



Cross-national research in sociology

Curriculum (Syllabus)

Course details

Level of higher education	<i>Second (Master's)</i>
Field of knowledge	<i>05 Social and behavioural sciences</i>
Specialisation	<i>054 Sociology</i>
Educational programme	<i>Social Data Analytics</i>
Status of discipline	<i>Elective</i>
Form of study	<i>Full-time (day)</i>
Year of study, semester	<i>1st year, spring semester</i>
Scope of the discipline	<i>5 ECTS credits/150 hours: 18 hours of lectures, 36 hours of practical classes, 96 hours of independent work.</i>
Semester assessment/assessment measures	<i>Exam, Modular control work</i>
Class schedule	<i>http://roz.kpi.ua/</i>
Language of instruction	<i>Ukrainian/English</i>
Information about the course leader/teachers	<i>Lecturer: Gennadiy Oleksandrovych Korzhov, PhD, Associate Professor korzhovga@gmail.com</i>
Course location	<i>https://classroom.google.com/c/Nzc1MDg5OTk0NjQ3?cjc=a5ko5h5u</i>

Curriculum

1. Description of the course, its purpose, subject matter and learning outcomes

Recently, there has been a trend in the social sciences towards the increasingly widespread use of comparative cross-national studies. In the context of globalisation and the growing interdependence between countries and peoples, the need to understand how they are similar and how they is different, is becoming not just a manifestation of natural human curiosity, but also vitally important knowledge. Within the framework of this course, students will have the opportunity to understand how cross-national research is planned and conducted, what results it can produce, how it helps to identify similarities and differences, and what its possibilities and limitations are. The examination of specific cross-national studies on a variety of topics will demonstrate how interesting and fruitful this area of scientific research is. Students will learn what unites Ukrainians with other countries and cultures, what values and life attitudes we share with representatives of European countries.

As a result of mastering the discipline, students will learn theoretical and methodological principles of organising and conducting cross-national research; become familiar with the main results of the most

significant international comparative studies involving Ukraine; acquire practical skills and abilities in working with comparative indicators, indices and ratings, as well as in building intercultural communication.

Having mastered this discipline, students will broaden their scientific worldview and acquire skills in building harmonious relationships with representatives of other peoples, cultures and nationalities. Working and studying in international teams requires greater tolerance and understanding of the lifestyle, culture, traditions and values of others. At the same time, familiarity with scientifically based data and analytical models will help to dispel artificially created or exaggerated differences, which often result in xenophobia, conflicts, or even wars and genocide. Thus, acquiring in-depth knowledge in the field of cross-national comparisons will contribute to a better understanding of the nature and dynamics of interethnic and intercultural conflicts, ways of their early prevention and resolution.

According to the educational and scientific programme, mastering this discipline contributes to the strengthening of the following competencies and programme learning outcomes:

- Ability to think abstractly, analyse and synthesise (CE 1)
- Ability to work autonomously (SC 2)
- Ability to identify, diagnose and interpret social problems in Ukrainian society and the global community. (FC 2)
- Ability to design and conduct sociological research, develop and justify its methodology. (FC 3)
- Ability to collect and analyse empirical data using modern methods of sociological research. (FC 4)
- Ability to discuss the results of sociological research and projects in Ukrainian and foreign languages (FC 5)
- Diagnose and interpret social problems in Ukrainian society and the global community, their causes and consequences (PRN 2)
- Search for, analyse and evaluate necessary information in scientific literature, databases and other sources. (PRN 5)
- Plan and carry out scientific research in the field of sociology, analyse the results, and justify conclusions (PRN 9)

By mastering the content of the discipline, students will be able to creatively apply various methods of processing and analysing quantitative and qualitative sociological information that concerns different states, societies and cultures; formulate, justify and empirically verify descriptive and explanatory research hypotheses; create and modify databases (arrays), perform various transformations of variables in order to deepen the analysis; as well as discover latent, hidden social connections, establish the causes, mechanisms and patterns of social conflicts using quantitative analysis of sociological research data; be able to correctly apply various quantitative indicators to analyse the conflict potential of a particular sphere of social life

and, on this basis, carry out early and effective prevention and resolution of social conflicts. The skills acquired will contribute to the professional growth of future specialists in the field of conflict resolution and mediation.

2. Prerequisites and post-requisites of the discipline (place in the structural-logical scheme of training under the relevant educational programme)

For successful mastery of this discipline, students must complete training in the following disciplines: "Computer Analysis of Social Information and Data Visualisation", "Introduction to Analytical Sociology". In addition, it is also desirable to have basic skills in working with specialised software for processing and analysing quantitative social information (e.g., Excel) and an intermediate level of English proficiency of at least B1.

