for each type of interviews, preparing an interview guide, preparing consent forms, recruiting interviewees, the role of the interviewer, establishing rapport and avoiding bias, validity and reliability in interview analysis. I will also give sample designs and sample questions for structured and semi-structured interviews. If there is demand, we can also discuss how to interview people in other forms, such as life stories, oral history and similar ones. Focus group can be a part of interview methods, depending on the students' demands on learning about this subject.

MODULE II. ETHNOGRAPHIC METHODS (PARTICIPANT OBSERVATION)

This module will be about ethnographic methods, specifically participant observation, and its different methods and uses, such as direct participation, unobtrusive observation, active participation... An important part of the seminar will be on case studies, extended case method and depending on the students' projects, grounded theory. Also, we will discuss how to record and analyze ethnographic fieldnotes. Ethics in the field will be discussed in conclusion.

MODULE III. TEXT ANALYSES (DISCOURSE ANALYSIS)

Advanced Methods II: Comparative Methods

Bernhard Weßels, 2 SWS, 6SP
Weekly, Wed. 2pm – 4 pm, Uni 3b R. 001

Module I: Social Science Concepts - Construction and Implications

This module gives a brief introduction into the comparative method and deals with logical issues of social science concepts. Social science concepts are the theoretical key and practical tool for any social research. Concepts are the intermediaries between the empirical world (data) and analysis. Concepts make theories operational for research. The structure of concepts, concept clarity, and concept-measurement consistency are crucial for any analysis. Methodological issues will be discussed in a logical, partly formalized way in order to make clear implicit assumptions of concepts and their application in empirical comparative analysis. This module aims to enable the participants to apply analytical concepts to comparative analysis.

Module II: Comparative Logic, Causality, and Multi-level Theories

This module introduces into classical and new approaches to comparative logic and analysis. It deals with Mill's classical approaches of method of agreement and difference, Przeworski's most similar and most different system designs, and their critics. Secondly, the question of causality, the role of theory, data, and comparison will be evaluated. Thirdly, the module introduces into the application of multi-level theories in comparative research.

This module should enable participants to apply comparative logic in order to explore causality in multi-level contexts.

Module III: Qualitative and Quantitative, Small n and Large n Comparison

The limits and advantages of both, qualitative and quantitative, small n and large n approaches in comparative research will be explored from methodological and practical perspectives. This includes questions on generalizability and theory building, issues of case selection, and the comparison of typological and numerical approaches to comparative analysis. This module aims to enable participants to conceptualize comparative research of any of the two types and to understand their differences and similarities. The literature to read is problem-oriented using examples mainly from comparative politics, research on democracy and democratization studies.

Advanced Methods III: Quantitative Methods

M. Kroh, 2 SWS, 6SP

Weekly, Thur. 2pm – 4pm,

Module I: Preliminaries

This module recapitulates linear regression analysis, basics of statistical testing and gives an introduction to STATA. This module is compulsory for all students who are not familiar with these topics. Knowledge provided in this module will be a prerequisite of the remaining modules.

Module II: Multilevel Analysis

Multilevel models can be viewed as extensions to the linear regression model for analyzing contextual effects on social characteristics or behavior. Whenever observations are clustered into some larger units (f.e. individuals into organizations or even countries) multilevel models provide tools to assess contextual effects and to improve estimators of individual effects as compared to standard regression analysis.

The course gives an introduction into multilevel analysis using STATA. Starting with random intercept models the course proceeds to more general random coefficient models. Three-level-models as well as crossed-random-effects models will be presented. The description of general concepts and specific models is followed by practical exercises in the computer lab.

Module III: Analysis of Panel Data

The repeated observation of a sample of countries, organizations, households, and persons over a number of time periods provides a more informative data base for the analysis of causal effects and individual dynamics than ordinary cross-sectional data.

