

#### ANKARA SOSYAL BİLİMLER ÜNİVERSİTESİ

#### SOCIAL SCIENCES UNIVERSITY OF ANKARA

THE INSTITUTE FOR GRADUATE STUDIES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

## Ph.D. Program in Management and Organization

# MAN 601 Philosophy of Social Science and Organization Studies -SYLLABUS-

Academic Year	Semester	Lectures	Classroom	Credits	ECTS
2019-2020	Spring	Wednesdays 09:00-12:00		3	10

	Instructor	Teaching Assistant
Title, Name-Surname	Prof. Dr. Ali DANIŞMAN	
Office	ASBÜ Rectorship Building, 2 <sup>nd</sup> floor	
Phone	+90-312-596 44 10	
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Office Hours		

#### \*\*\*IMPORTANT INFORMATION – Please Read\*\*\*

Students must read their e-mails regularly, as important information will be communicated in this way. Please note that the instructor reserves the right to make changes to this syllabus at any time for any reason as deemed necessary. Students will, however, be notified in a timely manner of any syllabus changes.

	INFORMATION ON THE COURSE	
Prerequisites	None	
Course Description	This course introduces students to essentials of social sciences, the major schools of thought and their philosophical foundations and methodological preferences in the field of management and organization studies.	
Aim of the Course	This course aims to provide students with advanced knowledge of philosophical debates in the field of management and organization studies.	
Learning Outcomes	<ol> <li>Students who complete this course successfully are expected to</li> <li>demonstrate sound understanding and knowing the essentials of social sciences and major schools of thought in relation to the field of management and organization.</li> <li>conceive and contribute how to apply managerial and organizational issues and thoughts to different philosophical schools and paradigms in social sciences.</li> <li>be able to develop research idea and conduct research on managerial and organizational problems and issues in different philosophical schools and paradigms.</li> <li>critically and analytically analyse, examine and evaluate different debates, views, and contributions regarding ontological, epistemological, and methodological differences in management and organization studies.</li> <li>able to develop new opinions, ideas and approaches about how to understand managerial and organizational problems and issues by synthesising diverse knowledge, thoughts and perspectives in different philosophical schools and paradigms.</li> <li>able to convey original knowledge, ideas and thoughts on the topics of philosophical foundations of organization studies orally and/or in written form in Turkish and/or in English by using the current technological tools, with a high self-confidence, able to share them with experts and nonexperts, able to present them in the sessions of workshops, congresses, conferences, etc., and able to carry and advocate them to discussion in national and international settings.</li> </ol>	

	<ul> <li>7. able to contribute to the recognition and solutions of the problems regarding philosophical foundations of organization studies by collaborating with others, able to take responsibility as an individual actor and group member by evoking his/her existence with the individual identity in heterogeneous social groups.</li> <li>8. able to accomplish knowledge, skills and competences that have been obtained at the expert level regarding the topics of Philosophy of Social Science and Organization Studies by considering contribution to the society, conformity to the ethical principles, and the sense of responsibility.</li> </ul>
Required Textbook and	Burrell, G. ve G. Morgan. 1979. <i>Sociological paradigms and organizational</i>
Additional Resources	analysis. London: Heinemann.
	• Westwood, R. and S. Clegg (Eds). 2003. <i>Debating organizations: point-</i>
	counterpoint in organization studies. Oxford: Blackwell.
	• Tsoukas, H. and C. Knudsen (Eds.) 2003. <i>The Oxford Handbook of</i>
	Organization Theory. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
	S. Clegg, C. Hardy, T. B. Lawrence, and W. Nord (Eds.) 2006. <i>The Sage</i>
	Handbook of Organization Studies, Second Edition. London: Sage.

	<b>Activity and Evaluation Tools</b>	Frequency	Hour	Total Workload	Contibution to Overall Grade (%)
	Lecture	14	3	42	-
Course	Attendance	-	-	-	-
activities,	Participation in Discussion	-	-	-	20
student workoad, and	Reaction Papers	10	9	90	20
achievement	Discussion paper	1	100	60	30
evaluation	Examination	1	10	58	30
evaluation	Student's Total Work Load fo	or the Semeste	r (Hour)	250	100
	ECTS (To	tal Workload/2	25 hour)	10	

#### Formats for the Paper

3000 words, there is however a 10% leeway for the word limit. There are no font and spacing restrictions. There is no page limit either.

