



Theories of Social Behavior in Modern Sociology Working Program of the Academic Discipline (Syllabus)

Requisites of the Academic Discipline	
Level of Higher Education	Second (Master's)
Field of Knowledge	05 Social and Behavioral Sciences
Specialty	054 Sociology
Educational Program	Social Data Analytics
Discipline Status	Normative
Form of Study	Full-time
Year of Education, Semester	1 year, 1 semester
Scope of the Discipline	4 ECTS credits/120 hours: Lectures – 18 hrs., Seminars – 36 hrs., CPE – 66 hrs.
Semester Control/Control Measures Credit	Test /Modular control work/ Essay
Class Schedule	http://roz.kpi.ua/
Language	English
Information about course leader / teachers	Lecturer: Pavlo Fedorchenko-Kutuev, Doctor of Sociology, Professor +38 050 775 09 49 Email: p.kutuev@gmail.com Seminars / Practical Classes: Olga Vasylets, Lecturer +38 063 872 26 19, +38 098 429 46 73 Email: ovasylec@gmail.com
Course placement	https://classroom.google.com/u/1/c/MTUxNjkzMDM5MDQ4

Curriculum of the discipline

1. Description of the academic discipline, its purpose, subject of study and learning outcomes

Theories of social behavior emerge as a result of the analysis and synthesis of the conflict of historical practices. With their help, researchers intend to explain the crises of previous scenarios of the life of societies both in the global space and in national dimensions. The subject of the academic discipline is the conflict of the deployment of the activities of individuals, communities and societies during structural and value restructuring. Research and explanation of these processes by modern sociological science. Analytics of the methodological potential of socio-behavioral discourse.

The task of the discipline is to form in students the ability to critical and systemic thinking when working with social data. Assess the reliability of information and the reliability of sources, effectively process and use information for scientific research and practical activities

According to the requirements of the program of the academic discipline, students after mastering the academic discipline must demonstrate the following learning outcomes:

Knowledge:

- about the importance of analyzing and synthesizing data from social practice in various spheres and industries of social life;
- about the significance of the state, which promotes development in the impartial study of social data as a basis for forming a strategy and stratagems of national development;
- about the need to use macro-sociological and interdisciplinary approaches to determine the institutional capabilities of the country in the modern global space

Ability:

- to distinguish and distinguish between internal and external legitimacy in legal processes of open formalization;
- work with new digital technologies, being aware of the dangers of post-truth, bias in the presentation of data, various forms of information aggression;
- study the prospects for the development of the Internet in its social, organizational, cultural dimensions;
- identify possible factors and factors of sustainable development of the country, relying on a critical analysis of various sources of information;

Experience:

- analysis of the empirical content of sociological theories from the standpoint of the application of AI;
- creation of conceptual models for the use of successful cases for management practices in Ukraine;
- acquisition of practical skills in working with social data. This involves, in particular, reliance on both the heuristic potential of academic discourse and the use of mathematical methods in processing empirical research data.

As a result of mastering the discipline, students will be able to independently conduct comparative studies of various social data. At the same time, their support will be the achievements of modern digital technologies and the achievements of the disciplines of socio-behavioral discourse. This will allow for more effective use of professional skills and general cultural and civic competencies to optimize one's own behavioral strategies and choices.

Thus, the following general and professional competencies and learning outcomes from the educational and scientific program are formed in the educational component:

- FC01 Ability to analyze social phenomena and processes.
- FC02 Ability to identify, diagnose and interpret social problems of Ukrainian society and the world community.
- FC06 Ability to adhere to the norms of professional ethics of a sociologist in their activities and be guided by universal human values.
- PR01 Analyze social phenomena and processes using empirical data and modern concepts and theories of sociology.
- PR02 Carry out diagnostics and interpretation of social problems of Ukrainian society and the world community, their causes and consequences.
- PR07 Resolve ethical dilemmas in accordance with the norms of professional ethics of a sociologist and universal human values.

2. Prerequisites and postrequisites of the discipline (place in the structural and logical scheme of study according to the relevant educational program)

The discipline is studied after mastering the disciplines of the bachelor's course. In particular, "General Sociology - 1, 2", "History of Sociology - 1, 2", "Ukraine in the Context of the Historical Development of Europe", "General Theory of Development", "Theory and History of Conflict Resolution", "Sociology of Modernity and Modernization", as well as other normative and elective disciplines.

The discipline is in a certain connection with such disciplines as political science, sociology, history, sociology of values, social anthropology, which create a general theoretical and methodological basis for students to perceive the content of the proposed discipline.

Studying the discipline will allow you to more effectively master the disciplines of the master's course and prepare more thoroughly for writing and defending a master's thesis. To study the discipline, it is desirable for the student to have skills in using a text editor on a computer, skills in working with electronic information databases.

