**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE**

 **NATIONAL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY**

 **«KHARKIV POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE»**

Department of \_ sociology and political science\_\_\_\_\_\_

(name)

«**APPROVED BY** »

Chairman of scientific and methodological commission

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(commission name)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_Bureha V.V..\_\_\_\_

 (signature) (initials and surname)

«\_\_\_\_\_»\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_\_\_

**WORKING PROGRAMME OF EDUCATIONAL SUBJECT**

 Sociology

( discipline name)

Higher education degree first cycle ( Bachelor's level )

first cycle (Bachelor's level) / second cycle (Master's level)

Academic discipline\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(code and name)

Degree \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(code and name)

Major

(code and name)

Type of course general training

(general training/ professional training)

Mode of study Full-time

(full-time / part-time)

Kharkiv – 2019

**APPROVAL LETTER**

Working programme on educational subject sociology \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(discipline name)

Educational designer:

Senior lecturer Sutula O.A.

(position, degree level and academic rank) (signature) (initials and surname)

Working programme considered and approved at the department meeting

sociology and political science

(department name)

Protocol of «\_28\_»\_\_\_august\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2019\_\_\_ № 1

Department Chairman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_V. V. Bureha\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 (department name) (signature) (initials and surname)

**APPROVAL LETTER**

Degree-granting department name department of sociology and political science

Department Chairman V. V. Bureha

 (signature) (initials and surname)

«\_\_\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_

**RE-APPROVAL LETTER OF WORK PROGRAM OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLENE**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Date of the department session – educational designer of the work program of educational discipline | Protocol number | Departmen Chairman’s signature | The signature of Chairman on teaching package (for general training disciplines and professional training disciplines by degree) or Chairman of degree-granting department (for professional training disciplines by degree, if the work program of educational discipline is not worked out by a degree-granting department) |
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**THE OBJECTIVE, COMPETENCIES, EDUCATIONAL OUTCOME AND STRACTURAL – LOGICAL SCHEME OF STUDY EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

Course objective is forming of knowledge system about a subject, structure, conceptual apparatus, main theoretical orientation and research methods of social theory; realization of essence of social life and social structure of society.

Competence involves student’s forming of ability to understand basic levels and forms of social space, basic elements and rules of organization of social space and to use general and social knowledge for operational research and social-technological range.

 Learning outcomes are knowledge of the subject, structure, conceptual apparatus of sociology, social and institutional stuctures of society; ability to describe social processes and phenomena, their factors and partials, relying on basic sociological concepts.

As a result of studying the discipline " The Political Science" students must:

Know:

* the essence of the object and subject of sociology, its functions and structure of sociological knowledge;
* methods used by sociologists in the cognitive process;
* basic structural elements of social space, the basis of the theory of social mobility;
* the notion and structural elements of the individual, the role of the processes of socialization and education in the mechanism of personality formation;
* the structure of culture, its role in the regulation of social behavior;
* the essence of deviation and the types of deviant behavior, the concept and form of social control;
* basic approaches to the identification and analysis of the social structure of society;
* features, functions, structural elements and types of social institutions and social organizations;
* the main types of societies and theories that explain changes in societies, the forms and factors of social change.

To be able to:

* describe social processes and phenomena, their factors and components using basic sociological concepts;
* dentify problems that arise when performing social roles.

Structural-logical scheme of studying the discipline

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Previous disciplines: | Following disciplines: |
| Basics of Economy |  |
| General Psychology  |  |
| Philosophy |  |
| History |  |

**THE DISCRIPTION OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

(time management of study by semesters and types of training sessions)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Semester | The total amount(hours) / ECTS credits | Of which | According to types of in-class learning (hours) | Students’individual tasks (CP, CW, СG, R, РW) | Current control | Semester control  |
| In-class learning (hours)  | Individual work(hours) | Lectures | Laboratory practicals | Practical studies, seminars  | Tests  (amount of tests) | Pass-fail exam | Examination |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 5,6 | 60/2 | 32 | 28 | 16 |  | 16 | 16 | 1 | **+** |  |

