KHARKIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

The V Faculty on Training Foreign Students

Philosophy department

Medicine

Educational program for training specialists of the second (master's)

level of higher education, direction of training 22 “Health care”

Specialty 222 «Medicine»

SYLLABUS OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

**Elective course**

**„SOCIOLOGY AND MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY”**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| The syllabus of the academic discipline was approved at a meeting of the Philosophy Department  Protocol # 12 of August 27, 2020  Head of Department  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ K.І. Karpenko (signature) (last name and initials)  August 27, 2020 |  | Approved at a meeting of the Methodical commission of KhNMU on the problems of humanitarian and socio-economic training  (title)  Protocol # 7 of August 27, 2020  Head  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ K.I. Karpenko (signature (last name and initials)  August 27, 2020 |

Kharkiv – 2020

**Developer:** associate professor Marushchenko O.A.

**Information about the teacher who leads the discipline**

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| Full name | Marushchenko Oleg Anatolievich  Shcherbyna Mariya Mikhailovna  Deineka Volodymyr Vasilievich |
| Department`s location | Kharkiv, Nauki Avenue, 4, 3-rd floor, room # 116 |
| Contacts | Work Phone (057) 707-73-38,  E-mail: kaf.5med.filosofii@knmu.edu.ua |
| Schedule | According to the timetable of classes |
| Consultations / work-offs | Full-time: according to the schedule for the work-offs at the department / by prior arrangement  Online: on the Moodle platform, on the ZOOM platform according to the schedule |

**Information about academic discipline**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator names | Field of knowledge, direction of training, educational and qualification level | Characteristic of the academic discipline | |
|  |  | Full-time education | |
| Quantity of credits: 3 | Direction of training:  22 «Health care»  (code and name) | Elective course | |
| Total quantity of hours: 90 | Specialty:  222 «Medicine»  (code and name) | Grade: | |
| 1-st |  |
| **Semester** | |
| 1-st or 2-nd | |
| **Lectures** | |
| Training hours:  Classroom work – 20  Extracurricular work – 70 | Educational and qualification level:  master | – | – |
| **Practical classes** | |
| 20 hours | – |
| **Laboratory** | |
| – | – |
| **Extracurricular work** | |
| 70 hours | – |
| **Individual tasks:** – | |
| Type of control: credit | |

Educational program of higher education of Ukraine, second (master's) level, educational qualification – master, field of knowledge – 22 “Health care”, specialty 222 “Medicine” is based on the Law of Ukraine “On Higher Education” and the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine from 01.02.2017 № 53 “On Amendments to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine from 29.04.2015 № 266», in accordance with the order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine from 01.06.2016 № 600 «About the statement and putting in action of Methodical recommendations concerning development of standards of higher education».

The study of the discipline "Sociology and Medical Sociology" is aimed at introducing students to the space of social cognition, forming an in-depth understanding of social reality, characterization of social phenomena and processes in the context of a holistic view of society, acquaintance with sociological visions of medicine and health and activities. The study of the discipline "Sociology and Medical Sociology" will contribute to a better understanding of the role and place of man in society, in particular the features of socialization of the individual, the system of social statuses and roles.

**The purpose of studying the discipline**

To form a sociological vision of society as a holistic system, the individual as a product of culture, medicine and the health care system as a social institution, as well as the principles and patterns of building social ties.

**Main goals**

• help students to form a clear idea of sociological approaches and methods of analysis of social reality;

• acquaint students with the conceptual and categorical apparatus and with the basic definitions and concepts of sociology;

• form a holistic view of society, the principles and patterns of building social ties;

• show the process and mechanisms of formation of personality, inscribed in the social context;

• reveal the sociological approach to the study of medicine and the health care system and the activities of the doctor.

**The status and format of teaching the discipline**

Academic discipline is elective course.

The format of teaching the discipline is full-time, but if necessary it can be taught in a mixed format, combining traditional forms of classroom learning with elements of distance learning (on the platforms Moodle and ZOOM).

**Teaching methods**

According to the sources of knowledge, the following teaching methods are used: verbal – story, explanation; visual – presentation, illustration; practical – independent seat-work, practical work. By the nature of the logic of cognition, the following methods are used: analytical, synthetic, analytical-synthetic, inductive, deductive. According to the level of independent mental activity, the following methods are used: problem-based, partial-search, research.

