



## COURSE DATA

### DATA SUBJECT

**Code:** 35055  
**Name:** Legal Sociology  
**Cycle:** Undergraduate Studies  
**ECTS Credits:** 6  
**Academic year:** 2025-26

### STUDY (S)

Degree	Center	Acad. year	Period
1302 - Degree in Criminology	Facultat de Dret	1	Second quarter
1923 - Double Degree Programme Law-Criminology	Facultat de Dret	1	Second quarter, First quarter

### SUBJECT-MATTER

Degree	Subject-matter	Character
1302 - Degree in Criminology	Sociology	BASIC
1923 - Double Degree Programme Law-Criminology	Year 1 compulsory subjects	COMPULSORY

### COORDINATION

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GARCIA MUÑOZ MARIA

## SUMMARY

Sociology of Law is a basic formation course in first year Degree in Criminology. It has a charge of 6 ECTS credits and is taught during the second semester. Its content is related in part to the subject Research Methods in Social Sciences (second semester), and can be considered a continuing relationship with the subject of Introduction to Sociology (first semester).

The general content of the course is oriented on several basic dimensions: Law and Society. Social relations and norms. Sociological analysis of law and legal institutions. Sociology of juridical operators. Methodology and socio-juridical research. Legal cultures.

This general thematic highlights its interdisciplinary character and reaffirms the position of criminology connected to the generic set of social sciences.

In the words of Eugen Ehrlich "is impossible to teach law without simultaneously provide an image of



society which must govern." This *dictum* of Ehrlich extends to all the social sciences. Our interest is to also to emphasize in the current processes of social and historical change.

## PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

## RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER SUBJECTS OF THE SAME DEGREE

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

## OTHER REQUIREMENTS

## COMPETENCES / LEARNING OUTCOMES

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Aprender a distinguir las distintas vías de acceder a la investigación en Criminología. G: 2, 4 y E: 2

Comprender los fenómenos sociales desde una perspectiva crítica y con referencia al género. G: 1 y 4

Conocer los problemas colectivos de marginación y exclusión social. E: 3, y 15

Manejo básico de herramientas de análisis sociológico: gráficos, tablas G: 9

Saber aplicar las tácticas de prevención de la ruptura social. G: 10 y E: 6 y 8

Saber trabajar desde una perspectiva multicultural. G: 5 y E: 22.

Saber utilizar diversas fuentes de información: estadísticas, portales G: 2, 9 y E: 2, 4 y 6

Ser capaz de analizar y reflexionar sobre la realidad social. E: 3, 15

Ser capaz de relacionar los fenómenos jurídicos con los fenómenos sociales identificando aquellos que influyen en la transformación del Derecho.  
la estructura socio - jurídica. E: 15, 20, 21

## DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

### 1. SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF LAW: OBJECT AND FUNCTION

- 1.- General sociology and sociology of law.
- 2.- Sociology of law and juridical knowledge.
- 3.- What legal sociology?: Different approaches to the sociology of law.
- 4.- Multidisciplinary and dynamic character of sociology of law. Gender perspective.



## **2. THE FOUNDING OF THE SOCIOLOGY OF LAW**

- 1.- The relationship between law and society.
- 2.- Law, domination and conflict: K. Marx.
- 3.- Forms of society and forms of law: E. Durkheim.
- 4.- Law, rationality and legitimacy: M. Weber.

## **3. SOCIOLOGY OF LAW AS A SPECIFIC FIELD**

- 1.- The free law movement (E. Ehrlich, H. Kantorowicz)
- 2.- The pluralism of the sources of law (G. Gurvitch, Th. Geiger)
- 3.- American legal realism
- 4.- Scandinavian legal realism

## **4. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LEGAL SOCIOLOGY**

- 1.- T. Parsons: structural-functionalist sociology
- 2.- C. W. Mills: antagonistic society and concentrated power
- 3.- J. Habermas: discursive ethics, legitimacy and law
- 4.- N. Luhmann: systemic functionalism

## **5. SOCIAL CHANGE, SOCIAL CONFLICT AND LAW**

- 1.- Social change: concepts, dimensions and agents
- 2.- Social change and legal change

