# Professional Master's Degree

## Migratory and Gentrification Processes

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# Professional Master's Degree
## Migratory and Gentrification Processes

- Modality: **online**
- Duration: **12 months**
- Certificate: **TECH Global University**
- Credits: **60 ECTS**
- Schedule: **at your own pace**
- Exams: **online**

Website: www.techtitute.com/us/humanities/professional-master-degree/master-migratory-gentrification-processes

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01

# Introduction

Gentrification is one of the urban processes is taking place for some time now. Economic and political uncertainty, labor changes or even climate change are some of the factors that drive migratory flows and make gentrification increasingly present in the work of sociologists and researchers. This phenomenology presents important challenges, as it often causes frictions and social conflicts that require detailed study to address them effectively. This has motivated the creation of the present program, in which Migratory Processes and Gentrification are analyzed from a theoretical-practical perspective, addressing both current theories and analysis as well as applied social anthropology. An essential program that allows total flexibility due to its 100% online format.

*Specialize in applied social anthropology, migration processes and sociology of tourism to give a modern, comprehensive and rigorous approach to your work on Gentrification"*

The reasons why a person decides to emigrate can be so disparate, ranging from simply seeking better job opportunities to socio-political factors such as ethnic, racial or religious persecution. It must be considered the gradual push of tourism in societies of all types, causing gentrification to be the subject of debate.

Therefore, Sociologists, face a number of important challenges in creating organizational plans or conducting community studies. On the one hand, urban sociology and the sociology of diversity must be taken into account, since it is in these aspects that Migration Processes can have the greatest impact. On the other hand, we cannot underestimate the theory of social anthropology, its application and the main theories on population and demographic analysis, as they are essential to form a complete framework of the social context studied.

For this very reason, this Professional Master's Degree from TECH covers all these topics, so that the sociologist obtains a practical and theoretical vision of everything that encompasses the Migration Processes and Gentrification. The contents are supported by numerous multimedia resources of great quality, as well as simulated cases and complementary readings with which to obtain a much greater understanding of each topic covered.

TECH has eliminated both in-person classes and fixed schedules, allowing students to create their own academic calendar. In this way, the study of this program can be made compatible with the most demanding personal or professional responsibilities, resulting in the ideal option to continue advancing professionally with prestigious knowledge and learning.

This **Professional Master's Degree in Migratory and Gentrification Processes** 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 Sociology, Migratory Processes and Gentrification
- 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 the self-assessment process can be carried out 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 the management of migratory flows and urban spatial planning to become an essential pillar in high-level sociological and research projects”*

*Access a multimedia library full of detailed videos and interactive summaries that encompass the main theoretical currents in applied social anthropology and sociology of work"*

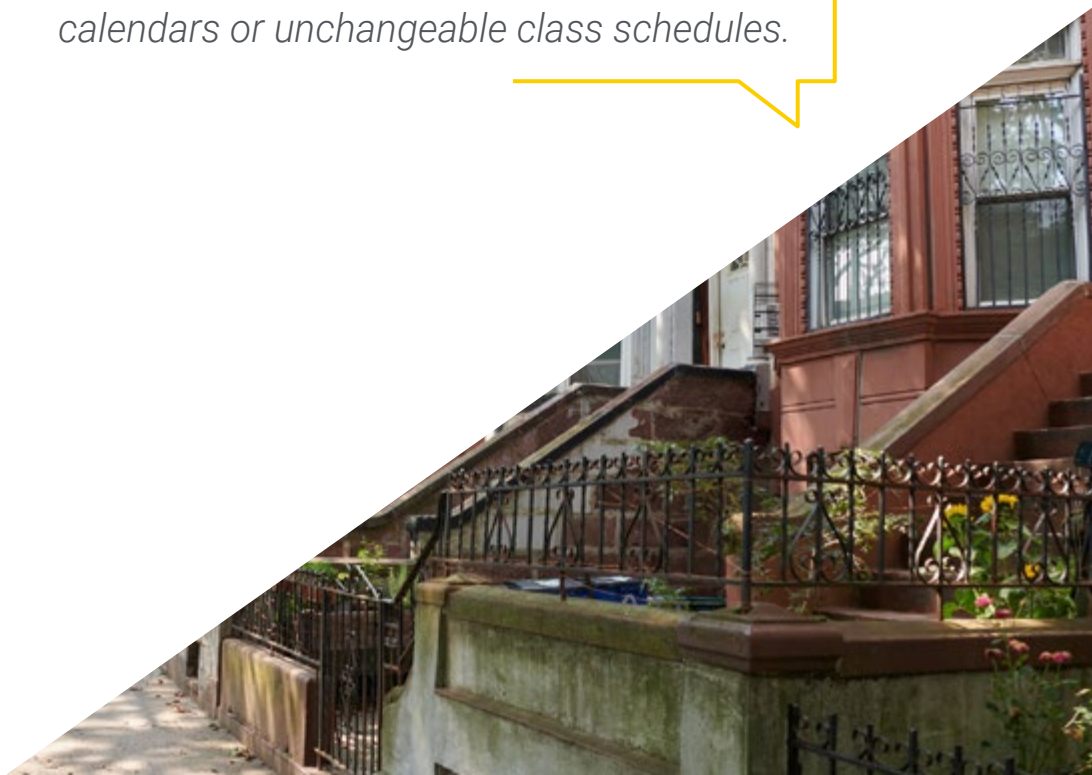
*You will be able to download all the content directly to your tablet or smart phone of choice so you will be able to consult it even without internet connection, whenever and wherever and wherever it suits you best.*

*You will have at your disposal a Virtual Campus available 24 hours a day, without the usual pressure of adapting to rigid academic calendars or unchangeable class schedules.*

The program includes in its teaching staff a team of professionals from the sector who bring to this training the experience of their work, in addition to recognized specialists from prestigious reference societies and 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's design focuses on Problem-Based Learning, through which the professional must try to solve the different professional practice situations that arise during the academic program. For this purpose, the student will be assisted by an innovative interactive video system created by renowned and experienced experts.



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# Objectives

To guarantee that the graduates of this degree have a better understanding of Migration Processes and Gentrification, TECH ensures that a series of pre-established objectives are met in all modules. This means that the student will delve into the current social reality, finding multiple practical applications both at the level of management of organizations or cities as well as analysis of migratory flows and gentrification processes.

