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Department of “Social
disciplines”

SOCIOLOGY

Methodical direction for seminar lessons
for all specialities

Almaty 2017

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Illustration – 2, table – 2.

Reviewer: Bukhina S.B. - senior teacher of “FL” department, AUPET

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Introduction

The formation of sociology as a science was based on existing traditions in the research of society. In the writings of ancient oriental and ancient Greek philosophers, the question of the origin and essence of the society, its organization and development was considered. Ancient scientists tried not only to determine, but also to establish foundation for formation of the “modeling” principles of social processes, to carry out an empirical analysis of individual social factors and processes, structure of the society, contacts and relationships between people, different social groups. In the modern life questions of personal relationships and society, a new way to rethink the principles of social construction and reproduction were raised.

From the first steps of its development, sociology was directed on finding laws of social life, the research of social institutes, movements, valuable guides, regulating behavior of the individual.

Rationalistic, reasonable character of the sociology invariably is opposed to, existing in any society, irrational tendencies, social chaos and anomie. Like other forms of independent scientific activities, sociology survives and productively develops only in conditions of freedom of creativity.

Wholesome meaning and sense of realism require a realistic assessment of sociology in the process of modernization of society.

Socialites, social interplay, social relationships and its ways of organization are objects of the social researches.

First of all, sociology, by using different methods of scientific studies, comprehends the society not as extremely common abstraction, but as a reality, trying to capture insufficient details and to express internal heterogeneity in its positions and theories.

Sociology as a science is an organic unity, interaction of theoretical and empirical methods.

The unity of theory and practice – feature of the sociology. Significant part of sociological studies is oriented on solution of the practical problem.

Functions of the sociology are divided into theoretical and applied. One of the main functions of the sociology is a cognitive. Sociology at all levels provides a growth of new knowledge about different spheres of social life, reveals patterns and prospects of social development of the society.

Practical direction of the sociology is reflected in the fact that it is able to formulate science-based predictions about tendencies of development of the social processes in future. It is a predictive function of the sociology.

The most meaningful thing in the social life is a use of social research to plan development of different spheres of the social life. Social planning is developed in all countries of the world, regardless of social systems. Sociology should serve to improve mutual understanding between the people, contribute to the improvement of public relationships. In this case humanistic function of the sociology is appeared.

1 Subject and method of the sociology

1. Backgrounds of uprising of the sociology.

2. Specifics of the object and subject of the sociology. Notion of the «social» in the sociology.
3. Structure and functions of the sociology.
4. Place of sociology in the system of the social sciences.

Themes of reports and speeches

1. Connection of the sociology with philosophy, politics, history, psychology.
2. Role of the sociology in reformation of the society.
3. Specifics of the social knowledge.

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Each branch of the science has disclosed subject in content, system of the theories, laws, categories and etc. Modern society is not mechanical connection of the different control mechanisms, government institutions, and social spheres of the policy, economy, but something whole. There is a need in the area of knowledge that studies the society in all its aspects. This kind of science is sociology.

Preparation for *the first question* should be begun with backgrounds of uprising of the sociology.

Studying singularity of the sociology as a self-sustained science, which is exploring society, it's functioning and development through prism of the social occurrences, processes, relationships, that contains a basic content of the social

reality – society as object of the sociology. Could you make a meaning of “social” clear?

Second question. Preparation for the following problem is connected with studying categories of the sociology as the most common notion of this science, that covers its subject overall by largely determining its boundaries. Social relationships, social ties, social interactions, social commence as the categories of the sociology. Give characteristics for them.

The main categories of the sociology with singular commences are social institutes and social organizations. Fix upon category of the “social activity”

First of all, sociology, by using different methods of scientific studying, comprehends the society not as a fully common abstraction, but as a reality, trying with enough effort to capture and express its inner originality in its positions and theories.

Third question. Sociology as a science that express itself organic unity, interaction of the theoretical and empirical methods.

