Professional Master's Degree
Applied Sociology

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Professional Master's Degree

Applied Sociology

Course : **Online**
Duration: **12 months**
Certificate: **TECH Technological University**
Teaching Hours: **1,500 h.**
Website: www.techtitute.com/in/humanities/professional-master-degree/master-applied-sociology

Index

01 Introduction p. 4

02 Objectives p. 8

03 Skills p. 12

04 Structure and Content p. 16

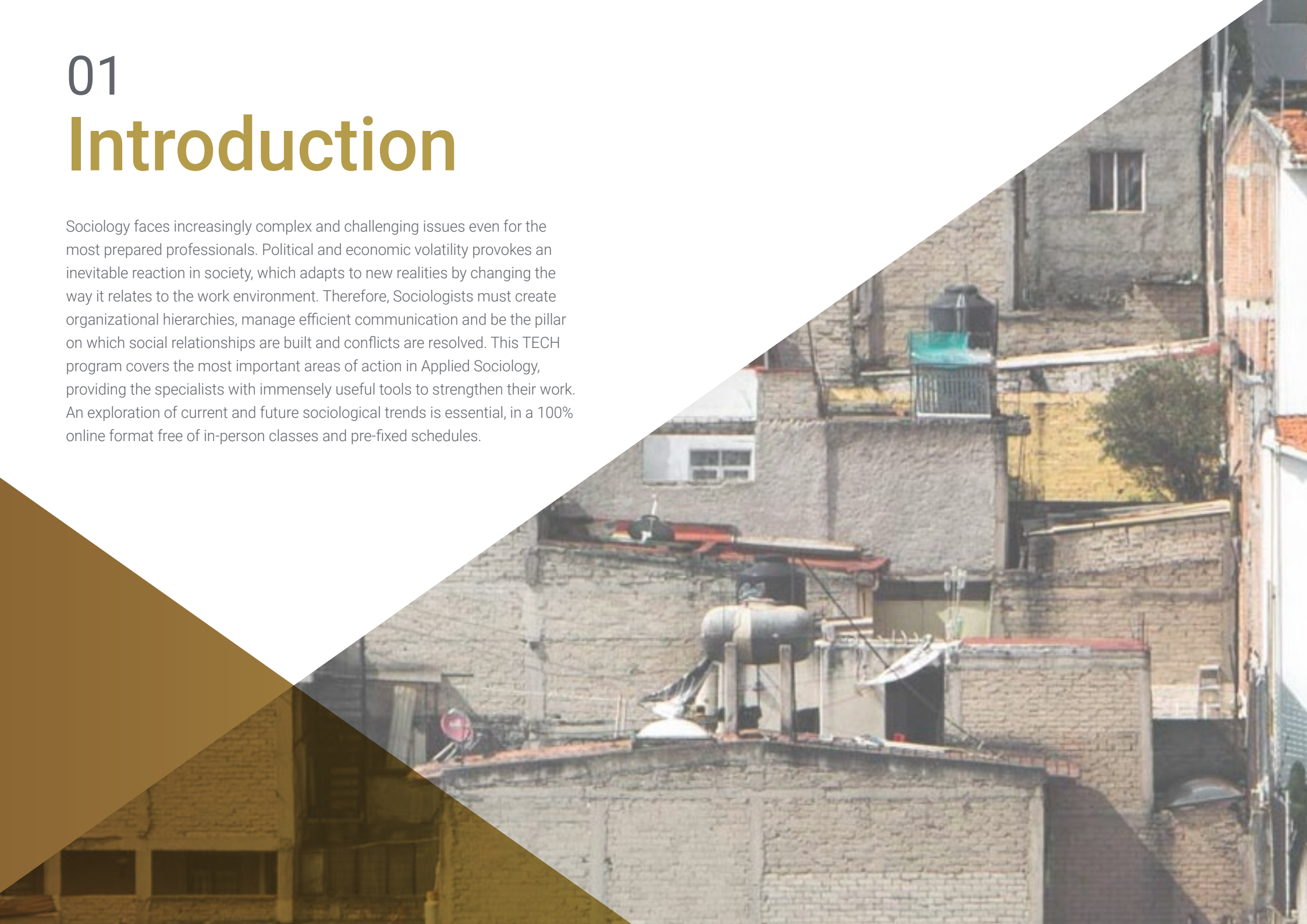
05 Methodology p. 28

06 Certificate p. 36

01

Introduction

Sociology faces increasingly complex and challenging issues even for the most prepared professionals. Political and economic volatility provokes an inevitable reaction in society, which adapts to new realities by changing the way it relates to the work environment. Therefore, Sociologists must create organizational hierarchies, manage efficient communication and be the pillar on which social relationships are built and conflicts are resolved. This TECH program covers the most important areas of action in Applied Sociology, providing the specialists with immensely useful tools to strengthen their work. An exploration of current and future sociological trends is essential, in a 100% online format free of in-person classes and pre-fixed schedules.



Delve into the sociology of law and work, as well as future trends, the 2030 Agenda and the most important social changes"

Currently, the role of the Sociologist is acquiring an unusual value in all kinds of organizations and institutions. The complexity of challenges such as telework or the advances in social and cultural integration have led companies in all sectors to turn to Sociologists to establish guidelines, hierarchies and effective communication models that take into account the sensitivities of their own workers and consumers.

It is here where the sociology professionals must demonstrate not only a knowledge developed around the most current theory, but also have the ability to apply this knowledge in the fields where it is most needed. Thus, this Professional Master's Degree in Applied Sociology is created, which compiles the most effective theoretical bases in work currents and methodology to complement them with extensive knowledge modules that review the most common areas of action for the Sociologist.

In this way, theory and practice are brought together in a unique academic framework, as numerous case studies based on real examples are also included throughout the syllabus, as well as an infinite number of audiovisual resources that make the whole teaching process much more enjoyable.

Therefore, it is a degree focused on the current labor market, which will allow the Sociologists to give a real boost to their most ambitious professional aspirations. Thanks to TECH's work methodology and the 100% online availability of the contents, students will be able to complete the degree at their own pace, choosing where, when and how to study the entire teaching load.

This **Professional Master's Degree in Applied Sociology** contains the most complete and up-to-date program on the market. The most important features include:

- The development of case studies presented by experts in Applied Sociology and organizational
- The graphic, schematic, and practical contents with which they are created, provide practical information on the disciplines that are essential for professional practice
- Practical exercises where self-assessment can be used to improve learning
- Its special emphasis on innovative methodologies
- Theoretical lessons, questions to the expert, debate forums on controversial topics, and individual reflection assignments
- Content that is accessible from any fixed or portable device with an Internet connection

Delve into transformations in the labor market, prevailing social and labor relations, and the management of teams of any size to become an indispensable professional"

Enroll now and gain access to a content library packed with in-depth videos, interactive summaries and further reading to help you delve into Applied Sociology"

Specialize in the most advanced sociological fields of action and give more weight to your value proposal with this Professional Master's Degree.