*You will become an expert in Migratory Processes and Gentrification, providing a relevant and accurate vision of the most important social problems of today"*

## General Objectives

- Study the phenomenon of Gentrification and how it affects contemporary societies
- Analyze the migratory and tourist processes from a modern sociological perspective
- Understand the role of sociologists in the face of new developments in communities, with a diverse and pluralistic approach

*Give your resume a definite boost by including this program and distinguish yourself from your competitors as a specialist in migration flows and future trends"*

## 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. Introduction to Social Anthropology

- Understand the fundamentals of Social and Cultural Anthropology
- Recognize diversity and multiculturalism
- Understand socio-cultural systems and the correlations between their economic, socio-political and symbolic dimensions

### Module 3. Population Theory

- Understand the major population transformations in contemporary societies
- Delve into the main demographic elements and facts from a historical perspective
- Handle the different sociological and economic theories on population
- Delve into the data sources used for the study of population
- Distinguish demographic policies and their effects

### Module 4. Demographic Analysis

- Be able to analytically demonstrate the main population concepts in real and contemporary contexts
- Select and develop the best indicators for the demographic study of the population

### Module 5. Sociology of Work

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

### 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. Migratory Processes

- Analyze contemporary migration processes and the macro-sociological factors that distinguish them
- Study the sociological consequences of Migration Processes, both in the populations of origin and destination
- Examine the effects of migration on economic and labor factors in the host countries

### Module 8. Urban Sociology

- Understand the historical processes that have affected the city and their repercussions on the current situation
- Know the data sources and forms of representation (maps) that facilitate research about the city
- Develop the necessary skills to investigate about the city

### Module 9. Sociology of Tourism

- Provide a vision of tourism and leisure as dynamics and activity inscribed in the social framework
- Acquire scientific knowledge, methods and basic concepts for the analysis of tourism and leisure phenomena as part of the social context, their effects on it, as well as the role of its professionals
- Develop the personal capacity to analyze the tourism and leisure reality through the study of its social nature

### Module 10. Diversity Sociology

- Explain the concept of diversity from a sociological perspective
- Recognize the factors of inequality and social exclusion
- Value the importance of diversity as social enrichment

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# Skills

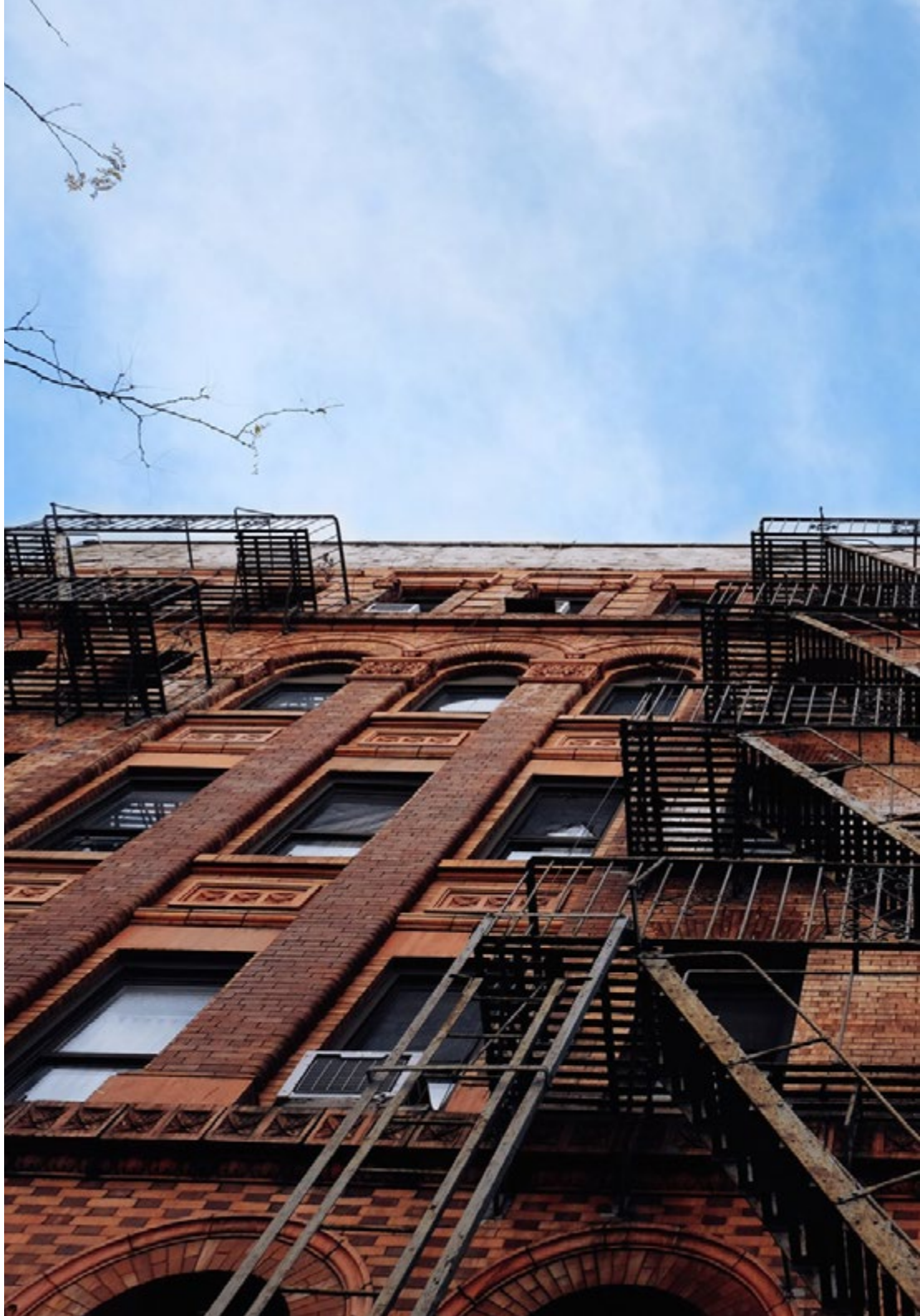
Gentrification, like migratory flows themselves, are constantly evolving processes. constantly evolving. The skills acquired over the years by sociologists and scholars in this field can sometimes miss new trends or fail to address recent issues Therefore, throughout the program, students are offered the most advanced analytical tools and sociological methodology for the study of migration and current populations. In this way, the graduates will not only increase their knowledge of Migration Processes and Gentrification, but will also enhance their skills to undertake relevant research or organizational projects.

