**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE**

**NATIONAL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY**

**«KHARKIV POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE»**

Department of \_ sociologyandpoliticalscience\_\_\_\_\_\_

(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 of management

( 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)

Modeofstudy 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)

Protocolof «28» august 2019 № 1

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

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

**APPROVAL LETTER**

Degree-granting department namedepartment of sociology and political science

Department Chairman V. V. Bureha

(signature) (initialsand surname)

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

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Date of the department session – educational designer ofthe 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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**THEOBJECTIVE, COMPETENCIES, EDUCATIONAL OUTCOME AND STRACTURAL – LOGICALSCHEMEOF STUDY EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

The purpose of studying the sociology of management is to master the students the theoretical foundations of the analysis of the structure and functioning of social organizations, technologies of information and analytical support for the development of organizations in modern conditions.

Competence:

* ability to act socially responsible (ZK-8).
* awareness of the issue of equal opportunities in society, in particular its gender, racial and age aspects (ZK-9).

Result of studying:

* awareness of the cultural diversity of societies and the challenges of interaction in an intercultural context (GC-10).
* Ability to search, process and analyze information from various sources

(ZK-6).

As a result of studying the discipline " Sociology of management" students must:

Know:

* the essence of the object and subject of sociology of management, 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 of managment 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 |
| 3 | 90/3 | 48 | 42 | 32 |  | 16 | 28 | 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 | Semesternumber(if a discipline is taught in several disciplines).  Namesofcontent modules.  Names of themes and issues of each class.  Tasks for individual work. | Reading suggestions (basic, suplemy) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | L | 4 | Theme 1. Sociology is science of society. Social structure 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). |  |
| 2 | IW | 5 | Theme 1. Sociology is science of society. Social structure of society.   1. 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 haveresearches 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. | 1 –7, 9, 11, 13,  15,18 |
| 3 | PS | 2 | Theme 1. Sociology is science of society. Social structure of society.   1. 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 | 4 | Theme 2 Society and social changes  1. 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. | 2, 4-7,  20 |
| 5 | IW | 5 | Theme 2.Society and social changes   1. 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. | 1, 2, 4-7,  20 |
| 6 | PS | 2 | Тheme 2.Society and social changes   1. 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 |
| 7 | L | 4 | Тheme 3. Introduction to Sociology of management.  1. Sociology of management as a science.  2. Formation of sociology of managment.  3. Formal organization and its main characteristics. | 1 - 12,  15,17, |
| 8 | IW | 5 | Тheme 3. Introduction to Sociology of management.  1. Natural and artificial organization.  2. The concept of organization. Characteristic and specific features of social organization. Elements of organization.  3. Formal organization and its main characteristics.  4. Informal organization and its features. Types of informal organizations. | 1 - 12,  15,17 |
| 9 | PS | 2 | Тheme 3. Introduction to the sociology of management.  1. The concept of organization. Classification of organizations.  2. Formal and informal organization.  3. Describe a real formal (informal) organization | 1 - 12,  15,17 |
| 10 | L | 4 | Тheme 4. Historical evolution and current state of sociology of management.1. Socio-economic conditions of the theory of management. 2. School of Scientific Management.  3. The School of Human Relations.  4. Psychological school in the theory of organizations. | 1-12,  15 |
| 11 | IW | 5 | Тheme 4. Historical evolution and current state of sociology of management.1. Socio-economic conditions of the theory of management. 2. School of Scientific Management.  3. The School of Human Relations.  4. Psychological school in the theory of management . | 1-12,  15 |
| 12 | PS | 2 | Тheme 4. Historical evolution and current state of sociology of management. 1. Socio-economic conditions of the theory of organizations.  2. School of Scientific Management.  3. The School of Human Relations.  4. Psychological school in the theory of management |  |
| 13 | L | 4 | Тheme 5. Methodology of personnel management of management. 1. The essence of personnel management.  2. Personnel management strategy.  3. Structure of personnel management.  4. Staff motivation | 1-12,  25,28,  29,33 |
| 14 | IW | 5 | Тheme 5. Methodology of personnel management of management. 1. The essence of personnel management.  2. Personnel management strategy.  3. Structure of personnel management.  4. Staff motivation | 1-12,  22,20 |
| 15 | PS | 2 | Тheme 5. Methodology of personnel management of the management. 1. The essence of personnel management.  2. Personnel management strategy.  3. Structure of personnel management.  4. Staff motivation | 1-12,  21,22 |
| 16 | L | 4 | Тheme 6. Culture of management  1. Concepts and components of organizational culture.  2. Content and types of organizational culture.  3. Types of corporate culture and their impact on organizational performance | 1-12,  21,22 |
| 17 | IW | 5 | Тheme 6. Culture of management  1. Concepts and components of organizational culture.  2. Content and types of organizational culture.  3. Types of corporate culture and their impact on organizational performance | 16,18,  19 |
| 18 | PS | 2 | Тheme 6. Culture of management  1. Concepts and components of organizational culture.  2. Content and types of organizational culture.  3. Types of corporate culture and their impact on organizational performance | 16,18,  19 |
| 19 | L | 4 | Тheme 7. Objectives of management.1. The main structural components of the management2. The role of goals in the life of the management.3. Typology of managment goals.4. Parameters of social structure of management. | 16,18,  20 |
| 20 | IW | 5 | Тheme 7. Objectives of management.1. The main structural components of the management2. The role of goals in the life of the management.3. Typology of management goals. 4. Parameters of social structure of management. | 16,18,  20 |
| 21 | PS | 2 | Тheme 7. Objectives of management.1. The main structural components of the management2. The role of goals in the life of the management.3. Typology of management goals. 4. Parameters of social structure of management. | 16,18,  20 |
| 22 | L | 4 | Тheme 8 Information in management.  1. Information as an organizational resource and condition for the development of the management.  2. Indicators of information status in managemen . Factors for effectively informing its members.  3. Misinformation in the life of the management.  4. The role of rumors in the functioning and development of the management. | 16,18 |
| 23 | IW | 7 | Тheme 8. Information in management.  1. Information as an organizational resource and condition for the development of the managemen.  2. Indicators of information status in managemen . Factors for effectively informing its members.  3. Misinformation in the life of the management.  4. The role of rumors in the functioning and development of the management. | 16,18 |
| 24 | PS | 2 | Тheme 8. Information in management.  1. Information as an organizational resource and condition for the development of the management.  2. Indicators of information status in managemen . Factors for effectively informing its members.  3. Misinformation in the life of the management .  4. The role of rumors in the functioning and development of the management. | 16,18 |
| **In total (hours)** | | **90** |