**Recommended literature**

1. [Cockerham](https://www.worldcat.org/search?q=au%3ACockerham%2C+William+C.%2C&qt=hot_author) William C Medical Sociology. – Upper Saddle River, N.J. : Prentice Hall, 2010. – 416 p.
2. Little William, McGivern Ron Introduction to Sociology. – 2nd Canadian Edition. – 2016. // Режим доступу: https://opentextbc.ca/introductiontosociology2ndedition/

**Interdisciplinary communication**

The discipline "Sociology and Medical Sociology" has, first of all, connections with such disciplines as "Philosophy", "Ethics".

*Prerequisites.* For studying of discipline it is desirable preliminary mastering of other subjects of a social and humanitarian direction, instead, it is not obligatory.

**Learning outcomes**

A person who has studied the discipline must:

a) know: the place of sociology among other social sciences; key patterns and trends in society, its structure; characteristics of the main social institutions (in particular, medicine and health care); culture, its levels, structural components and forms; the place of gender in the cultural system; mechanisms of socialization; the essence of the conflict and its typology, features of deviation;

b) be able to: compile simple sociological tools (questionnaire), explain the content of the basic concepts of the categorical apparatus of sociology; think analytically, logically build your own answers; carry out comparative analysis; to form and defend one's own worldview; use the acquired knowledge in understanding modern realities, apply them in everyday activities; to analyze modern topical social problems, applying the skills of sociological analysis; to form own position concerning various social processes and the phenomena existing in a society, in particular, in the field of medicine and public health services; to analyze various social problems that arise in the field of medicine and health care.

**Structure of the discipline**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Names of discipline sections and topics | Quantity of hours | | | | | | |
| Form of education (full-time) | | | | | | |
| Total | Including | | | | | |
| Lect. | Prac. | | Lab. | Ind. | ECW. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Discipline section 1 | | | | | | | |
| Topic 1. Sociology as a Science about Society | 5 | – | 1 | | – | – | 4 |
| Topic 2. Specific Sociological Research: Essence and Methodology | 6 | – | 1 | | – | – | 5 |
| Topic 3. Society and its Structure | 4 | – | 1 | | – | – | 3 |
| Topic 4. The Problem of Social Inequality and Social Stratification. Marginality in a Society | 4 | – | 1 | | – | – | 3 |
| Topic 5. The Phenomenon of Social Mobility | 4 | – | 1 | | – | – | 3 |
| Topic 6. Sociological Concept of Personality | 4 | – | 1 | | – | – | 3 |
| Topic 7. Personality in Socio-Psychological Discourse | 4 | – | 1 | | – | – | 3 |
| Topic 8. Personality and Socialization | 4 | – | 1 | | – | – | 3 |
| Topic 9. Theories of Socialization | 4 | – | 1 | | – | – | 3 |
| Total by section 1 | 39 | – | 9 | | – | – | 30 |
| Discipline section 2 | | | | | | | |
| Тема 10. Culture as an Object of Sociology. Typology of Culture. Subculture | 4 | – | | 1 | – | – | 3 |
| Topic 11. Subculture of Medical Workers and Medical Activity: Value and Regulatory Aspect | 6 | – | | 1 | – | – | 5 |
| Topic 12. Gender in a Culture System | 4 | – | | 1 | – | – | 3 |
| Topic 13. Gender Inequality and Discrimination | 4 | – | | 1 | – | – | 3 |
| Topic 14. Features of Gender Socialization | 4 | – | | 1 | – | – | 3 |
| Topic 15. Social Behavior of Personality. Social Norms and Social Control | 4 | – | | 1 | – | – | 3 |
| Topic 16. Deviance and its Essence. Theories of deviance | 5 | – | | 1 | – | – | 4 |
| Topic 17. Deviant Behavior. Relationship Between Deviance and Medicine | 5 | – | | 1 | – | – | 4 |
| Total by section 2 | 36 | – | | 8 | – | – | 28 |
| Discipline section 3 | | | | | | | |
| Topic 18. Conflicts as a Social Phenomenon. Specificity of Conflicts in the Medical Environment | 5 | – | 1 | | – | – | 4 |
| Topic 19. Family and Marriage in the Modern World. Statuses and Roles of Family Doctor | 5 | – | 1 | | – | – | 4 |
| Topic 20. Fields of Medicine and Healthcare as an Object of Sociological Analysis. Social Causes of Diseases | 5 | – | 1 | | – | – | 4 |
| Total by section 3 | 15 | – | 3 | | – | – | 12 |
| Total hours by discipline | 90 | – | 20 | | – | – | 70 |