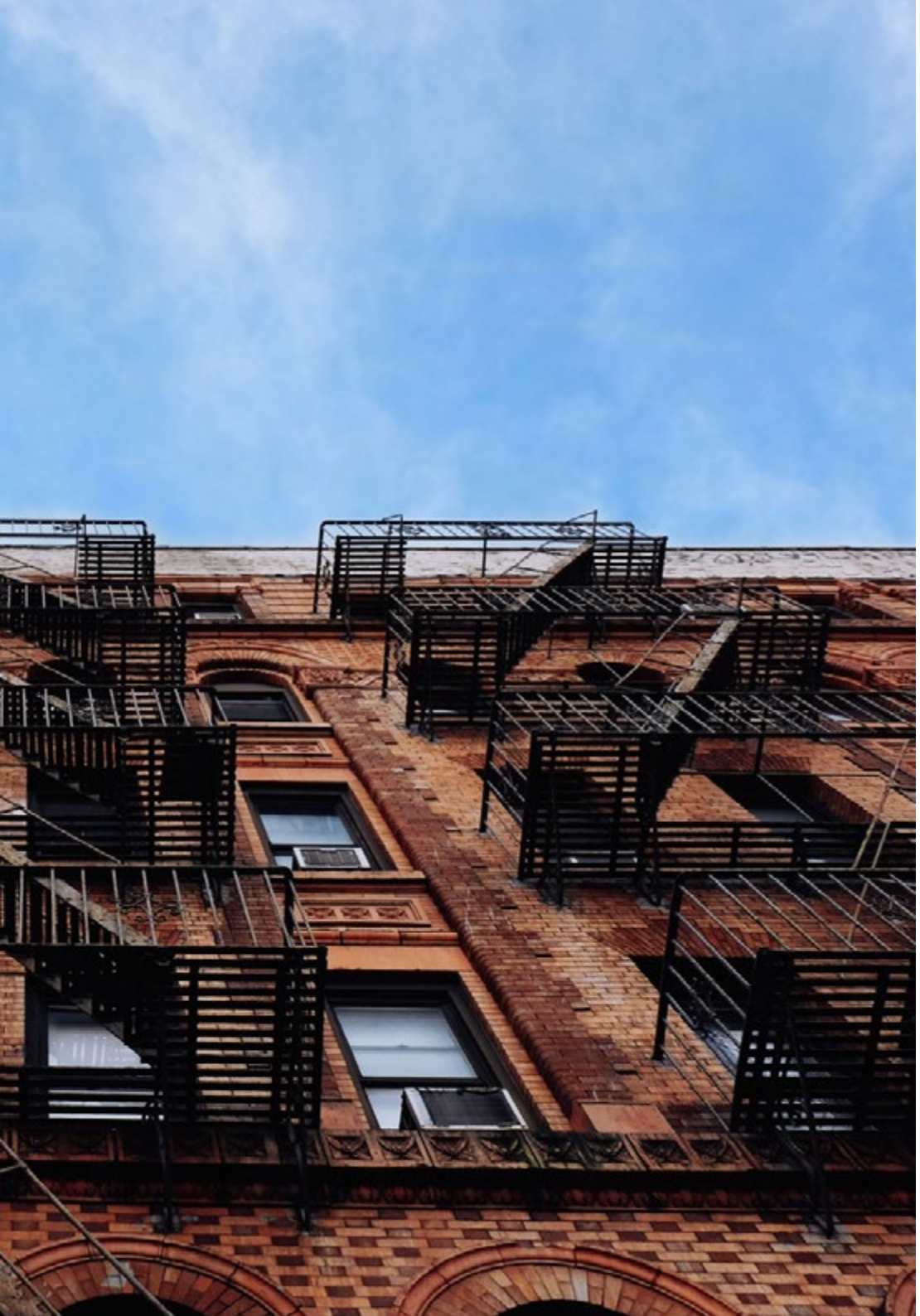
*Acquire the most advanced analytical tools in the field of Migration Processes and Gentrification, with both a current and future perspective and focused on the practical reality of populations around the world"*

## General Skills

- Examine the social reality around cities, gentrification and migration processes Migratory Processes
- Analyze how society is influenced by migration at the urban level, labor and demographic levels
- Develop action plans to address issues such as inequality, social exclusion or environmental impacts on tourism

*Strengthen your value proposition thanks to a Professional Master's Degree that provides not only knowledge, but also essential skills in your field of work"*







## Specific Skills

- Interpret sociological paradigms as maps of social reality
- Critically reason historical events and current reality
- Know how to analyze the internal and external dynamics of populations
- Search and manage demographic databases necessary for the resolution of the proposed problems
- Critically reflect on the past, present and future of work
- Use sociology applied to issues such as development, poverty indicators or various social movements
- Establish projects of social inclusion and multiculturalism that take into account current migratory flows
- Master existing theories on urban processes
- Address sociological problems arising from tourism and modern tourist activity
- Understand the sociological developments of diversity in order to undertake inclusive projects

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# Structure and Content

In order to reinforce all the theoretical and practical content offered in this program, TECH also includes numerous audiovisual and complementary resources for all the topics covered. In this way, the student will be able to delve into the topics that generate greater interest, also ensuring maximum efficiency for the hours of study invested. The Relearning system ensures that the learning process is natural and progressive, assimilating the most important concepts repeatedly throughout the entire syllabus.