**The ratio of the number of class hours to the total volume is 53%**

**STRUCTURE OF DISCIPLINE**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| № o/n. | Types of academic studies (L, Lab., PS, IW) | Amount of hours | Semester number (if a discipline is taught in several disciplines).Names of content modules.Names of themes and issues of each class.Tasks for individual work. | Reading suggestions (basic, suplemy) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | L | 2 | Theme 1. Sociology is science of society.1. Subject and object of studying sociology. Social as a subject of sociology.
2. Functions of sociology.
3. Sociology in the system of social and humanitarian disciplines (interdisciplinary connections).
4. The concept of social act and social ragularity.
5. Structure of sociological knowledge: general sociological theories; branch-wise sociology; particular sociological research
 |  |
| 2 | IW | 2 | Theme 1. Sociology is science of society1. Describe the specifics of the sociological approach to the analysis of society.
2. Compare subjects of scientific research in sociology, history, psychology and law sciences.
3. According to examples, explain which practical applications have researches of modern sociologists.
4. Describe the fundamental differences between social laws and regularity from physical laws?
5. Explain what tasks perform different levels of sociological knowledge.
6. As an of example, demonstrate the connection between levels of sociological knowledge
7. Describe the main methods of gathering information in sociology. Explain their advantages and disadvantages.
8. Give examples of sociological research, which, in your opinion, is advisable to be held in Ukraine.
9. Sociology is said to be "science of the industrial era". Why did such an opinion arise?
10. What sciences can be called "native sisters" of sociology?
11. Explain what tasks perform different levels of sociological knowledge?
12. Describe the fundamental differences between social laws and regularity from physical laws?
 | 1 – 7, 9, 11, 13,15,18  |
| 3 | PS | 2 | Theme 1. Sociology is science of society1. Sociology as a science. Specificity of the sociological approach to the analysis of society.
2. The place of sociology in the system of sciences on society.
3. Structure of sociological knowledge.
4. Functions of sociology.
5. The preconditions for the emergence of sociology.
6. Features of the development of Ukrainian sociology.
 | 1 – 7, 9, 11, 13,15, 18 |
| 4 | L | 2 | Theme 2. Personality and society1. Sociological view of personality.2. The concept of social status and role.3. Socialization of personality.4. Concept and types of deviant behavior.Social control. |  |
| 5 | IW | 10 | Theme 2. Personality and society. Deviation and social control.1. Compare the concept of "person" and "personality". What is common and what is the difference?
2. Prove that you are an individuum, an individuality, and a person.
3. To name the properties of an individuum which help him/her to become a person.
4. Describe the main structural elements of a personality.
5. Describe Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs
6. Explain the essence of the theory of self-actualization of human needs by A. Maslow. Give examples where an individual violates the theory of self-actualization
7. Give definition for a social status of a personality.
8. 2. Describe the achieved and assigned social statuses.
9. 3. Give an example of the fact that the assigned status can become achieved in another culture and vice versa.
10. Main and secondary status. What is the status set?
11. Provide the definition of social role. Explain its relationship with status.
12. Describe the role set of a doctor, teacher, mother and student.
13. Describe the types of social roles.
14. 8. Determine the definition of a role conflict and describe its types.
15. 9. Explain ways to break the role conflict.
16. 10. Impart your own social statuses and to describe their types.
17. Describe the concept and functions of socialization.
18. Explain the mechanism of socialization of an personality.
19. Describe the factors that influence the process and the results of socialization.
20. Explain what socialization differs from the education of a personality
21. Describe the main stages of socialization and its agents.
22. Explain what is meant by the phrase "positive deviations".
23. Explain the typical difficulties that arise during defining a deviation as deviant.
24. Describe the main stages of implementation of a deviant act.
25. Give examples of different types of deviant behavior.
26. Give examples of deviation forms relating to introvert deviations
27. Describe the main theoretical approaches explaining the deviant behavior. Explain their difference.
28. Explain to what sociologists pay their attention when analyzing the deviation.
29. Explain what the terms "rebellion", "retrenchment", "rituals" mean in the typology of forms of social deviations proposed by R. Merton?
30. Explain what the adherents of the cultural explanation of deviation pay attention to.
 | 1 – 7, 9, 11, 13,15, 18 |
| 6 | PS | 2 | Тема 2. Personality and society. Deviation and social control.1. The concept of an individual, individuality and personality. Their relationship.
2. Value of concepts of social status and social role. Role conflicts.
3. Types of statuses.
4. Structural elements of a person
5. The process of socialization.
6. Theoretical explanation of the origin of deviations
 | 1 – 7, 9, 11, 13,15, 18 |
| 7 | L | 2 | Theme 3. Social structure and social stratification.1. The concept of "social community" and "social group".
2. Social structure of society.
3. The essence and historical types of social stratification.
4. Social mobility, types of mobility.
 |  |
| 8 | IW | 2 | Theme 3. Social structure and social stratification.1. Describe the differences between social communities and groups.