The knowledge, skills and abilities acquired during the study of this discipline can be successfully applied in the mastery of other specialised and industry-specific sociological disciplines, as well as in the writing of a master's thesis.

3. Contents of the course

Names of sections and topics	Number of hours			
	Total	including		
		lectures	seminars	SRC
1	2	3	4	5
Section 1. Cross-national studies in the structure of sociological knowledge				
Topic 1.1. History of the formation and development of cross-national research	13	2	4	7
Topic 1.2 Typology of cross-national studies.	13	2	4	7
Topic 1.3. Cross-national case studies.	13	2	4	7
Total for Section 1	39	6	12	21
Section 2. Methodological features of cross-national studies				
Topic 2.1. Programming, measurement, and operationalisation in quantitative cross-research	13	2	4	7
Topic 2.2. Cross-national historical sociological methodology.	13	2	4	7
Total for section 2	26	4	8	14
Section 3. Cross-national studies as a tool for testing sociological theories				
Topic 3. Macrosociological cross-national studies	13	2	4	7

Topic 3.2. Cross-national studies in the field of political sociology	13	2	4	7
Topic 3.3. Paradigms of development and cross-research	13	2	4	7
Topic 3.4. Social transformations in a cross-context.	10	2	2	6
Total for Section 3	49	8	14	27
Modular control work	6		2	4
Exam preparation	30			30
Total hours	150	18	36	96

4. Teaching materials and resources

4.1. Basic literature:

1. Burova O. Material well-being as a factor of subjective well-being: international comparisons and the Ukrainian context // *Sociology: theory, methods, marketing*, 2025, No. 4.
2. Zhulénova, O. Invariance as a criterion for determining data equivalence in cross-national sociological studies / O. Zhulénova // *Current issues in philosophy and sociology*. – Odessa, 2017. – pp. 36–40.
3. Kohn, M. *Social Structures and Personality: Research by Melvin L. Kohn and His Collaborators*. – 2nd ed. – Kyiv: KMIS, 2013.
4. North, D., Wallis, J., & Weingast, B. *Violence and social order*. – Kyiv: Nash Format, 2022.
5. Andreß, H., Fetchenhauer, D., & Meulemann, H. (2019). *Cross-national comparative research*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

4.2. Supplementary literature

1. *Comparative Research Across Cultures and Nations*. (2021). Deutschland: De Gruyter. https://www.google.com.ua/books/edition/Comparative_Research_across_Cultures_and/aYmFEAAQBAJ?hl=de&gbpv=1.
2. Inglehart, R. (2018). *Cultural Evolution: People's Motivations Are Changing, and Reshaping the World*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
3. Johnson KE. (2025). Cross-national welfare state research at a theoretical impasse: Opportunity for a social developmentalist contribution? *Journal of International and Comparative Social Policy*. 41(1):16-33. doi:10.1017/ics.2025.19.
4. Ferragina, E. and Deeming, C. (2022). Methodologies for comparative social policy analysis. In Nelson, K, Nieuwenhuis, R and Yerkes, M (eds), *Social Policy in Changing European Societies*. Edward Elgar, pp. 218–234.
5. Nordheim O, Martinussen PE. (2020). Happiness and the role of social protection: how types of social spending affected individuals' life satisfaction in OECD countries, 1980–2012. *Journal of International and Comparative Social Policy*. 36(1):1-24. doi:10.1080/21699763.2019.1601586.
6. Delhey, J., Dragolov, G. & Boehnke, K. (2023). Social Cohesion in International Comparison: A Review of Key Measures and Findings. *Köln Z Soziol* 75 (Suppl 1), 95–120. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11577-023-00891-6>.

4.3. Online educational resources

1. <http://www.socio-journal.kpi.kiev.ua>.
2. <http://i-soc.com.ua/journal/content.php> – *Sociology: theory, methods, marketing*.
3. <http://www.nbu.gov.ua> – V.I. Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine.
4. <https://prometheus.org.ua> – Online courses in Ukraine and worldwide.
5. <https://coursera.org> – Online courses.

6. <http://www.gesis.org> – Data of international comparative sociological research.

All of the above sources are available online or on the course page in Google Classroom, as well as in the methodology room of the Department of Sociology (room 503, building 7). Required reading passages will be indicated during the study of relevant topics.