**Content of the discipline**

Section 1. SOCIOLOGY AS A SCIENCE. SOCIETY AND PERSONALITY IN THE FOCUS OF SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Topic 1. SOCIOLOGY AS A SCIENCE ABOUT SOCIETY.

Features of sociology, its object, subject and functions.

Historical trends in the development of sociological knowledge, its specifics.

The main methodological approaches to explaining society are microsociology and microsociology.

The structure of sociological knowledge: general sociology, special sociological theories, specific sociological analysis. Theoretical and applied sociology.

The place of sociology in the system of social sciences and humanities: sociology and philosophy; sociology and history; sociology and psychology.

Topic 2. SPECIFIC SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH: ESSENCE AND METHODOLOGY

Content and purpose of specific sociological research.

Varieties of specific sociological research. The program of sociological research and its two sections: methodological and procedural.

Methods of collecting sociological information – observation, document analysis, social experiment, survey. Varieties of the survey.

Requirements to the sociological questionnaire, its structure, classification of questions (substantive and functional) in the sociological questionnaire. Scales in the sociological questionnaire.

Ethical issues related to sociological research.

Topic 3. SOCIETY AND ITS STRUCTURE.

Society as an object of sociological analysis. Signs of society.

Historical types of society - traditional, industrial, post-industrial.

Typology of society.

Various approaches to the nature of society development (linear development, cyclical development, nonlinear development).

Evolution and revolution as two ways of development of society.

Social groups: essence and classification.

Social institutions: functions, structure, types. The phenomenon of institutionalization.

Relationship between social groups and social institutions.

Topic 4. THE PROBLEM OF SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL STRATIFICATION. MARGINALITY IN A SOCIETY.

Coverage of the problem of social inequality in sociological and socio-philosophical research.

Types of stratification structures (slave, caste, estate, class). Theories of social stratification (K. Marx, M. Weber and others).

The concept of social status. Congenital, ascribed and acquired statuses.

The concept of social role. Social norms that determine the parameters of role behavior. Moral, religious, legal, traditional norms.

Marginality as a social phenomenon: essence and causes. Marginal status and factors of its formation. Manifestations of marginality at the level of individuals, social groups, society as a whole.

Topic 5. THE PHENOMENON OF SOCIAL MOBILITY.

The essence of social mobility, its channels and dynamics. Horizontal and vertical, ascending and descending, individual and collective social mobility.

Specifics and general principles of vertical mobility, its manifestations at the level of individuals, social groups, society as a whole.

Social mobility in medicine and health care. Medical professional sphere as a channel of vertical mobility.

Horizontal mobility and its features.

Intragenerational and intergenerational mobility.

Topic 6. SOCIOLOGICAL CONCEPT OF PERSONALITY.

Personality as an object of sociological analysis. Tasks of sociology for the study of personality.

The ratio of the concepts "man", "individual", "personality", "individuality". Personality structures: biological, psychological, social.

Biological and psychogenic elements of the face. The specifics of the social structure of the individual and its elements: needs, interests, values, attitudes.

Changing social values, hierarchy of needs, models of life orientations of the individual.

Mechanisms of interaction between the individual and society. Person as an object and subject of social relations. The role of groups in the formation of personality.

Topic 7. PERSONALITY IN SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL DISCOURSE.

Person as a system of social statuses and roles. Defining the social role. Network of roles (psychosomatic, psychodramatic, social). Role set. Role conflict.

Typology of personality. Socio-cultural determinants of personality type formation. Socio-psychological and psychological additions to the theory of personality.