2. Give examples of different types of social communities
3. Describe the types and kinds of social groups.
4. Describe from which elements a social structure is formed.
5. To name the main types of social structures that are studied by sociologists. Why do you think these species?
6. To specify what the concept is more "voluminous" - social structure or social stratification. Explain what is the difference between social structure and social stratification.
7. To indicate which of the theoretical explanations - functional or conflict - correctly reflects the causes of stratification in modern Ukraine. Explain your opinion.
8. Give examples of societies in which one of the stratification criteria for M. Weber was the main one, while others were secondary.
9. Explain the difference between the historical stratification system.
10. What is the fundamental difference between the class stratification system and those systems that existed in ancient times?
11. Why do sociologists study the profile of social stratification? Explain according to what criteria the Soviet society was stratified.
12. To describe what new social groups are forming in the modern Ukrainian society.
13. To describe the main tendencies in the social-class structure of Ukraine in the last 20 years.
14. Provide characteristics of the upper, middle and lower class.
15. Social mobility: nature and types.
16. Describe social mobility channels
 | 1 – 7, 9, 11, 13,15, 18, 22 |
| 9 | PS | 2 | Theme 3. Social structure and social stratification.1. The concept of "social community" and "social group".
2. Social structure of society.
3. The essence and historical types of social stratification.
4. Classes in modern Ukrainian society
5. Social mobility: concepts, types, channels.
 | 1 – 7, 9, 11, 13,15, 18, 22 |
| 10 | L | 2 | Тема 4. Ethno and gender as factors of social differentiation1. The concept and features of an ethnic group. Historical types of ethnos.
2. Ethnic relations and their forms
3. Gender as a social construct.
4. Gender inequality in Ukraine and in the world.
 |  |
| 11 | IW | 2 | Тема 4. Ethno and gender as factors of social differentiation1. To name natural (biological) and cultural features of an ethnic group.
2. What is the subjective criterion of ethnicity?
3. To name the basic historical types of ethnic groups.
4. Give examples of nations and nationalities and explain their similarities and differences.
5. Describe the main types of ethnic change.
6. Describe the main types of ethnic relations.
7. Why should we study ethnic relations?
8. What does the concept of "xenophobia" and "ethnic discrimination" mean? Explain the reasons for them.
9. What ethnic groups does the ethnic structure of Ukrainian society consist of?
10. What superethnos the Ukrainian belong to?
11. What was the practice of segregation and apartheid?
12. What do the terms "genocide" and "ethnocide" mean?
13. Explain the role of ethnic self-identification in the development of ethnic groups.
14. Describe the peculiarities of the ethnic structure of Ukraine.
15. Explain what is the subject of gender studies.
16. How does the type of civilization affect the relationship between men and women, the relationship of age groups?
17. Describe the societal and individual components of gender.
18. Why are there gender and age stereotypes in society? Explain their usefulness and harm to an individual.
19. In which spheres of life there is gender inequality?
20. What is meant by gender discrimination?
21. Why is there gender inequality? Bring theoretical explanations and consider them critically from the point of view of modern times.
22. Describe the typical constraints imposed by the traditional rules of femininity and masculinity.
 | 1 – 7, 8, 10, 20  |
| 12 | PS | 2 | Тема 4. Ethno and gender as factors of social differentiation1. The concept and historical types of the ethnic group.
2. Ethnic relations. Ethnic consciousness of the people of Ukraine.
3. The concept of gender.
4. Gender differences in the modern world.
 | 1 – 7, 8, 10, 20  |
| 13 | L | 2 | Тема 5. Social Institutions and Organizations1. The concept and basic elements of a social institution.
2. The main types and functions of social institutions.
3. Institutional change.
4. Social organizations: notions, signs, types
5. Institute of Education and its functions.
 |  |
| 14 | IW | 6 | Theme 5. Social Institutions and Organizations1. Explain the role of social institutions as a factor in social integration and the stability of social systems.
2. To name the main features of social institutions.
3. Describe from which structural elements an average social institution is formed.
4. Using an example of a particular social institution, show the presence of its main features and structural elements.
5. Explain what differentiates the specific functions of social institutions from nonspecific?
6. To prove using examples the presence of non-specific functions in such institutions as family, university, police, army, bank, factory.
7. Explain why are there latent functions in social institutions.
8. Describe the obvious, latent and dysfunctions in such social institutions as church, sports, school, jail.
9. 9. Give examples of "historical" institutions and those that can be defined as "modern".
10. Prove that the state institution is complex and in its turn includes a certain set of institutions.
11. Explain why informal social institutions are different from official ones. Give examples of transforming social to official ones.
12. Bring examples of legal and illegal informal institutions.
13. Using an example, a specific social institution (court, marriage, prison, kindergarten ...) show the progress of the main stages of the institutionalization process.
14. To prove on examples possible signs of deinstitutionalisation in such institutions as family, education, police, army, bank.
