#### **COURSE OUTLINE**

# (1) GENERAL

SCHOOL	Social Sciences				
ACADEMIC UNIT	Sociology				
LEVEL OF STUDIES	Undergraduate				
COURSE CODE	605 <b>SEMESTER</b> 4 <sup>th</sup>				
COURSE TITLE	Critical Community Psychology				
INDEPENDENT TEACHI	NG ACTIVITI	S			
if credits are awarded for sepai	rate compone	ents of the	WEEKLY		
course, e.g. lectures, laboratory e.	xercises, etc.	If the credits	TEACHING CRED		DITS
are awarded for the whole of the	e course, give the weekly HOURS				
teaching hours and th	e total credit	S			
			3		6
Add rows if necessary. The organis	ation of teac	hing and the			
teaching methods used are described in detail at (d).					
COURSE TYPE	Mandatory	/ Both special	background a	nd skills	
general background,	developme	nt			
special background, specialised					
general knowledge, skills					
development					-
PREREQUISITE COURSES:	Introduction in Psychology Social Psychology I				
LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION	Greek				
and EXAMINATIONS:	ureek				
IS THE COURSE OFFERED TO	Yes				
ERASMUS STUDENTS	103				
COURSE WEBSITE (URL)	http://www	v.soc.aegean.g	r/ext-files/pm	/pps/2017	7-605-
	http://www.soc.aegean.gr/ext-files/pm/pps/2017-605-en.pdf				
	i en nai				

# (2) LEARNING OUTCOMES

## **Learning outcomes**

The course learning outcomes, specific knowledge, skills and competences of an appropriate level, which the students will acquire with the successful completion of the course are described.

## Consult Appendix A

- Description of the level of learning outcomes for each qualifications cycle, according to the Qualifications Framework of the European Higher Education Area
- Descriptors for Levels 6, 7 & 8 of the European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning and Appendix B
- Guidelines for writing Learning Outcomes
- Develop a skill of a critical psychological "praxis".
- Develop skills of collaborative-participatory social research.
- Develop skills of analyzing social conflicts and an implementation of interventions

aiming at resolving conflicts.

• Foster community action and social liaising at different levels: community, organizations, periphery and national.

#### **General Competences**

Taking into consideration the general competences that the degree-holder must acquire (as these appear in the Diploma Supplement and appear below), at which of the following does the course aim?

Search for, analysis and synthesis of data Project planning and management

and information, with the use of the Respect for difference and multiculturalism

necessary technology Respect for the natural environment
Adapting to new situations Showing social, professional and ethical

Decision-making responsibility and sensitivity to gender issues

Working independently Criticism and self-criticism

Team work Production of free, creative and inductive

Working in an international environment thinking

Working in an interdisciplinary ......

environment Others...

Production of new research ideas .......

- Respect for difference and multiculturalism,
- Showing social, professional and ethical responsibility and sensitivity to gender issues,
- Criticism and self-criticism.

#### (3) SYLLABUS

The emergence of community psychology in different parts of the world has provided significant but varied contributions to conceptualization in the community psychology field. In contrast to North American traditions in community psychology that has placed an emphasis on the ecological metaphor, liberal values and prevention; critical approaches to community psychology have been developed mainly in Latin America, South Africa and parts of the United Kingdom. Critical Community Psychology by employing innovative research methods such as action research, photovoice, action learning, is interested in analysis of power relations, problem definition and intervention. The following topics are covered by Critical Community Psychology: social inequality and social justice, social problems and interventions, advocacy and empowerment, minorities and social change, phenomena of social influence and ideology.

## (4) TEACHING and LEARNING METHODS - EVALUATION

DELIVERY	Face - to - face	
Face-to-face, Distance learning,		
etc.		
USE OF INFORMATION AND	No	
COMMUNICATIONS		
TECHNOLOGY		
Use of ICT in teaching, laboratory		
education, communication with		
students		
TEACHING METHODS	Activity	Semester workload
The manner and methods of	Lectures	39 hours
teaching are described in detail.	Study and analysis of	117 hours
Lectures, seminars, laboratory	bibliography	
practice, fieldwork, study and		

analysis of bibliography, tutorials,		
placements, clinical practice, art		
workshop, interactive teaching,		
educational visits, project, essay		
writing, artistic creativity, etc.		
The student's study hours for each	Course total	156 hours
learning activity are given as well	Course total	156 Hours
as the hours of non-directed study		
according to the principles of the		
ECTS	14/ ***	
STUDENT PERFORMANCE	Written exams	
<b>EVALUATION</b> Description of the evaluation		
procedure		
procedure		
Language of evaluation, methods		
Language of evaluation, methods of evaluation, summative or		
of evaluation, summative or		
of evaluation, summative or conclusive, multiple choice		
of evaluation, summative or conclusive, multiple choice questionnaires, short-answer		
of evaluation, summative or conclusive, multiple choice questionnaires, short-answer questions, open-ended questions,		
of evaluation, summative or conclusive, multiple choice questionnaires, short-answer questions, open-ended questions, problem solving, written work, essay/report, oral examination, public presentation, laboratory		
of evaluation, summative or conclusive, multiple choice questionnaires, short-answer questions, open-ended questions, problem solving, written work, essay/report, oral examination,		

## (5) ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

criteria are given, and if and where they are accessible to

- Suggested bibliography:

Specifically-defined

students.

Ζήση, Α. (2013). Κοινωνία Κοινότητα & Ψυχική Υγεία. Αθήνα: Τυπωθήτω.

evaluation

- Hepburn, A. (2003). *An Introduction to Critical Social Psychology*. London: Sage Publications.
- Jovchelovitch, S. (2007). *Knowledge in Context: Representations, Community & Culture*. London: Routledge.
- Kagan, C., Burton, M., Duckett, P., Lawthom, R. & Siddiquee, A. (2011). *Critical Community Psychology*. Chichetser: Blackwell BPS Textbooks.
- Levine, M. & Perkins, D.V. (1997). *Principles of Community Psychology: Perspectives & Applications*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Nelson, G & Prilleltensky, I (eds). (2005). *Community psychology: In pursuit of liberation and well-being*. London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Orford, J. (2008). *Community Psychology: Challenges, Controversies and Emerging Consensus*. Chichester: John Wiley & Sons.
- Painter, D, Terre Blanche, M & Henderson, J. (2006). Critical psychology in South

Africa: Histories, themes and prospects. *Annual Review of Critical Psychology*, 5, 212-235.

Seedat, M, Duncan, Lazarus, S (eds) (2001). *Community psychology: Theory, method and practice*. Cape Town: Oxford University Press.

-Related academic journals:

Journal of Community Psychology

Journal of Community & Applied Social Research