Access from your tablet or smart phone to the Virtual Campus, available 24 hours a day from any electronic device with internet connection.

The program's teaching staff includes professionals from the sector who contribute their work experience to this educational program, as well as renowned specialists from leading societies and prestigious universities.

The multimedia content, developed with the latest educational technology, will provide the professional with situated and contextual learning, i.e., a simulated environment that will provide immersive education programmed to learn in real situations.

This program is designed around Problem-Based Learning, whereby the professional must try to solve the different professional practice situations that arise during the academic year For this purpose, the student will be assisted by an innovative interactive video system created by renowned and experienced experts.

02

Objectives

TECH has set a series of precise objectives for this Professional Master's Degree, so that the Sociologists not only acquire greater skills in the practical field, but also have a much broader vision to direct their professional efforts. Thus, the modules range from the techniques and analysis of rigor in Applied Sociology to a review of social innovation, organizational behavior or planning in social intervention.

You will comfortably meet your professional objectives thanks to the theoretical-practical approach of all the contents of this program, getting the most out of each topic"

General Objectives

- Explore applied sociology in different fields of research, organization and social change
- Analyze the current sociological currents to identify spaces for intervention and action
- Make use of the most rigorous methods and techniques in the field of applied sociology

Immerse yourself in labor, legal and organizational sociology to learn how relationships and hierarchies are built in the most prestigious work environments"

Specific Objectives

Module 1. Introduction to Sociology

- Manage the sociological perspective necessary to delve into the knowledge and practice of the discipline, in the context of the social sciences and knowledge in general
- Develop the sociological imagination, based on the diversity of paradigms
- Be able to place sociology in the context of knowledge as a whole

Module 2. Methods and Techniques in Social Research

- Know, and know how to apply, the most commonly used social research techniques and the limits of their application
- Reflect on the research work and the specific circumstances in which the research work is carried out

Module 3. Sociology of Work

- Analyze the various theoretical perspectives on the labor market
- Study the company and labor relations as a socioeconomic system

Module 4. Social Change and Future Trends

- Learn about the fundamental concepts, methodological problems and discursive variants in the study of social change
- Learn about the basis to conduct analysis and the general and special theories of social change
- Learn about the Theory and Practice of the Studies of the Future

Module 5. Social Innovation

- Define and describe the evolution of the concept of social innovation throughout history
- Differentiate the different methodological approaches that accompany the historical development of innovation
- Recognize opportunities for innovation in the public sector, the private sector and the third sector
- Identify the new social contexts of social innovation

Module 6. Social Anthropology Applied

- Examine social anthropological developments
- Review sociological methodology in undertaking research, as well as the ethics underlying it
- Assess the role of women in development, as well as the role of indigenous peoples in new ecological movements

Module 7. Family Sociology

- Know the social relations and the sociological thought to integrate them to the development of their activity, identifying the elements that characterize the social structure and organization, the development and evolution of the sociology of law, as well as the social legal institutions
- Point out the elements that influence the society in which they are immersed

Module 8. Planning of Social Interventions

- Understand the meaning of interdisciplinarity, intersectoriality, sustainability and participation in social intervention
- Know the main methodologies of social planning
- Assume an ethical commitment in the planning of social intervention

Module 9. Sociology of Organizations

- Learn the importance of crisis management and social responsibility
- Consider the development of messages according to the specific audience
- Gain in-depth knowledge of how an election campaign works
- Adapting the verbal political message to the non-verbal one
- Know the main platforms for interaction with the public

Module 10. Organizational Behavior

- Define the different types of Organizational Behavior
- Know the management in collaborative and learning environments
- Plan an effective strategy that encompasses the organization's own sociology

03

Skills

The skills that the sociologist must develop in the current context are not insignificant It is precisely the high level of competition that motivates professionals and social analysts from all fields to specialize more and more and to acquire skills specifically aimed at the most relevant fields of action. For this reason, throughout the program, the students will incorporate into their compendium of skills the most useful sociological interpretation skills, the elaboration of plans and the assessment of needs and conflicts nowadays.

Stand out in your field of action with a program dedicated exclusively to Applied Sociology, strengthening your argument to access positions of greater prestige and depth"

General Skills

- Apply analytical and sociological methods effectively in different social fields
- Elaborate strategic plans to face sociological problems of various kinds
- Make use of the most advanced sociological methodology

Distinguish yourself from others by giving your career a distinctive boost, with a Professional Master's Degree that includes the most important social changes, trends and sociological innovation"

Specific Skills

- Interpret sociological paradigms as maps of social reality
- Produce, understand, and strategically use information for research
- Critically reflect on the past, present and future of work
- Draw on current social currents to discern the challenges of the future
- Distinguish the factors that act as drivers of social innovation
- Use Applied Sociology to issues such as development, poverty indicators or various social movements
- Prepare plans, programs and projects of social interventions
- Value the need for planning in social intervention processes
- Recognize the basic communicative tools in political communication
- Design authority and responsibility structures in organizations of all types

04

Structure and Content

All the contents of this program have been written following the Relearning methodology, used by TECH to ensure maximum efficiency in addressing the teaching load. Since Applied Sociology is a broad and complex field of action, the most important concepts are explained repeatedly throughout the syllabus, resulting in a much more fruitful and organic learning for the graduate. This also saves numerous hours of study time, which can be invested in exploring the complementary content of the topics of greatest interest.