15. Give an example of the deinstitutionalisation of social institution, which is a positive and natural process.
16. Give an example of the deinstitutionalisation of a social institution, which is completely negative and dangerous to the phenomenon of society.
17. Describe the institutional changes that took place in chosen by you social institution.
18. Describe the main features of the organization and, using an example, a specific organization to demonstrate their presence.
19. 19. Give examples of different types of organizations.
20. 20. To name signs of a bureaucratic organization.
21. What are the advantages and disadvantages of a bureaucratic model of organization?
22. To explain the peculiarities of the functioning of the institute of education in modern Ukraine.
 | 1 – 7 |
| 15 | PS | 2 | Theme 5. Social institutions and organisations.1. The concept and essence of a social institution.
2. The main types and functions of modern social institutions.
3. Changes in social institutions.
4. The concept and the main stages of institutionalization.
5. Education as a social institution.
6. Concepts and features of social organization
7. Types of social organizations
 | 1 – 7 |
| 16 | L | 2 | Theme 6. Family and marriage as social institutions1. Classifications of marriages
2. The family is a small social group and a social institution. Types of family structures.
3. Functions of the family.
4. Main trends in family development.
 |  |
| 17 | IW | 2 | Theme 6. Family and marriage as social institutions1. Compare the notion of refusal and family.
2. Describe the main types of marriages.
3. Describe the factors of marriage selection that limit the choice of marital partner.
4. In your opinion, what factors of marriage selection are the most influential in modern society?
5. To explain on what grounds it is possible to make classification of types of families.
6. Describe the basic functions that a family performs at the level of individuals and society.
7. What changes have occurred in the modern Ukrainian family over the past 100 years?
8. The main trends in the development of the family in modern western countries and in Ukraine.
 | 1-5, 12 |
| 18 | PS | 2 | Theme 6. Family and marriage as social institutions1. The concept of marriage and family.2. Marriage behavior.
2. Classification of marriages and families.
3. Specific and non-specific functions of the family.
4. Trends in family development in the modern world and in Ukraine.
 | 1-5, 12 |
| 19 | L | 2 | Тeme 7. Culture as a social phenomenon1. Concept and functions of culture.
2. Basic elements of culture.
3. Cultural shock and ways out of it
4. Cultural diversity. Types of culture.
5. Trends in ethnocentrism and cultural relativism.
 |  |
| 20 | IW | 2 | Theme 7. Culture as a social phenomenon1. Explain the social nature and functions of culture.
2. Describe which forms a culture can have.
3. Define the notion of "subculture" and "cultural shock".
4. Describe different types of subcultures.
5. Compare subculture and counterculture.
6. Describe how culture is developed and preserved.
7. Explain how folk and elite and mass culture differ.
8. Demonstrate the presence of all the main components of culture in the culture of Ukrainians, Germans and Indians.
9. Describe the role played in the process of social communication.
10. Explain the regulatory role of values ​​and values ​​in socio-cultural systems.
11. Give examples of value conflicts.
12. Give examples of knowledge and technologies that exist in the culture of Ukrainians.
13. Explain the difference between cultural relativism and ethnocentrism.
14. Give examples of ways out of cultural shock.
15. Describe the factors that help to overcome the cultural shock.
 | 1-7, 17,20 |
| 21 | PS | 2 | Theme 7. Culture as a social phenomenon 1. Concept and functions of culture.
2. Cultural shock and ways out of it
3. Types of cultures.
4. Language as an element of culture.
5. Values: concepts, functions, types.
6. Norms, knowledge and technology as an element of culture.
7. Basic elements of culture and their interconnection.
8. Ethnocentrism and cultural relativism.
 | 1-7, 17,20 |
| 22 | L | 2 | Theme 8. Society and social changes1. The concept of society. Society as a social system.2. The concept of social change and its types.3. Concepts of social change and modernization. |  |
| 23 | IW | 2 | Theme 8. Society and social changes1. To name signs by which one can identify a society.
2. The main characteristics of society as a system.
3. Give examples of two associations of people, from which one can be defined as a society, the following - no.
4. Explain what factors ensure the stability of societies.
5. Describe how the model of society is constructed in accordance with the functional theory of Parsons.
6. To outline the general structure of society, taking into account the division of its elements into three levels: micro, meso, and macro levels.
7. What are the main types of theoretical explanations of change in societies?
8. Give examples of structural, functional, motivational and procedural changes that were in Ukrainian society.
9. Give examples of social change that has occurred at the level of personal relationships, at the group level, at the level of social institutions and organizations, at the societal and global level.
10. To compare social reforms with revolutionary changes, find common and excellent.
11. Explain the process of modernization: the concept, types, consequences.
 | 1, 2, 4-7, 20 |
| 24 | PS | 2 | Тheme 8. Society and social changes1. The concept and main features of society.
2. Society as a social system: the main elements and structure.
3. Concept and main types of social change.
4. Levels of social change.
5. Factors of social change.
 | 1, 2, 4-7, 20 |
| **In total (hours)** | **60** |