The course gives an applied introduction into panel data regression modeling using STATA (hands-on experience). Starting with the organization of panel data sets (wide and long format, within and between variation, etc.), the course covers fixed and random effects models for both linear and binary outcome variables. Also, the course discusses the most common tests for model selection in the presence of panel data. The course should enable its participants to conduct their own panel data analysis including the selection, estimation, and interpretation of alternative regression models. A prerequisite of participation is a basic understanding of regression modeling in cross-sectional data and working knowledge of STATA.

This seminar will continue in the summer term 2012.

Theory and Evidence/Electives

This is only a selection of suggested electives at the Institute of Social Sciences. In accordance with your provisional supervisor you are free to choose any MA course offered at Humboldt or other universities in Berlin that is useful for your doctoral project.

53108 Wissen und Gesellschaft

H. Straßheim, 2SWS, 5SP
weekly, Thur. 10am – 12am

SE,

Die Position der Wissenschaft in der Gesellschaft hat sich seit Mitte des 20. Jahrhunderts gravierend gewandelt. Einerseits werden wissenschaftliche Evidenz und Expertise in einem bisher nie da gewesenen Maße in Anspruch genommen, um politische Entscheidungsprozesse und öffentliche Meinungsbildung zu unterstützen. Dies zeigt sich etwa bei Verfahren einer „evidenzbasierten Politik“, wie sie zunächst in Großbritannien und den USA, aber seit einiger Zeit auch auf der Ebene der Europäischen Union angewendet werden. Rankings, Peer Reviews und Simulationen gehören mittlerweile zum politischen Standardrepertoire. Andererseits sehen sich wissenschaftliche Experten mit einer weit verbreiteten Skepsis konfrontiert. In dem Maße, als zu jeder Expertise auch eine Gegenexpertise verfügbar wird, sinkt die Legitimität wissenschaftlicher Geltungsansprüche in der Öffentlichkeit. Angesichts der Pluralität und Politisierung von Expertenmeinungen wird darüber hinaus vielfach gefordert, durch die verstärkte wissenschaftliche Einbeziehung von Laien ein „sozial robustes Wissen“ zu ermöglichen. An der Schnittstelle zwischen Wissenschaft und Öffentlichkeit zeichnen sich vor diesem Hintergrund komplexe und widersprüchliche Veränderungen ab – die Verwissenschaftlichung der Gesellschaft bei gleichzeitiger Vergesellschaftung der Wissenschaft.

Ziel des Seminars ist es, anhand konkreter Beispiele den Wandel im Verhältnis von Wissenschaft und Gesellschaft nachzuvollziehen. Welche Formen der politischen Expertise lassen sich beobachten? Welche Rolle spielen die Medien für wissenschaftliche Themensetzungen? Welche Folgen hat die Industrialisierung und Kommerzialisierung von Forschung? Was bedeutet die Demokratisierung von Wissenschaft für die Produktion gesicherten, legitimen Wissens? Das Seminar führt in die Grundbegriffe, Theorien und Teilbereiche jener Forschung ein, die sich mit der Regulierung und Koordination („Governance“) der Wissenschaft in der Gesellschaft beschäftigt.

Last update: 20th July 2011

Literature:

Peter (2001): Die Stunde der Wahrheit. Zum Verhältnis der Wissenschaft zu Politik, Wirtschaft und Medien in der Wissensgesellschaft: Wissenschaftliche Expertise und politische Entscheidung, 127 – 151. Weingart,

53111 Delegation of Power

E. da Conceição-Heldt, 2SWS, 5SP
Tue. 6pm – 8pm,

SE, weekly,

Why do states delegate power to international organizations (IOs), rather than acting unilaterally or cooperating directly with other states? And to what extent are states able to control IOs once authority has been delegated? In this lecture course, we will examine classical and new theories of international relations to explain the role played by IOs in world politics today. In a second step, we will examine a variety of IOs including the World Trade Organization, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the European Union, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to explore the different control mechanisms that states employ to ensure their interests are being served and how agents try to overcome the control of their masters.