Ideal, modal, basic personality types. The ratio of ideal, normative and real types.

Topic 8. PERSONALITY AND SOCIALIZATION.

Socialization of personality. Culture as an important factor in the socialization of the individual.

Three forms of personality formation: identification, individualization, personification. Levels, phases, stages, stages of socialization.

Adaptive approach in the study of adult socialization. The concept of "crisis" as a stage in the life of an adult. An evolutionary approach to understanding the problem. Stages of the human life cycle in the concept of E. Erickson.

Socialization agents and their role in personality formation. Differences in the socialization of children and adults.

Re-socialization and de-socialization of the individual.

The process of socializing doctors, nurses, and other health care workers. Circumstances accompanying this process.

Topic 9. THEORIES OF SOCIALIZATION.

Freud's psychoanalytic concept.

Three-element theory of "mirror self" by Ch. Cooley.

G. Mead's theory of social interaction and stages of socialization.

Theory of socialization L. Kohlberg.

Social typology of characters by E. Fromm. The concept of productive and unproductive orientation of character, its relationship with individual and social evolution.

Section 2. CULTURE AND SOCIETY. GENDER AS A CULTURAL COMPONENT AND AN OBJECT OF SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION. SOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND DEVIATION

Topic 10. CULTURE AS AN OBJECT OF SOCIOLOGY. TYPOLOGY OF CULTURE. SUBCULTURE.

The concept of culture in sociology. Culture as a social phenomenon. Social functions of culture, its spheres of manifestation and role in society.

Basic elements of culture: language, values, social norms, complex patterns of behavior, symbols. Material and spiritual culture.

Cultural universals. Forms of culture: elite, folk, mass, screen (virtual). Types of culture: universal culture, dominant super-culture, subculture, counterculture, deviant culture, personal culture.

Subculture, its forms and components. Varieties of subcultures. Modern youth subcultures. The relationship between subculture, counterculture and deviant culture.

Topic 11. SUBCULTURE OF MEDICAL WORKERS AND MEDICAL ACTIVITY: VALUE AND REGULATORY ASPECT.

The phenomenon of professional subcultures. Demographic and structural specifics of the subculture of doctors, nurses and health workers.

Characteristic features of medical activity.

The professional environment of a medical worker and his determination by social factors. Factors that significantly affect and / or complicate medical activity.

Sociocultural and ethical issues of the doctor-patient relationship.

Topic 12. GENDER IN A CULTURE SYSTEM

"Sex" and "gender" - the essential distinction between the two concepts. Four "dimensions" of sex - morphological, genetic, gonadal, cerebral. Biological-essentialist, gender-role and social-constructivist approaches in gender discourse.

Gender as a constructed product of culture. Relationship between gender and role set and type of society. Gender roles.

Topic 13. GENDER INEQUALITY AND DISCRIMINATION.

Gender inequality and sexism in modern society. Gender statistics: world and Ukrainian dimensions. Gender discrimination: difficulties in defining roles. Challenges for the realization of equal rights and opportunities for persons outside the patriarchal heteronormal and heterosexual discourse.

Gender stereotypes as a tool of gender polarization, segregation and the assertion of gender inequality in society.

The essence and content of the most common gender stereotypes.

Topic 14. FEATURES OF GENDER SOCIALIZATION.

Gender socialization: content and mechanisms. Masculine and feminine personality traits and qualities and other constructs of gender socialization.

Basic mechanisms of gender socialization. Gender design: the "mechanics" of the process and the main roles in it.

The role of family as an agent of gender construction. Clothes and toys as tools in this process.

Gender aspects of a career. Men and women in the media space.

Social and gender inequality in access to state support.

The problem of equal reproductive rights, responsibilities and freedoms.

Topic 15. SOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF PERSONALITY. SOCIAL NORMS AND SOCIAL CONTROL.

Specifics of social behavior. Interpretation of the essence of social behavior by representatives of the psychological direction in sociology.

Personal, interpersonal, group, intergroup behavior. Influence of demographic, social and personal factors on social behavior.

Social norms as a regulator of social behavior. Norms of morality and norms of law: the essential distinction. Social norms and sanctions are formal and informal.