**INDIVIDUAL WORK**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **№****o/n.** | **The name of the types of individual work** | **Number of hours** |
| 1 | Working out of lecture material | 4 |
| 2 | Preparation for practical (seminar) classes | 8 |
| 3 | Self-study of topics and issues that are not taught at lecture classes | 12 |
| 4 | Peforming of individual tasks, preparation of team projects. | 4 |
|  | In total | 28 |

**INDIVIDUAL TASKS**

During the semester, the preparation for presentations and their protection on the themes of team and individual projects is carried out in accordance with the course.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| №o/n. | The name of individual task and (or) its sections | The terms of fulfillment (what week) |
| 1234567811 | The topics of the speeches to the seminar 11. The role of sociology in modern society.2. Features and Advantages of the Macro-Sociological Approach to the Analysis of Society.3. Features and benefits of the microsociological approach to the analysis of society.The topics of the speeches to the seminar 21. Types of personality.2. Theories of personality.3. Specific features of socialization of the individual at different stages of human life.4. Corruption: History and Modernity5. Suicide as a form of deviant behavior6. Drug abuse as a social phenomenon7. The phenomenon of terrorism in modern society8. Homosexuality: Feature or deviation?9. Fashion and deviation.The topics of the speeches to the seminar 31. Trends in the development of the social structure of modern Ukrainian society.2. Poverty as a social phenomenon.3. Working class in modern society.4. Development of the middle class in Ukraine.5. Changes in the socio-occupational structure of Ukrainian society: past, present and future.6. Changes in the socio-demographic structure of Ukrainian society: past, present and future.The topics of the speeches to the seminar 41. Modern problems of national identity, tolerance, xenophobia.2. Problems of ethno-social development: Ukrainian and world context.3. Feminism as a theory and socio-political movement.4. Gender Stereotypes: Past and Present5. Regionalism in Ukraine: Causes and Consequences.6. Non-verbal means of gender socialization.7. Advertising as a reflection of gender stereotypes.The topics of the speeches to the seminar 51. Advantages and disadvantages of bureaucratic organizations.2. Education renewal in the twenty-first century: causes and main trends.3. The main problems of higher education in Ukraine.4. Education and social inequality.The topics of the speeches to the seminar 61. Family as a factor of deviant behavior2. Family conflicts: causes and consequences3. Marriage behavior and marriage selection4. Prospects of the family in modern society.The topics of the speeches to the seminar 71. Ukrainian cultural universals: concept, meaning, functions.2. Cultural traits and values ​​of contemporary Ukrainian students.3. The essence and origin of mass culture.4 Youth subcultures in the period of systemic social change.The topics of the speeches to the seminar 81. The main stages and trends of the transformation of Ukrainian society.2. The theory of modernization and the unequal ways of social development.3. Contemporary theoretical discussion of social change.4. Influence of modern technologies on the development of society.5. Changes in modern society.6. Advantages and disadvantages of globalizationThemes of group projects (collages)1. Social status and role of a resident of a modern city.Allocate the main statuses and roles of townspeople, to describe their types. Analyze the factors that determine the ability of a person to occupy this or that status. Consider the status and role sets of men and women, to analyze how the status of citizens with the age changes. Illustrate your speech.2. Prostitution and prostitutes (or drug addiction and drug addicts).The history of prostitution, prostitution in the modern world (including in Kharkov), the problem of legalization of prostitution, the social consequences of prostitution, the social portrait of prostitutes (historical cut). Illustrate your performance.3. Social structure of the city of Kharkiv.Highlight the main social zones of the city (you can use the example of Kharkiv), illustrate your performance. By what signs stand out zones and why. How has the city changed over time (for example, over the past 100 years) and why.4. Sociology of generations.Consider the behavior styles of people of all ages. What features is characterized by social interaction of people of all ages. Find out which items and events. Persons are meaningful for people of different generations? Is there a difference and what is it about? What social causes is it due to? Illustrate your speech.5. Gender stereotypes.What is a stereotype, how it is formed, what are gender stereotypes, how they are formed and distributed. Advertising as one of the translators of stereotypes. Display of gender stereotypes in advertising (different types). Influence of stereotypes on behavior. Illustrate your speech.6. Ethnic groups of modern Ukraine.To characterize Ukraine in ethnic terms. How the current situation was formed. Describe the main ethnic groups (territories), identify the main ethnic problems (both Ukraine as a whole and individual regions). Develop your forecast of interethnic relations.7. Institute of Education in Ukraine and abroad.To describe the institute of education in Ukraine and different countries, to highlight the main advantages and disadvantages of different educational systems, the main problems of education in Ukraine and ways of dealing with them, the prospects of education in Ukraine.8. Family in modern Ukraine and in the world.Describe the types of families in modern Ukraine, the distribution of different types of family in the regions of Ukraine. Statistics in the field of family relations. Lifestyle of families in Ukraine and in the world. Social policy in