Unity of the theory and practice is peculiarity of the sociology. Meaningful part of the social researches are oriented on solution of the practical problems.

Since the moment of appearance of the sociology, it claims on: a) studying the society as holistic systems in the totality of the all its elements and processes; б) studying the society by positive methods of the scientific-instrumental researches, which results are able to the strict checks. Fix on the differences of the sociology from philosophy, history, cultural studies, politics and etc..

Preparation for the following question should be started from the characteristics of structure of the sociology.

Functions of the sociology are divided into theoretical and applied. One of the main functions of the sociology is a cognitive. Sociology at all levels provides a growth of new knowledge about different spheres of social life, reveals patterns and prospects of social development of the society.

Practical direction of the sociology is reflected in the fact that it is able to formulate science-based predictions about tendencies of development of the social processes in future. It is a predictive function of the sociology.

The most meaningful thing in the social life is a use of social research to plan development of different spheres of the social life. Social planning is developed in all countries of the world, regardless of social systems. Sociology should serve to improve mutual understanding between the people, contribute to the improvement of public relationships. In this case humanistic function of the sociology is appeared.

2 Basic phases of development of the sociology

1. Auguste Comte – is an ancestor of the sociology. The doctrine of the three stages of the society development, social statics and social dynamics.

2. Classical sociology in the beginning of XX century. “Understanding” sociology by Max Weber. Sociologism by E. Durkheim.

3. Modern sociological schools.

4. Basic courses in Russian sociology in XX century.

Themes of the reports and speeches

1. H. Spencer – is an ancestor of the sociology.
2. Sociology by M. Weber and “weber’s renaissances” in the development of the modern sociology.
3. P. Sorokin – outstanding sociologist of XX century.
4. Socially-political views of C.Valikhanov, A.Kunanbaev, A.Baitursynov on the development processes of the Kazakh society in the second half of the XIX and beginning of the XX centuries.
5. Basic directions of the modern sociological schools.

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Methodical advices

History of the sociology is not a simple collection of documents and different kind of reduction about what and how the social thoughts are occurred at those or

other schools. The first question, you can start with the fact that since immemorial time, people were interested in explanation, in social structure of society and were constructing the most different “theories”, which were interpreted to that or other social phenomenon.

The eminent French philosopher Auguste Comte (1797-1857), whose can be called the progenitor of this science, most clearly and fully justified the need to "build" sociology "from below”.

Positivist spirit of sociology has been further developed by Herbert Spencer (1820-1905). Think about why the sociology of Spencer is called social Darwinism?

The second question is appropriate to begin with the fact that in the XIX century, there were created the most important preconditions for the transformation of sociology into the common universal social science and how it influenced the social conditions, the active development of empirical research in this area.

Key ideas of Western Sociology

XIX - early XX century

Auguste Comte	The founder of sociology and of positivism
Karl Marx	The challenge of the scientists is not only to explain, but also to change the world - by revolution
Herbert Spencer	The path of development of society - evolution, i.e. a gradual and natural movement
Emile Durkheim	The task of sociology - a rigorous and objective study of social facts
Max Weber	A founder of "interpretive sociology", a supporter of the idea

The third question. The greatest development of case studies in the US have received. Since the 20-ies of the XIX century, the United States held a leading position in the world of sociology. Explain what the objective conditions have contributed to this, and give characteristic to the basic directions of contemporary Western sociology.

The fourth question requires an understanding of that, sociological thought in Russia is developing as part of the global social science. It puts forward the original theory, which put forward the uniqueness of the Russian society. There are three main stages in the development of sociological thought. What are they like?

It is appropriate to disclose the activities of PA Sorokin - a prominent sociologist of the twentieth century., A major organizer of sociology who has made a significant contribution to the development of national and world sociology.

3 Methodology and behavior technics of the social research

1. Notion of the social and social study. Types of the social studies.
2. Development of the study program. Structure of the program.
3. Collection methods of the social information.
4. Technique of the information processing and analysis of its results.

