Learning outcomes	After successful completion of the course the students will be able to: x recognise and to become aware of the bias of 'methodological nationalism' in contemporary social sciences x understand the foundation of new social ties across the boundaries of nation-states x identify and apply appropriate theories and concepts of transnational social space on specific empirical cases x use the concept of transnational social space as an alternative concept to contemporary sociological theories in personal work and research x write an essay in form of a scientific article.
Learning outcomes at the Programme level	

Assessment criteria	Class attendance	Preparation for class	Homework	Continuous evaluation	Research
	Practical work	Experimental work	Presentation	Project	Seminar
	Test(s)	Written exam	Oral exam	Other: essay	

Conditions for permission to take the exam	Regular attendance of lectures and seminars. Students are obliged to prepare an essay in the form of a scientific article based on their research during the semester.		
Exam periods	Winter	Summer	Autumn
Exam dates		1 February 2023 15 February 2023	1 September 2023 23 September 2023 (commission exam)
Course description	Sociologists used to conceptualise society as a limited 'container' within which separate social relations and a specific national culture developed. Definition of space as a separate entity, independent of social actors, led towards the concept of national societies as isolated containers and produced a widely accepted framework for sociological analysis of social relations. Due to the processes of transnationalisation, a new perspective of the relations between social, cultural and spatial, between the social space and geographical space is sought. New approaches to the research of social space focus on space as a set of relations between positions of socially significant elements. These positions structure human activities and at the same time, they are structured by human practices. Within new theoretical perspectives, social relations are not limited within space conceived as a container but constitute social space. Without elements such as social practices and symbols there are no socially and sociologically relevant spaces. Further on, culture becomes increasingly detached from standardised cultural frames of national societies and cultural pluralism and transnational syncretism develop together with the new transnational social spaces. The course will consequently deal with widely spread types of transnational social spaces, such as transnational families, transnational entrepreneurial networks, transnational movements, transnational communities, with special reference on cultural changes which enable refocusing of actors from local and national to plurilocal and transnational frameworks, as well as constructing new forms of decentred group identities.		
Course content	1. Introductory Lecture Geographical and Social Space – Variation in thinking about space 2. Social Space – From 'Container' Space towards Social Space 3. Social Space – Terminology and Concepts		

	4. Methodological Nationalism and Territory in the Social Sciences Form 1.3.2. Syllabus 5. Transnational Processes and New Configurations of Social Spaces 6. Transnational Social Space and 'Transnationalism' 7. Society as Transnational Social Fields; Transnational Social Spaces and Migration 8. Transnational Social Space, Businessmen and the Capitalist Class 9. Transnational Space and Media 10. Transnational Households and Families 11. Political 'Transnationalism' and Transnational Citizenship 12. Transnational Social Movements 13. Geography of Transnational Social Spaces 14. Researching Transnational Social Space 15. The Future of Transnational Spaces
Required reading	Acedera, K. A. and Yeoh, B. S.A. (2019) 'Making time': Long-distance marriages and the temporalities of the transnational family. Current Sociology Monograph 67(2):250-272. Amelina, A. and Faist, T. (2012) 'De-naturalizing the national in research methodologies: key concepts of transnational studies in migration. Ethnic and Racial Studies 35(10):1725-1740. Bauböck, R. (2003) 'Towards a Political Theory of Migrant Transnationalism', International Migration Review 37(3):700-723. Božić, S. and Kuti, S (2019) 'Social Space and Transnational Social Space: How to Explore a Missing Link?'. Sociologija i prostor 57(1):5-22. Burris, V and Staples, C. L. (2012). In search of a transnational capitalist class: Alternative methods for comparing director interlocks within and between nations and regions. International Journal of Comparative Sociology 53(4):323-342. Carling, J. (2003) 'Cartographies of Cape Verdean Transnationalism'. Global Networks 3(4):335-341. Faist, T. (2000) 'Transnationalization in Internationational Migration: Implication for the Study of Citizenship and Culture'. Ethnic and Racial Studies 23(2):189-222. Faist, T. (2010) 'Towards Transnational Studies: World Theories, Transnationalisation and Changing Institutions'. Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies 36(10):1665-1687. Gilson, J. (2011) 'Transnational Advocacy: New Spaces, New Voices', Alternatives: Global, Local, Political 36(4):288-306. Georgiou, M. (2012) 'Seeking Ontological Security beyond the Nation: The Role of Transnational Television'. Television and New Media 14(4): 304-321. Harvey, D. (2005). Spaces of neoliberalization: towards a theory of uneven geographical development. Wiesbaden, Stuttgart: Franz Steiner Verlag, pp. 93-115. Levitt P. and Glick Schiller N. (2004) 'Conceptualizing Simultaneity: A Transnational Social Field Perspective on Society'. International Migration Review 38(3):1002-139. Ley, D. (2004) 'Transnational Spaces and Everday Lives', Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers 29(2):151-164. Maiba, H. (2005) 'Grassroots Transnational Social Movement Activism: The Case of People's Global Action'. Sociological Focus 38(1):41-63.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Pries, L. (2005) Configuration of geographic and societal spaces: a sociological proposal between 'methodological nationalism' and the 'spaces of flows'. Global Networks 5(2):167-190.