the family sphere, family problems and ways of their solution.9. Youth subcultures.Describe young people who work in the subculture. Demonstrate their main features. Describe the social portrait of these groups. What are the indications of the existence of a separate subculture, why subcultures (and in the youth environment in particular) arise, which of them can be attributed to counter-culture? Illustrate your perfomance.10. Monuments as a reflection of the social spirit of time.Consider the monuments of the city of Kharkov, put in different periods of its existence. What people or memorable dates are they dedicated to? What is it connected with? To which social groups they are, first of all, directed. What cultural values ​​and ideas are expressed?11. Manifestations of globalization in Ukraine and in the world.The concept of globalization and anti-globalization, illustration of the manifestations of globalization and anti-globalization in Ukraine and in the world, the causes and consequences of globalization.12. Fashion and fashion consumption.The history of prostitution, prostitution in the modern world (including in Kharkov), the problem of legalization of prostitution, the social consequences of prostitution, the social portrait of prostitutes (historical cut). Illustrate your performance.13. The free time of performance modern Ukrainian citizen.Define the concept of "free time". Using the data of sociological research and statistics, observations of your friends describe the structure and content of free time of the main age groups in modern Ukraine. Compare the conduct of free time in modern Ukraine and in Ukraine 40-50 years ago (60-70 years of the twentieth century); Compare leisure time in modern Ukraine and in developed Western countries. Illustrate your performance.14. Agents of socialization in modern Ukrainian society.Give the definition of "agents of socialization", show who performs the duties of agents of socialization in Ukrainian society. Highlight primary and secondary socialization agents. What are their functions at each of the stages of socialization? Describe the specifics of the impact of each of them on personality. Illustrate your performance.15. Television as an agent of socialization.Describe the process of the emergence of television and the history of its development. What changes have occurred in the society with the advent of television? Why is television considered an agent of socialization? What are the peculiarities of the influence of TV programs on personality (social features of a person), their needs, interests, values, patterns of behavior, at the stages of primary and secondary socialization? Illustrate your performance.15. Middle class in Ukraine and in the world.Explain what the middle class is. Analyze the reasons for its appearance. Highlight features. Explain why a developed middle class is considered to be a factor in the stability of society. Allocate the criteria by which people can be attributed to the middle class. Describe the middle class of Ukraine, using data from sociological studies and statistics. The values ​​and lifestyles of the middle class are different from the values ​​and lifestyle of other layers of society. Illustrate your performance.16. Styles of life of the main social-class groups of modern society.Describe the socio-class groups of Ukrainian and developed Western societies. Consider and compare their lifestyles. What do they do? What is education? What do I have for housing and property? How do I use my free time, where and how do I rest? Where do their children study? How do different groups influence the development of society? How do other people treat them? Illustrate your performance.17. Advertising as a reflection of gender stereotypes.What is a stereotype, how is it formed? What are gender stereotypes, how are they shaped and distributed? Influence of stereotypes on human behavior in various spheres of society. Advertising as one of the translators of stereotypes. Display of gender stereotypes in advertising (various types of advertising). Illustrate your performance.18. Features of the mentality of the Ukrainians in folklore.What is mentality? What reflects the peculiarities of mentality? What is folklore, as in folklore reflects the mentality? What are the main features of the Ukrainians we see through folk art? Illustrate these features with proverbs, sayings, tales, anecdotes. Compare the national traits of the Ukrainians and other Slavic peoples (for example, Russians, Belarusians, Poles) using the folk art of these peoples. You can also compare Ukrainians with some other people of your choice. Illustrate your performance.19. Outstanding personality as a symbol of the era.Compare portraits of famous people of different epochs. Pay special attention to Soviet times and modern Ukrainian reality. Analyze the differences between biography, social status, occupation, influence on society, the behavior of prominent personalities in different epochs and in different parts of the world: in developed countries of Western Europe, the USA, the East, Russia and Ukraine. Using the data of sociological research, own observations, observing their friends, parents, grandparents and grandfathers. Determine whether there are modern heroes of the Ukrainians, to which epochs they belong, whether there are ideals in the modern person. Illustrate your performance.20. Manifestations of globalization in Ukraine and in the world.The concept of globalization and anti-globalization. What is the consequence of the emergence of globalization? How does globalization affect the culture of different societies, including Ukrainian culture? Is there an influence of Ukrainian culture on the culture of other countries (including developed Western countries)? What are the consequences of globalization for the world in general and for Ukraine in particular? Illustrate your performans. | 1-23-45-67-89-1011-1213-1415-161-16 |