Themes of the reports and performances

1. Place and role of the applied studies in the structure of the social knowledge.
2. Selective methods of the social studies.
3. Organization of the group interview in student groups.

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Methodical tips

The purpose of the seminar: to understand the modern methods of sociological research, to acquire skills in the drafting of the questionnaire, an interview form, sociometric survey.

The first question. Each of us contacts with EMPI-cally sociological studies of radio as a listener, reader of newspapers, magazines, non-fiction, etc. in varying degrees.

By the nature of the goals and objectives, as well as the breadth and depth of analysis of the social phenomenon or process of case studies are divided into reconnaissance, descriptive and analytical. Describe the types of research.

Next, you need to pay attention to the preparation and organization of sociological research. Find out some of the stages and objectives of the procedure is the preparation of the study.

In preparation for the second question, you must understand that sociological research requires careful preparation. At the stage of the preparatory work a program and a plan of sociological research are created.

What kind of sections of sociological research is the program consisted of? Give them a detailed description.

The third question. Modern sociology has at its disposal a wide variety of empirical methods used in the complex. The main methods are the analysis of written sources of information (documents), observation, survey methods. Describe every method of collecting primary sociological information.

Elaborate on this common form, as the profile. Enter the specifics of questioning and interviewing. What are their main varieties? In what cases are they used?

There are several types of questions in the preparation of the questionnaire. They differ in the nature of performances as well as the purposes for which they are used. Describe the different types of questions, specify the purpose of their application, specifies examples of such questions.

The final stage of the empirical social research involves the processing, analysis and interpretation of data obtained empirically based generalizations, conclusions and recommendations. Depth interpretation of the data depends on how the researcher in the analysis of the results of the questionnaire, skillfully take advantage of modern mathematical-statistical methods of sociological information. What moments are data included in processing?

4 The social structure of the society

1. The essence of the social structure.
2. Social stratification.
3. Social mobility.

Topics of reports and speeches

1. The social structure of the society of the CIS countries.
2. Social Stratification in Kazakhstan and the middle class.
3. Social stratification of industrial society.
4. Typology of society.

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Methodical tips

The first question can be started with the fact that the social structure of society is part of the social system and combines two components: social communication and social structure.

Next, find out what are the basic elements of the social structure of society, as each of the elements of the social structure, in its turn, is a complex social system with its subsystems and connections.

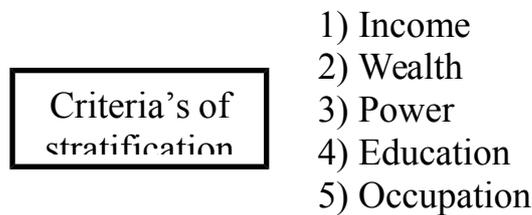
Highlight the main components of the social structure.

Dismantling of the existing social structure, its institutions are manifested in the marginalization of society and the emergence of the intermediate.

Try to identify these intermediate layers.

Start the second question with the setting of the question: Why does the society have layers of rich and poverty?

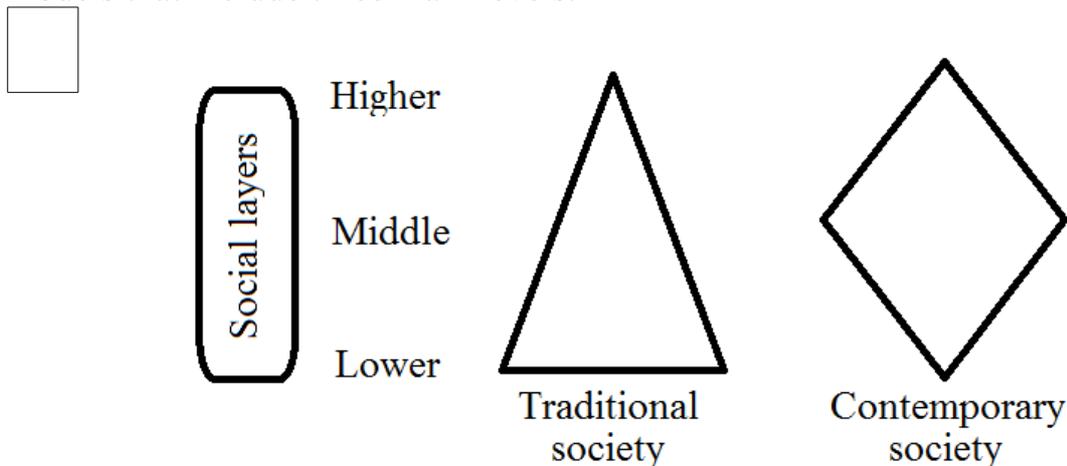
Note two types of inequalities and their causes.