Download all the content of the Virtual Campus to have it available whenever you wish, even being able to use it once you complete the program"

Module 1. Introduction to Sociology

1.1. The Nature of Sociology
- 1.1.1. Origins of Sociology
- 1.1.2. Classic Debates
- 1.1.3. Top Exponents

1.2. Sociological Theories
- 1.2.1. Main Contemporary Theories
- 1.2.2. Theories of Order and Conflict
- 1.2.3. Structural Functionalism

1.3. Sociology as a Scientific Discipline
- 1.3.1. What Is a Research Project
- 1.3.2. Research Methods
- 1.3.3. Phases in the Research Process

1.4. Individuals and Society
- 1.4.1. The Person and the World
- 1.4.2. The State, the Polis and the Individual
- 1.4.3. Subjectivity and Objectivity

1.5. The Role Played by Culture in Society
- 1.5.1. Cultural Transformation: Acculturation
- 1.5.2. Modernity
- 1.5.3. Post Modernity

1.6. The Socialization and Personality Process
- 1.6.1. The Socialization Process
- 1.6.2. Types of Socialization
- 1.6.3. Mechanisms of Socialization

1.7. Social Deviance, Crime and Social Control
- 1.7.1. Deviation Concept
- 1.7.2. Deviation and Delinquency Theory
- 1.7.3. Functionalist Theories: Anomie
- 1.7.4. Social Control Theory

1.8. Social Stratification and Social Classes
- 1.8.1. The Concept of Social Classes: Origins
- 1.8.2. Class Conflict
- 1.8.3. Class Conflicts in the 20th Century

1.9. Daily Life and Social Relations
- 1.9.1. Symbolic Interactionism
- 1.9.2. Social Identity
- 1.9.3. New Forms of Relationship and Sociability

1.10. Families as a Social Institution
- 1.10.1. Family vs. Society
- 1.10.2. Sociological Definitions about the Family
- 1.10.3. Families and Culture

Module 2. Methods and Techniques in Social Research

2.1. The Social Research
- 2.1.1. The Importance of Research in Social Sciences
- 2.1.2. Resources and Sources
- 2.1.3. Research Trends

2.2. The Observation in the Social Research
- 2.2.1. Observational Methods
- 2.2.2. Non-Participant Observation
- 2.2.3. Participant Observation

2.3. The Interview
- 2.3.1. Interview-Research Relation
- 2.3.2. Uses and Method of Application
- 2.3.3. Types. In-Depth Interview. Semi-Structured

2.4. Group Techniques for Applied Social Research
- 2.4.1. Discussion Groups
- 2.4.2. Focus Group Technique
- 2.4.3. The Delphi Technique

2.5. Techniques for Using and Searching for Information
- 2.5.1. Sources
- 2.5.2. References
- 2.5.3. Bibliography

2.6. Concept of Sample
- 2.6.1. Types of Sample and Sampling
- 2.6.2. The Concept of Population
- 2.6.3. The Concept of Universe

2.7. Research Designs
- 2.7.1. Descriptive
- 2.7.2. Exploratory
- 2.7.3. Experimental
- 2.7.4. Quasi-Experimental

2.8. Documentary Analysis
- 2.8.1. What is the Documentary Analysis
- 2.8.2. Synthesis Strategies
- 2.8.3. Analysis Strategies

2.9. Discourse Analysis
- 2.9.1. Content Analysis
- 2.9.2. Conceptual Maps
- 2.9.3. Analysis of N-Vivo and Atlas-ti Programs

2.10. Statistical Analysis
- 2.10.1. Introduction to Statistics
- 2.10.2. SPSS Presentation
- 2.10.3. Mathematical Sociology

Module 3. Sociology of Work

3.1. Historical Fundamentals of Sociology
- 3.1.1. Origin
- 3.1.2. Concepts and Objectives
- 3.1.3. Preliminary Formation
  - 3.1.3.1. Auguste Comte
  - 3.1.3.2. Herbert Spencer
  - 3.1.3.3. Emile Durkheim
  - 3.1.3.4. Karl Marx
  - 3.1.3.5. Max Webber
- 3.1.4. Sociology and Social Sciences

3.2. Predominant Social Relations
- 3.2.1. Society and Population
- 3.2.2. Social Groups
- 3.2.3. Social Role
- 3.2.4. Types of Social Roles
- 3.2.5. Social Classes

3.3. Social Structure and Organization
- 3.3.1. The Family
- 3.3.2. The School
- 3.3.3. The Media
- 3.3.4. The Nation and the State
- 3.3.5. The Church
- 3.3.6. Educational and Process of Socialization
- 3.3.7. Culture, Society and Individual
- 3.3.8. Social Institutions

3.4. Development and Evolution of the Society of Law
- 3.4.1. Basic Concepts
  - 3.4.1.1. Power
  - 3.4.1.2. Lawfulness
  - 3.4.1.3. Legal Aspects
- 3.4.2. Politics and its Implications
- 3.4.3. Origin and Development of the Society of Law

3.5. Currents of Legal Sociology
- 3.5.1. Social Life and Social Judgment
- 3.5.2. Social Functions of Law
- 3.5.3. Sociology and its Relationship with Law

3.6. Rules and Roles
- 3.6.1. Of the Lawyer
- 3.6.2. Of the Judge
- 3.6.3. Of the Police
- 3.6.4. Roles and Parties in Legal Proceedings
- 3.6.5. Prosecutors
- 3.6.6. Actors
- 3.6.7. Respondents
- 3.6.8. Victims
- 3.6.9. Legal Pluralism and Indigenous Groups
- 3.6.10. Validity and Effectiveness of the Law
- 3.6.11. Social Control
- 3.6.12. Order Against Repression
- 3.6.13. Law as an Instrument of Control

3.7. Social Classes and Social Stratification
- 3.7.1. Concept of Social Stratification
- 3.7.2. Social Classes Theory

3.8. Social Change
- 3.8.1. Evolution and Social Change
- 3.8.2. Factors and Conditions of Social Change
- 3.8.3. Agents of Social Change

3.9. Social Legal Institutions
- 3.9.1. Relationship between the State and the Constitution
- 3.9.2. Administration and Delivery of Justice
- 3.9.3. Conservative and Law Reforming Forces
- 3.9.4. Social Forces Acting on Legislation
- 3.9.5. Social Influence in the Process of Policy Making
- 3.9.6. Social Vision of the Application of the Law

3.10. Contemporary Thought in Mexico
- 3.10.1. Main Sociological Schools and their Exponents
- 3.10.2. Contemporary Sociological
- 3.10.3. Development and Evolution of Thought in Mexico

Module 4. Social Change and Future Trends

4.1. Social Change
- 4.1.1. Importance, Approaches, Concepts and Fundamental Aspects
- 4.1.2. Social Change in Sociology, and Vice Versa
- 4.1.3. Social Context of Sociology. The Industrialization

4.2. Sociological Approaches
- 4.2.1. Major Theories of Social Change
- 4.2.2. Characteristics of Social Changes
- 4.2.3. Factors and Key Aspects

4.3. Theoretical Perspectives of Social Change
- 4.3.1. Classical Evolutionism
- 4.3.2. Neoevolutionism and Functionalism
- 4.3.3. Sociobiology

4.4. Theories of Modernization
- 4.4.1. Liquid Modernity
- 4.4.2. From Modernity to Postmodernity
- 4.4.3. Other Theories of Change

