МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Федеральное государственное автономное
образовательное учреждение высшего образования
«Национальный исследовательский Нижегородский государственный университет
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Институт информационных технологий, математики и механики
(факультет / институт / филиал)

УТВЕРЖДЕНО
решением президиума
Ученого совета ННГУ
от 14.12.2021 г.
протокол № 4

Рабочая программа дисциплины
Work program of the course

Социология
Sociology
(наименование дисциплины (модуля))

Уровень высшего образования
Level of higher education
бакалавриат
bachelor's degree program
(бакалавриат / магистратура / специалитет)

Направление подготовки / специальность
Training direction / speciality
02.03.02 Фундаментальная информатика и информационные технологии
02.03.02 Fundamental Computer Science and Information Technology
(указывается код и наименование направления подготовки / специальности)

Направленность образовательной программы
Orientation of educational program
Общий профиль
General profile
(указывается профиль / магистерская программа / специализация)

Форма обучения
form of study
очная
full-time
(очная / очно-заочная / заочная)

Нижний Новгород, 2022 год
Nizhni Novgorod, 2022

1. Место дисциплины в структуре ООП

Дисциплина Б1.В.16 «Социология» относится к части ООП по направлению подготовки 02.03.02 «Фундаментальная информатика и информационные технологии», формируемой участниками образовательных отношений. Дисциплина читается студентам 4 курса в 7 семестре, 5 зачетных единиц, 180 часов, экзамен.

Discipline Б1.В.16 "Sociology" refers to the part formed by the participants of educational relations.

№ варианта	Место дисциплины в учебном плане образовательной программы	Стандартный текст для автоматического заполнения в конструкторе РПД
1	Блок 1. Дисциплины (модули) Часть, формируемая участниками образовательных отношений	Дисциплина Б1.В.16 «Социология» относится к части ООП направления подготовки 02.03.02 «Фундаментальная информатика и информационные технологии», формируемой участниками образовательных отношений.

2. Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине, соотнесенные с планируемыми результатами освоения образовательной программы (компетенциями и индикаторами достижения компетенций)

Формируемые компетенции (код, содержание компетенции)	Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине (модулю), в соответствии с индикатором достижения компетенции		Наименование оценочного средства
	Индикатор достижения компетенции* (код, содержание индикатора)	Результаты обучения по дисциплине**	
УК-2. *Способен определять круг задач в рамках поставленной цели и выбирать оптимальные способы их решения, исходя из действующих правовых норм, имеющихся ресурсов и ограничений*	*УК-2-1. Знает необходимые для осуществления профессиональной деятельности правовые нормы*	Знать: основные направления, парадигмы и методы социологии, содержание дискуссий по актуальным проблемам социологии, содействующих формированию мировоззренческой позиции.	- тестовые задания - доклад (презентация)
	*УК-2-2. Умеет определять круг задач в рамках избранных видов профессиональной деятельности, планировать собственную деятельность, исходя из имеющихся ресурсов; **с**оотносить главное и*	Уметь: аргументированно отстаивать собственную позицию по различным проблемам социальной, профессиональной и личной жизни.	- доклад (презентация)

	второстепенное, решать поставленные задачи в рамках избранных видов профессиональной деятельности		
	УК-2-3. Имеет практический опыт применения нормативной базы и решения задач в области избранных видов профессиональной деятельности	<u>Владеть:</u> категориальным аппаратом социологии, навыками ведения дискуссий.	- доклад (презентация)
УК-3. *Способен осуществлять социальное взаимодействие и реализовывать свою роль в команде*	*УК-3-1. Знает различные приемы и способы социализации личности и социального взаимодействия*	<u>Знать:</u> основы экономических знаний;	- тестовые задания - доклад (презентация)
	УК-3-2. Умеет строить отношения с окружающими людьми, с коллегами	<u>Уметь:</u> выявлять проблемы экономического характера при анализе конкретных ситуаций.	- доклад (презентация)
	УК-3-3. Имеет практический опыт участия в командной работе, в социальных проектах, в шефской или волонтерской деятельности, опыт распределения ролей в условиях командного взаимодействия	<u>Владеть:</u> навыками анализа и выработки рекомендаций в экономических сферах деятельности	- доклад (презентация)
УК-9. Способен принимать обоснованные экономические решения в различных областях жизнедеятельности	УК-9-1. Понимает базовые принципы функционирования экономики и экономического развития, цели и формы участия государства в экономике	Знать: механизмы инновационной экономики	- тестовые задания - доклад (презентация)
	УК-9-2. Применяет экономические знания при выполнении практических задач; принимает обоснованные экономические решения в различных областях жизнедеятельности	Уметь: использовать институты поддержки инновационной предпринимательской деятельности	- тестовые задания - доклад (презентация)

3. Структура и содержание дисциплины

3.1. Трудоемкость дисциплины

	Очная форма обучения	
	Всего	**7 семестр**

Общая трудоемкость	5 ЗЕТ	5 ЗЕТ
Часов по учебному плану	180	180
в том числе		
аудиторные занятия (контактная работа): - занятия лекционного типа - занятия семинарского типа - занятия лабораторного типа - текущий контроль (КСР)	50 48 2	50 48 2
самостоятельная работа	94	94
Промежуточная аттестация - экзамен	36	36

The course consists of lectures, practical classes, independent work of students and the examination for students at the end of the semester.