Try to note as a variety of social scientists who have treated the way the organization of inequality (Marx, Weber, G. Mosca et al.).

Consider vertical cut stratification in other words, how much to allocate social layers to stratification analysis of society would be the most comprehensive. Social hierarchy is adjustable with institutional inequality (state apparatus, police, the army, the Church, etc.) and normative value (laws, regulations, customs, etc.) mechanisms and rules of social control.

Sufficiently resisted forms are diamond-shaped and pyramidal stratification models that include three main levels.



Give a description for three levels.

And the last question should be started with the definition of "social mobility".

Consider the horizontal and vertical movements and find out what are related mass group moves vertically.

Modern society has a sufficiently high intensity of movement of individuals in the vertical (give examples of the Republic of Kazakhstan).

5 Sociology of labor

1. The labor content of the work and its views.
2. The categories of the sociology of labor.
3. The labor collective - a social institution.

Topics of reports and speeches

1. A place of the labor sociology in the system of sociology
2. The social nature of labor.
3. Labor and development of society.
4. Labor and Culture.
5. Persons in the management of employment.

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Methodical tips

First question. Understanding of that the labor - a basic condition of human life and society, that labor is the processes occurring between man and nature, a process in which man of his own can mediate, regulate and control the metabolism between himself and nature.

Describe what material production and spiritual production are.

Observe how the labor became public and its outcome depends on the efforts of many people. Understanding labor as the production, generally associated with the extension of its content to the system of social relations.

Second question. Sociology of labor - industry studies career as a social process, social factors increase the efficiency of labor, the impact of technical and technological and social conditions of people's attitudes toward labor. Highlight the three aspects of labor, the basic category of sociology of labor.

Consider the theme of employment, incentives and motives of labor activity:

- a) on the basis of the theory of Fred Taylor (scientific management);
- b) on the role of the human factor and group Elton Mayo (Hawthorne experiments);
- c) an approach - the impact of the material, social factors on the behavior of workers (Frederic Skinner).

Pay attention on the main theme of labor developed in the sociology of labor by A. Zdravomyslov and give the characteristics of each level.

The third question, start with the fact that describe the labor collective. Note the main features of the team and its two main functions: production, economic and social.

6 Social problems of engineering work

1. Socio-engineering as a part of management.
2. The labor of the engineer.
3. Professional mobility of the engineer.
4. Requirements for the individual engineer.

Topics of reports and speeches

1. Social engineering as a component of socio-engineering activity.
2. Social planning.
3. Features of modern engineering work conditions.

4. Socio - psychological portrait of the engineer of the XXI century.

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Methodical tips

First question. Activity which is formed at the junction of applied sociology, social psychology and social management is called "socio-engineering activity", the practical scope of which enhances its sociological orientation. The content of this activity connects quality of the sociologist and engineer (socio-engineering).

Try to identify the tasks that it solves, as a sociologist and as an engineer.

Then find out what the ways to control, regulation of social processes are.

What is included in the concept of engineering?

Determine, what is so special for engineering work?

The third question. HTP leads to an increase in professional mobility. Half of the engineers work in their specialty by university's education. It is necessary to have a base for retraining.