53112 Internationale Politische Ökonomie: Global Governance in den Bereichen Welthandel, Währung, Finanzen und Entwicklung

Kreile, 2SWS, 5SP
SE, weekly, Wed. 4pm – 6pm, Uni3b R. 003

Gegenstand des Seminars (K-HS für MAIB-Studierende) sind die Institutionen und Regelwerke weltwirtschaftlicher Steuerung, die häufig unter dem Titel "Global Governance" abgehandelt werden. Zum Einstieg werden zunächst die zentralen Konzepte, Fragestellungen und Theoreme der Forschung zu "Global Governance" aufgearbeitet.

Anschließend werden untersucht:

- das Welthandelsregime (GATT, WTO),
- das Währungsregime von Bretton Woods und der Funktionswandel des IWF,
- die internationale Finanzarchitektur und
- die Institutionen internationaler Entwicklungspolitik (Weltbank, regionale Entwicklungsbanken).

Literature:

R. Gilpin, Global Political Economy, Princeton, N.J. 2001 (als Pbk. zur Anschaffung empfohlen).

J.S. Nye/J.D. Donahue (Hrsg.), Governance in a Globalizing World, Washington, D.C. 2000.

H. Sautter, Weltwirtschaftsordnung, München 2004 (sehr gutes Lehrbuch; als Pflichtlektüre zur Anschaffung empfohlen).

G.-F. Schuppert/M. Zürn (Hrsg.), Governance in einer sich wandelnden Welt, PVS-Sonderheft 41/2008.

J. Ravenhill (Hrsg.), Global Political Economy, Oxford 2005.

53116 Wissenschaftspolitik: Eine neue Governance der Wissenschaft?

S. Gülker, 2SWS, 5SP
SE, weekly, Tue. 12am – 2pm, Uni3b R. 003

Wissenschaftspolitik: Eine neue Governance der Wissenschaft? Die „Freiheit der Forschung“ ist ein grundgesetzlich geschütztes und immer wieder vehement verteidigtes Gut. Aber wie frei wovon kann und soll Wissenschaft tatsächlich sein? Nicht nur ist jedes Forschungsvorhaben auf Finanzierung angewiesen, sondern auch die inhaltliche Entwicklung der Forschung findet in Wechselwirkung mit ihrer Anwendung statt.

Die deutsche Wissenschaftspolitik hat sich in den letzten rund 20 Jahren erheblich verändert. Im Megatrend internationaler Standortkonkurrenz stehen auch die nationalen Wissenschaftssysteme zunehmend auf dem

Prüfstand. Die Exzellenzinitiative ist das wohl prominenteste Beispiel einer veränderten Governancestrategie – Wettbewerb zwischen lokalen Forschungsclustern soll Leistung und internationale Sichtbarkeit steigern. Weniger medial begleitet werden seit Jahren neue Managementmethoden in wissenschaftlichen Organisationen eingeführt, gewinnen Evaluationsverfahren an Bedeutung, werden Ziel- und Leistungsvereinbarungen mit wissenschaftlichem Personal abgeschlossen. (Inwiefern) wird im Zuge dieser Veränderungen auch das Verhältnis von Autonomie und Steuerung (in) der Wissenschaft neu justiert? (Inwiefern) lassen sich diese Veränderung mit dem Begriff einer veränderten „Governance“ gut beschreiben?

Das Seminar bietet in diesem Sinne eine Einführung in die Wissenschaftspolitik. Dabei werden 1) theoretisch das Verhältnis zwischen Wissenschaft und Politik reflektiert, 2) wesentliche Akteure der Wissenschaftspolitik vorgestellt und 3) aktuelle Entwicklungen analysiert. Im Zentrum der Veranstaltung steht das deutsche Wissenschaftssystem, auf den internationalen Kontext wird im Einzelfall Bezug genommen. Erwartet wird die Bereitschaft zur Lektüre deutscher und englischsprachiger Texte.

Literature:

Braun, D. (1997): Die politische Steuerung der Wissenschaft. Ein Beitrag zum kooperativen Staat. Frankfurt; New York: Campus.

Simon, D./Knie A./Hornbostel S. (Hg.) (2010): Handbuch Wissenschaftspolitik. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften

Weingart, P./Taubert, N. C. (2006) (Hg.): Das Wissensministerium. Ein halbes Jahrhundert Forschungs- und Bildungspolitik in Deutschland. Weilerswist: Velbrück Wissenschaft.