Lectures are designed for to provide theoretical understanding and to summarize difficult sections of the course that are covered mainly on the problem level, using multimedia presentations.

Practical classes are realized in the form of practical seminars, with various discussions, presentations, solving tasks of various types. They are designed for consolidation and deeper study of certain aspects of the lecture material.

A significant place in the study of the discipline is given to students' independent work. Independent work is a type of out-of-classroom activities aimed to familiarize the student with certain parts of the course with the use of the materials recommended by the teacher and to help the student prepare for seminars and tests.

3.2. Содержание дисциплины

Topic 1. Sociology as a science. Formation and development of sociology.
Topic 2. Society as a socio-cultural system.
Topic 3. Personality and society.
Topic 4. Social structure of society.
Topic 5. Social stratification and social mobility.
Topic 6. Social organizations and social institutions.
Topic 7. Social communication.
Topic 8. Social changes and social development.
Topic 9. Sociological research.

Наименование и краткое содержание разделов и тем дисциплины	Всего (часы)	Контактная работа (работа во взаимодействии с преподавателем), часы. Из них				Самостоятельная работа обучающегося часы
		Занятия лекционного типа	Занятия семинарского типа	Занятия лабораторного типа	Всего	
Topic 1. Sociology as a science. The formation of sociology as a scientific discipline	18	6			6	12

Topic 2. Society as a socio-cultural system	18	6			6	12
Topic 3. Society and personality	16	6			6	10
Topic 4. The social structure of society	16	6			6	10
Topic 5. Social stratification and social mobility	16	6			6	10
Topic 6. Social organizations and social institutions	16	6			6	10
Topic 7. Social communication	14	4			4	10
Topic 8. Social change and social development	14	4			4	10
Topic 9. Sociological research	14	4			4	10
Текущий контроль (КСР)	2				2	
Промежуточная аттестация – экзамен	36				36	
Итого	180	48			86	94

Образовательные технологии.

In the teaching and learning of the course, educational technologies are used in the following forms: lectures, practical classes, seminars (problem-oriented, discussions), out-of-classroom independent work, preparation of reports. In the course of studies, modern educational methods are used, including the project method and information technology. Lectures are accompanied with computer presentations. Special tests have been designed to monitor academic performance electronically. The tests serve for independent assessment of the students' level and for current and final academic performance assessment.

An important area in the Russian education system's modernization is the improvement of methods and forms of education. The main purpose is to develop and enhance students' professional skills in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Education and Science. A number of active and interactive forms of learning are used during the practical classes.

The educational technologies used to teach the course include:
- participation in surveys and discussions;
- preparing reports;
- completing tasks modules;
- problem solving and tests;
- working in discussion groups.

Faculty members will familiarize themselves with the psychological and physiological characteristics of students with special needs or disabilities, individual rehabilitation programs for disabled persons (if available). When necessary, additional support is provided for teaching by tutors, psychologists, social workers, and specially trained assistants.

In accordance with the methodological recommendations of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation (approved on April 8, 2014, No. AK-44/05vn), the course is expected to use socially active and reflexive teaching methods, technologies of socio-cultural rehabilitation with the aim of assisting in establishing full-fledged interpersonal relationships with other students and creating a comfortable psychological climate in the student group. Didactic materials are selected and prepared with the account of the need to present the material in various forms: audial, visual, using special technical equipment and information systems.

Students with special needs use general and special training aids (personal and collective) when learning the course material. Infrastructural support provides for the adaptation of classrooms to the needs of students with special needs.

The form of certification for students with disabilities is determined taking into account their individual psychological and physical characteristics. For students with special needs, a convenient form of providing assessment tools is envisaged, namely:

- in printed or electronic form (for persons with disorders of the musculoskeletal system);

- in printed or electronic form with increased font and contrast (for persons with hearing, speech, visual impairments);
- by an assistant reading the assignment aloud (for those with visual impairments).

Students with disabilities are given more time to prepare answers to control questions. For such students, a convenient form for providing answers is provided, namely:
- in writing on paper or by typing the answers on a computer (for persons with hearing and speech impairments);
- choosing the answer from possible options (multiple choice) using the services of an assistant (for persons with musculoskeletal disorders);
- in an oral form (for persons with visual impairments and musculoskeletal disorders).

4. Учебно-методическое обеспечение самостоятельной работы обучающихся

The course consists of lectures, seminars, independent work of students and the comprehensive final test.

A significant role in the study of the discipline is given to independent work of students; its scope is defined by the curriculum. Independent work is a form of out-of-classroom activities mandatory for each student.

In the course of their independent work, students familiarize themselves with theoretical material from textbooks and monographs given in the list of recommended literature, solve practical problems, prepare for seminars, write papers, essays, take electronic tests in the learning mode, answer self-test questions. Independent work can be done in the reading halls of the library or at home. Self-checks in the course of independent work may be in the form of electronic tests or credit tasks. At the end of studies, there is a regular test.

Independent work is intended to familiarize the student with certain sections of the course and additional materials, it gives the opportunity to study the main topics in-depth, to acquire new knowledge, skills, abilities. Independent work is based on the use of recommended materials and envisages tasks of various types.

Students' independent work includes:
- the collection and study of materials necessary for participation in interactive games, and other forms of interactive work;
- preparation of the tasks most relevant to discipline topics;
- preparation for current assignments and testing;
- preparation for the final test.