Social control as a mechanism of social regulation of behavior. The system of social control, its main forks and methods. Isolation, isolation, rehabilitation.

Norms of social behavior in the context of health norms.

The value of life and the concept of human health in different types of society.

Topic 16. DEVIANCE AND ITS ESSENCE. THEORIES OF DEVIANCE.

Conformism and deviance. Three components of deviance. Basic approaches to the analysis of the causes of deviant behavior.

Biological concepts of deviance C. Lombroso, W. Sheldon.

Psychological theory of deviant behavior by S. Freud.

Sociological theories of deviance.

Topic 17. DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEVIANCE AND MEDICINE.

The main types and forms of deviant behavior.

Risk factors for deviant behavior: biological, psychological, socio-economic, socio-pedagogical and socio-cultural.

Forms of deviant behavior and medical practice.

Key strategies of the doctor's behavior in relation to carriers of deviant behavior.

Section 3. SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF CONFLICTS, FAMILIES, FIELDS OF MEDICINE AND HEALTHCARE

Topic 18. CONFLICTS AS A SOCIAL PHENOMENON. SPECIFICITY OF CONFLICTS IN THE MEDICAL ENVIRONMENT

Sociology of conflict as a branch of sociological science.

Sociological explanations of the nature of conflict: G. Simmel, K. Marx,

R. Darrendorf, L. Kozer, T. Parsons.

Conflict as a social phenomenon. Social factors that stimulate conflict.

Types of social conflict. The structure of the conflict. Stages of the conflict, its object and subject. Participants in the conflict and their role in it. The figure of the mediator and the generally accepted requirements for it. The concept of "conflict price".

The functions of social conflict are destructive and positive. Ways to resolve social conflict. The danger of "freezing" the conflict.

The main sources and preconditions of conflict in the medical environment. The subject of conflict in the medical environment. Specifics of conflict resolution in the medical environment.

Topic 19. FAMILY AND MARRIAGE IN THE MODERN WORLD. STATUSES AND ROLES OF FAMILY DOCTOR

"Family" and "marriage": the essential distinction between the two concepts. Micro- and macro-level studies of the family.

Historical evolution and development of family and marital relations.

Types of family and marriage. Periods of family existence (family cycle).

Social functions of the family. Family as a social value.

Features of the family and marriage in modern society, its social problems, social policy of family support.

Family doctor and the specifics of his status and role activities.

Topic 20. FIELDS OF MEDICINE AND HEALTHCARE AS AN OBJECT OF SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS. SOCIAL CAUSES OF DISEASES

Medical sociology as a branch of sociology. Subject and tasks of medical sociology. Connection of medical sociology with other sciences.

The main focus of the study of medicine and health by sociology: the study of the medical profession and its social status, the role of the patient (patient) in medicine and health, the specifics of behavior during illness, social construction of disease and medical knowledge, social inequality in "access to health", medicine as a social institution.

The main modern world trends in the development of medicine and health care, the relationship of these processes with the development of society as a whole.

Sociological meaning of the concepts "health" and "disease". Stages of formation of these concepts: normocentric, nosocentric, probabilistic.

Sociological meaning of the concepts "lifestyle" and "quality of life". Status indicators of quality of life.

The main social causes of disease. Social factors of diseases.

Models of medicine: "Hippocratic model of medicine", "self-regulatory-preventive model".

**Discipline policy and values**

Syllabus and the process of teaching takes into account the possibility of fully attracting applicants for education with special educational needs. The Department of Philosophy is a space free from any discrimination, friendly to any person with special educational needs.

**Academic expectations. Course Requirements**

Students are expected to attend all classes. If they missed class, they need to work it off. The work off takes place online and/ or offline in accordance with the "Regulations on the procedure for working off classes by students of the Kharkiv National Medical University" and in accordance with the schedule for accepting work offs posted on the information stand of the department/ on the department page on the Moodle platform.

Writing tasks and homeworks must be completed in full and in time, if students have questions, they can contact the teacher personally or by e-mail, which the teacher will provide at the first class.