Educational content

5. Methodology for mastering the academic discipline (educational component)

Lectures

No	Lecture topic and list of key issues
No	
Section 1. Cross-national studies in the structure of sociological knowledge	
<i>Topic 1.1. History of the formation and development of cross-national studies</i>	
1	The early stage of the formation of the theory and practice of cross-national studies. Models of societal evolution by O. Comte and H. Spencer. Cross-national methodology in the works of M. Weber ("ideal types"), K. Marx and E. Durkheim. Comparative studies by G. Le Bon, G. Tard, F. Tönnies, G. Simmel. Works by P. Sorokin in the field of interethnic and intercultural comparisons. Assignment for independent study: A. de Tocqueville's cross-cultural study of democracy in France and the United States.
<i>Topic 1.2. Typology of cross-national studies.</i>	
2	Sociological comparison in a broad and narrow sense. The comparative method as a special strategy of sociological research. The limits and goals of comparative studies. The logic of the comparative method. Two strategies of cross-national research: quantitative and qualitative, their correlation. Two types of cross-national research: focused on the analysis of 1) cases or 2) variables. Assignment for independent study: Development research, its possibilities and limitations.
<i>Topic 1.3. Cross-national case studies.</i>	
3	Selection based on a dependent variable. Distinction between necessary and sufficient conditions. Selection based on an independent variable. Sample size in comparative case studies. Deductive research logic. Assignment for independent study: Negative case methodology as a research strategy and the limits of its application. Deviant case methodology.
Section 2. Methodological features of cross-national studies	
<i>Topic 2.1. Programming, measurement, and operationalisation in quantitative cross-national research</i>	
4	Categories of analysis. Classical categorisation. Non-classical categorisation. Radial and generic categories. Causal modelling. Formation of concepts and categories and their equivalence. The problem of equivalence in the interpretation of meanings, definitions and concepts. Formal and functional equivalence of concepts (March). Four broad methodological approaches to conducting cross-national comparative research (Oyen E.) Methodological problems and ways to solve them. Assignment for independent study: The logic of M. Conan's research programme. Cross-national comparisons and generalisations.

	<i>Topic 2.2. Cross-national historical and sociological methodology.</i>
5	The logic of comparison. The difference between universal and historically conditioned theory. theory. Limitations of theoretical generalisations.
	Assignment for independent study: Comparative studies by Charles Tilly, Ted Skocpol, and Schmoel Eisenstadt.
	Chapter 3. Cross-national studies as a tool for testing sociological theories
	<i>Topic 3.1. Macrosociological cross-national studies</i>
6	Comparing nations at the global, aggregate and individual levels. Research planning. Stochastic and deterministic concepts of causality. Cross-sectional and longitudinal research strategy (design). Control method. Alternative explanations. Assignment for independent study: Problems of representativeness, validity and reliability of measurement and data in cross-national research.
	Topic 3.2. Cross-national research in political sociology
7	Inter-national typology of political culture: Almond and Verba's study of five nations. Democratisation processes in comparative perspective (works by Adam Przeworski, Arend Lijphart, Samuel Huntington, etc.). Assignment for independent study: Comparative analysis of the models of Huntington and Fukuyama.
	Topic 3.3. Development paradigms and cross-national studies
8	Theoretical approaches to the problem of development: theories of modernisation, dependency and world systems. Empirical verification of theories in a comparative perspective at the country and regional levels. Research by Melvin Con, Immanuel Wallerstein and others. Assignment for independent study: Cross-national studies of Ronald Inglehart's value orientations Inglehart: theory, methodology, empirical findings.
	Topic 3.4. Social transformations in a cross-national context.
9	Theoretical models for analysing post-socialist changes: paradigms of transition and transformation. Ukraine in comparison with the countries of the former USSR, Central and Eastern Europe, Latin America: similarities and differences. Assignment for independent study: Ukraine's participation in the European Social Survey.

Seminar (practical) classes

The main objectives of the practical classes are to assimilate the material from the lectures and the results of the students' independent work, to deepen the knowledge acquired, to develop skills in preparing presentations, formulating and defending one's own position, free command of the material and logical thinking in the process of answering questions on the topic; to apply theoretical works to the analysis of socio-economic problems of modern society, as well as to acquire the skills to independently identify, generalise and analyse the main provisions of theoretical works in the field of cross-national research;