The essay includes:
1. title page
2. theoretical part (analysis of theories, models, concepts)
3. collection, processing and analysis of relevant data characterizing the development of this process or phenomenon
4. revealing of tendencies and contradictions of the phenomenon (process);
5. development of proposals for economic policy.

Requirements to the essay:
6 – 8 pages; 12 font; 1,5 interval

The report can be prepared in two versions:

A) A text in the Word format (6 – 8 pages, 12 font size, 1,5 spaced) includes:
- title page
- content
- introduction
- the main text of the report

- conclusion.
- references (list of literature sources and Internet information)
- appendices (if necessary).

For all the fragments of the text used in the report, references and/or footnotes should be made to the sources of information, including the Internet (exact site address and access date). Such references and/or footnotes should be placed at the end of the text.

B) A presentation in the Power Point format (up to 15 slides) includes:

1. Title slide,
2. Analysis of dynamics factors and statistical indicators,
3. Conclusions.
4. The official UNN presentation slide template should be used.

Case study includes:

1. Determine and define the research questions
2. Select the cases and determine data gathering and analysis techniques
3. Prepare to collect the data
4. Collect data in the field
5. Evaluate and analyze the data
6. Prepare the report

The main organizational principle of students' independent work is an integrated approach aimed at developing critical thinking of students and promoting diversified activities.

Control of students' knowledge includes:

• Monitoring the work on practical tasks, taking into consideration the degree of activity of each student and timely performance of assignments.
• Preparation of detailed answers on topical issues.
• Monitoring the progress of testing based on the study of selected topics and modules of the discipline.
• The final assessment in the form of the final written test or oral answer.
• The final grade is based on the results of the student's work within practical classes, reports, results of ongoing work and final testing.

Independent work is an out-of-class type of activities designed to familiarize the student with certain parts or topics of the course with the recommended materials and to prepare individual assignments for the course.

The main principle of organization of students' independent work is an integrated approach aimed at developing critical thinking of students and promoting diverse activities.

Monitoring students' current progress is envisaged after studying each module. The students will be evaluated by conducting tests, writing essays and tests on the subjects they have studied. Oral answers during seminars and practical classes will also be assessed. The results of current work and tests will be taken into account to determine the final grade.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS

The study of the theoretical material is determined by the curriculum of the discipline which is included into the plan of study and the list of recommended literature. It is necessary to recapitulate the material of previous topics, as well as the material of the preceding academic disciplines that serves as the base of the topic being studied. When preparing for the practical lesson, you must study the lecture materials and read the recommended literature. The material studied should be analyzed in accordance with the lesson plan, and then the degree of assimilation of the material should be verified.

Practical classes are inseparably connected with homework as the main part of independent work. They are part of a systematic study in combination with the theoretical material. The knowledge and skills acquired are assessed within the framework of interim and final attestation (tests and exams) .

Independent work is carried out with the purpose of deepening of knowledge and includes:

- recapitulation of the material studied in class, reading the recommended literature;
- preparation for practical classes;

- implementation of group and individual assignments;
- work with electronic sources;
- preparation for the final test.

Students' independent work consists of the study of literature complementing the material presented in the lectures.

It is assumed that, having listened to the lecture, students should refer to the literature from the main bibliographical lists of books, then search for the necessary additional information and critically evaluate the material from the Internet sites.

Students should master the skills of bibliographic search, including search in the Internet resources, they should learn how to compare different points of view and determine research methods.

It is important to plan time for independent work for the entire semester and it is necessary to set aside some time for recapitulation of the material.

In their preparation for the final exams, students should be guided by the list of questions for the final control on the course. They must understand the basic concepts of the discipline.

5. Фонд оценочных средств для промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине (модулю), включающий:

5.1. Описание шкал оценивания результатов обучения по дисциплине

Уровень сформированн ости компетенций (индикатора достижения компетенций)	Шкала оценивания сформированности компетенций						
	плохо	неудовл етворительн о	удовлет ворительно	хорошо	очень хорошо	отличн о	превосх одно
	Не зачтено		зачтено				
Знания	Отсутст вие знаний теоретическо го материала. Невозмо жность оценить полноту знаний вследствие отказа обучающегос я от ответа	Уровень знаний ниже минимальны х требований. Имели место грубые ошибки.	Минима льно допустимый уровень знаний. Допущено много негрубых ошибки.	Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующ ем программе подготовки. Допущено несколько негрубых ошибок	Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующ ем программе подготовки. Допущено несколько несущественн ых ошибок	Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствую щем программе подготовки, без ошибок.	Уровень знаний в объеме, превышающе м программу подготовки.
Умения	Отсутст вие минимальны х умений . Невозможнос ть оценить наличие умений вследствие отказа обучающегос я от ответа	При решении стандартных задач не продемонстр ированы основные умения. Имели место грубые ошибки.	Продем онстрирован ы основные умения. Решены типовые задачи с негрубыми ошибками. Выполнены все задания но не в полном объеме.	Продемон стрированы все основные умения. Решены все основные задачи с негрубыми ошибками. Выполнены все задания, в полном объеме, но некоторые с недочетами.	Продемон стрированы все основные умения. Решены все основные задачи . Выполнены все задания, в полном объеме, но некоторые с недочетами.	Продем онстрирован ы все основные умения,реше ны все основные задачи с отдельными несуществен ным недочетами, выполнены все задания в полном объеме.	Продем онстрирован ы все основные умения,. Решены все основные задачи. Выполнены все задания, в полном объеме без недочетов
Навыки	Отсутст вие владения материалом. Невозможнос ть оценить	При решении стандартных задач не продемонстр	Имеется минимальны й набор навыков для	Продемон стрированы базовые навыки при	Продемон стрированы базовые навыки при	Продем онстрирован ы навыки при решении	Продем онстрирован творческий подход к решению