**Сlasses**

Active participation in the discussion is encouraged, students should be ready to understand in detail the material, ask questions, express their point of view, discuss. During the discussion, the following points are important:

- respect for colleagues,

- tolerance towards others and their experiences,

- sensitivity and impartiality,

- the ability to disagree with opinions, but respect the personality of the opponent,

- careful argumentation of your opinion and the courage to change your position under the influence of evidences,

- I statements, when a person avoids unnecessary generalizations, describes her/ his feelings and formulates her/ his wishes based on their own thoughts and emotions,

- acquaintance with primary sources is compulsory.

Creative approach in its various forms is encouraged. Students are expected to be interested in participating in Ukrainian and international conferences, competitions and other events.

**Labor protection**

During the first class of the course, the basic principles of labor protection will be explained by conducting appropriate instructions. It is expected that every one should know where the emergency exit closest to the audience is, where the fire extinguisher is located, how to use it, etc.

**In-class behavior. Basic “dos and don'ts”**

It is important for students to follow the rules of proper behavior at the university. These rules are general for everyone, they also apply to the professors, lecturers and staff, and do not fundamentally differ from generally accepted norms.

During classes **it is allowed:**

- to leave the class for a short time, if necessary and with the permission of the teacher (also online)

- to drink soft drinks;

- to take pictures of presentation slides;

- to participate in the class actively (see Academic Expectations).

It is prohibited:

- to eat (this does not apply to persons whose special medical condition requires another, in this case medical confirmation is required)

- to smoke,

- to drink alcoholic and even low-alcohol drinks or drugs;

- to use obscene language or words that offend the honor and dignity of colleagues and faculty;

- to play gambling;

- to make harm to the material and technical base of the university (damage inventory, equipment; furniture, walls, floors, litter premises and territories)

- to make noise, shout or listen to loud music during the class.

**Plagiarism and academic integrity**

The Philosophy Department maintains zero tolerance for plagiarism. Students are expected to constantly raise their awareness of academic writing. The first classes will provide information on what to consider as plagiarism and how to properly conduct the scientific research. The use of electronic gadgets is allowed only for educational purposes and with the permission of the teacher.

**Procedure for informing about changes in the syllabus**

The teacher is obliged to inform the students about the changes made to the syllabus. The updated syllabus is posted on the official website of the university in accordance with the established procedure.

**Evaluation policy**

The control of current educational activity is carried out by the teacher of academic group at each practical session according to the following kinds of activity with use of certain evaluation criteria:

1. THE TEST:

***“excellent”*** is given for all correct answers;

***“good”*** is given for 75-99% of correct answers;

***“satisfactory”*** is given for 50-74% of correct answers;

***“unsatisfactory”*** is given if the student answered less than half of the questions correctly, or did not answer at all.

1. ORAL ANSWER:

***“excellent”*** is given for a complete, comprehensive answer to the main questions, as well as additional questions of the teacher. In so doing the student must demonstrate a deep knowledge of the basic theoretical material of the discipline, the ability to think logically and creatively, argue the main points, successfully illustrate them with examples from life or fiction, demonstrate the ability to defend their own point of view in solving problems, problem situations, based on this is a good command of the basic terminology of the discipline.

***“good”*** in general remains the same requirements as for the grade of “excellent”, with some answers is not sufficiently complete.

***“satisfactory”*** is set if the student has mastered the basic provisions of the course, has the necessary minimum of concepts, can use them in solving problems. At the same time vague answers to some basic and additional questions, and also reproductive thinking are possible.

***“unsatisfactory”*** is applied when the above requirements are not met.

1. PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT (ABSTRACT) IN THE CLASSROOM:

***“excellent”*** for the ability clearly convey the main provisions of the problem within the time provided (7-10 minutes), for answering questions from the audience, for the ability to attract their attention, as well as for the emotionally inspired context of the report and proper technical design in accordance with the requirements of scientific works.

***“good”*** is placed when the above conditions are met, but when their volumes are not fully met.

***“satisfactory”*** is considered if the student demonstrates a purely reproductive approach to teaching the problem without elements of creativity, without proper design of the text of the abstract.

***“unsatisfactory”*** is placed in the case when the student is unable to present the abstract, does not have the material set out in it, as well as in the event that the abstract is not prepared at all.