No.	Title of the lesson and list of main questions
No	

	<i>Topic 1. Comparative research as an analytical strategy: history and present</i>
1	The development of the theory and methodology of comparative studies. Cross-national methodology in the works of H. Spencer, O. Comte, E. Durkheim, M. Weber, K. Marx. The heuristic possibilities of comparative research strategy in sociology. Assignment for independent study: A. de Tocqueville's cross-cultural study of democracy in France and the United States.
	<i>Topic 2. The emergence of the tradition of cross-national comparisons in the history sociological science</i>
2	The comparative approach in the works of M. Montesquieu. A. de Tocqueville's cross-cultural study of social life in France and the United States. Comparative studies by G. Le Bon, G. Tard, and the works of F. Tönnies and G. Simmel as examples of comparative research in German classical sociology. Assignment for independent study: Models of societal evolution by O. Comte and H. Spencer.
	<i>Topic 3. Cross-national comparisons in the works of classical sociological thought</i>
3	Cross-national methodology in the works of E. Durkheim, M. Weber, K. Marx. Comparative studies by P. Sorokin. Assignment for independent study: Comparison of cross-national research programmes by Émile Durkheim, Max Weber, and Karl Marx.
	<i>Topic 4. Types of cross-national studies.</i>
4	Sociological comparison in a broad and narrow sense. The comparative method as a special strategy of sociological research. Two strategies of cross-national research: quantitative and qualitative, their correlation. Two types of cross-national research: case-oriented or variable-oriented. Assignment for independent study: Development research and its heuristic possibilities.
	<i>Topic 5. The nation as a unit of analysis and cultural pluralism</i>
5	The concept of "nation" as a variable in comparative research. Cultural relativism and comparative methodology. Cross-national research on political cultures and national values. Assignment for independent study: The logic of M. Conan's research programme. Cross-national comparisons and generalisations.
	<i>Topic 6. Conceptual apparatus of cross-national research.</i>
6	Categories of analysis. Classical and non-classical categorisation. Radial and generic categories. Formation of concepts and categories. Assignment for independent study: Problems of representativeness, validity, and reliability of measurement and data in cross-national research.
	<i>Topic 7. Structural and sociocultural explanations in cross-national studies</i>
7	Structural and sociocultural approaches in sociology and their application in comparative studies. History, social structure and the individual. Tasks on SRC: Structural and sociocultural models of post-socialist transformations.
	<i>Topic 8. Methodological features of quantitative cross-national studies</i> <i>Functional equivalence of indicators in cross-national surveys</i>

8	<p>The problem of equivalence in the interpretation of meanings, definitions and concepts. Formal and functional equivalence of concepts</p> <p>Comparability of measurement instruments in international comparisons. Theory and classics of cross-national studies (Melvin Kon, Alex Inkeles). Contemporary cross-national surveys: critical analysis.</p> <p>Assignment for independent study: The methodology of the negative case as a research strategy and the limits of its application. The methodology of the deviant case.</p>
	Topic 9. Comparability and reliability in international surveys
9	<p>Theoretical justification of cross-national international surveys. Measurement in cross-national research. Representativeness, validity and reliability as criteria for international surveys.</p> <p>Literature: 11; 18; 23; 31; 55</p> <p>Assignment for independent study: Development research, its possibilities and limitations.</p>
	Topic 10. Quantitative cross-national research.
10	<p>Comparing nations at the global, aggregate and individual levels. Research planning: research strategy (design). Measurement in quantitative cross-national research: representativeness, validity and reliability.</p> <p>Assignment for independent study: Ronald Inglehart's cross-national research on value orientations: theory, methodology, empirical findings.</p>
	Topic 11. Cross-national approach within the framework of qualitative methodology
11	<p>Cross-national studies within the qualitative paradigm. The place of case studies in comparative research. Oral history as a tactic of comparative research.</p> <p>Assignment for independent study: Comparative analysis of the formation and development of nationalism by L. Greenfeld (case studies of five countries).</p>
	Topic 12. Historical and sociological cross-national studies
12	<p>The logic of comparison in historical-sociological research. The difference between universal and historically conditioned theory. Comparative studies by Charles Tilly, Teda Skocpol, and others.</p> <p>Assignment for independent study: Comparative studies by Charles Tilly, Teda Skocpol, and Shmuel Eisenstadt.</p>
	Topic 13. Cross-national research and microsociology
13	<p>Diachronic methods in social comparativistics. The model of contextual effects: theoretical and methodological aspects. Microsociological models for studying social reality and cross-national studies.</p> <p>Assignment for independent study: Examples of cross-national studies with a focus on microsociological aspects.</p>
	Topic 14. Cross-national studies and changes in the world system
14	<p>National development and the world system in the 21st century. Methodology of panel studies of national development. The world-system model and the possibilities of comparative studies.</p> <p>Assignment for independent study: The research model of world-system analysis by I. Wallerstein and his followers.</p>
	Topic 15. Cross-national research in the field of political sociology.
15	<p>Inter-national typology of political culture: Almond and Verba's study of five nations. Democratisation processes in comparative perspective (works by Adam Przeworski, Arend Lijphart, Samuel Huntington, etc.). F. Fukuyama's concept of "the end of history" and cross-national studies.</p> <p>Literature: 8; 27; 33; 35; 36; 39; 41; 45; 61</p> <p>Assignment for independent study: Comparative analysis of Huntington's and Fukuyama's</p>