Going to the market leads to an increase in professional mobility.

Give examples of professional mobility.

The fourth question. What qualities are necessary for the modern engineer? Give a new data for this problem.

Determine the dependence of the quality of work from the quality studying. Give the data of sociological surveys.

The meaning of conscientious attitude to the work of engineers is growing. Mistakes of the engineer can lead to human losses. The Value orientation - the main

thing in the work of the engineer, it determines the success of the professional growth. You can work well, if you just love your job.

What groups exist within the corps of Engineers? Give them a description.

7 Sociology of a personality. Deviant behavior

1. The basic approaches to the study of sociology of personality.
2. Socialization and its main stages.
3. The social role. The conflict of the social roles.
4. Deviation: causes, types, ways out.

Topics of reports and speeches

1. Freud's psychodynamic theory of personality.
2. The structure of the spiritual world of an individual.
3. Value orientations and the problem of activity of the person.
4. Social problems of personality development.
5. The nature and historical types of deviant behavior of the person.
6. Features of deviant behavior in the modern society of Kazakhstan.

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It is necessary to start the preparation for *the first question* with a clarification of the fact that the person – is one of the central concepts in sociology. It plays an important role in the "construction" of social knowledge, helping to understand why the human world is so different from the rest of the natural world and why it remains human only in condition of preservation of individual differences between people.

Philosophical concepts and psychological theories considerably affect sociology of the individual. Focus on the main approaches of the sociological study of the individual and give a description.

The urgency of the problem of *individual's socialization* is undoubtedly in a modern conditions. Try to understand what the essence of socialization is. Give a description of modal and normative identity for the social anthropologist R. Linton. Highlight the levels of individual's socialization.

Start *the third question* with a definition: what the social role is, what an essence "role conceptions" of personality is. Famous researchers M. Mead and Ch. Kuli, who explored small traditional cultures and primary social groups, distinguished three stages of socialization as a process of development roles:

a) simulation; b) game; c) group membership.

Deviant (from the Latin deviate - deviation), the behavior is always associated with a mismatch of human actions and common activities in a society or social group norms, rules of conduct, stereotypes, expectations, attitudes, values. What is the theoretical explanation of deviant behavior? What are the specific forms of deviant behavior? What is meant by the additive form of deviant behavior?

8 Sociology of the Family

1. Family as a social institution and a small group.
2. Structure and functions of the family.
3. Model of the family. Problem of power and authority in the family and it's solutions.
4. Woman and family.

Topics of reports and speeches

1. Model of the family in a contemporary society.
2. Terms of the stability of marriage and the reasons for divorce.
3. Modern Family and Children's Rights.
4. Origins and prospects of gender sociology.

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Preparation of *the first question* is advisable to start with the question what the subject of studies of the sociology of family is. The formation of the family and its disintegration, the specific education of children and adolescents in the family, especially the relationship of the spouses and the reason of family conflicts, interaction of generations in the family, socio-cultural and socio-economic factors that determine the life of the family - this is not a complete list of the major problems that sociologists distinguished.

In order to be prepared to *the next questions* you need to understand - what is the difference in the basic approaches of studying the family as a social institution and a small group? What is the reason for the process of erosion of the family as a social institution and why does the family lose its leading positions in a socialization of individuals in a modern society.

Second question. Next, you need to understand what is meant by family structure.

Why the traditional extended family began to give place to nuclear, consisting of representatives of two generations - parents and children.

Talking about the functions of the family, we should remember that we are talking about the social results of public life activity of millions of people. It is impossible to divide the functions of the family into main and secondary, all functions of the family are main, however, differentiation among them those special ones that distinguish family from other institutions, led to the identification of specific and nonspecific functions of the family. Highlight specific and nonspecific functions of the family, give them a description.