*By being able to download all the contents of the Virtual Campus you will be creating an essential reference guide that will continue to be useful even after you complete the degree"*

## **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.** Introduction to Social Anthropology

2.1. Social and Cultural Anthropology
- 2.1.1. Sociocultural Anthropology: Concept and Field of Study
- 2.1.2. The Central Topics of Study in Social Anthropology
  - 2.1.2.1. The Origin of the Individual and Humanity
  - 2.1.2.2. Culture
  - 2.1.2.3. Structure, Society and Politics
  - 2.1.2.4. Temporary Processes, Symbols and Meanings
  - 2.1.2.5. Social Discrimination, Social Commitment and a Revision of Anthropology

2.2. Main Theoretical Currents
- 2.2.1. Evolutionism Lewis Henry Morgan and Edward Burnett Tylor
- 2.2.2. Diffusionism Wilhelm Schmidt
- 2.2.3. Historical Particularism Franz Boas
- 2.2.4. Influence of Franz Boas in Mexico

2.3. Main Theoretical Currents II
- 2.3.1. British Functionalism Bronislaw Malinowski
- 2.3.2. French Structuralism Claude Lévi-Strauss
- 2.3.3. Symbolic Anthropology Clifford Geertz
- 2.3.4. Historical Materialism and Critical Currents in Anthropology

2.4. Ethnography and the Work in the Field
- 2.4.1. Method in Anthropology
- 2.4.2. Participant Observation
- 2.4.3. Observation Techniques
- 2.4.4. Change in Ethnography

2.5. Applied Anthropology
- 2.5.1. What is Applied Anthropology?
- 2.5.2. Historical Overview of Applied Anthropology in Great Britain and the United States
- 2.5.3. Applied Anthropology and Development Policy

2.6. Culture
- 2.6.1. Theoretical Approach
- 2.6.2. Fundamental Aspects of Culture
- 2.6.3. Ethnocentrism and Cultural Relativism
- 2.6.4. Cultural Change

2.7. Economic Anthropology I
- 2.7.1. The Concept of Economic Anthropology
- 2.7.2. Substantivist Orientation
- 2.7.3. Formalist Orientation
- 2.7.4. Other Trends: Marxist Economic Anthropology, Process and Decision-Making Models, and Culturalist Models

2.8. Economic Anthropology II
- 2.8.1. Production
- 2.8.2. The Distribution of Goods and Services
- 2.8.3. Market Exchange

2.9. Marriage
- 2.9.1. The Concept of Marriage in Society
- 2.9.2. The Controversy Surrounding Marriage
- 2.9.3. Types of Marriage
- 2.9.4. The Economic Mark of Marriage
- 2.9.5. Marital Breakups

2.10. The Family
- 2.10.1. The Concept of Family in Society
- 2.10.2. Types of Family
- 2.10.3. Kinship Structure
- 2.10.4. Types of Filiations: Descendants
- 2.10.5. The Concept of Kinship

## **Module 3.** Population Theory

3.1. Demography as Social Science Discipline
- 3.1.1. Sources for Population Study
- 3.1.2. Population Studies
- 3.1.3. Demographic Phenomena

3.2. Population History
- 3.2.1. Demographic Transition
- 3.2.2. Second Demographic Transition
- 3.2.3. Reproductive Revolution

3.3. Classic Theories of Population
- 3.3.1. The General Law of Malthus Population
- 3.3.2. Concept of Eugenism
- 3.3.3. Test

3.4. Modern Theories of Population
- 3.4.1. Modernity and Population
- 3.4.2. Evolutionist Models
- 3.4.3. Demo-Economic Models

3.5. Demographic Phenomena
- 3.5.1. Demography and Population
- 3.5.2. Geographic Differences
- 3.5.3. Cultural Differences

3.6. Human Ecology and Demographic Studies
- 3.6.1. Relationship of Human Beings with Nature
- 3.6.2. Chicago School
- 3.6.3. Sociological Variables in Demography

3.7. Physical Anthropology and Demography
- 3.7.1. Impact of Anthropology on Demography
- 3.7.2. Impact of Culture on Demographic Processes
- 3.7.3. Ethnology and Phenomenology

3.8. Population, Technology and Resources
- 3.8.1. Introduction. Definition of "Resource"
- 3.8.2. Types of Resources
- 3.8.3. Population, Resources and Technology: the Ackerman Model

3.9. Population and Environment
- 3.9.1. Theoretical Basis of the Debate on Population-Environment Relation
- 3.9.2. Ecological Footprint
- 3.9.3. Concept of sustainable Development

3.10. Future of the Population
- 3.10.1. Demographic Projections: Concepts, Techniques and Methods
- 3.10.2. The World to Come: the Three Demographic Scenarios and Their Consequences
- 3.10.3. Future Challenges of the World Population

## **Module 4.** Demographic Analysis

4.1. Fundamentals of the Population Science
- 4.1.1. Importance of the Population Science
- 4.1.2. Gender Perspectives
- 4.1.3. Intersectionality in Demographic Analysis

4.2. Population Analysis Tools
- 4.2.1. Why We Should Conduct Demographic Analysis
- 4.2.2. Determining Factors
- 4.2.3. Methods and Techniques

4.3. The Partner
- 4.3.1. Measuring Cohabitation
- 4.3.2. Marriage
- 4.3.3. Divorce

4.4. The Children
- 4.4.1. Fecundity and Infertility
- 4.4.2. Birth Rates
- 4.4.3. Maternity and Paternity Delay

4.5. Mortality
- 4.5.1. Gross Mortality Rate
- 4.5.2. Longevity: An International Overview
- 4.5.3. Impact of Mortality on the Population

4.6. Mobility
- 4.6.1. Concept of Mobility
- 4.6.2. Migration Rates
- 4.6.3. Immigration and Emigration

4.7. Measurement and Analysis of Population Structure
- 4.7.1. Historic Changes
- 4.7.2. Composition
- 4.7.3. Population Strata

4.8. Gender Inequality Measurement
- 4.8.1. Indicators of Assessment
- 4.8.2. Design of Indicators for Women's Empowerment
- 4.8.3. Reproductive Control and Family Formation: International Guidelines

4.9. Measurement and Analysis of Population Growth
- 4.9.1. Population Growth
- 4.9.2. Measurement and Explanations
- 4.9.3. Demographic Transition Theory

4.10. Interdisciplinarity: Sociology and Demography
- 4.10.1. Social Innovation as a Resource
- 4.10.2. Macro-Sociological Perspective
- 4.10.3. Micro-Sociological Analysis

## **Module 5.** Sociology of Work

5.1. Historical Fundamentals of Sociology
- 5.1.1. Origin
- 5.1.2. Concepts and Objectives
- 5.1.3. Preliminary Formation
  - 5.1.3.1. Auguste Comte
  - 5.1.3.2. Herbert Spencer
  - 5.1.3.3. Emile Durkheim
  - 5.1.3.4. Carl Marx
  - 5.1.3.5. Max Webber
- 5.1.4. Sociology and Social Sciences

5.2. Predominant Social Relations
- 5.2.1. Society and Population
- 5.2.2. Social Groups
- 5.2.3. Social Role
- 5.2.4. Types of Social Roles
- 5.2.5. Social Classes