	models.
	<i>Topic 16. Social transformations in a cross-national context.</i>
16	Theoretical models for analysing post-socialist changes: paradigms of transition and transformation. Ukraine in comparison with the countries of the former USSR, Central and Eastern Europe, and Latin America: similarities and differences. Combining theoretical models and empirical facts in a comparative study of systemic transformations in the post-Soviet space. Assignment for independent study: Examples of cross-national studies of transformation processes in the countries of the former Soviet Union.
	<i>Topic 17. Cross-national studies and social theory: the present and prospects for the future</i>
17	The formation of theory in the social sciences: problems and prospects. The development of cross-national studies: towards theoretical maturity. Promising developments in the theory and methodology of cross-national studies. Literature: 23; 37; 52; 53; 57; 58 Assignment for independent study: Latest developments in the methodology of cross-national research
	<i>Topic 18. Ukraine's participation in cross-national research.</i>
	Ukraine as a participant in international comparative research programmes. European Social Survey. World and European Values Survey. International Social Survey Programme. Assignment for independent study: Characteristics of the European Social Survey.
18	Modular control work

6. Independent work of the student/postgraduate

Independent work of the applicant includes:
preparation for classroom sessions – 62 hours;
preparation for Modular control work – 4 hours;
preparation for the exam – 30 hours.
Total – 96 hours.

Students independently study the following topics:

Topic: Cross-national studies in the history of sociological science

Main questions: Comparison of cross-national research programmes by E. Durkheim, M. Weber, K. Marx.

Topic: Types of cross-national studies

Key questions: The logic of M. Conan's research programme. Cross-national comparisons and generalisations.

Topic: Conceptual apparatus of cross-national research

Key issues: Problems of representativeness, validity and reliability of measurement and data in cross-national research.

Topic: Methodological features of quantitative cross-national research

Key issues: Functional equivalence of indicators in cross-national surveys

Topic: Quantitative cross-national research.

Key issues: Cross-national studies of Ronald Inglehart's value orientations: theory, methodology, empirical findings.

Topic: Historical and sociological cross-national studies

Key questions: Comparative studies Charles Tilly, Teddy Skocpol and Schmoel Eisenstadt: theory, methodology, results.

Topic: Cross-national research in political sociology

Key questions: Comparative analysis of Huntington's and Fukuyama's models.

Topic: Social transformations in a cross-national context.

Key questions: Examples of cross-national studies of transformation processes in the countries of the former Soviet Union.

Topic: Cross-national research and social theory: current situation and prospects for the future. **Key**

questions: Cross-national research and social theory: current situation and prospects for the future

Policy and control

7. Policy of the academic discipline (educational component)

Attendance and completion of assignments

Attendance at lectures is desirable. During the lectures, theoretical approaches to data analysis within the quantitative paradigm, mathematical and statistical methods of processing, generalisation and analysis of sociological data will be considered. In addition, the lecturer will present numerous and varied examples of the practical application of each individual method with a demonstration of the algorithm in specialised software. An important part of the lecture will be the interpretation of the results obtained as a result of quantitative analysis, the presentation and justification of meaningful conclusions based on statistical expertise. Thus, the lecture combines both theoretical and methodological and practical components of the analytical process with quantitative sociological information. For students who wish to achieve excellent or good results in their studies, active participation in lectures is a prerequisite. However, it is not necessary to make up for missed lectures.

Attendance at practical (seminar) classes is mandatory. Missed practical (seminar) classes should be completed independently and made up during consultations.

The student's rating will largely be based on the results of their work in practical (seminar) classes. Each missed practical class (regardless of the reason for the absence) lowers the student's final rating in the discipline. A student who has missed practical classes may receive a low rating, which will not allow such a student to take the exam. In this case, the topics from the missed seminars must be studied, and the practical tasks must be completed by the student. The student's knowledge (understanding) of the missed topics (completion of assignments) will be assessed during communication with the lecturer according to the consultation schedule available on the website of the Department of Sociology, or during a break in the class ("during the break"). Students who complete the relevant tasks (answer the questions) will receive the corresponding points for their rating depending on the quality of their answers (task completion).