| | наличие навыков вследствие отказа обучающегося от ответа | ированы базовые навыки. Имели место грубые ошибки. | решения стандартных задач с некоторыми недочетами | решении стандартных задач с некоторыми недочетами | решении стандартных задач без ошибок и недочетов. | нестандартных задач без ошибок и недочетов. | нестандартных задач |

Шкала оценки при промежуточной аттестации

Оценка		Уровень подготовки
зачтено	Превосходно	Все компетенции (части компетенций), на формирование которых направлена дисциплина, сформированы на уровне не ниже «превосходно»
	Отлично	Все компетенции (части компетенций), на формирование которых направлена дисциплина, сформированы на уровне не ниже «отлично», при этом хотя бы одна компетенция сформирована на уровне «отлично»
	Очень хорошо	Все компетенции (части компетенций), на формирование которых направлена дисциплина, сформированы на уровне не ниже «очень хорошо», при этом хотя бы одна компетенция сформирована на уровне «очень хорошо»
	Хорошо	Все компетенции (части компетенций), на формирование которых направлена дисциплина, сформированы на уровне не ниже «хорошо», при этом хотя бы одна компетенция сформирована на уровне «хорошо»
	Удовлетворительно	Все компетенции (части компетенций), на формирование которых направлена дисциплина, сформированы на уровне не ниже «удовлетворительно», при этом хотя бы одна компетенция сформирована на уровне «удовлетворительно»
не зачтено	Неудовлетворитель- но	Хотя бы одна компетенция сформирована на уровне «неудовлетворительно», ни одна из компетенций не сформирована на уровне «плохо»
	Плохо	Хотя бы одна компетенция сформирована на уровне «плохо»

The test is passed if the students fulfill the requirements of at least the "Satisfactory" level. The test is failed in case of "Unsatisfactory" and "Poor" grades.

Breakdown of grades

Classwork (repots with Power Point presentation, participation in discussions)/Homework (Participation): **40%**
Midterm Tests (are taken 2 or 3 times during a semester in the form of tests or essays): **15%**
Attendance: **15%**
Final Test (written or oral): **30%**
A competence is considered to be fully developed if students receive an "excellent" grade; partially developed as "good" and "satisfactory"; not developed if the student does not receive a positive grade.

Typical assignments or other materials necessary for the assessment of learning outcomes

№	Type of assessment tools	Brief characteristics of assessment tools	Description of tools
1	Report	The result of a student's independent work in the form of a public speech with the presentation of the results of the student's research on proposed topics	Topics of Reports
2	Control Assignment	A tool for skills assessment showing how a student can - apply his knowledge for solving problems of a certain type in a special topic or problem - use his knowledge in the process of solving practical problems - navigate in the information space - show the level of development of analytical, research skills, practical skills and creative thinking. Can be performed individually or by a group of students	Set of Control Assignments
3	Case Study	A problem-focused task, in which the learner should understand a proposed real-life professionally-oriented situation and try to solve this problem.	Case Study Task
4	Test	A system of standardized tasks for measuring the level of students' knowledge and skills automatically.	Set of Tests

Descriptors of the Manifestation of Motivation

Manifestations of motivation and activity	Descriptors of the manifestation of motivation
1. Academic discipline	The number of classes and consultations missed without a valid reason: no more than 1 for an "excellent" mark, no more than 3 for a "good" mark, no more than 6 for a "satisfactory" mark.
2. Responsibility for independent work and its quality	The number of shortcomings (failure to meet the rules and requirements for the report on the control work): no more than 1 for an "excellent" mark, no more than 3 for a "good" mark, no more than 6 for a "satisfactory" mark.
3. Punctuality, timeliness	Lagging behind the schedule for performing independent work: no more than 3 days for an "excellent" mark, no more than 7 days for a "good" mark, no more than 14 days for a "satisfactory" mark
4. Productivity	The number of completed independent work assignments for an "excellent" mark - all, for a "good" mark - 3/4, for a "satisfactory" mark - 1/2.
5. Interest in the subject	The number of times the student turns to the teacher with questions, independent initiatives, proposals of educational, scientific or project nature: at least 3 for an "excellent" mark, at least 1 for a "good" mark; for a "satisfactory" mark it is not required.