5.3. Social Structure and Organization
- 5.3.1. The Family
- 5.3.2. The School
- 5.3.3. The Media
- 5.3.4. The Nation and the State
- 5.3.5. The Church
- 5.3.6. Educational and Process of Socialization
- 5.3.7. Culture, Society and Individual
- 5.3.8. Social Institutions

5.4. Development and Evolution of the Society of Law
- 5.4.1. Basic Concepts
  - 5.4.1.1. Power
  - 5.4.1.2. Lawfulness
  - 5.4.1.3. Legal Aspects
- 5.4.2. Politics and its Implications
- 5.4.3. Origin and Development of the Society of Law

5.5. Currents of Legal Sociology
- 5.5.1. Social Life and Social Judgment
- 5.5.2. Social Functions of Law
- 5.5.3. Sociology and its Relationship with Law

5.6. Rules and Roles
- 5.6.1. Of the Lawyer
- 5.6.2. Of the Judge
- 5.6.3. Of the Police
- 5.6.4. Roles and Parties in Legal Proceedings
- 5.6.5. Prosecutors
- 5.6.6. Actors
- 5.6.7. Respondents
- 5.6.8. Victims
- 5.6.9. Legal Pluralism and Indigenous Groups
- 5.6.10. Validity and Effectiveness of the Law
- 5.6.11. Social Control
- 5.6.12. Order Against Repression
- 5.6.13. Law as an Instrument of Control

5.7. Social Classes and Social Stratification
- 5.7.1. Concept of Social Stratification
- 5.7.2. Social Classes Theory

5.8. Social Change
- 5.8.1. Evolution and Social Change
- 5.8.2. Factors and Conditions of Social Change
- 5.8.3. Agents of Social Change

5.9. Social Legal Institutions
- 5.9.1. State and Constitution Relationship
- 5.9.2. Administration and Delivery of Justice
- 5.9.3. Conservative and Law Reforming Forces
- 5.9.4. Social Forces Acting on Legislation
- 5.9.5. Social Influence in the Process of Policy Making
- 5.9.6. Social Vision of the Application of the Law

5.10. Contemporary Thought in Mexico
- 5.10.1. Main Sociological Schools and their Exponents
- 5.10.2. Contemporary Sociological
- 5.10.3. Development and Evolution of Thought in Mexico

## **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 Indices 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.** Migratory Processes

7.1. Migration in the Contemporaneous World
- 7.1.1. Conceptual Basic Framework
- 7.1.2. Historical and Contemporary Trends in International Migrations
- 7.1.3. Registration: Statistics and Demographic Sources
- 7.1.4. Recent Trends and Issues, Global Problems and Challenges

7.2. Explanatory Models and Macro-Sociological Factors
- 7.2.1. The Attraction-Expulsion Model
- 7.2.2. The Historical-Structural Perspective
- 7.2.3. The Center-Periphery Model
- 7.2.4. Theories of Polarization

7.3. The Theory of Labor Market Segmentation
- 7.3.1. Evidence of Segmented Migration
- 7.3.2. The Logics of Adjustment Processes
- 7.3.3. The Dynamics of Accumulation

7.4. Micro and Meso Factors of Migrations
- 7.4.1. Rational Choice Theory and Individual Action
- 7.4.2. Theories of Social Ties and Social Capital
- 7.4.3. Theories of Social Mobility and Social Ties
- 7.4.4. Inequality and Migration

7.5. Consequences of Migratory Movements
- 7.5.1. On Migrants and their Families
- 7.5.2. On the Receiving Societies
- 7.5.3. In the Societies of Origin
- 7.5.4. In the international and Transnational Sphere

7.6. Management of Migration Flows
- 7.6.1. Border Control
- 7.6.2. Recruitment at Origin
- 7.6.3. Circular Migration and Co-Development
- 7.6.4. Residence and Work Permits
- 7.6.5. Reception and Settlement Policies

7.7. Social Integration and Frameworks for Analysis
- 7.7.1. Importance of Multiculturalism
- 7.7.2. Assimilation, Melting Pot and Multiculturalism
- 7.7.3. Cultural Pluralism, Segmented Assimilation, Transnationalism

7.8. Indicators of Integration in the Short and Long Term
- 7.8.1. Importance of the Integration. in the Social Context
- 7.8.2. Case Studies: Integration in the Socioeconomic and Community Environment
- 7.8.3. Integration of First- and Second-Generation Migrants

7.9. Citizenship and Participation
- 7.9.1. Importance and Concept of Participation in the Field of Citizenship
- 7.9.2. Immigration, Participation and Citizenship
- 7.9.3. Transnational Citizenship, Dual Nationality and Transnationalism

7.10. Effects of Globalization on International Migration
- 7.10.1. What is Globalization?
- 7.10.2. About Economy
- 7.10.3. About the Labor Market

## **Module 8.** Urban Sociology

8.1. Cities in History
- 8.1.1. The Use of Public Spaces
- 8.1.2. The Functional Criteria of Spaces
- 8.1.3. Urbanization Process

8.2. Theories about the City
- 8.2.1. Precursors
- 8.2.2. Evolution
- 8.2.3. Contemporaneous Thinking

8.3. The Problems of the City
- 8.3.1. Housing
- 8.3.2. Social Segregation
- 8.3.3. Gentrification Processes

8.4. The Lived City
- 8.4.1. Human Ecology
- 8.4.2. Formation of the Neighborhoods
- 8.4.3. Lifestyles

8.5. Space and Power
- 8.5.1. Space-Power Relationship
- 8.5.2. Intervention on the City
- 8.5.3. Privatization of Urban Space

8.6. Relationship between Society and Urbanism
- 8.6.1. Urban Planning and Social Dynamism
- 8.6.2. The Social Interaction in the City
- 8.6.3. Interdisciplinary City Planning

8.7. Spaces and Urban Society
- 8.7.1. From Fordist Industrial to Post-Industrial City
- 8.7.2. The Globalized Service City
- 8.7.3. Hegemonic Urbanism and its Critique

8.8. Social Production and Planning of Urban Space
- 8.8.1. Instruments of Urban Planning
- 8.8.2. Strategic Urban Development Plans
- 8.8.3. Equipment and Goods of Collective Consumption