53118 Narrative Sinnstiftung: Politische Mythen in vergleichender Perspektive

H. Münkler, 2SWS, 5SP

SE, weekly, Wed. 10am – 12am, Uni3b R. 003

53119 Political Malaise and The Political Theory of Pluralism

H. Blokland, 2SWS, 5SP

SE, weekly, Wed. 10am -12am, Uni3b R. 001

The political discontent, or malaise, that typifies most modern democracies is mainly caused by the widely shared feeling that the political freedom of citizens to influence the development of their society and, related to this, their personal life, has become rather limited. We can only address this discontent when we rehabilitate politics, the deliberate, joint effort to give direction to society and to make the best of ourselves.

In this seminar we examine this challenge via a critical appraisal of the pluralist conception of politics and democracy. The political theory of pluralism has been the dominant paradigm of Anglo-Saxon political science since the forties. Current political science can only be properly understood in the context of the debate on pluralism. Also in practical, daily politics it is still the motivating and justifying force.

The pluralist conception was formulated by, above all, Robert A. Dahl, one of the most prominent political scholars and democratic theorists of the last half century. Taking his work as the point of reference, this seminar not only provides an illuminating history of political science, told via Dahl and his critics. It also offers a revealing analysis as to what progress we have made in our thinking on pluralism and democracy, and what progress we could make, given the epistemological constraints of the social sciences.

Above and beyond this, the development and the problems of pluralism and democracy are explored in the context of the process of modernization. We specifically discuss the extent to which individualization, differentiation and rationalization contribute to the current political malaise in those countries which adhere to a pluralist political system.

Literature:

A reader with pivotal texts and H.T.Blokland. 2011. *Pluralism, Democracy and Political Knowledge*. Burlington (VT) and Farnham: Ashgate.

Last update: 20th July 2011

53124 Social Change and Family Formation

A. Fasang, 2SWS 5SP,
SE, weekly, Tue. 12am – 2pm, Uni3b R. 205

Declining fertility across Europe put family formation dynamics at the center of political and public debate. This course takes the perspective of comparative family demography to place this debate in historical and international context. The course begins with an introduction to the basic foundations of comparative social research. We will continue to review empirical findings and theoretical explanations for trends in family formation across countries and historical time; including fertility trends, marriage trends, and the pluralization of family forms. Throughout the course, we will focus on conceptual and methodological challenges in the comparative study of family formation and transitions to adulthood.

53 130 Theories of Race and Ethnicity

G. Yurdakul, 2 SWS, 5 SP,
SE, weekly, Tue. 10am – 12 am

This seminar is based on theories of race and ethnic relations primarily derived from the theories of the Western social sciences. We will discuss earlier theories of race and ethnicity and also more recent ones (such as intersectionality, feminist Black thought and ethnic boundaries) which we can use as analytical tools to understand the current discussions, practices and policies. We will compare and contrast different conceptualizations of Whiteness, identity politics, racial discrimination, ethnic cleansing and genocide as well as controversial policies such as affirmative action, secularism and multiculturalism. Throughout the course, we will compare settler nation-states (such as Canada and the United States) to traditional forms of nation-states (such as Germany, France and the UK).

Literature:

Anderson, Benedict (1978) *Imagined Communities*. London: New Left Books.
Goldberg, Theo David (2002) *The Racial State*. London: Blackwell.
Barth, Frederik. 1969. "Ethnic Groups and Boundaries: Introduction" in Barth (ed.) *Ethnic Groups and Boundaries: The Social Organization of Culture Difference*. Illinois: Waveland Press Inc.: 9-37

53140 Theories of Democracy and Democratization

W. Merkel, 2 SWS
SE, weekly, Wed. 4pm – 6pm, Uni3b R. 002

Supporting courses

Literature Review

Biweekly, S. Steinsdorff

BGSS Workshop

Weekly, Tue. 12am - 2pm, LU56 R. 123, H. Blokland, M. Nagelschmidt

On Tuesdays, doctoral researchers of all generations and guest students present and discuss their work in progress in an informal way with their colleagues. All interested persons are invited to attend this workshop.