Richter, M. (2012) Researching Transnational Social Spaces: A Qualitative Study of the Spanish Second Generation in Switzerland. Forum: Qualitative Social Research 13(3) Art. 8.

Roudometof, V. (2005) 'Transnationalism, Cosmopolitanism and Glocalization', Current Sociology 53(1):113-135.

Sandoval, G. F. (2013) ‘Shadow Transnationalism: Cross-Border Networks and Planning Challenges of Transnational Unauthorized Immigrant Communities’. Journal of Planning Education and Research 33(2):176-193.

Scheibelhofer, E. (2011) Raumsensible Migrationsforschung: Methodische Überlegungen und ihre empirische Relevanz für die Migrationssoziologie. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, pp. 27-82.

Sheller, M. (2019). ‘Afterword: Time is of the essence’. Current Sociology Monograph 67(2):334-344.

Voigt-Graf, C. (2004) ‘Towards a Geography of Transnational Spaces: Indian Transnational Communities in Australia’, Global Networks 4(1):25-49.

Waldinger, R. (2013) ‘Immigrant Transnationalism’. Current Sociology Review 61(5-6):756-777.

Wimmer A. and Glick Schiller, N. (2003) ‘Methodological Nationalism, the Social Sciences and the Study of Migration: An Essay in Historical Epistemology’. International Migration Review 37(3):576-610.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Additional reading</td><td>Additional literature will be given to all students after the subject of their research is determined following the introductory lecture and the first seminar.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Internet sources</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Assessment criteria of learning outcomes</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td colspan="5">Final exam only</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Final written exam</td><td colspan="2">Final oral exam</td><td>Final written and oral exam</td><td>Practical work and final exam</td></tr>
<tr><td>Only test/homework</td><td>Test/homework and final exam</td><td>Seminar paper</td><td>Seminar paper and final exam</td><td>Practical work</td><td>other forms</td></tr>
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</td></tr>
<tr><td>Calculation of final grade</td><td>Students are obliged to prepare an essay in the form of a scientific article based on their research during the semester. The following elements are evaluated:
consistency of the thesis, content and data; originality of interpretations of the researched phenomenon, integration of contemporary theory into the main arguments of the essay.
Essay must meet the following formal criteria: min. 10 pages of text, and separately: the cover page, list of references, attachments, images, etc., font 12, Times New Roman, 1.5 line spacing</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course evaluation procedures</td><td>Student evaluations conducted by the University
Student evaluations conducted by the Department
Internal evaluation of teaching
Department meetings discussing quality of teaching and results of student evaluations
Other</td></tr>
</table>

Note /Other	In accordance with Art. 6 of the *Code of Ethics* of the Committee for Ethics in Science and Higher Education, "the student is expected to fulfil his/her obligations honestly and ethically, to pursue academic excellence, to be civilized, respectful and free from prejudice." According to Art. 14 of the University of Zadar's *Code of Ethics*, students are expected to "fulfil their responsibilities responsibly and conscientiously. [...] Students are obligated to safeguard the reputation and dignity of all members of the university community and the University of Zadar as a whole, to promote moral and academic values and principles. [...] Any act constituting a violation of academic honesty is ethically prohibited. This includes, but is not limited to: - various forms of fraud such as the use or possession of books, notes, data, electronic gadgets or other aids during examinations, except when permitted; -various forms of forgery such as the use or possession of unauthorised materials during the exam; impersonation and attendance at exams on behalf of other students; fraudulent study documents; forgery of signatures and grades; falsifying exam results." All forms of unethical behaviour will result in a negative grade in the course without the possibility of compensation or repair. In case of serious violations the *Rulebook on Disciplinary Responsibility of Students at the University of Zadar* will be applied. In electronic communications only messages coming from known addresses with a first and a last name, and which are written in the Croatian standard and appropriate academic style, will be responded to.