The penalty scheme for late submission is 10 marks deducted for first day late, with a further 5 marks deducted for every subsequent day late, including weekends. However, this late penalty does not apply for coursework that counts for less than 15% of the overall mark, which will receive a mark of 0 if it is submitted later than the requested deadline.

#### Attendance

Students are expected to attend and actively participate in each class session, arrive on time, stay for the entire session, and actively contribute to class discussion. If you are unable to attend over 30 % of all classes, you may be dropped from the class.

#### **Plagiarism**

There is no tolerance for plagiarism and cheating in ASBÜ. Plagiarism is the presentation of the work of others without proper reference. This mainly includes taking and/or copying words, information or ideas from others' sources without giving credit. Plagiarism may also occur when incorrect information is given about the source of quotation, sentence structure of a source is copied with some words changes without giving credit, too many words or ideas, whether credit is given or not, are taken from a source that constitute the considerable amount of your work. Plagiarism may also appear in the form of self-plagiarism, which reflects the situation in which students submit the work that has been previously presented to be reevaluated. The most obvious example of plagiarism is to use someone else's work without proper citation. For this reason, students should make sure that they properly cite the references they have utilized in preparing their assignment. Plagiarism is a serious academic offence, and therefore the students in such an act may be subject to assignment or course failure, and even permanent expulsion from the school.

#### Disability and Special Requirements

Sensitivity toward people with disabilities is in the spirit of ASBÜ. We are happy to help our students taking exams and/or assignments who need special arrangements due to temporary or long-term difficulties or

conditions. If you need special arrangements for a disability about the course, exams, the classroom or course materials, please get in touch with the instructor as soon as possible.

## **Tentative Plan of Semester**

Week	reative Plan of Semester Teek Date Topic and Readings				
	25.09.2019				
1	25.09.2019	Introduction: Essentials of Science and Social Sciences			
2	02.10.2019	Philosophy and Science Catherine Z. Elgin, 2006. From Knowledge to Understanding, Epistomology Futures, S. Hetherington (ed.) 199-215. Lipton, Peter, 2005. The Medawar Lecture 2004 The truth about science, Phil. Trans. R. Soc. B, 360, 1259–1269, doi:10.1098/rstb.2005.1660. Fuchs, S. (2002) What Makes Sciences Scientific?, In Jonathan Turner (Ed.), Handbook Of Sociological Theory, New York: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, Pp.21-35. Three Levels of Interaction between Science and Philosophy by Mariano Artigas Truth, rationality, and the growth of scientific knowledge / Karl R.Popper.			
		Social Science as a Science			
3	09.10.2019	Elgin Hunt and David C. Calander, Social Science: An Introduction to the Study of Social Sciences, Chapter 1, Social Science and its Methods: 1-26.  Donatella della Porta and Michael Keating, How many approaches in the social sciences? An epistemological introduction Jonathan H. Turner Sociological Theory Today, in Jonathan Turner (ed.), Handbook of Sociological Theory, New York: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, pp. 19-39.			
		Philosophy, Social Sciences and Organizational Problems			
4	16.10.2019	Haridimos Tsoukas and Robert Chia (2011), Introduction: Why Philosophy Matters to Organization Theory. in Haridimos Tsoukas, Robert Chia (ed.) Philosophy and Organization Theory (Research in the Sociology of Organizations, Volume 32) Emerald Group Publishing Limited, pp.  John Bechara, Andrew H. Van de Ven (2011), Triangulating philosophies of science to understand complex organizational and managerial problems, in Haridimos Tsoukas, Robert Chia (ed.) Philosophy and Organization Theory (Research in the Sociology of Organizations, Volume 32) Emerald Group Publishing Limited, pp.343 – 364.  Pragmatism: A lived and living philosophy. What can it offer to contemporary organization theory? (pp. 55 - 84).			
		Management Studies as a Field of Social Science			
Wilimoft, H. (1997). Management and organization studies 309-344.  5		Wilimoft, H. (1997). Management and organization studies as science? <i>Organization, 4</i> (3), 309-344. Üsdiken, Behlül (2002). Tarihsel Bir Bakışla Bilim-Yönetim Birlikteliği. <i>Yönetim Araştırmaları</i>			
		Paradigms of Organization Studies			
6	30.10.2019	Burrell, G., and Morgan, G. 1979. Sociological paradigms and organizational analysis. London: Heinemann, Ch, 1, 2, 3.  Morgan, G. 1980. Paradigms, metaphors, and puzzle solving in organization theory.  Administrative Science Quarterly 25: 605-622.			
		Scientific Approaches and Organizational Analysis			
Deetz, S. 1996. Describing differences in approaches to organization science of 06.11.2019  Deetz, S. 1996. Describing differences in approaches to organization science of 06.11.2019  Burrell and Morgan and their legacy. <i>Organization Science</i> , 7 (2) 191-20		Deetz, S. 1996. Describing differences in approaches to organization science: Rethinking Burrell and Morgan and their legacy. <i>Organization Science</i> , 7 (2) 191-207.  Cooper, R., & Burrell, G. (1988). Modernism, postmodernism and organizational analysis: An introduction. <i>Organization studies</i> , 9(1), 91-112.			
		Discourses of Normative/Functionalist Organization Studies			
8	13.11.2019	<ul> <li>Westwood, R., and Clegg, S. 2003. The discourse of organization studies: Dissensus, politics and paradigms. R. Westwood and S. Clegg (Eds). <i>Debating organizations: point-counterpoint in organization studies</i>. 1- 42. Oxford: Blackwell.</li> <li>Burrell, G., and G. Morgan. 1979. <i>Sociological paradigms and organizational analysis</i>. London: Heinemann, Ch. 4-5.</li> <li>Examples:</li> <li>Amburgey, T. L., and Dacin, M. T. 1994. As the left foot follows the right? The dynamics of</li> </ul>			
		strategic and structural change. Academy of Management Journal. 37 (6) 1427-1452.			