## **6. SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF LAW**

- 1.- Approximation to the concept of function
- 2.- Typology of the functions of law



- 3.- Organization, orientation and social control
- 4.- Law and treatment of conflicts
- 5.- The function of legitimation of power
- 6.- Distribution and social promotion

## **7. SOCIOLOGY OF THE LEGAL PROFESSIONS**

- 1.- The judges: public power and legal professionals
- 2.- Lawyers. Transformations in the exercise of the profession
- 3.- Police. State monopoly of violence and judiciary. Rights against to effectiveness. Configuration of European police space
- 4.- The prosecution. The activities of the Public Prosecutor
- 5.- The feminization of the legal profession

## **8. LEGAL PLURALISM AND ALTERNATIVE USE OF LAW**

- 1.- The pluralism, the alternative and the informal. Spaces of non- law?
- 2.- Normative systems and legal pluralism
- 3.- Cultural diversity and legal pluralism
- 4.- The alternative use of law
- 5.- Critical Legal Studies

## **9. VIOLENCE AND LAW.**

- 1.- Public violence and private violence.
- 2.- Cultural and social forms of administration of violence.
- 3.- The forms of contemporary violence.

## **10. GENDER AND LAW.**

- 1.- Sexist Law, male law, law creator of gender.
- 2.- Violence against women and gender violence.



## 11. ACTUAL PROBLEMS. LAW AND GLOBAL SOCIETY

- 1.- Globalization and human rights.
- 2.- International Migrations and human rights.
- 3.- The transformations of law in contemporary society.
- 4.- Law and global crisis.

### WORKLOAD

#### PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

Activity	Hours
Theoretical and practical classes	60,00
<b>Total hours</b>	<b>60,00</b>

#### NON PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

Activity	Hours
Attendance at other activities	5,00
Individual or group project	25,00
Independent study and work	30,00
Preparation of lessons	15,00
Preparation for assessment activities	15,00
Resolution of case studies	10,00
<b>Total hours</b>	<b>100,00</b>

### TEACHING METHODOLOGY

The methodology of teaching will combine formative activities theoretical and practical, tutorials and those that include the study, evaluation and overall work both individually and in groups of students.

Theoretical sessions: We will conduct a development program based on an introductory outline of each topic, highlighting the fundamental concepts. The students will have such schemes and relevant texts in advance of each session. In developing the theoretical sessions will be used various types of documents and audiovisual materials.

Practical activity: We encourage active participation in class through discussion and debate, as well as correspondence with the current socio-political reality through the reference and the continuous critical analysis of documents, newspapers and other media.

After hours properly attendance, will be conducted the following activities:



- works, both individual and group.
- guided reading of texts.
- seminars and shared activities and common with other modules.

## EVALUATION

The evaluation of this subject Introduction to Sociology arises from the following criteria:

A written exam at the end of the semester. This is a test that combines closed questions, open questions of short extension and open questions of thematic development, it also adds a text comment. The objective is to evaluate the level of knowledge, taking into account the ability to distinguish between different theoretical perspectives, as well as the ability to analyze and interpret the dimensions of social reality worked on this subject.

The qualification obtained on this test will represent 60% of the total score.

A monitoring of practical activities. This will include the evaluation of works presented in writing (both individual and group), and oral presentations are developed in the classroom.

These activities are designed to allow students to delve into the contents of the subject by analyzing and interpreting information from different statistical and documentary sources. The qualification obtained on this test will account for 40% of the total score.

Regardless of the general evaluation system established for all students (written or oral exam), the professor in charge of the subject will be able to reasonably determine in the annex to the course syllabus the possibility of changing the modality of the final exam when a students needs to take it on a date different from the official one, in application of the rules for exam clashing, or any other cause established by the examination regulation (e.g., cases of justified force majeure). In these cases, the new modality of exam to be taken must maintain the same level of stringency and difficulty as the one generally given to the rest of the group.

The students who have followed the continuous evaluation and have obtained a grade for but decided not to take the final exam on the official dates (both in the 1st and 2nd call), will graded as NOT PRESENTED".

In both the first and second exam sessions, you must pass the final exam to be able to add your practical or continuous assessment grade.

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