Forms of work

The lectures cover the main theoretical and methodological principles of conducting cross-national research on various issues, the methodology and techniques for creating international comparative indices, the advantages and limitations of such research, and its main results. The emphasis is on studies devoted to social conflicts in different regions of the world to one degree or another. In addition, various case studies and examples of the use of specialised software to solve specific analytical problems are considered, algorithms for the application of one method or another are given, and interpretations of the results obtained are proposed. Using examples of well-known research programmes and projects, students will have the opportunity to familiarise themselves with the best contemporary examples of combining theory and

empirical research aimed at verifying hypotheses based on conceptual provisions. The topics of the lectures are outlined in the course syllabus. Questions from students to the lecturer during the lecture are welcome. The lecturer may ask questions to individual students or the audience as a whole. Dialogue between students and the lecturer during the lecture is welcome.

Students are expected to be able to apply theoretical principles in practice. Practical classes will discuss problematic aspects of using various planning methods, organizing and conducting cross-national research. During practical classes, the lecturer will summarise and analyse mistakes and shortcomings in students' work on processing and analysing quantitative sociological information, answer students' questions, and students will work on each other's mistakes and shortcomings. The classes will use various case studies, work with various databases, and active methods of learning in pairs and microgroups. During the practical classes, students will work with various sources of quantitative and qualitative sociological information and learn to process and analyse it using specialised computer software.

During the semester, each student will prepare and write a Modular control work paper on a chosen topic in the form of a critical review of one cross-national study. In the process of working on the Modular control work, students will acquire competencies in writing analytical sociological texts based on their own analysis of sociological data, using descriptive statistics, one-dimensional, two-dimensional and basic multidimensional methods.

The purpose of the modular control work is to improve the quality of higher education by creating conditions for systematic, planned work by students throughout the semester and providing an opportunity to study and monitor the assimilation of theoretical and practical material in the academic discipline. The work is performed using the SPSS statistical programme for processing sociological data. The work should contain a detailed description and critical analysis of the theoretical approaches, methodology, methods and results of one cross-national study in which Ukraine participated. The study selected for presentation must be agreed with the teacher. Unapproved topics for presentation are not allowed. A detailed description of the requirements for the Modular control work is provided in Appendix B.

Rules of conduct in class

During classes, it is recommended to turn off phones in order to achieve a higher level of attention and focus on learning activities. At the same time, on the recommendation of the teacher, you can use communication tools to search for information on the Google Drive of the discipline or on the Internet.

During classes, both seminars and lectures, students are expected to be active, participate in discussions, complete practical tasks, exercises and assignments, ask questions, contribute to group discussions, etc.

When answering questions during practical classes, students should not read from their smartphones, tablets or laptops. They should use their own notes, summaries of the material they have read and data analysis carried out independently at home or in pairs.

Rules for awarding incentive points

Bonus points	
Criterion	Weight
Participation in a conference/publication of abstracts	5 / 10 points
Participation in the 2nd round of the All-Ukrainian Student Olympiad	10
Publication of a scientific article	10

Deadline and resit policy

Each written homework assignment, which the teacher will announce in advance, must be completed before the start of the corresponding practical (seminar) class. The completed assignment must be submitted one day before the date of the corresponding class (posted on the course page in Google Classroom in the case of distance (online) learning, or sent to the teacher's email address in the case of face-to-face learning).

University policy

Academic integrity

Policy and principles of integrity are defined in section 3 of the Honour of the National Technical University of Ukraine "Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute". For more details, please visit: <https://kpi.ua/code>.

Standards of ethical conduct

The standards of ethical conduct for students and employees are defined in Section 2 of the Code of Honour of the National Technical University of Ukraine "Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute". For more details, please visit: <https://kpi.ua/code>.

8. Types of control and rating system for assessing learning outcomes (RSO)

The table below lists all types of assessment and the points awarded for each element of assessment.

No No	Assessment control measure	%	Weight score	Number	Total
1.	Presentations at seminars (practical) classes, practical exercises and assignments	25	5	5	25
3	Modular control work (MCW)	24	24	1	24
	Total				49

Calendar control

Conducted twice per semester to monitor the current status of syllabus requirements. The purpose of calendar milestone control is to improve the quality of student learning and monitor students' adherence to the educational process schedule.

During the first calendar control, the student receives a "pass" if his current rating at the time of certification is 15 points or more. During the second calendar control, the student receives a "pass" if his current rating is 30 points or more. If this indicator does not meet the requirements, the student is given a "fail" grade. The "fail" grade is worked off during consultations with the teacher by verbally answering questions on material that the student has not mastered and completing missed practical assignments.