Specific functions of the family are derived from the nature of family and reflect its characteristics as a social phenomenon, whereas non-specific functions - those, for whose implementation the family was forced or adapted because of some historical events. Specific functions of the family, which include birth (reproductive function), maintenance and socialization of children remain, despite of all changes of society, although the nature of the relationship between the family and society can change the course of history.

The third question. The types of family structures are diverse and distinguished depending on the nature of marriage, parenthood and relationship features. The development of the family as a social institution affects the socio - economic situation in society. Give a description of a modern model of family.

The reasons of the family crisis are multifaceted. Wives become less economically dependent on men. Increased mobility, especially migration, breaks the strength of family ties. The functions of the family change. It is affected not only by social, economic, cultural, religious and ethnic traditions, but also by new technical and environmental situation. Analysis of the actual current situation in the family shows that along with common characteristics, the consideration of the social roles of spouses, especially women, in the family life is required.

Today a few people dispute the fact that the key role in the family belongs to a woman. Her consciousness, behavior, role as a wife, mother, working woman require high standards from her. The ability to build a family is a special gift of woman. Note the role of women in the family. What are the ways to strengthen the family? Who is responsible for the family: the father or mother (or the child at the age of legal capacity)?

Methodological guidelines for the STS

This section of the methodological guidelines suggests topics and tasks to each topic of STS. Highlighted issues for STS.

In preparation for the delivery of a topic on the STS, firstly pre-read the appropriate sections of the recommended literature on the topic, and only then proceed to the assignment.

When performing tasks, use the following study guide:

- 1) Sociology Textbook for Universities / Under edit. prof. Lavrinenko V.N. - M., 1998.
- 2) Aitov N.A. Principles of Sociology. - Almaty, 1997.
- 3) Bridge I.V., Dzybov K.M. Innovation management in modern manufacturing: The development of social technologies. - Rostov-on-Don, 1998.
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Tasks for STS

Theme 1. The development of sociological thought in Kazakhstan

Study Questions:

- 1) Sociological views on the development of society and individual kazakh thinkers of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries: Ch.Valikhanov, A.Kunanbaeva, A.Baitursynoviand etc.
- 2) Institutionalization of sociological thought in Kazakhstan.
- 3) The current stage of development of sociology in Kazakhstan

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- 9 The doctrine of national unity.- The legal newspaper.- 28 October 2009. – P.1-2.

Theme 2. Social organization and management

Study Questions:

- 1) The principles and objectives of the sociology of organizations. The main features of social organization.
- 2) Typology of organizations. The bureaucracy as a social phenomenon.
- 3) The state as the most common form of social organization. The state and civil society.

a) as mentioned problems need to highlight the essential characteristics of social organization:

Social management - a social activity of people, that coordinate the work of individuals, social groups, organizations and society as a whole;

- b) what are the principles of the formal and informal organization;
- c) list management principles of A.Fayolle. These principles form the basis of the classical school of management;

- what modern styles of management.

Authoritarian leaders believe that the increase of its power:

- minimizes the error management;
- increases the effectiveness of management;
- improves the quality of work.

Democratic head is convinced that a human-centered approach ensures maximum productivity, because people are able to quickly restructure the work and achieve greater efficiency. In addition, this style of leadership increases employee satisfaction. However, not always democratic style leads to increased efficiency. It should be remembered that the participation of workers in decision-making, reduced control, empowerment often reduce efficiency;

- what is the role of management innovations in overcoming social Crisis?

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Theme 3. Sociology of conflict

Examine the issues proposed on this issue and try to answer the questions:

- 1) The concept of conflict and its social preconditions.
- 2) The classification of social conflicts and their functions.
- 3) Subjects stage, objectives and mechanisms of conflict management.

Questions:

- 1) what types of social conflicts you know?
- 2) what are the main causes of conflict?
- 3) what is the impact on society mismatch values of individuals and society? Give examples;
- 4) what are the functions in the society fulfills a social conflict?

Explain L.Kozera thesis: "Groups or systems, which are not challenged, is not capable of creative responses."