8.9. Urban Social Movements
- 8.9.1. Social Movements of Modernity
- 8.9.2. Modalities, Instruments and Evolution
- 8.9.3. Citizen Participation in the City

8.10. Strategies for Social Integration in the City
- 8.10.1. The Right to City
- 8.10.2. The Inclusive City
- 8.10.3. Outline of the City of the Future

## **Module 9.** Sociology of the Tourism

9.1. Tourism and Society
- 9.1.1. Study of the Society
- 9.1.2. The Social Reality
- 9.1.3. Sociological Perspective
- 9.1.4. Fundamental Tools of Sociology

9.2. Conceptualization and Typologies of Tourism
- 9.2.1. Delimitation of the Concept of Tourism
- 9.2.2. Characteristics of Tourism
- 9.2.3. The Tourist System
- 9.2.4. Typologies of Tourism. Tourist Activities

9.3. Tourism Research Methodologies
- 9.3.1. The Circular Process of Scientific Research
- 9.3.2. Sources of Tourism Information
- 9.3.3. Data Collection Techniques
- 9.3.4. The Research Process
- 9.3.5. The Survey and the Questionnaire Design

9.4. Tourism from a Sociological Analysis Framework
- 9.4.1. Sociology, Global Sociology and Tourism Sociology
- 9.4.2. Travel and Leisure with the Transportation System in Human Societies
- 9.4.3. The Classics
- 9.4.4. Initial Studies on Tourism
- 9.4.5. Sociology of Tourism

9.5. Tourism, Society and Development The Effects of Tourism on Today's Societies
- 9.5.1. Tourism as an Agent of Social Change
- 9.5.2. Social and Cultural Impacts on Tourist Populations and Areas
- 9.5.3. Environmental Impacts and Economic Repercussions

9.6. The Motivations of the Trip and the Tourist
- 9.6.1. Tourism and Rational Choice
- 9.6.2. The Subjective Meaning of Travel
- 9.6.3. Tourist Expectations: Experience and Authenticity

9.7. Internalization and Globalization of Tourism
- 9.7.1. Characteristics of International Tourism
- 9.7.2. Characteristics of International Tourism: Evolution and Main Regional Trends
- 9.7.3. International Statistics, Studies and Tourism Observatory

9.8. Current Tourism Challenges
- 9.8.1. Sustainable Tourism
- 9.8.2. The Universal Accessibility in Tourism
- 9.8.3. The Equitable Remuneration of the Economic Benefits of Tourism

9.9. The Sociology of Leisure
- 9.9.1. The Leisure and Recreation on Societies
- 9.9.2. Sociology of Leisure: Manifestations and Social Functions
- 9.9.3. Motivation, Satisfaction, and Consumption in Tourism and Leisure

9.10. The Consumer Society
- 9.10.1. The Uses and Values of Consumers
- 9.10.2. Acquired Needs
- 9.10.3. Forms of Consumption

## **Module 10.** Diversity Sociology

10.1. Diversity and Equal Opportunities
- 10.1.1. The Importance of Diversity and Equality
- 10.1.2. From Segregation to Inclusion
- 10.1.3. Principles of social normalization

10.2. Social Cohesion, Exclusion and Inequality
- 10.2.1. Normative Identities
- 10.2.2. Gender Identity and Sexuality
- 10.2.3. Dysfunctions and Social roles

10.3. Citizenship and Democratic Participation
- 10.3.1. What is Democratic Participation?
- 10.3.2. Territorial Social Exclusion
- 10.3.3. Diversity and Public Policies

10.4. Networks and Communities in the Face of the Crisis
- 10.4.1. Concept of Social Resilience
- 10.4.2. Importance of Communitarianism
- 10.4.3. Reconfiguration of Communitarianism

10.5. The Identity in the Makes up of Culture
- 10.5.1. What is Culture and What is its Importance
- 10.5.2. What is Culture and What is its Importance
- 10.5.3. Collective Identities: From Safety to Risk

10.6. The Evolution of the Identity
- 10.6.1. Identity and their Link to Diversity
- 10.6.2. Identity as a Project
- 10.6.3. Globalization-Localization Dialectic

10.7. Contexts and Sources of Diversity
- 10.7.1. Social Mediation: Class, Gender and Mental Health
- 10.7.2. Age, Ethnicity and Disability
- 10.7.3. Socio-Community Interventions

10.8. Social Exclusion Processes
- 10.8.1. What is Social Exclusion and What Impact Does it Have?
- 10.8.2. From Formal and Non-Formal Education
- 10.8.3. Differential Aspects and Images of Diversity

10.9. Good practices in Social Inclusion Policies
- 10.9.1. Transfer of Information
- 10.9.2. Dissemination
- 10.9.3. Encouraging Reflection

10.10. Characteristics of Inclusive Projects
- 10.10.1. Areas, Spaces and Factors of Exclusion
- 10.10.2. Social Purposes
- 10.10.3. Methodology and Tools

10.11. Backbone of Social Inclusion
- 10.11.1. Innovation in the Strategy
- 10.11.2. Integrability of Methods
- 10.11.3. Pluralism and Transversality

*Examine in detail the topics of greatest interest to you thanks to the numerous complementary readings provided in each knowledge module"*