4.5. Cyclical Theories
- 4.5.1. Cyclical Perspective of the History
- 4.5.2. Social Change as Cultural Change
- 4.5.3. Circulation of Elites

4.6. Constructivist Theories
- 4.6.1. Social Development
- 4.6.2. David Ausubel
- 4.6.3. Jean Piaget

4.7. Causes and Types of Social Change
- 4.7.1. Progress and Reality
- 4.7.2. Time and Society
- 4.7.3. Heritage and Transition

4.8. Social Movements
- 4.8.1. Social Movements Importance
- 4.8.2. Others Agents of Social Change
- 4.8.3. Revolutions and Counter Revolutions

4.9. Techniques and Sources for the Study of Social Change
- 4.9.1. Social Indicators
- 4.9.2. Historical and Comparative Analysis
- 4.9.3. Prognosis

4.10. Foresight and Social Change
- 4.10.1. Studies of the Future
- 4.10.2. Technological Change, Economic Cycle and Social Change
- 4.10.3. Origin and Evolution of Prospective Studies

Module 5. Social Innovation

5.1. Concept of Social Innovation
- 5.1.1. Definitions
- 5.1.2. Theoretical Perspectives
- 5.1.3. Theoretical Models

5.2. Historical Evolution of Social Innovation
- 5.2.1. The Importance of Social Innovation in the History
- 5.2.2. Educational and Sanitary Field
- 5.2.3. Structures and Social Institutions

5.3. Dynamics of Change and Social Action
- 5.3.1. Social Processes
- 5.3.2. Social and Economic Impact
- 5.3.3. Gender and Opportunity Perspective

5.4. Inclusion, Participation and Intervention in Social Innovation Processes
- 5.4.1. Citizen Participation in the Design of Public Policies
- 5.4.2. Methodologies for Participatory Social Innovation Processes
- 5.4.3. Good Innovative Practices of Community Inclusion

5.5. The New Social Contexts of Social Innovation
- 5.5.1. The Network Society
- 5.5.2. The Social, Cooperative and Solidarity Economy
- 5.5.3. The World-System

5.6. Methods and Techniques of Social Research for Innovation
- 5.6.1. Encoding of The Social Reality
- 5.6.2. Identification and Construction of Indicators
- 5.6.3. The Trend Modeling Techniques

5.7. Tools for Interdisciplinary Team Management
- 5.7.1. Myths on Creativity
- 5.7.2. Horizontal Organization
- 5.7.3. Components of Individual Innovation

5.8. Strategic Planning for Social Innovation
- 5.8.1. Types of Innovation and Integration Tools
- 5.8.2. Detection of Problems and Opportunities
- 5.8.3. Doing Innovation: From Idea to Project

5.9. Assessment and Review of the Approach
- 5.9.1. Indicators for Design
- 5.9.2. Measuring Impact
- 5.9.3. Inclusion and Equality

5.10. Participatory Foresight for Social Innovation
- 5.10.1. Analysis of The Social Reality
- 5.10.2. Vision for the Future
- 5.10.3. Scenarios and Future Alternatives

Module 6. Social Anthropology Applied

6.1. Evolution of Applied Anthropology
- 6.1.1. The Role of the Anthropologists
- 6.1.2. Historical Development
- 6.1.3. Phases of Applied Anthropology

6.2. Anthropology and Social Planning
- 6.2.1. Importance of the Anthropology in the Social Context
- 6.2.2. Applied Anthropology
- 6.2.3. Practical Anthropology

6.3. Methods and Ethics of Applied Research
- 6.3.1. Ethnography and Participant Observation
- 6.3.2. Interview with Key Informants
- 6.3.3. Quantification through Social Indicators
- 6.3.4. Triangulation Techniques
- 6.3.5. Participatory Research
- 6.3.6. Ethics in Applied Research

6.4. Concept of Development and its Institutionalization
- 6.4.1. Institutionalization and Development
- 6.4.2. Anthropological Perspective
- 6.4.3. Sustainable Development: Concepts, Limitations, Ecological Basis

6.5. Theories and Ways of Measuring Development
- 6.5.1. Theories about Economic Development
- 6.5.2. Development as Modernization
- 6.5.3. Development through Dependency
- 6.5.4. Latin American Structuralism

6.6. Ecology and Rural Development in the Third World
- 6.6.1. Green Revolution vs. Agroecology
- 6.6.2. Local Knowledge: Technological Ethnocentrism
- 6.6.3. The Community Development Process
- 6.6.4. Rediscovering Local Initiative

6.7. Poverty Measurement Methods and Indicators
- 6.7.1. Contributions and Critiques from Anthropology
- 6.7.2. Measuring Methods: Traditional and Modern Indexes and Their Indicators
- 6.7.3. Anthropological Reflections on the Forms of Measurement and the Conceptualization of Poverty and Development

6.8. Anthropology Applied to Participatory Development
- 6.8.1. Acculturation, Modernization and Induced Sociocultural Change
- 6.8.2. Directed Sociocultural Change and Modernization (1960-1970s)
- 6.8.3. Participatory Development

6.9. Women in Development
- 6.9.1. Women, Gender and Development
- 6.9.2. The Visibility of Women in Development
- 6.9.3. The "Women in Development" (WID) Approach

6.10. Indigenous Peoples and New Social Movements
- 6.10.1. Sustainable Development
- 6.10.2. Political Ecology: Objectives and Study Topics
- 6.10.3. The Political Ecology of Extractivism in Latin America
- 6.10.4. Indigenous Peoples and Development

Module 7. Family Sociology

7.1. The Person and Social Context
- 7.1.1. Introduction
- 7.1.2. Social Systems: Structures and Processes
- 7.1.3. The Ecological Model of Human Development

7.2. The Family: Concept, Types and Functions
- 7.2.1. The Family
- 7.2.2. Types of Family
- 7.2.3. Family Functions
- 7.2.4. Family Today

7.3. Family as a System
- 7.3.1. Management Functions
- 7.3.2. Concepts Related to the Understanding of the Family as a System
- 7.3.3. Authority and Power in the Family
- 7.3.4. The Life Cycle of the Family

7.4. The Influence of the Family on Psychological Development I: Childhood and Adolescence
- 7.4.1. Introduction
- 7.4.2. Necessities in Childhood
- 7.4.3. Necessities in Adolescence