The life of any society is constantly changing and full of contradictions, so the social differences are inevitable. Moreover they are normal and sometimes necessary element of personal and social development of man.

Questions:

- 1) What is the essence of the conflict from the perspective of the classics of sociology?
- 2) Expand the dual (positive and negative) role conflicts in society.
- 3) What are the ways of conflict resolution and management exist?

Try to make the logical conclusion: Conflict recognizes the crucial social conflict, or one of the most important factors in the development of societies.

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Theme 4. Sociology of deviant behavior

Study Questions:

- 1) Deviation. The meaning of deviant behavior.
- 2) Biological and psychological interpretation of the causes of the deviation.
- 3) Forms of deviant behavior and anomie.

Start preparation with an explanation of the content of the concept of "deviant behavior".

Deviant (from the Latin deviate - Standard deviation), the behavior is always associated with a mismatch of human actions and activities prevalent in society or social group norms, rules of behavior, stereotypes, expectations, attitudes, values.

In sociology distinguish positive or positive and negative, or negative deviation.

- 1) Give examples, both positive and negative deviations.
- 2) Prepare a message on the theme "Drug addiction - a social evil."
- 3) Each form deviation has its own specifics. For example, a study of the problems of crime reveals a large number of factors affecting its dynamics: social status, occupation, education, etc. declassing.
- 4) Stop for a forms of deviation such as drunkenness and alcoholism, drug addiction, prostitution, homosexuality, suicide. Give the results of sociological research on these issues.

Questions:

- 1) What is the sociological explanation of the deviation?
- 2) What is the anomie?
- 3) Is there dependence of all forms of manifestations of deviation from the economic, social, cultural factors?
- 4) In connection with the deviation problems become particularly acute in the transitional society?
- 5) Stop to forms of deviation such as drunkenness and alcoholism, drug addiction, prostitution, homosexuality, suicide. Give the results of sociological research on these issues.

Questions:

- 1) What is the sociological explanation of the deviation?
- 2) What is the anomie?
- 3) Is there dependence of all forms of manifestations of deviation from the economic, social, cultural factors?
- 4) In connection with the deviation problems become particularly acute in the transitional society?

It is known that suicides are more characteristic of developed countries, and today there is a tendency to increase their number. Find out the reasons for this trend.

- 5) What is meant by additive forms of deviant behavior?

6) Forms of deviation in Kazakhstan and ways of solving them.

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Theme 5. Sociology of education

Study Questions:

- 1) Teaching as a socio - cultural activities.
- 2) Education and socialization.
- 3) Social functions and goals of education.

Preparation of the matter it is advisable to start with the question that studying the sociology of education, which is the subject of her research. Briefly summarizing the range of its interests, it should be noted that it is studying education as a socio-cultural institution, its genesis, function, structure, methods of organization, the dynamics of the social structure of the education sector and its interaction with other public institutions and spheres of human life:

- 1) What is the meaning of "sociology of education"?
Fundamentals of understanding doctrine "as the assimilation of knowledge," as "the assimilation of experience," laid outstanding scientists S. Rubinstein, Piaget and others.
- 2) What experience assimilated in the course of the exercise? Give examples (of sociological research).
- 3) Teaching, education - structural components of socialization.
- 4) Expand the value of its development "school":

- 5) What are the social institutions supported by the functioning of the school, its status?
- 6) Education is a factor of reproduction of the social and professional structure of society. In addition, it is a channel "lift" of social movements and social mobility:
- 7) What are the challenges currently facing the domestic education?
- 8) List the problems of engineering education.

Monitoring of the Kazakhstan labor market shows that the employment of college graduates is very often associated with the qualification level, priority requirements for theoretical and practical training of graduates.

- 9) What are the most sustainable model of education exist today? Give each model characterization.
- 10) Which model is implemented in AUPET?
- 11) What does "braindrain"? What caused this? Give data of sociological research.