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

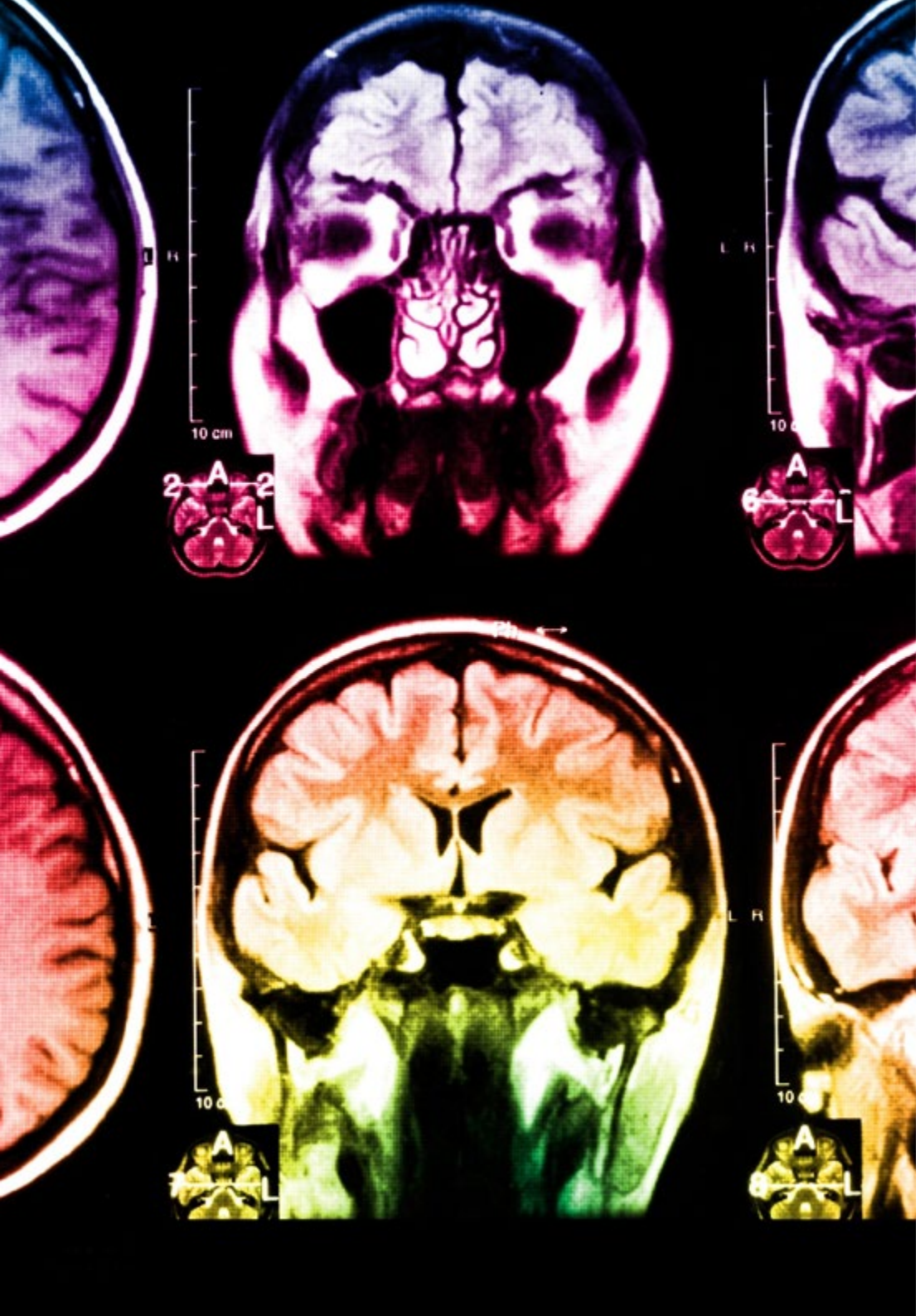
TECH effectively combines the Case Study methodology with a 100% online learning system based on repetition, which combines 8 different teaching elements in each lesson.

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.

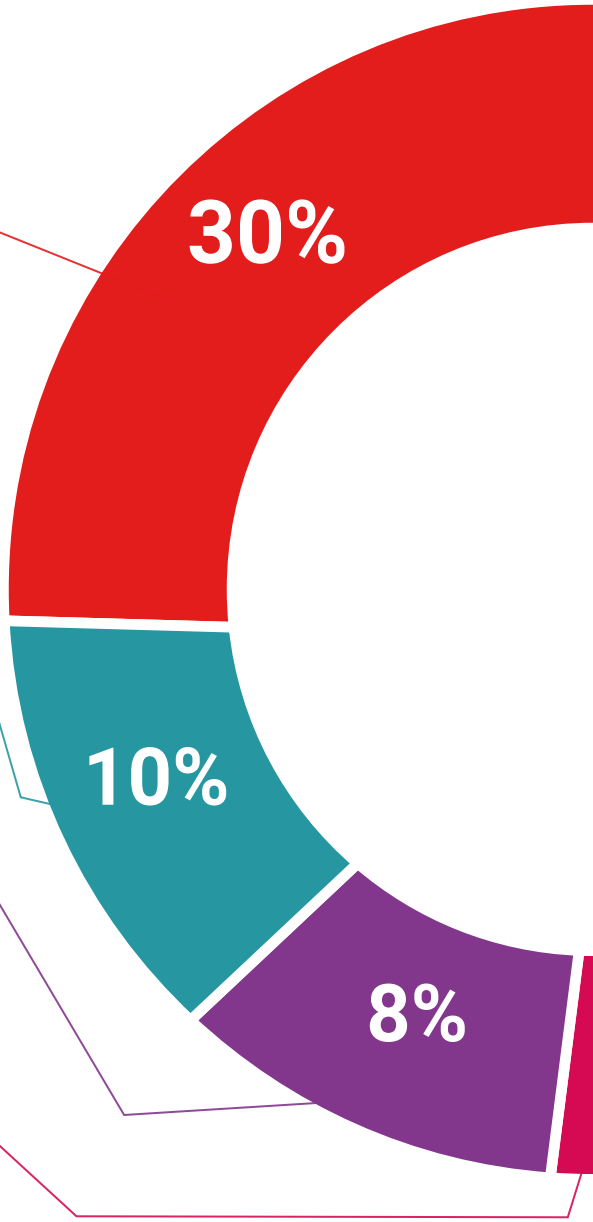
Learning from an Expert strengthens knowledge and memory, and generates confidence in future difficult decisions.