7.5. The Influence of the Family on Psychological Development II: Adulthood and Old Age
- 7.5.1. Introduction
- 7.5.2. Changes in Attachment
- 7.5.3. Attachment in Young Adults that Form New Family Systems
- 7.5.4. Attachment in Middle-Aged and Older Adults
- 7.5.5. Individual Differences and Family Differences in Attachment
- 7.5.6. Become an Adult in the Family

7.6. Disturbances in Family Relationships I: Abuse in Childhood
- 7.6.1. Introduction
- 7.6.2. Psychological Aggression Emotional Blackmail
- 7.6.3. Child Abuse
- 7.6.4. The Etiology of Child Abuse
- 7.6.5. The Intergenerational Transmission of Child Abuse

7.7. Disturbances in Family Relationships II: Violence Against Women in the Family Context
- 7.7.1. Introduction
- 7.7.2. Types of Intimate Partner Violence
- 7.7.3. Development of Intimate Partner Violence Behavior
- 7.7.4. Epidemiology of Partner Violence
- 7.7.5. Consequences of Violence in Couple's Relationship
- 7.7.6. Characteristics of Victims of Intimate Partner Violence
- 7.7.7. Assessment of Victims of Intimate Partner Violence
- 7.7.8. Psychological Treatment

7.8. Disturbances in Family Relationships III: Delinquent Behavior in Adolescence
- 7.8.1. Introduction
- 7.8.2. Characterization of the Families Suffering Child-to-Parent Violence
- 7.8.3. Prevention of Child-to-Parent Violence
- 7.8.4. Treatment of Child-to-Parent Violence
- 7.8.5. from the Family to the Delinquency

7.9. The Community from a Psychosocial Perspective: Community Psychology
- 7.9.1. Introduction
- 7.9.2. The Emergence of Community Psychology
- 7.9.3. Community Psychology in Latin America
- 7.9.4. Community Psychology in the Spanish Context

7.10. Concept and Sense of Community
- 7.10.1. Introduction
- 7.10.2. Concept of Community
- 7.10.3. Sense of Community
- 7.10.4. Community Action
- 7.10.5. Wellness and Quality of Life
- 7.10.6. Wellness and Community

Module 8. Planning of Social Interventions

8.1. The Role Played by Sociology in Social Intervention
- 8.1.1. Object and Purposes
- 8.1.2. Interdisciplinarity
- 8.1.3. Main Theoretical Perspectives

8.2. The Agents of Social Intervention
- 8.2.1. Occupations
- 8.2.2. Levels
- 8.2.3. Features

8.3. Planning Stages
- 8.3.1. Application Contexts
- 8.3.2. Diagnosis and Prognosis
- 8.3.3. Initial and Emergent Design

8.4. Participatory Design
- 8.4.1. Importance of the Participatory Design
- 8.4.2. Participatory – Action Research
- 8.4.3. Participatory Process

8.5. Tools and Techniques for Social intervention Planning
- 8.5.1. Planning of Social Interventions
- 8.5.2. Delphi Method
- 8.5.3. Participatory Techniques for Design

8.6. The Evaluation of the Social Intervention
- 8.6.1. Importance of Assessment
- 8.6.2. Types of Assessments
- 8.6.3. Typologies of Indicators

8.7. The Logical Framework Approach and The Cooperation Projects
- 8.7.1. Scope Mapping
- 8.7.2. Person-Centered Care
- 8.7.3. Needs Assessment

8.8. Quality Indicators
- 8.8.1. Importance of Indicators
- 8.8.2. Indicators in Design
- 8.8.3. Plan and Implementation Indicators

8.9. Cross-Cutting Keys in Design
- 8.9.1. What are Cross-Cutting Keys
- 8.9.2. Design of Plans, Programs and Projects
- 8.9.3. Theory of a Program: Change and Action

8.10. Application of the Community Psychology and Sociology in the Study of the Intervention Sectors
- 8.10.1. Old Age
- 8.10.2. Family and Minors
- 8.10.3. Cultural Conflicts

Module 9. Sociology of Organizations

9.1. Approach to Work and Organizational Psychology
- 9.1.1. Definition and Historical Conceptualization
- 9.1.2. Application of Work and Organizational Psychology
- 9.1.3. Psychological Pictures in the Workplace

9.2. Organizational Structure
- 9.2.1. Organizational Structure: The Organizational Chart
- 9.2.2. Group Structure: Types of Business Groups
- 9.2.3. Information Processing and Exchange in the Organization

9.3. Organizational Climate
- 9.3.1. Concept of Organizational Climate
- 9.3.2. The Importance of Establishing an Organizational Culture in the Company and Its Impact on the Worker
- 9.3.3. Organizational Climate Assessment

9.4. The Positive and Creative Context in Organizations
- 9.4.1. Introduction to the Positive Context
- 9.4.2. Handling Turbulent Contexts and Dispensers
- 9.4.3. Mediation Actions
- 9.4.4. Organizational Change

9.5. Social Psychology of Conflict and Negotiation
- 9.5.1. Social Conflict (The Human Group and Its Cognitive Components in a Group)
- 9.5.2. The Human Group: Collective Processes
- 9.5.3. Conflict Stimulation

9.6. Psychosocial Foundations of Human Behavior
- 9.6.1. Psychological Foundations of Human Behavior
- 9.6.2. Values
- 9.6.3. Perception
- 9.6.4. Learning
- 9.6.5. Commitment

9.7. Career Counseling
- 9.7.1. Contextualization of Guidance in the World of Work
- 9.7.2. Career Guidance in Lifelong Work-Based Learning: Skills
- 9.7.3. Digital Transformation in Career Guidance
- 9.7.4. International Organizations in Vocational and Career Guidance

9.8. Leadership, Change, Innovation and Development
- 9.8.1. Introduction and Definition of Leadership
- 9.8.2. Leadership Typologies
- 9.8.3. Leadership Skills Focused on Change and Innovation

9.9. Personality, Attitudes and Values in the Work Environment
- 9.9.1. Conceptualization of Personality
- 9.9.2. Personality Theories
- 9.9.3. Relationship between Attitudes and Personality
- 9.9.4. Personality and Work Environment

9.10. Motivation and Job Satisfaction
- 9.10.1. Motivation: Types (Extrinsic and Intrinsic)
- 9.10.2. Motivation and Personality
- 9.10.3. Job Satisfaction and Fulfillment

Module 10. Organizational Behavior

10.1. Organizational Behavior
- 10.1.1. Organizations
- 10.1.2. Organizational Theory
- 10.1.3. Organizations, People and Society
- 10.1.4. Historical Evolution of Organizational Behavior