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Topic 6. Sociology of Culture

Study Questions:

- 1) Culture as a social phenomenon.
- 2) Culture and socialization. Functions culture.
- 3) The sociological analysis of the peculiarities of the Kazakh culture.

Preparation of the matter it is advisable to start with an explanation of the terms "culture" and "civilization" and conclude that in a broad sense, culture - it is the whole system of material and spiritual values created by society.

Fill the table. The main elements of social culture.

Material values of society	Culture	The spiritual values of society

Like society itself is divided into various layers and social groups, and the culture contains various layers and areas. So, depending on who creates a culture, what is its nature and to whom it is addressed, conventionally divided into three levels of culture: the culture of the elite, popular and mass.

Describe the basic forms of a society's culture?

What are the main elements of the culture and give them a description.

List and describe the basic functions of culture.

T. Parsons had a very clear distinction between the social and the cultural. Under the social, he understood the real social life - processes, events, facts, and cultural, in his opinion - this is how people imagine social life, or ideas about reality.

What are the universal elements of national cultures have identified social scientists?

What are the characteristics of the Kazakh culture?

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Theme 7. Sociology of Mass Communications

Study Questions:

1) The object subject, laws and categories. A comparison of the concepts of "communication", "conversation", "mass culture", "language", "understanding", "dialogue".

2) Laws and mechanisms of mass communication. Mass media (film, print, Internet, theater, radio and television, music, design, fashion, etc.).

3) The socio-cultural role of the mass media.

The most important component of social interaction is a social communication. Communication - is the exchange of information, involving the orientation of both parties on a reciprocal openness partner. This exchange does not necessarily occur at the verbal level.

What kind of communication do you know?

What media during the communicative process do you know?

By the mass consciousness, in the philosophically broad sense the totality of the spiritual life of society, all circulating in the community views, ideas, theories, moral and ethical views, religious concepts, superstitions, prejudices, signs and other forms of social consciousness is understood.

Mass consciousness in the sociology, the narrower sense is the dominant system of values that defines the relation of the individual to the world and the society in which they live and, ultimately, the social behavior of the individual.

What role does the media play in the life of the individual and society?

What are the problems of formation and functioning of a common information space in the CIS countries?

What are the features of the post-Soviet public opinion.

The Internet as a social phenomenon.

The problem of the sociological study of the place and role of the Internet in modern society.

Tasks.

1. Many people are afraid of making speech to a large audience, even when the manuscript is in front of them and they may at any time look into it. But being in a narrow range, they are absolutely straightforward and can hold a lengthy speech about difficult subjects. They do not confuse questions of opponents - they quietly reflect attacks.

Whether caused by their fear of a large number of people? Do you fear of the smaller audience?

Although this is where you can find a particularly competent and critical audience. Or is the whole thing in different forms of communication? (Is it always symbolically mediated communication process?)

2. How do you think, why the famous sociologist J. Habermas called modern society "communicative"? Do you agree with him? Give your opinion.

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Theme 8.Ethnosociology

Study Questions:

- 1) Ethno sociology as a branch of social science.
- 2) Modern trends in the development of ethnic groups.
- 3) Inter-ethnic relations in Kazakhstan.

In preparing to the first issue pay attention to the definition of "ethnic community" and how such forms of ethnic communities as family, tribe, nation and nationality in the process of historical development of mankind consistently stood out:

- 1) Give a description of the main forms of ethnic communities and name the main period of their existence.
- 2) What are the main factors that unite people into a nation.
- 3) In the development of national relations there are manifested two interrelated trends. First - this is ethnic differentiation, ie separation of ethnic groups, each of which tends to isolation and national independence, the development of its economy, politics and culture:
 - 1) Give examples from the history of different countries.

The second trend - is ethnic integration, the United Nations. It is called International:

- 1) Why do the union of the peoples and the internationalization of economic and cultural life of modern societies occur?
- 2) The example of life of nations and nationalities give characteristics of modern ethnic relations in Kazakhstan.

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