Criteria for Evaluating Multiple Choice Tests

Estimated Indicator	Necessary Amount of Points for getting :			
	Pass/Fail Test	Grade		
		Satisfactory	Good	Excellent
	55% and higher	55% and higher	70% and higher	85% and higher
Number of Questions :				
10	6	6 - 7	8 - 9	10
15	8	8 - 10	11 - 13	14 - 15
20	11	12 - 14	15 - 17	18 - 20
25	13	13 -18	19 - 22	23 - 25

Criteria for Evaluating an Essay, a Report, a Control Paper

5 «Excellent»	- a full comprehensive answer is given; - deep knowledge of theoretical material is demonstrated; - remarkable ability to develop own arguments, make conclusions based on adequate evidence
4 «Good»	- an incomplete answer is given; - deep knowledge of theoretical material is demonstrated; - some mistakes are allowed if the student corrects mistakes by himself; - ability to develop own arguments, make conclusions based on adequate evidence with insignificant mistakes
3 «Satisfactory» (Pass)	- difficulty in presenting the answer; - incomplete theoretical justification; - difficulties in formulating conclusions.
2 «Unsatisfactory» (Fail)	- no answer or a wrong answer; - lack of theoretical knowledge

Criteria for Evaluation of Participation in a Case Study

5 ("excellent")	a comprehensive assessment of the proposed situation is given; deep knowledge is demonstrated of the theoretical material and the ability to apply it; consistent and correct execution of all tasks; the ability to reasonably state one's thoughts and draw the necessary conclusions.
4 ("good")	a comprehensive assessment of the proposed situation is given; deep knowledge is demonstrated of the theoretical material and the ability to apply it; consistent and correct execution of all tasks; occasional errors are possible that are corrected by the student himself after the teacher's comment; the ability to reasonably state one's thoughts and draw the necessary conclusions.
3 ("satisfactory")	difficulties in comprehensive assessment of the proposed situation; incomplete theoretical justification, which requires suggestive questions from the instructor; execution of tasks with the instructor's prompt; difficulties in the formulation of conclusions.
2 ("fail")	incorrect assessment of the proposed situation; lack of theoretical justification for the tasks being performed

5.2. Типовые контрольные задания или иные материалы, необходимые для оценки результатов обучения.

5.2.1 Контрольные вопросы для оценивания сформированности компетенции УК-2

For each topic, 4 assignments have to be fulfilled.

Assignment 1. A number of basic terms (concepts) on the topic are proposed. Students have to give their definitions – without reproducing verbatim the text of the textbook. Rather, they should explain in their own words the content of the term (concept).

Assignment 2. Control questions on the topic are formulated. The answers to these questions should be sufficiently detailed, but not too lengthy. The answer should not contain irrelevant information that is not directly related to the issue.

Assignment 3. Tests for knowledge of a specific topic are given. When choosing the answer, students need to briefly justify their choice.

Assignment 4. A problematic question is formulated on the topic. The answer to this question requires independent, creative thinking, one's critical attitude to the material and the ability to correlate the theoretical knowledge with life and practice.

5.2.2 Контрольные вопросы для оценивания сформированности компетенции УК-3

Assignment 1. Briefly disclose the content of the main terms (concepts).
The object of sociology. The subject of sociology. Macrosociology. Microsociology. Sociological paradigm.

Assignment 2. Questions for self-control.
1. What are the specific features of the sociological approach to society?
2. What are the methods used by the science of society?
3. What are the functions of sociology in society?
4. What is the essence of A. Comte's law on the three stages (states)?
5. What did E. Durkheim understand by the term "social facts", what was his contribution to the development of sociology?
6. What are the theoretical propositions on which the "understanding sociology" of M. Weber is based?
7. Describe the main stages in the development of sociological thought in Russia.

5.2.3 Контрольные вопросы для оценивания сформированности компетенции УК-9

Assignment 3. Tests for self-control
1. _____ considered mental and spiritual development of man to be the primary factor of social progress
- H. Spencer
- A. Comte
- M.M. Kovalevsky
- N.Ya. Danilevsky
2. According to _____, mechanical solidarity is inherent in undeveloped archaic societies
- M. Weber
- E. Durkheim
- J. Homans
- P. Bourdieu
3. Representatives of _____ define society as a stable and orderly system, whose stability is achieved through shared values, beliefs, and social expectation
- social groups theory
- conflict theory
- functionalism
- interactionism
4. The task of sociology according to _____ is the analysis of society as a system of functionally related variables
- J. Homans
- T. Parsons
- M. Weber
- A. Schütz

Assignment 4. Problematic question.
Using the three main sociological paradigms, give an interpretation of one of the social phenomena of your choice (war, sport, education, health). Assess the strong and weak points of each paradigm when considering a particular problem.

5.2.4 Тест по социологии

1. The element of the structure of social action that is rationally justified and that assumes the desired result of the action, is called

- the motive
- the actor
- the goal
- the result

2. A relatively stable form of social life organization that ensures the stability of links and relations within society is called social
- change
- development
- progress
- Institution

3. Economic dependence of a woman on her husband and recognition of the man's unconditional priority in matters of family domination are characteristic of the _____ family
- nuclear
- egalitarian
- nominal
- patriarchal

4. A social group of three people, where a complex relationship is usually formed, is called
- a dyad
- a triad
- valid
- formal

5. From the perspective of _____ the basis of social inequality is private ownership of the means of production
- functionalism
- conflict theory
- Marxism
- exchange theory

6. Pop music is an example of culture
- mass
- elitist
- material
- folk

7. Features of human development that ensure a person's uniqueness is defined by the concept
- individual
- personality
- identity
- individuality

8. A group of people who find themselves in one place at the same time, but have no definite ties with each other, is called
- a social aggregate
- a small group
- a category
- a social group