10.2. Organizational Culture
- 10.2.1. Values and Organizational Culture
- 10.2.2. Key Components for Change in Organizations
- 10.2.3. The Evolution of Scientific Thought and the Organization as a System
- 10.2.4. Culture and Transformation

10.3. The Individual and the Organizations
- 10.3.1. Personality, Emotions, Abilities and Learning
- 10.3.2. Individual Decision-Making
- 10.3.3. Work Values, Aptitudes and Job Satisfaction
- 10.3.4. Motivation

10.4. Organization Management
- 10.4.1. Collective Intelligence vs. Knowledge Management
- 10.4.2. Perspectives and Tools for Knowledge Management
- 10.4.3. Collaborative Environments and Learning Communities

10.5. People in Organizations
- 10.5.1. Quality of Work Life and Psychological Well-Being
- 10.5.2. Work Teams and Meeting Management
- 10.5.3. Coaching and Team Management

10.6. Organizational Structure
- 10.6.1. Main Coordination Mechanisms
- 10.6.2. Departments and Organization Charts
- 10.6.3. Authority and Responsibility
- 10.6.4. The Empowerment

10.7. Organizational Design
- 10.7.1. The Environment
- 10.7.2. The Strategy
- 10.7.3. Technology
- 10.7.4. Human Resources

10.8. Organizational Process
- 10.8.1. Implications of Performance Evaluation.on Organizational Behavior
- 10.8.2. Organizational Culture
- 10.8.3. Work Stress and Adaptation to the Environment

10.9. Power and Politics
- 10.9.1. Power within Organizations
- 10.9.2. Structural Power Sources
- 10.9.3. Political Tactics

10.10. Organizational Behavior and its Contribution to Other Disciplines
- 10.10.1. Human Relations
- 10.10.2. Public Relations
- 10.10.3. Applied Psychology

05

Methodology

This academic program offers students a different way of learning. Our methodology uses a cyclical learning approach: **Relearning.**

This teaching system is used, for example, in the most prestigious medical schools in the world, and major publications such as the **New England Journal of Medicine** have considered it to be one of the most effective.

Discover Relearning, a system that abandons conventional linear learning, to take you through cyclical teaching systems: a way of learning that has proven to be extremely effective, especially in subjects that require memorization"

Case Study to contextualize all content

Our program offers a revolutionary approach to developing skills and knowledge. Our goal is to strengthen skills in a changing, competitive, and highly demanding environment.

At TECH, you will experience a learning methodology that is shaking the foundations of traditional universities around the world"

You will have access to a learning system based on repetition, with natural and progressive teaching throughout the entire syllabus.

The student will learn to solve complex situations in real business environments through collaborative activities and real cases.

A learning method that is different and innovative

This TECH program is an intensive educational program, created from scratch, which presents the most demanding challenges and decisions in this field, both nationally and internationally. This methodology promotes personal and professional growth, representing a significant step towards success. The case method, a technique that lays the foundation for this content, ensures that the most current economic, social and professional reality is taken into account.

> *Our program prepares you to face new challenges in uncertain environments and achieve success in your career"*

The case method has been the most widely used learning system among the world's leading Humanities schools for as long as they have existed. The case method was developed in 1912 so that law students would not only learn the law based on theoretical content. It consisted of presenting students with real-life, complex situations for them to make informed decisions and value judgments on how to resolve them. In 1924, Harvard adopted it as a standard teaching method.

What should a professional do in a given situation? This is the question we face in the case method, an action-oriented learning method. Throughout the program, the studies will be presented with multiple real cases. They will have to combine all their knowledge and research, and argue and defend their ideas and decisions.

Relearning Methodology

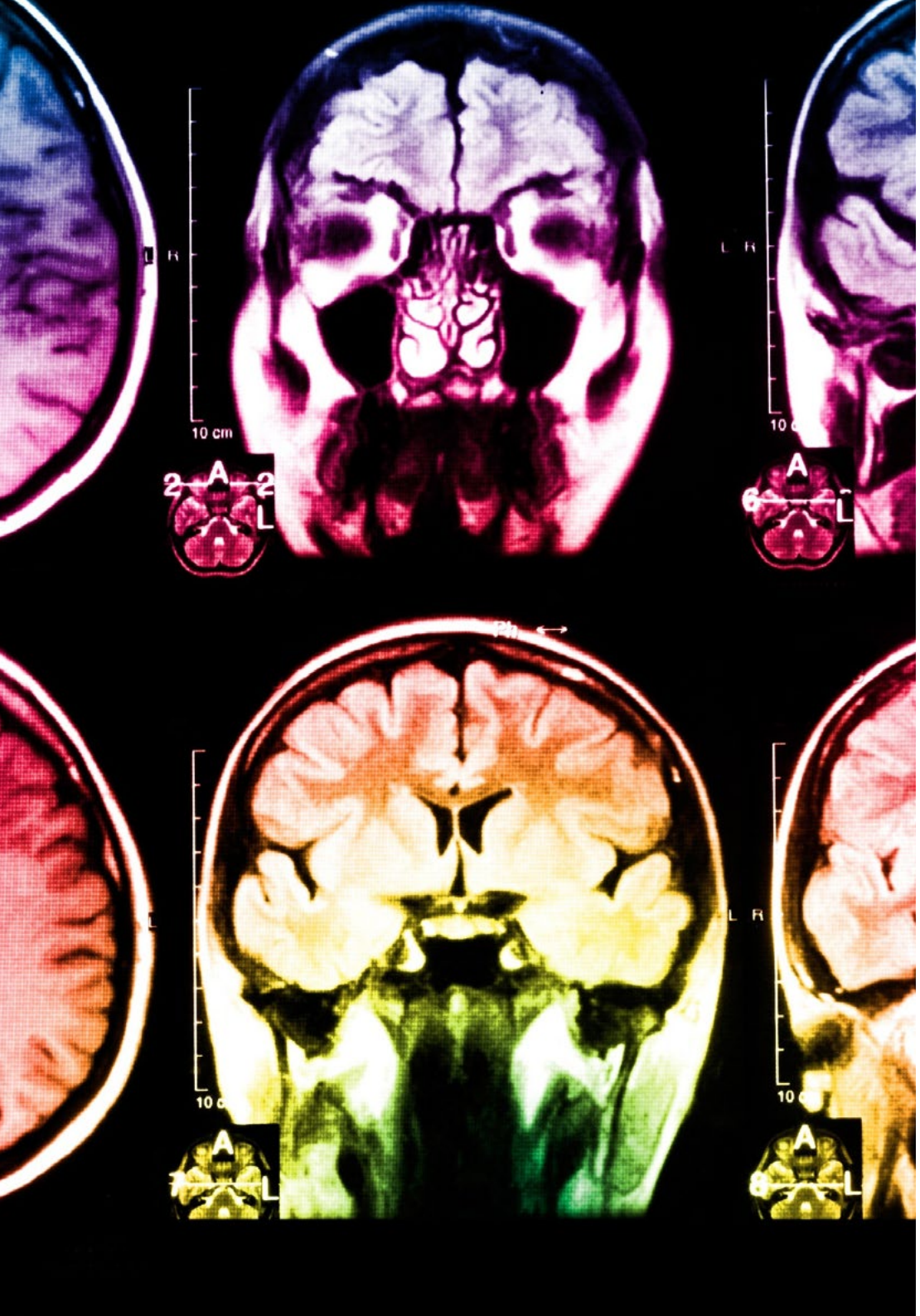
TECH effectively combines the Case Study methodology with a 100% online learning system based on repetition, which combines 8 different teaching elements in each lesson.