**TEACHING METHODS**

**Lectures** area statement of theoretical material by a lecturer according to the curriculum and distribution of hours between the themes. Different interactive forms of activating the audience and video presentation of verbal information are used. A lecturer has his/her own notebook, which reflects the main content of the topic, students note new information in their own notes.

**Practical classes** are held in the form of seminars. For seminars, students work out lecture materials, prepare performances using educational and scientific literature, present projects. A teacher evaluates students' activity during a seminar on the accepted scale of assessments in grades. During a seminar, the level of knowledge of the students is assessed on each topic by means of test tasks and writing individual work on knowledge of the basic concepts on the topic. Seminars can be constructed in the form of a business game or discussion.

**Preparation for projects** is a kind of individual work which performed by a student outside the classroom hours. A student freely selects themes from the themes offered by the plans of seminars, or coordinates with his/her teacher initiative topics. The next step is to do a bibliographic retrieval using bibliographic stock or Internet resources and to make a project plan or put questions to get an evidance-based answer. Having got a good grip on topics, a student must define the content of questions and present a piece of work at the seminar. The volume of the project is 16-25 slides, the text of the project is 4-6 standard pages which are typed on a computer. The main content of the project is reported in a free form at the seminar, and a student receives an assessment from a teacher.

**CONTROL METHODS**

**1. Summative (terminal) assessment is conducted in the form of a graded credit or exam (according to the curriculum of the faculty) or by accumulation of points under the formative control.**

**Exam** is a written or oral reply to the questions contained in the examination paper. Issues of examination paper can be brought to the notice of the students in advance. Examination papers are prepared by the lecturer, they are approved at the meeting of the department and signed by the head of the department. The examiner is appointed by the head of the department. He must evaluate the quality of the student's answers according to the accepted scale of academic assessments.

**Test questions of the course for final test/examination.**

1. Object, subject of sociology. Communication sociology with other sciences.
2. Functions of sociology.
3. Structure of sociological knowledge. Methods of collecting sociological information.
4. The concept of an individual, individuality and personality. Their relationship.
5. Basic structural elements of an individual.
6. The needs of individual: concept, species. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs.
7. Values: concepts, types, functions. Valuable orientations.
8. Social norms: concepts and types.
9. Concept and types of social statuses.
10. Social roles: concepts, characteristics.
11. Role conflicts and ways to solve them.
12. Socialization of a person: concepts, functions, stages.
13. Structure, factors and agents of socialization of an individual.
14. Social control: concepts, elements, types, methods, agents.
15. Concept and types of deviant behavior. The complexity of defining an act as deviant.
16. Theoretical explanations of deviant behavior: biological, psychological and sociological theories.
17. Concept and types of social sanctions.
18. Concept of social community and social group. Types of social groups.
19. Social structure of society: the concept, types, causes of study in sociology.
20. Socio-occupational and socio-territorial structure of society and trends in their development.
21. Socio-ethnic structure of society: the concept, causes of research, trends of change.
22. Socio-demographic structure of society and trends in its development.
23. Social stratification: concepts, criteria, theoretical explanations.
24. Close the historical forms of social stratification.
25. Open form of social stratification. The concept of the class and the basic class characteristics.
26. Characteristics of the higher, middle and lower classes.
27. Social mobility: nature and species
28. Channels of social mobility.
29. Gender as a social construct. Formation of gender at the level of society.
30. Formation of gender identity at the level of the individual.
31. Gender inequality: concept, theoretical explanation.
32. Spheres of manifestation of gender inequality.
33. Concepts, signs and historical types of ethnos.
34. Value of the concepts of "nation" and "nationality".
35. Ethnic relations and their forms.
36. Types of national-ethnic conflicts.
37. Contemporary trends in the development of interethnic relations. Characteristic of the ethnic consciousness of the Ukraines.
38. Concepts, features and basic structural components of social institutions.
39. Types of social institutions.
40. Functions inherent in all social institutions.
41. Concept of explicit, latent and possible dysfunction of social institutions.
42. Changes in social institutions.
43. Institutionalization: concepts and main stages.
44. Characteristics of education as a social institution.
45. Social organizations: concepts and attributes.
46. Classifications of social organizations.
47. Marriage as a social institution. Basic types of marriages.
48. Marriage behavior.
49. The concept of a family. Types of family structures.
50. The main functions of family as a social institution.
51. Trends in changing marriage and family relationships and their causes.
52. Concept and functions of culture.
53. The main elements of culture.
54. Types and forms of culture.
55. Cultural shock.
56. The concept of society. Society as a social system.
57. The concept, causes and levels of social change.
58. Types of social change.
59. Concepts of social change and modernization.
60. Characteristics of preindustrial (traditional) industrial and postindustrial society.