9. A small group's feature is
- official recognition
- closed nature
- openness
- interpersonal interaction

10. A developed public opinion is an effective institution of society
- totalitarian
- modern
- any

- democratic
11. Changing the status of children in relation to the status of parents is called mobility
- horizontal
- vertical
- intergenerational
- intragenerational
12. The ideal of social development in the sociology of E. Durkheim is
- personal development
- social equality
- social justice
- increasing solidarity
13. The types of observation as a method of sociological research are
- open and closed
- inclusive and exclusive
- purposeful and independent
- direct and indirect
14. The theory of social evolution was first substantiated in the theory by
- E. Durkheim
- P. Sorokin
- K. Marx
- H. Spencer
15. The process of socialization of the individual excludes
- cultural development of a person
- isolation of the individual
- person's training
- education of the person
16. Instructions on how to behave in society are called
- sanctions
- social norms
- taboos
- conscience
17. A policeman is an agent of socialization
- formal
- primary
- secondary
- informal
18. The non-social feature of a person is
- individuality
- temperament
- activity
- spirituality
19. The typology of modern societies in terms of the level of development of technology is _____ society
- cultural
- traditional
- society of hunters and gatherers
- postindustrial
20. The acquired status of a person is expressed in
- social origin
- place of birth
- the social status of the parent family
- profession

21. According to _____, self-consciousness of the individual is made up of the individual's perceived assessments of others
- C. Cooley
- H. Freud
- M. Weber
- A. Maslow

22. The exchange of information through facial expressions, gestures and movements is called
- activity
- non-verbal communication
- physical contact
- verbal communication

23. Deviation from the norm, which is considered by most members of society as reprehensible and unacceptable, is called
- behavior
- communication
- interaction
- deviation

24. Social conflicts are rooted in
- disputes
- contradiction of the parties' interests
- collaboration
- cooperation

5.2.5 Вопросы к экзамену по дисциплине «Социология»

Question	Competency code (according to the curriculum of the discipline)
Социология как наука. Объект и предмет социологии	УК-2, УК-3
Главные социологические парадигмы	УК-2
Уровни социологического знания. Основные функции социологии	УК-3
Позитивистская социология О. Конта	УК-2
Теория социальной эволюции Г. Спенсера	УК-2
Социология Э. Дюркгейма	УК-3
Марксистская социология	ЕК-2
«Понимающая» социология М. Вебера	УК-3
Социологическая мысль в России: этапы эволюции, особенности	УК-2, УК-3, УК-9
Понятие культуры, ее компоненты	УК-2, УК-3
Социологический анализ многообразия культур	УК-2, УК-3, УК-9
Культурные изменения и развитие культуры	УК-2, УК-3, УК-9
Функции культуры	УК-2, УК-3
Понятие общества в социологии. Признаки общества по Э. Шилзу.	УК-3
Типология обществ. Подходы и уровни изучения общества	УК-2
Социальное действие и социальное взаимодействие	УК-3
Социологические теории социального взаимодействия	УК-2
Понятие личности. Статусно-ролевая концепция личности.	УК-3
6. Формирование и социализация личности	УК-2, УК-3, УК-9
7. Структура личности. Теории личности Ч.Х. Кули и Дж.Г. Мида	УК-2

Социальный характер, его типы. Э. Фромм о социальном характере	УК-2, УК-3
Понятие социальной нормы. Девиантное поведение	УК-2, УК-3
Теории девиации	УК-2, УК-3, УК-9
Социальный контроль, его виды. Система социального контроля по П. Бергеру	УК-2, УК-3, УК-9
Понятие социальной структуры. Социальные общности	УК-2
Социальные группы, их классификация. Р. Мертон о групповых свойствах	УК-2
Групповая динамика	УК-3
Социальное неравенство. Виды и причины социального неравенства	УК-2
Теории стратификации общества (П. Сорокина, М. Вебера, Л. Уорнера)	УК-3
Системы стратификации	УК-2
Социальная мобильность. Каналы социальной мобильности	УК-2
Социальные организации: понятие, признаки, виды. Патологии организации	УК-3
Социальные институты: определение, классификация. Функции и дисфункции социальных институтов	УК-2
Семья как социальный институт. Функции, исторические формы и виды семьи. Брак, его виды	УК-2, УК-3, УК-9
Образование как социальный институт. Система образования в России. Мировые тенденции в области образования	УК-2, УК-3, УК-9
Социальная коммуникация, ее виды. СМИ в процессах коммуникации	УК-2, УК-3, УК-9
Социальный конфликт, его типы и динамика. Стили поведения в конфликтной ситуации	УК-2
Социальные изменения и социальное развитие. Виды социальных изменений	УК-3
Теории социальных изменений и социального развития	УК-2
Социологическое исследование, его виды, этапы, методы	УК-2

5.2.6 Типовые вопросы для оценивания сформированности компетенции УК-2
Test. Topics 1-9

1. The element of the structure of social action that is rationally justified and that assumes the desired result of the action, is called
- the motive
- the actor
- the goal
- the result
2. A relatively stable form of social life organization that ensures the stability of links and relations within society is called social
- change
- development
- progress
- Institution
3. Economic dependence of a woman on her husband and recognition of the man's unconditional priority in matters of family domination are characteristic of the _____ family
- nuclear

- egalitarian
- nominal
- patriarchal

4. A social group of three people, where a complex relationship is usually formed, is called
- a dyad
- a triad
- valid
- formal