We enhance the Case Study with the best 100% online teaching method: Relearning.

In 2019, we obtained the best learning results of all online universities in the world.

At TECH you will learn using a cutting-edge methodology designed to train the executives of the future. This method, at the forefront of international teaching, is called Relearning.

Our university is the only one in the world authorized to employ this successful method. In 2019, we managed to improve our students' overall satisfaction levels (teaching quality, quality of materials, course structure, objectives...) based on the best online university indicators.



In our program, learning is not a linear process, but rather a spiral (learn, unlearn, forget, and re-learn). Therefore, we combine each of these elements concentrically. With this methodology we have trained more than 650,000 university graduates with unprecedented success in fields as diverse as biochemistry, genetics, surgery, international law, management skills, sports science, philosophy, law, engineering, journalism, history, markets, and financial instruments. All this in a highly demanding environment, where the students have a strong socio-economic profile and an average age of 43.5 years.

Relearning will allow you to learn with less effort and better performance, involving you more in your training, developing a critical mindset, defending arguments, and contrasting opinions: a direct equation for success.

From the latest scientific evidence in the field of neuroscience, not only do we know how to organize information, ideas, images and memories, but we know that the place and context where we have learned something is fundamental for us to be able to remember it and store it in the hippocampus, to retain it in our long-term memory.

In this way, and in what is called neurocognitive context-dependent e-learning, the different elements in our program are connected to the context where the individual carries out their professional activity.

This program offers the best educational material, prepared with professionals in mind:

Study Material

All teaching material is produced by the specialists who teach the course, specifically for the course, so that the teaching content is highly specific and precise.

These contents are then applied to the audiovisual format, to create the TECH online working method. All this, with the latest techniques that offer high quality pieces in each and every one of the materials that are made available to the student.

Classes

There is scientific evidence suggesting that observing third-party experts can be useful.

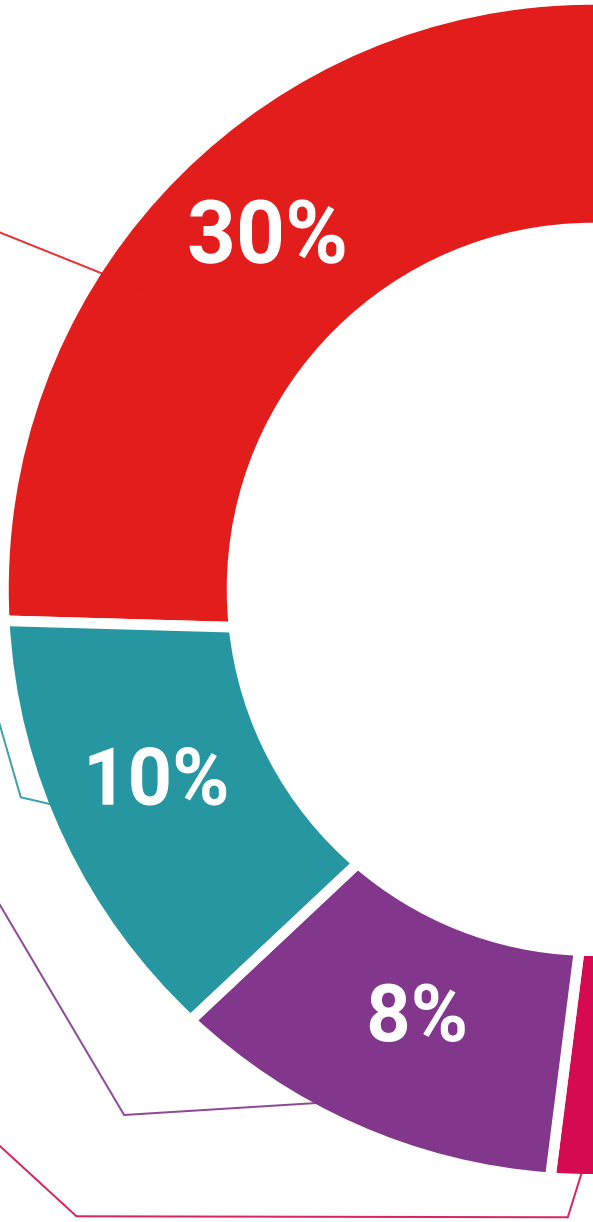
Learning from an Expert strengthens knowledge and memory, and generates confidence in future difficult decisions.