Semester assessment: exam

Conditions for admission to semester control: completion of all practical tasks and a semester rating of at least 30 points.

Table of correspondence between rating points and grades on the university scale:

Number of points	Rating
100-95	Excellent
94	Very good
84	Good
74-65	Satisfactory
64-60	Sufficient
Less than 60	Unsatisfactory
Admission requirements not met	Not admitted

9. Additional information on the discipline (educational component)

List of questions for semester assessment (exam):

1. Explain the characteristic features of the early stage formation the and practice of cross-national research.
2. Define the specifics of the comparative approach as a special strategy of sociological research.
3. Give a general description and define the basic principles of two strategies of cross-national research – quantitative and qualitative – and explain the specifics of their relationship.
4. Classifications of comparative sociological research.
5. Stages of development and current state of cross-national research. General characteristics of the largest comparative trend studies.
6. Compare the specifics of the cross-national methodologies of E. Durkheim, K. Marx, and M. Weber.
7. P. Sorokin's contribution to the development of comparative research in sociology.
8. Explain the essence of the problem of equivalence in the interpretation of meanings, definitions and concepts.
9. Features of the organisation of cross-national studies.
10. Sources of information for comparative secondary analysis.
11. Analyse the logic of Melvin Con's research programme.
12. Methodological features of cross-national research.
13. Explain the essence of the main methodological problems and possible ways to solve them in the process of preparing and conducting cross-national studies.
14. Explain the essence and features of cross-national historical and sociological methodology.
15. Equivalence of measurement methods in cross-national research.
16. Equivalence of observation units and their selection in cross-national research.
17. Processing, documenting and presenting data in cross-national research.
18. Explain the difference between universal and historically conditioned theories, give examples of such types of theories.
19. Identify the characteristics of comparing nations at the global, aggregate and individual levels.
20. Describe the process planning cross-national research within the the quantitative paradigm.
21. Compare different strategies (designs) for cross-national research.
22. Explain the essence the problems measurement, validity and reliability in cross-national studies.
23. Explain the essence of theoretical discussions about the nature and problems of social development and empirical verification of various theories in a comparative perspective at the country and regional levels.
24. Describe the theoretical and methodological foundations, achievements and limitations of Ronald Inglehart's cross-national studies.
25. Compare the theoretical and methodological foundations of the analysis of post-socialist changes in the context of the paradigm of transition and transformation.
26. M. Con on four types of cross-national studies: theoretical and methodological justification and examples.
27. Melvin Con's analytical framework for studying the relationship between an individual's socio-structural position and their socio-psychological and value characteristics.
28. Interpretation of similarities between countries: methodological approaches and examples.

29. Interpretation of differences between countries in cross-national research. The role of history in cross-national interpretation: methodological approaches and examples.
30. Limitations of cross-national research and possible ways to overcome them (using the example of M. Conan's analysis of the relationship between personality and social structure).
31. Features of comparative analysis of empirical data.
32. Ways to revise the initial interpretation in cross-national research.
33. Specifics and significance of cross-national research in sociology.
34. Ukraine's participation in international cross-national research (based on one study – chosen by the student).
35. World and European Values Survey (WVS, EVS): characteristics of the programme, methodology and main results.
36. European Social Survey (ESS): characteristics of the programme, methodology and main results.
37. International Social Survey Programme (ISSP): characteristics of the programme, methodology and main results.
38. Main trends in the development of comparative studies in sociology at the present stage.
39. Ukraine in comparison with other societies: similarities and differences (based on one cross-national study chosen by the student).

Informal distance and online courses

Certificates of completion of distance or online courses on relevant topics may be accepted. The use of certain other massive open online courses (in whole or in part) must be agreed with the lecturer.

Inclusive education

Permitted

The working programme of the academic discipline (syllabus):

Prepared by: Associate Professor of the Department of Sociology, Candidate of Social Sciences, Associate Professor Gennadiy Oleksandrovykh Korzhov

Approved by the Department of Sociology (Minutes No. 12 of 24 May 2024)

Approved by the Methodological Commission of the Faculty (Minutes No. 9 of 26 June 2024)

RATING SYSTEM FOR ASSESSING LEARNING OUTCOMES

RSO Discipline "Cross-national research in sociology" involves assessing students' work in the following areas:

- 1) Presentations at seminars (practical classes), quick polls, polls on the topic of the class, tests (G sem)
- 2) Modular control work (MCW) (G mkw)

1. Calculation of weighted points

The final grade for the discipline consists of the sum of the student's points for the control measures completed during the semester (RD)

$$RD = G \text{ sem} + G \text{ mkw} = 49 \text{ points}$$

- 1) Presentations in seminars (practical classes), quick quizzes, quizzes on the topic of the class (G sem)

Weighting score – 5 points for a correct answer (addition to the answer) to one question.