5. From the perspective of _____ the basis of social inequality is private ownership of the means of production
- functionalism
- conflict theory
- Marxism
- exchange theory

6. Pop music is an example of culture
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- elitist
- material
- folk

7. Features of human development that ensure a person's uniqueness is defined by the concept
- individual
- personality
- identity
- individuality

8. A group of people who find themselves in one place at the same time, but have no definite ties with each other, is called
- a social aggregate
- a small group
- a category
- a social group

9. A small group's feature is
- official recognition
- closed nature
- openness
- interpersonal interaction

10. A developed public opinion is an effective institution of society
- totalitarian
- modern
- any
- democratic

11. Changing the status of children in relation to the status of parents is called mobility
- horizontal
- vertical
- intergenerational
- intragenerational

12. The ideal of social development in the sociology of E. Durkheim is
- personal development
- social equality
- social justice
- increasing solidarity

13. The types of observation as a method of sociological research are
- open and closed

- inclusive and exclusive
- purposeful and independent
- direct and indirect
14. The theory of social evolution was first substantiated in the theory by
- E. Durkheim
- P. Sorokin
- K. Marx
- H. Spencer
15. The process of socialization of the individual excludes
- cultural development of a person
- isolation of the individual
- person's training
- education of the person
16. Instructions on how to behave in society are called
- sanctions
- social norms
- taboos
- conscience
17. A policeman is an agent of socialization
- formal
- primary
- secondary
- informal
18. The non-social feature of a person is
- individuality
- temperament
- activity
- spirituality
19. The typology of modern societies in terms of the level of development of technology is _____ society
- cultural
- traditional
- society of hunters and gatherers
- postindustrial
20. The acquired status of a person is expressed in
- social origin
- place of birth
- the social status of the parent family
- profession
21. According to _____, self-consciousness of the individual is made up of the individual's perceived assessments of others
- C. Cooley
- H. Freud
- M. Weber
- A. Maslow
22. The exchange of information through facial expressions, gestures and movements is called
- activity
- non-verbal communication
- physical contact
- verbal communication
23. Deviation from the norm, which is considered by most members of society as reprehensible and unacceptable, is called

- behavior
- communication
- interaction
- deviation
24. Social conflicts are rooted in
- disputes
- contradiction of the parties' interests
- collaboration
- cooperation

5.2.7 Типовые вопросы для оценивания сформированности компетенции УК-3
Test. Topics 1-9

Topics of reports (presentations):
1. Sociology in the system of sciences
2. Formation of sociology as a scientific discipline
3. Auguste Comte as the founder of sociology
4. Sociology of Marxism
5. Max Weber as a representative of the classical period of Western sociology
6. Emile Durkheim as the founder of empirical sociology
7. The theory of social action of Tolcott Parsons
8. Sociology of P.A. Sorokin
9. Unity and diversity of cultures
10. J. Homans' theory of social exchange
11. The status-role concept of personality
12. The theory of the "looking-glass self" by Ch. Cooley
13. Socialization as a factor of personal development
14. Personality as the main subject of social relations
15. The social structure of modern Russian society
16. Social communities and their mutual relations
17. Family as the most important social institution
18. Sociology of family relations
19. Sources of social conflict
20. Types of social conflicts
21. Social norms of behavior in modern society
22. The concept of social control by P. Berger.
23. Interethnic conflicts in modern society
24. Alcoholism as a problem of modern society
25. Drug addiction and its social consequences
26. Small groups as an object of sociological research
27. Sociologists about the causes of social inequality
28. Entrepreneurship as an institution of modern Russian society
29. Religion in the modern world: sociological analysis
30. Theories of social inequality
31. Mass media in communication processes
32. Poverty and unemployment as social phenomena
33. Crime in the modern world
34. Futurological concepts of social development
35. The role of sociological research in social management

5.2.8 Типовые вопросы для оценивания сформированности компетенции УК-9
Test. Topics 1-9

1. Sociology as a science. Object and subject of sociology
2. The main sociological paradigms
3. Levels of sociological knowledge. Main functions of sociology
4. Positive sociology of A. Comte
5. The theory of social evolution of G. Spencer
6. Sociology of E. Durkheim
7. Marxist sociology
8. "Understanding" sociology of M. Weber
9. Sociological thought in Russia: stages of evolution, features
10. The concept of culture, its components
11. Sociological analysis of the diversity of cultures
12. Cultural change and development of culture
13. Functions of culture
14. The concept of society in sociology. Features of society according to E. Shils
15. Typology of societies. Approaches to and levels of the study of society
16. Social action and social interaction
17. Sociological theories of social interaction
18. The concept of personality. Status-role-playing concept of personality
19. Formation and socialization of personality
20. Structure of personality. Theories of personality of Ch. Cooley and J.G. Mead
21. Social character, its types. E. Fromm on the social character
22. The concept of social norms. Deviant behavior
23. Theory of deviation
24. Social control, its types. The system of social control by P. Berger
25. The concept of social structure. Social communities
26. Social groups, their classification. R. Merton on group properties
27. Group dynamics
28. Social inequality. Types and causes of social inequality
29. Theories of society stratification (P. Sorokin, M. Weber, L. Warner)
30. Stratification systems
31. Social mobility. Channels of social mobility
32. Social organizations: the concept, features, types. Pathology of the organization
33. Social institutions: definition, classification. Functions and dysfunctions of social institutions
34. Family as a social institution. Functions, historical forms and family types. Marriage, its types
35. Education as a social institution. The education system in Russia. Worldwide trends in education
36. Social communication, its types. Media in the communication processes
37. Social conflict, its types and dynamics. Styles of behavior in a conflict situation
38. Social change and social development. Types of social change
39. Theories of social change and social development
40. Sociological research, its types, stages, methods