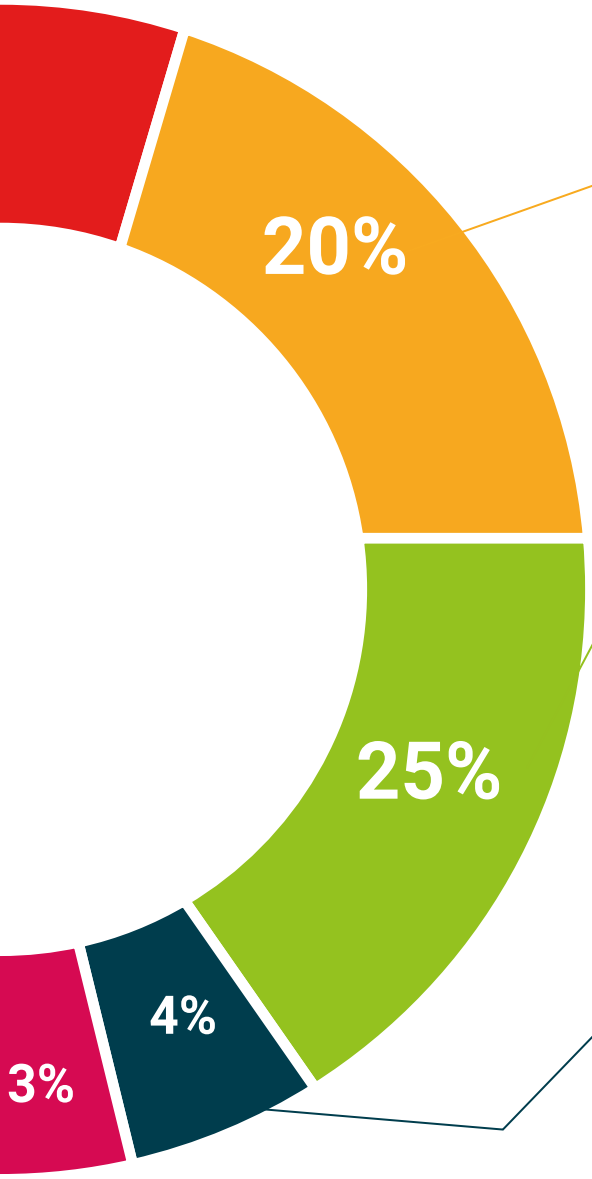
Practising Skills and Abilities

They will carry out activities to develop specific skills and abilities in each subject area. Exercises and activities to acquire and develop the skills and abilities that a specialist needs to develop in the context of the globalization that we are experiencing.

Additional Reading

Recent articles, consensus documents and international guidelines, among others. In TECH's virtual library, students will have access to everything they need to complete their course.





Case Studies

Students will complete a selection of the best case studies chosen specifically for this program. Cases that are presented, analyzed, and supervised by the best specialists in the world.

Interactive Summaries

The TECH team presents the contents attractively and dynamically in multimedia lessons that include audio, videos, images, diagrams, and concept maps in order to reinforce knowledge.

This exclusive educational system for presenting multimedia content was awarded by Microsoft as a "European Success Story".

Testing & Retesting

We periodically evaluate and re-evaluate students' knowledge throughout the program, through assessment and self-assessment activities and exercises, so that they can see how they are achieving their goals.

06

Certificate

The Professional Master's Degree in Applied Sociology guarantees students, in addition to the most rigorous and up-to-date education, access to a Professional Master's Degree issued by TECH Technological University.

Successfully complete this program and receive your degree without having to travel or fill out laborious paperwork"

This **Professional Master's Degree in Applied Sociology** contains the most complete and up-to-date program on the market.

After the student has passed the assessments, they will receive their corresponding **Professional Master's Degree** issued by **TECH Technological University** via tracked delivery*.

The certificate issued by **TECH Technological University** will reflect the qualification obtained in the Professional Master's Degree, and meets the requirements commonly demanded by labor exchanges, competitive examinations, and professional career evaluation committees.

Title: **Professional Master's Degree in Applied Sociology**

Official Nº of Hours: **1,500 h.**

tech technological university

Awards the following

CERTIFICATE

to

Mr./Ms. _____, with identification number _____.

For having successfully passed and accredited the following program

PROFESSIONAL MASTER'S DEGREE

in

Applied Sociology

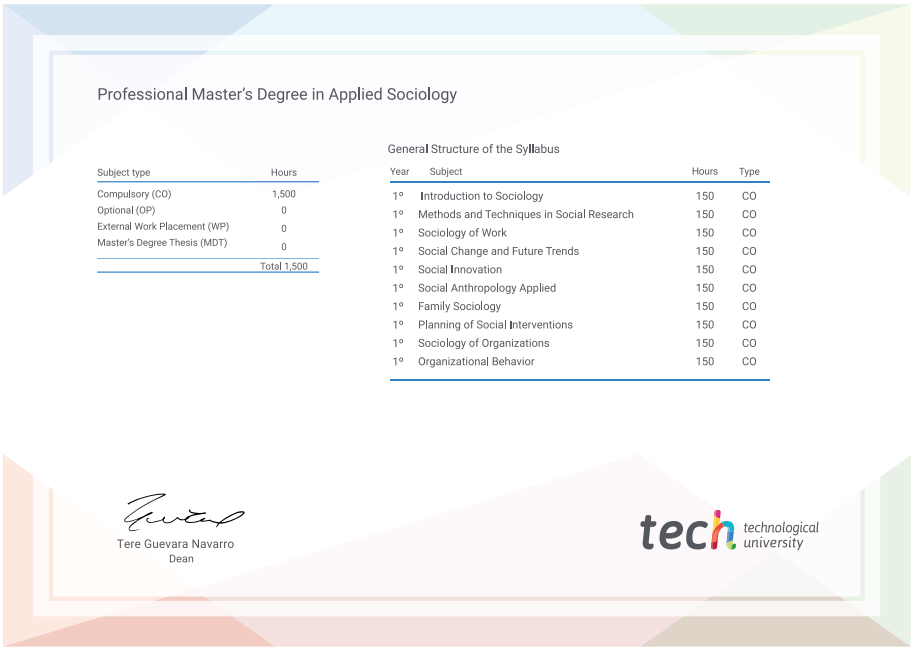
This is a qualification awarded by this University, equivalent to 1,500 hours, with a start date of dd/mm/yyyy and an end date of dd/mm/yyyy.

TECH is a Private Institution of Higher Education recognized by the Ministry of Public Education as of June 28, 2018.

June 17, 2020

Tere Guevara Navarro
Dean

Unique TECH Code: AFWORD23S techtitute.com/certificates


Professional Master's Degree in Applied Sociology

Subject type	Hours
Compulsory (CO)	1,500
Optional (OP)	0
External Work Placement (WP)	0
Master's Degree Thesis (MDT)	0
	Total 1,500

General Structure of the Syllabus

Year	Subject	Hours	Type
1º	Introduction to Sociology	150	CO
1º	Methods and Techniques in Social Research	150	CO
1º	Sociology of Work	150	CO
1º	Social Change and Future Trends	150	CO
1º	Social Innovation	150	CO
1º	Social Anthropology Applied	150	CO
1º	Family Sociology	150	CO
1º	Planning of Social Interventions	150	CO
1º	Sociology of Organizations	150	CO
1º	Organizational Behavior	150	CO

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Dean

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*Apostille Convention. In the event that the student wishes to have their paper certificate issued with an apostille, TECH EDUCATION will make the necessary arrangements to obtain it, at an additional cost.

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Professional Master's Degree

Applied Sociology

Modality: **Online**

Duration: **12 months**

Certificate: **TECH Technological University**

Teaching Hours: **1,500 h.**

Professional Master's Degree
Applied Sociology

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