		Sine, W.D., Mitsuhashi, H., and Kirsch, D.A. 2006. Revisiting Burns and Stalker: Formal structure and new venture performance in emerging economic sectors. <i>Academy of Management Journal</i> , 49: 121-132.  Barley, S.R. and Kunda, G. 1992. Design and devotion: Surges in rational and normative ideologies of control in managerial discourse. <i>Administrative Science Quarterly</i> , 37: 363-3
9	20.11.2019	Interpretive Discourse  Burrell, G. and G. Morgan. 1979. Sociological paradigms and organizational analysis. London: Heinemann, Ch, 6-7.  Hatch, M.J. & Yanow, D. 2003. Organization theory as an interpretive science. In H. Tsoukas & C. Knudsen (Eds.) The Oxford Handbook of Organization Theory. Oxford: Oxford University Press.  Examples: Barley, S. 1986. Technology as an occasion for structuring. Administrative Science Quarterly. 31: 78-108.  Boje, D. M. 1991. Storytelling organizations. A Administrative Science Quarterly. 36: 106-26.
10	27.11.2019	Radical Humanism  Burrell, G. and G. Morgan. 1979. Sociological paradigms and organizational analysis. London: Heinemann, Ch. 8 and 9.
11	04.12.2019	Radical Structuralism  Burrell, G. and G. Morgan. 1979. Sociological paradigms and organizational analysis. London: Heinemann, Ch. 10 and 11.  Alvesson, M. and Deetz, S. 2006. Critical theory and postmodernism approaches to organizational studies. S. Clegg, C. Hardy, T. B. Lawrence, and W Nord (Eds.) The Sage Handbook of Organization Studies, Second Edition. London: Sage, 255-283.  Benson, J.K. (1977). Organizations: A dialectical view. Administrative Science Quarterly, 22: 1-21.  Zeitlin, M. (1989) Corporate ownership and control: the large corporation and the capitalist class. M. Zeitlin (Ed) The Large corporation and contemporary classes. Pp. 3-60. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press.
Management Review, 22: 453-481.  Parker, M. (1992). Post-modern organiza Organization Studies, 13: 1-17.  Examples: Deetz, S. 2003. Disciplinary power, confli M. Alvesson and H. Willmot. Studying Martin, J. 1990. Deconstructing organiza		Kilduff, M. ve Mehra, A. 1997. Postmodernism and organizational research. <i>Academy of Management Review</i> , 22: 453-481.  Parker, M. (1992). Post-modern organizations or postmodern organization theory? <i>Organization Studies</i> , 13: 1-17.
13	Postcolonialism and Management Knowledge  Alatas, S.F. 2003. Academic dependency and the global division of labour in the social sciences. <i>Current Sociology</i> 51: 599-633  Fougére, M, and Moulettes, A. 2012. Disclaimers, dichotomies and disappearances in international business textbooks: A postcolonial deconstruction. <i>Management Learning</i> , 43 (5) 5-24.	
14	25.12.2019	Discussion and evaluation of the paper to be written
15	02.01.2019	Wrap-up and Final Exam
	1	

# **Tutorial Sessions**

(If any, can be written here.)