**INDIVIDUAL WORK**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **№**  **o/n.** | **The name of the types of individual work** | **Number of hours** |
| 1 | Working out of lecture material | 16 |
| 2 | Preparation for practical (seminar) classes | 8 |
| 3 | Self-studyoftopicsandissuesthatarenottaughtatlectureclasses | 12 |
| 4 | Peforming of individual tasks, preparation of team projects. | 6 |
|  | In total | 42 |

**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. | Thenameofindividualtaskand(or) itssections | The terms of  fulfillment (what week) |
|  | The topics of the speeches to the seminar 1  1. 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 2  1. 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 Modernity  5. Suicide as a form of deviant behavior  6. Drug abuse as a social phenomenon  7. The phenomenon of terrorism in modern society  8. Homosexuality: Feature or deviation?  9. Fashion and deviation.  Preparation and presentation of scientific projects  Within individual assignments, a student should make a presentation to illustrate ways of solving the task.  1) One of the organizational patterns is the differentiation of power, authority and responsibility. What can be the consequences of a lack of balance between power, authority and responsibility in modern labor organizations?  2) Different parameters are used to describe the organization structure. One such parameter is the degree of centralization of the organization. Decentralized management systems are those organizations in which the most important decision-making powers are allocated to the lower levels of management. Show the main advantages and disadvantages of centralized and decentralized systems.  3) Excessive admiration for the use of different controls within the School of Human Relations can significantly reduce the effectiveness of managing an organization. What are the negative consequences of such a short-sighted policy in managing an organization?  4) The economy of the 20th century is called the economy of legal entities. Organizations turn into impersonal structures that rule over those who created them in a fetish. Belief in the omnipotence of the organization leads to the destruction of society. Show the reasons for fetishization of the organization in the USSR. What factors, in your opinion, should contribute to the organization's debetization in Ukraine.  5) Make a list of possible social consequences of bankruptcy of an enterprise: a) for its owners; b) for the staff of the organization; c) for residents of the area in which the enterprise is located; d) for consumers of products of the enterprise.  6) The company creates and distributes advertising messages for the consumers of its product. What components of the communication process should be considered when communicating this message to consumers? What are the causes of failure in this communication process?  7) Formulate and substantiate your attitude to the following statements about the dissemination of innovations in organizations: "Innovation should be everyone", "The rate of dissemination of innovations should grow rapidly", "Refusal to innovate is an undesirable or irrational decision". What examples can you give to confirm or refute these statements.  8) How do you think the structural characteristics of the organization, such as: a high degree of complexity of the organization, influence (promote or hinder) the innovation process; low degree of formalization of the organization; high degree of environmental control; low degree of organization centralization. Argue your answer. Give examples.  9) In your opinion, how can the law of imposing personal and group interests on the content of information be prevented? Write your answer in the form of recommendations to a manager who needs adequate information about the units and staff they manage.  10) Highlight the main manifestations of bureaucracy in politics in contemporary Ukraine. What are the most appropriate ways of combating bureaucracy in the sphere of political life, in your opinion, in our country.  11) One law firm has increased the turnover of highly skilled personnel at high pay. Tensions arose between staff and management. As a result, interest in quality work has decreased. What management practices (from the point of view of the School of Human Relations) are appropriate to use in this case?  12) Show that each of the following factors may be the cause of contradictions between divisions: specialization; history of relations between units; uncertainty of requirements; pressure from the environment.  13) Rumors are known to be an indicator of many aspects of an organization's life. List the typical information that can be transmitted by today's organizations through rumors. Develop recommendations for cessation of circulating hearing and formation in the organization of a hearing resistant environment.  14) In your opinion, how structural characteristics of the organization, such as: a high degree of complexity of the organization, influence (contribute or hinder) the innovation process; low degree of formalization of the organization; high degree of environmental control; low degree of organization centralization. Argue your answer. Give examples.  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. | 1-2  1-2  3-4  5-6  5-6  6-7  6-7  7-8  7-8 |