The maximum number of points for participation in seminars is equal to

$$G \text{ sem} = 5 \text{ points} * 5$$

questions = 25 points For each question answered, the student receives:

- "excellent", complete answer (at least 90% of the required information, if the student demonstrates a deep knowledge of the material, presents it logically and consistently, gives reasoned conclusions, freely operates with specific data, answers the questions easily and convincingly; active participation in the class – 5 points;
- "very good" and "good", a sufficiently complete answer (at least 75% of the required information), or a complete answer with minor inaccuracies, answers most of the questions asked – 4 points;
- "satisfactory" and "sufficient", incomplete answer (at least 60% of the required information) and significant errors, answers questions poorly or not at all, adds to the answers of other students – 3 points.
- "Unsatisfactory", no work in the seminar, the student was not ready to answer the questions asked – 0-2 points.

- 2) Completion of the Modular control work and its presentation (G mkw).

- 3) Weighted score – 24 points.

"Excellent" – 23-24 points

"Very good" – 20-21 points

"Good" – 19 points

"Satisfactory" – 18 points

"sufficient" – 14-17 points

Fx (admission to the exam) – 13 points

If a student receives less than 10 points, the home test is not counted.

Assessment criteria:

The work is assessed according to the completeness of the task, the accuracy of the description of the results, the theoretical and factual content, and the depth of analysis.

- 3) Exam.

Weighting score – 51.

The exam is conducted orally, with 3 questions being asked. Each question is assessed at 17 points

according to the assessment system:

"excellent", complete answer (at least 90% of the required information) – 16-17 points;

"good", sufficiently complete answer (at least 75% of the required information, or minor inaccuracies) – 14-15 points;

"satisfactory", incomplete answer (at least 60% of the required information and some errors) – 12-13 points;

“sufficient”, incomplete answer, significant errors – 10-11 points;

“unsatisfactory”, unsatisfactory answer – 0-9 points.

Bonus points

Students receive additional points for participating in scientific and practical conferences held at the FSP or other educational and research institutions.

Conditions for admission to semester control:

To receive a "pass" on the first calendar assessment, a student must have at least 15 points; to receive a "pass" on the second calendar assessment, a student must have at least 30 points.

The condition for a student's admission to the exam is to receive a preliminary rating of at least 30 points. Students who have scored less than 30 points during the semester are not admitted to the exam.

The conversion of rating scores into ECTS and traditional grades for inclusion in the examination record and credit book is carried out in accordance with Table 1.

Table 1

Total points for all types of educational activities	Traditional grade
95 - 100	excellent
85 - 94	Very good
75	good
65 - 74	satisfactory
60 - 64	enough
Less than 60	unsatisfactory

Requirements for the modular control work

The modular control work should contain a detailed description and critical analysis of the theoretical approaches, methodology, methods and results of one cross-national study (CNS) in which Ukraine participated. The study selected for presentation should be agreed with the teacher. Unapproved topics for presentation are not allowed. The presentation should include the following elements:

1. General description of the study: start, rounds (waves) of implementation, geographical coverage (number of countries), Ukraine's participation (years, organisation, programme), organisers and sponsors of the study.
2. Web resource and free access to data sets (databases) and/or online data analysis on the official project website.
3. Research topic. Scientific problem and main hypotheses.
4. Methodological aspects and problems of the study. Sample (size, type).
5. Main results of the study: general characteristics. More detailed description of one module, part of the KND.
6. Ukraine in comparison with other societies: similarities and differences.
7. In-depth analysis of one research problem using two-dimensional and multidimensional analysis methods in SPSS (additional task for those who aspire to receive "excellent" and "very good" grades).

The work is performed using the SPSS statistical program for processing quantitative sociological data. The presentation must be made in Power Point and contain at least 20 slides. The results of the work must be presented during one of the practical classes according to a pre-agreed schedule. The work must be printed and submitted to the lecturer in electronic form 2 days before the presentation. Both the work itself and its defence are assessed.

As a result of completing the assignment, 3 files must be sent in electronic form:

- 1) PowerPoint presentation (20+ slides),
- 2) full text of the report (Word file) (7-10 pages),
- 3) a file of calculations in SPSS (output).