BGSS Brown Bag Lecture

Monthly, Wed.

Supervisor's Colloquia

53131 Professional Development

G. Yurdakul, 2SWS
Biweekly, 2pm – 4.30pm, LU56 R. 123

Last update: 20th July 2011

This seminar is about developing your scholarly skills and advancing your career prospects in the academia and in research institutions. It is specifically designed to gather information and discuss about finding a job in an international job market, surviving your first job interview, balancing family and academic work, developing your academic networks, rights and wrongs about conference presentations, applying for research grants, how to publish in academic journals and finding a publisher for your book. This seminar is suitable for advanced students who would like to pursue an academic career in a university or in a research institution.

SELECTED REQUIRED READING:

Germano, William (2001) *Getting It Published: A Guide for Scholars and Anyone Else Serious about Serious Books* (Chicago Guides to Writing, Editing, and Publishing). Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

53 132 Research Colloquium: Migration Research

G. Yurdakul, 2SWS
Biweekly

This is a special module for students who are engaged in writing a master's or PhD dissertation, a policy report or major paper on migration and related topics. This colloquium is demanding on the students with the final aim of finishing a major paper/dissertation and therefore the participants are expected to regularly submit progress reports and chapters of their project. Students are also encouraged to work towards a publishable article while engaging in this course.

Selected Required Reading:

Mahler, Sarah J. and Patricia R. Pessar (2006) "Gender Matters: Ethnographers Bring Gender from the Periphery toward the Core of Migration Studies" *International Migration Review*, 40(1): 27-63.

Faist, Thomas (2000) Transnationalization in international migration: implications for study of citizenship and culture. *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 23 (2): 189-222.

53 064 BA-, MA-, Doktorandenkolloquium Allgemeine Soziologie

H.-P. Müller 2SWS
weekly, Tue, 4pm – 6pm

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53 065 BA-, MA-, Doktorandenkolloquium Vergleichende Demokratieforschung

S. Steinsdorff, 2SWS
weekly, Thur, 12am – 2pm

53 072 BA-, MA-, Doktorandenkolloquium Vergleichende Analyse Politischer Systeme

K. Vössing, 2SWS
Weekly, Thur, 12am – 2pm

53 078 BA-, MA-, Doktorandenkolloquium Soziologie der Arbeit und Geschlechterverhältnisse

H.-M. Nickel, 2SWS
Weekly, Thur, 4pm – 6pm,

53 087 BA-, MA-, Doktorandenkolloquium Mikrosoziologie

H. Bertram, 2SWS
Weekly, Thur, 6pm – 8pm

53 096 BA-, MA-, Doktorandenkolloquium Vergleichende Strukturanalyse

K. Eder, 2SWS
Bi-weekly, Tue, 6pm – 9pm

53 105 BA-, MA-, Doktorandenkolloquium Politik und Verwaltung

M. Bauer, 2SWS
Weekly, Tue., 6pm – 8pm

53 110 Forschungsseminar Empirische Sozialforschung

B. Lippl, B. Wegener, 2SWS
Weekly, Wed., 10am – 12am c.t, Uni3b R. 201

Forschungsarbeiten aus dem Bereich der empirischen Sozialforschung und anstehende Examensarbeiten werden geplant, referiert und besprochen. Grundsätzlich kommen dafür Arbeiten aus allen sozialwissenschaftlichen Themenbereichen in Frage, wobei jedoch die BA-, MA-Arbeiten und Dissertationen sowie die Arbeitsberichte der Drittmittelprojekte des Lehrbereichs Empirische Sozialforschung die Schwerpunkte setzen. Das Programm wird durch Aushang zum Semesteranfang bekannt gegeben.

53 120 Doktorandenkolloquium Theorie der Politik

H. Münkler, 2SWS

Weekly, Tue, 6pm – 8pm