1. WRITTEN ANSWER:

***“excellent”*** is considered a complete, comprehensive answer to the question, when the student must demonstrate not only a deep knowledge of the basic theoretical material of the discipline, but also the ability to think logically and creatively, argue the main points, based on good command of basic terminology.

***“good”*** – In general, the same requirements remain as for the assessment of “excellent” with insufficiently complete or correct answer to the question.

***“satisfactory”*** is given if the answer is unclear, insufficiently substantiated, incomplete or to a greater extent incorrect.

***“unsatisfactory”*** is placed when the answer is missing or incorrect.

1. ACTIVITY IN A PRACTICAL LESSON:

It is evaluated by incentive points in accordance with the participation in the discussion of questions, as well as taking into account the quality of the answers provided.

6. INDEPENDENT EXTRACURRICULAR WORK is evaluated during the current control of the topic in the relevant lesson, taking into account the following requirements:

- additionally prepared information on the topic of homework;

- acquaintance with primary sources;

- review of sources;

- preparation of presentation materials;

- work with regulatory sources;

- essay preparation;

- performance of creative tasks.

Every student has the right to appeal against the received grade, for which, first of all, he/she should turn to own teacher, and if necessary – to the head of the department, Professor Karpenko K.I. (main building, 3rd floor, room 117).

During the evaluation of the mastering of each educational topic of the discipline and the final lesson (FL) the student is given a grade on a national 4-point scale. The final score on the current educational activities (CEA) is defined as the arithmetic mean of the national grades for each lesson and FL, rounded to 2 decimal places and converted into a multi-point scale according to Table 1.

**Table 1. Conversion of the average score for current activities into a multi-point scale:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 4-point scale | 200-point scale |  | 4-point scale | 200-point scale |  | 4-point scale | 200-point scale |
| 5 | 200 | 4.22-4,23 | 169 | 3.45-3,46 | 138 |
| 4.97-4,99 | 199 | 4.19-4,21 | 168 | 3.42-3,44 | 137 |
| 4.95-4,96 | 198 | 4.17-4,18 | 167 | 3.4-3,41 | 136 |
| 4.92-4,94 | 197 | 4.14-4,16 | 166 | 3.37-3,39 | 135 |
| 4.9-4,91 | 196 | 4.12-4,13 | 165 | 3.35-3,36 | 134 |
| 4.87-4,89 | 195 | 4.09-4,11 | 164 | 3.32-3,34 | 133 |
| 4.85-4,86 | 194 | 4.07-4,08 | 163 | 3.3-3,31 | 132 |
| 4.82-4,84 | 193 | 4.04-4,06 | 162 | 3.27-3,29 | 131 |
| 4.8-4,81 | 192 | 4.02-4,03 | 161 | 3.25-3,26 | 130 |
| 4.77-4,79 | 191 | 3.99-4,01 | 160 | 3.22-3,24 | 129 |
| 4.75-4,76 | 190 | 3.97-3,98 | 159 | 3.2-3,21 | 128 |
| 4.72-4,74 | 189 | 3.94-3,96 | 158 | 3.17-3,19 | 127 |
| 4.7-4,71 | 188 | 3.92-3,93 | 157 | 3.15-3,16 | 126 |
| 4.67-4,69 | 187 | 3.89-3,91 | 156 | 3.12-3,14 | 125 |
| 4.65-4,66 | 186 | 3.87-3,88 | 155 | 3.1-3,11 | 124 |
| 4.62-4,64 | 185 | 3.84-3,86 | 154 | 3.07-3,09 | 123 |
| 4.6-4,61 | 184 | 3.82-3,83 | 153 | 3.05-3,06 | 122 |
| 4.57-4,59 | 183 | 3.79-3,81 | 152 | 3.02-3,04 | 121 |
| 4.54-4,56 | 182 | 3.77-3,78 | 151 | 3-3,01 | 120 |
| 4.52-4,53 | 181 | 3.74-3,76 | 150 | **Less than 3** | **Not enough** |
| 4.5-4,51 | 180 | 3.72-3,73 | 149 |  |  |
| 4.47-4,49 | 179 | 3.7-3,71 | 148 |
| 4.45-4,46 | 178 | 3.67-3,69 | 147 |  |  |
| 4.42-4,44 | 177 | 3.65-3,66 | 146 |  |
| 4.4-4,41 | 176 | 3.62-3,64 | 145 |  |  |
| 4.37-4,39 | 175 | 3.6-3,61 | 144 |  |  |
| 4.35-4,36 | 174 | 3.57-3,59 | 143 |  |  |
| 4.32-4,34 | 173 | 3.55-3,56 | 142 |  |  |
| 4.3-4,31 | 172 | 3.52-3,54 | 141 |  |  |
| 4,27-4,29 | 171 | 3.5-3,51 | 140 |  |  |
| 4.24-4,26 | 170 | 3.47-3,49 | 139 |  |  |