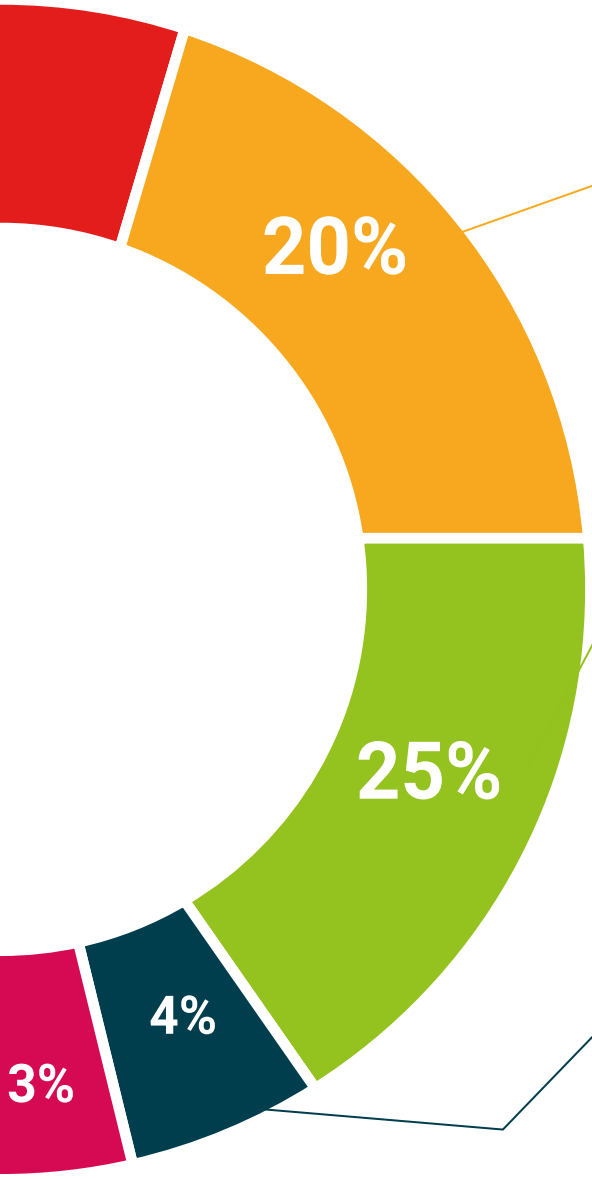
### Practising Skills and Abilities

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 Migratory and Gentrification Processes guarantees students, in addition to the most rigorous and up-to-date education, access to a Professional Master's Degree issued by TECH Global University.

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

This program will allow you to obtain your **Professional Master's Degree diploma in Migratory and Gentrification Processes** endorsed by **TECH Global University**, the world's largest online university.

**TECH Global University** is an official European University publicly recognized by the Government of Andorra (***official bulletin***). Andorra is part of the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) since 2003. The EHEA is an initiative promoted by the European Union that aims to organize the international training framework and harmonize the higher education systems of the member countries of this space. The project promotes common values, the implementation of collaborative tools and strengthening its quality assurance mechanisms to enhance collaboration and mobility among students, researchers and academics.

This **TECH Global University** title is a European program of continuing education and professional updating that guarantees the acquisition of competencies in its area of knowledge, providing a high curricular value to the student who completes the program.

Title: **Professional Master's Degree in Migratory and Gentrification Processes**

Modality: **online**

Duration: **12 months**

Accreditation: **60 ECTS**

tech global university

Mr./Ms. _____ with identification document _____
has successfully passed and obtained the title of:

**Professional Master's Degree in Migratory and Gentrification Processes**

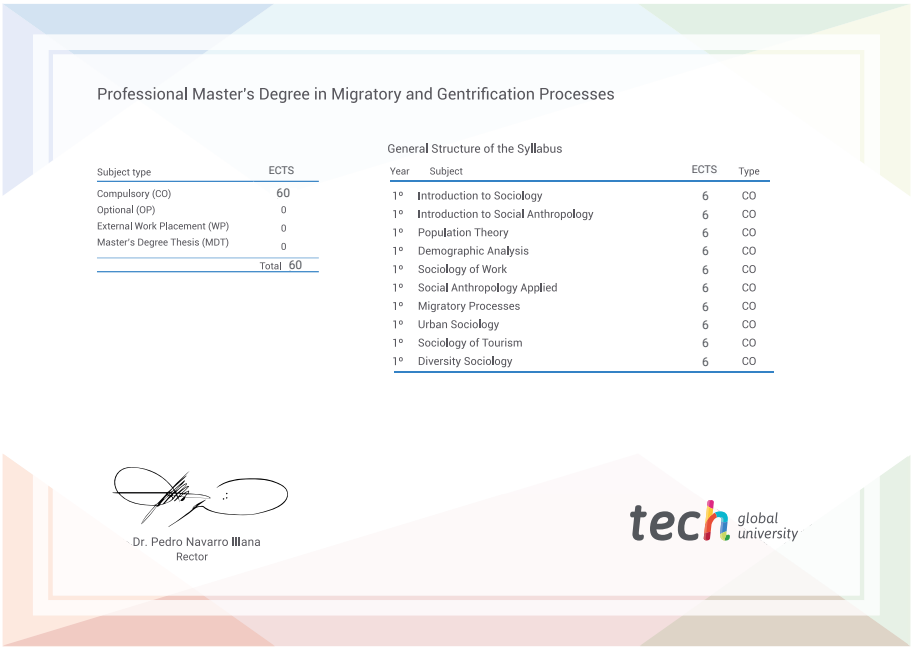
This is a program of 1,500 hours of duration equivalent to 60 ECTS, with a start date of dd/mm/yyyy and an end date of dd/mm/yyyy.

TECH Global University is a university officially recognized by the Government of Andorra on the 31st of January of 2024, which belongs to the European Higher Education Area (EHEA).

In Andorra la Vella, on the 28th of February of 2024

Dr. Pedro Navarro Illana
Rector

Unique TECH Code: AFWORD23S techtitute.com/certificates


Professional Master's Degree in Migratory and Gentrification Processes

| Subject type | ECTS |
|---|---|
| Compulsory (CO) | 60 |
| Optional (OP) | 0 |
| External Work Placement (WP) | 0 |
| Master's Degree Thesis (MDT) | 0 |
| Total | 60 |

General Structure of the Syllabus

| Year | Subject | ECTS | Type |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1º | Introduction to Sociology | 6 | CO |
| 1º | Introduction to Social Anthropology | 6 | CO |
| 1º | Population Theory | 6 | CO |
| 1º | Demographic Analysis | 6 | CO |
| 1º | Sociology of Work | 6 | CO |
| 1º | Social Anthropology Applied | 6 | CO |
| 1º | Migratory Processes | 6 | CO |
| 1º | Urban Sociology | 6 | CO |
| 1º | Sociology of Tourism | 6 | CO |
| 1º | Diversity Sociology | 6 | CO |

Dr. Pedro Navarro Illana
Rector

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

# Professional Master's Degree

## Migratory and Gentrification Processes

- Modality: **online**
- Duration: **12 months**
- Certificate: **TECH Global University**
- Credits: **60 ECTS**
- Schedule: **at your own pace**
- Exams: **online**

# Professional Master's Degree

## Migratory and Gentrification Processes

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