**2. The current control is carried out according to the results of students' work at seminars, the method of evaluation of control works, evaluation of tests, individual work, individual tasks, team projects, projects.**

 **Control at seminars** is assessment of students’ presence, answers to questions posed by the teacher, assessment of the implementation of test tasks, assessments during individual works, assessment of the contribution of some students to group work in the preparation of a team project, activity in a business game.

**Test** is a kind of current control of students’ knowledge, which aims to identify the level of knowledge of students received on the material transmitted. The date of a test is given to students and is appointed upon completion of the study module. Questions and test assignments are prepared by a teacher conducting practical classes, they are consistent with the lectures and topics of seminars. The control work is carried out in writing in the presence of a teacher, is evaluated according to the adopted scale, and the assessment can be used by the teacher to calculate the cumulative score on the basis of studying the discipline.

**Individual tasks** are assessed by a teacher or according to the results of report at a practical class or separately from the provided text.

Implementation of the project involves teamwork (2-3 students) or individual research work on the chosen topic, preparing a written report and conducting a project with the help of multimedia equipment in the presence of teachers of the department. The team project is a cognitive-analytical work.

The purpose of a project is to test the success of students' mastering of the categorical apparatus of family sociology and the ability to use sociological imagination to analyze phenomena and processes occurring in society.

**GRADE ALLOCATION, WHICH STUDENTS GET, AND ASSESSMENT OF SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE**

**(NATIONAL AND ECTS)**

**Table 1. Grade allocation for assessment of current student’s academic performance**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Current test and individual work** | **Total** |
| **Content modul 1** |
| **Т1** | **Т2** | **Т3** | **Т4** | **Т5** | **Т6** | **Т7** | **Т8** | **МКР** | **Team project** | **Sum** | 100 |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 100 |

**Т1, Т2, ... – numbers of themes of content modules.**

**Тable 2. Assessment scale of knowledge and skills**

**National and** **ECTS**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **The amount of grades for all types of educational activities** | **ECTS** | **Assessment according to the national scale** |
| **90 ... 100** | **A** | **Excellent**  |
| **82 … 89** | **B** | **Good** |
| **74 … 81** | **C** |
| **64 … 73** | **D** | **Satisfied** |
| **60 … 63** | **E** |
| **35 … 59** | **FX** | **Unsatisfied with possibility of re-sitting an examination** |
| **0 … 34** | **F** | **Unsatisfied with obligatory restudying of the discipline** |

**EDUCATIONAL AND METHODICAL SUPPORT OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

**(there are applied the list of components of educational and methodical support of educational dascipline and references to the web site where they are located)**

1. educational program
2. working educational program
3. seminar plans
4. tasks for individual work
5. questions for final test/ exam
6. university and department library stock
7. electronic versions of educational and scientifical literature
8. web site of the department:

http://web.kpi.kharkov.ua/sp/metodichni-materiali/

**BIBLIOGRAPHICAL GUIDANCE**

**Basic literature**

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 **Supplementary literature**

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**INFORMATION RESOURCES ON THE INTERNET**

1. [soc.lib.ru](http://soc.lib.ru/)– electronic library (textbooks, works of sociologists-classics, primary sources, articles from magazines).
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3. [socis.isras.ru](http://www.socis.isras.ru )– official web site of the journal “Sociologichni isledovaniya”
4. ukrstat.gov.ua (Statistical materials of the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine)
5. http://i-soc.com.ua/institute/el\_library.php (Electronic Library of the Institute of Sociology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine) <http://i-soc.com.ua/institute/>
6. <https://postnauka.ru/themes/sociology?page=6>
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