5.2.9 Темы докладов (презентаций)
Test. Topics 1-9

Topics for reports (presentations):
1.   Sociology in a system of sciences
2.   Development of sociology as a scientific discipline
3.   August Comte as a founder of sociology
4.   Sociology of Marxism
5.   Max Weber as a representative of a classical period of Western sociology
6.   Emile Durkheim as a founder of empirical sociology
7.   The theory of social action by Talcott Parsons

8.   Sociology of Piterim Sorokin
9.   The unity and diversity of cultures
10.   The theory of social exchange George Homans
11.   'Status and roles' concept of personality
12.   The theory of a 'looking-glass self' by Charles Cooley
13.   Socialization as a factor of development of personality
14.   Personality as a main subject of social relations
15.   Social structure of modern Russian society
16.   Social communities and their interrelations
17.   Family as a key social institution
18.   Sociology of family
19.   Sources of social conflicts
20.   Types of social conflicts
21.   Social norms of behavior in modern society
22.   The social control concept of Peter Berger
23.   Interethnic conflicts in modern society
24.   Alcoholism as a problem of modern society
25.   Drug-addiction and its social consequences
26.   Small groups as an object of sociological study
27.   Sociologists about the reasons of social inequality
28.   Entrepreneurship as an institution of modern society
29.   Religion in the contemporary world: sociological analysis
30.   Theories of social inequality
31.   Mass-media in communication processes
32.   Poverty and unemployment as social phenomena
33.   Criminality in modern world
34.   Futurological concepts of social development
35.   The role of sociological surveys in social management
36.   Sociological portrait of innovation entrepreneur
37.   The peculiarities of innovation economy
38.   The infrastructure of innovation entrepreneurship support

Пример экзаменационного билета:

National Research Lobachevsky State University of Nizhny Novgorod
Institute of Information Technologies, Mathematics and Mechanics

EXAMINATION CARD #1

1.   The concept of culture, its components
2.   Sociological research, its types, stages, methods

*Head of Department*_____
*Examiner*_____

National Research Lobachevsky State University of Nizhny Novgorod
Institute of Information Technologies, Mathematics and Mechanics

EXAMINATION CARD #2

1. Sociological analysis of the diversity of cultures
2. Theories of social change and social development

*Head of Department*_____
*Examiner*_____

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6. Учебно-методическое и информационное обеспечение дисциплины

а) Основная литература:

1. Introduction to Sociology [Электронный ресурс]: Учебное пособие / OpenStax College. 21 June 2012. - 509 с. - Режим доступа: http://cnx.org/content/col11407/latest/

2. Ritzer, George. Essentials of Sociology. – SAGE Publications. Inc. – 2017. – 472 p.

3. Alan R. How Restoring the Classic in Sociology. (2016) https://link.springer.com/book/10.1057/978-1-349-58348-5

б) Дополнительная литература:

4. Jonathan H. Turner Theoretical Principles of Sociology, Volume 1 (2010) https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-1-4419-6228-7

5. Jonathan H. Turner Theoretical Principles of Sociology, Volume 3 (2012) https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-1-4419-6221-8

в) Интернет- ресурсы:

1. **www.callcenter24.ru/social.shtml (sociological surveys)**

2. **www.socio-fond.com (marketing, sociological, socio-political research)**

3. **Journal «Sociology of Education» http://sociologiya-obrazovaniya.msk24.net/**

4. **Journal «Socis» www.isras.ru/socis.html**

5. **Federal internet-portal «Economics. Sociology. Management» http://ecsocman.hse.ru/docs/16000363**

7. Материально-техническое обеспечение дисциплины

Помещения представляют собой учебные аудитории для проведения учебных занятий, предусмотренных программой (лекционного типа), оснащенные оборудованием и

техническими средствами обучения.

Помещения для самостоятельной работы обучающихся оснащены компьютерной техникой с возможностью подключения к сети "Интернет" и обеспечены доступом в электронную информационно-образовательную среду.

Special classrooms are used for conducting lectures and seminars, group and individual consultations, ongoing monitoring and intermediate certification, as well as for students' independent work. These rooms are equipped with specialized furniture and technical teaching aids for presenting educational information to a large audience.

For lecture-type classes, sets of demonstration equipment and educational visual aids are offered to provide thematic illustrations that correspond to the program of a given subject.

Premises for students' independent work are equipped with computers that provide connection to the Internet and access to Lobachevsky University's electronic information and educational environment.

Программа составлена в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС ВО /ОС ННГУ _____.

Автор: к.с.н.., доц. А. Б. Бедный

Рецензент: к.с.н.., доц. Л. В. Ерушкина

Зав. Каф.: д.с.н., проф. А. О. Грудзинский

Программа одобрена на заседании методической комиссии института информационных технологий, математики и механики от 01.12.2021 года, протокол № 2.