**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 assessmentsin 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 16-25slides, 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.

**Testquestionsof the course for final test/examination.**

1. Do you agree with the statement that the main purpose of a labor managment is profit? Prove your point of view.

2. The role of bureaucracy in modern managment.

3. The role of rumors in the life of the managment

4. Discover the essence of Parkinson's Law.

5. Build a model life cycle for a stellar rock band.

6. The School of Human Relations and Industrial Democracy.

7. Describe the primary actions of the leader in the stages of creation, growth, maturity and decline of the organization.

8. O. Bogdanov's ideas in the field of organization theory and modernity.

9. Information management.

10. Personality in the organization.

11. Make a list of typical problem situations in a modern work organization that can be perceived by staff as obstacles and lead to organizational conflicts.

12. The company creates and distributes advertising messages for the consumers of its product. What components of the communication process should be considered when communicating this message to consumers?

13. Features and tendencies of development of small business in Ukraine.

14. Compare models of motivation.

15. Prospects for the development of organizational structures.

16. Management of organizational culture.

17. The role of the leader in building organizational culture.

18. Ethno-national peculiarities of organizational culture.

19. Features of organizational culture of modern Ukrainian enterprises.

20. Management of organizational culture.

21. Highlight the main manifestations of bureaucracy in politics in contemporary Ukraine.

22. Information and misinformation.

23. New information technologies in the life of the organization.

24. Socio-cultural conditionality of communication in organizations.

25. Leaders of reorganization (experience of American organizations).

26. Key features of innovation in social organization and management.

27. Features of development of innovative processes in Ukrainian organizations.

28. The future of the organization.

29. Contradictions and conflicts as the driving force of the organization's development.

30. List the typical information that can be transmitted in today's organizations through the rumor channels.

31 Develop recommendations for cessation of circulating hearing and formation in a hearing-resistant environment.

32. Group conflicts: causes, solutions, consequences.

33. Conflict management as an organizational and technological process.

34. Conflict as a management object.

35. Conflict management strategies and methods in the organization.

36. Features of personnel management at modern Ukrainian enterprises.

37. Personnel service activities: comparative analysis of old and new methods.

38. Power as a special type of interpersonal relationships.

39. Power as a property of the social system.

40. Social Leadership Technologies.

41. What can be the consequence of a lack of a holistic vision by employees of the results of innovation in an organization?

42. The role of leadership in management.

43. What are the most appropriate ways of combating bureaucracy in the sphere of political life, in your opinion, in our country.

44. What can cause communication failures?

45. The role of new information technologies in the life of the organization.

46. ​​Describe features of organizational culture of modern Ukrainian enterprises.

47. Socio-cultural conditionality of communication in organizations.

48. Basic principles of conflict management as an organizational and technological process.

49. The role of innovation in social organization and governance.

50. Features of personnel management in a state managment .

51. Features of personnel management in a private managment .

52. Types of leadership in management.

53. The role of tip-building in uniting the workforce.

54. Features of resolving conflict situations in the workforce.

55. Socially-adequate management: the essence and value in management activity.

56. Sociological methods and technologies in management.

57. Consulting: history, theory and practice.

58. Basic models of organization management.

59. Corporate culture: role and importance in management.

60. Technologies for increasing labor productivity.

**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, ANDASSESSMENT OF SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE**

**(NATIONAL AND ECTS)**

**Table 1. Gradeallocationforassessmentofcurrentstudent’sacademic 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. Assessmentscaleofknowledgeandskills**

**National andECTS**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **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** | **Unsatisfiedwithpossibilityof re-sitting an examination** |
| **0 … 34** | **F** | **Unsatisfiedwithobligatory restudying of the discipline** |

**EDUCATIONAL AND METHODICAL SUPPORT OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

**(thereareappliedthelistofcomponentsofeducationalandmethodicalsupportofeducationaldasciplineandreferencestothewebsite where they arelocated)**

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

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

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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
2. [www.socioline.ru](http://www.socioline.ru/) –electroniclibrary
3. ukrstat.gov.ua
4. http://i-soc.com.ua/institute/el\_library.php (Електронна бібліотека Інституту соціології НАН України)<http://i-soc.com.ua/institute/>
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