**Questions for the final class**

1. Features of sociology, its object, subject and functions.
2. Historical trends in the development of sociological knowledge, its specifics.
3. The place of sociology in the system of social sciences and humanities.
4. Content and purpose, types of specific sociological research.
5. The program of sociological research and its sections.
6. Methods of collecting sociological information. Varieties of the survey.
7. Requirements to the sociological questionnaire, its structure, classification of questions in the sociological questionnaire. Scales in the sociological questionnaire.
8. Society as an object of sociological analysis. Signs of society.
9. Historical types of society.
10. Different approaches to the nature of society. Evolution and revolution as two ways of development of society.
11. Social groups: essence and classification.
12. Social institutions: functions, structure, types. The phenomenon of institutionalization.
13. Types of stratification structures. Theories of social stratification.
14. Marginality as a social phenomenon: essence and causes.
15. The essence of social mobility, its channels and dynamics. Varieties of social mobility.
16. Personality as an object of sociological analysis. Tasks of sociology for the study of personality.
17. The ratio of the concepts "man", "individual", "personality", "individuality". Personality structures.
18. The concept of social status. Congenital, ascribed and acquired statuses.
19. Defining the social role. Network of roles. Role set. Role conflict.
20. Typology of personality. Socio-cultural determinants of personality type formation.
21. Ideal, modal, basic personality types.
22. Socialization of the individual. Socialization agents and their role in personality formation.
23. Re-socialization and de-socialization of the individual.
24. Theories of personality.
25. The concept of culture in sociology. Culture as a social phenomenon.
26. The main elements of culture. Material and spiritual culture.
27. Forms and types of culture.
28. Subculture, its forms and components. Varieties of subcultures. Modern youth subcultures.
29. "Sex" and "gender" - the essential distinction between concepts.
30. The place of gender in the value-normative system of society.
31. Gender inequality and sexism in modern society.
32. Gender stereotypes as a tool for gender polarization, segregation and the assertion of gender inequality in society.
33. Gender socialization: content and mechanisms.
34. The specifics of social behavior.
35. Social norms as a regulator of social behavior. Social control as a mechanism of social regulation of behavior.
36. Conformism and deviation. Three components of deviation. Basic approaches to the analysis of the causes of deviant behavior.
37. Biological, psychological and cultural theories of deviation.
38. Sociological theories of deviation.
39. The main types and forms of deviant behavior.
40. Risk factors for deviant behavior.
41. Forms of deviant behavior and medicine.
42. Sociology of conflict as a branch of sociological science. Sociological explanations of the nature of the conflict.
43. Conflict as a social phenomenon. Types of conflict. The structure of the conflict. Participants in the conflict and their role in it.
44. The main sources and preconditions of conflict in the medical environment. The subject of conflict in the medical environment.
45. ​​"Family" and "marriage": the essential distinction between the two concepts. Family as a social value.
46. Types of family and marriage.
47. Social functions of the family.
48. Features of the family and marriage in modern society.
49. Medical sociology as a branch of sociology: subject and tasks.
50. The main modern world trends in the development of medicine and health care.
51. Sociological meaning of the terms "health" and "disease". Stages of formation: normocentric, nosocentric, probabilistic.
52. Sociological meaning of the concepts "lifestyle" and "quality of life". Status indicators of quality of life.
53. The main social causes and factors of disease.
54. Models of medicine: "Hippocratic model of medicine", "self-regulatory and preventive model".

Head of the Philosophy Department, prof. K.I. Karpenko