3. Content of the academic discipline

Titles of sections and topics	Number of hours			
	Total including	including		
		Lectures	Practical (seminars)	IWS
Topic 1. Historical dynamics of the mutual influence of different levels of self-realization of individuals, communities and societies in the exchange of activities and the development of social. Digital technologies and features of the modern conflict space.	10	2	2	6
Topic 2. Methodological potential of the class approach in the study of socio-behavioral options.	12	2	4	6
Topic 3. Sociology of everyday life: concepts of symbolic interactionism, phenomenology, ethnic conflicts and existential crises.	12	2	4	6
Topic 4. Life strategy of the individual: between "eternal peace" and permanent conflicts. Limits and possibilities of F. Bacon's cognitive paradigm and the subject approach. Formation of subjectivity as a sociological problem.	12	2	4	6
Topic 5. Order in changing societies - systemic and structural crisis: impact on the individual, communities, society. Behavioral map of comparisons and choices in the absence of a balance between the rational and the irrational.	12	2	4	6
Topic 6. The dangers of radicalism. Fundamental values of the liberal worldview and transformed forms of neoliberalism. The phenomenon of Crack-Up Capitalism and the possibilities of its research through social data analytics	12	2	4	6
Topic 7. AI capabilities for analysis and synthesis of empirical material from sociological surveys, demographic data, statistics, economic indicators, phenomena of cultural and political life	10	2	4	4
Topic 8. From rules of interaction to the law of force - simplification of individual and social strategies as a path to civilizational decline..	10	2	4	4
Topic 9. Diffusion of innovations - patterns of individual decision-making and the implementation of innovations in organizations.	10	2	2	4
Modular control work	6		2	4
Essay	8			8
Test	8		2	6
Total hours	120	18	36	66

4. Educational materials and resources

To successfully study the discipline, it is enough to work through the educational material taught in lectures, as well as familiarize yourself with:

4.1 Basic literature

1. Diamond J. Coup. Turning points in countries experiencing crisis Our format 2021 – 480 p.
2. Kutuev P.V. Transformations of modernity: institutions, ideas, ideologies: monograph / P.V. Kutuev. – Kherson: Helvetica Publishing House, 2016. – 516 p.: [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <http://www.sociology.kpi.ua/en/literature>
3. Pohoriliy O.I. Sociological thought of the 20th century: Handbook. / International Renaissance Foundation; [Chief ed. M.S. Tymoshyk] – Kyiv: Lybid, 1996. – 219 p.
4. Sociological theory: traditions and modernity: Textbook / Ed. A. Ruchka. - K., 2007.
5. Contemporary Sociological Theory, Craig Calhoun (Editor), Joseph Gerteis (Editor), James Moody (Editor), Steven Pfaff(Editor), Indermohan Virk (Editor) 2022/4th Edition wiley

4.2 Supporting literature:

1. Global Modernities. Edited by Mike Featherstone, Scott Lesh and Roland Robertson. - Kyiv, Nika-Center, 2013 - 400 p.
2. Huntington S. Political Order in Changing Societies. Trans. from English. Taras Tsybmal Nash Format, 2019. - 448 p.
3. Derlugyan G. How is this world organized [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <http://www.sociology.kpi.ua/en/literature>
4. Rogers Everett M. Diffusion of Innovations Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, 2009
5. Michael K. Miller Economic Development, Violent Leader Removal, and Democratization <http://politics.as.nyu.edu/docs/IO/17561/Miller.pdf> [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <http://www.sociology.kpi.ua/en/literature>
6. Christopher Walker, Marc Plattner, & Larry Diamond. Authoritarianism Goes Global Undemocratic states are kicking their influence-peddling machines into high gear. <http://www.the-american-interest.com/2016/03/28/authoritarianism-goes-global/> [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <http://www.sociology.kpi.ua/en/literature>
7. Semantic morphology of society/ edited by N. Kostenko.- K.: Institute of Sociology of the NAS of Ukraine, 2012.- 422 p.

4.3 Information resources:

1. <http://www.socio-journal.kpi.kiev.ua/> - Bulletin of Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute. Sociology. Political Science. Law.
2. <http://stmm.in.ua/>- Sociology: theory, methods, marketing IS NASU
3. <http://www.nbuv.gov.ua> – National Library of Ukraine named after V.I. Vernadsky.
4. <https://prometheus.org.ua/>. The best online courses in Ukraine and the world
5. <http://www.sociology.kpi.ua/literature> - Department of Sociology of Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute

Educational content

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

Lectures

№	Lecture content
1	Topic 1. Historical dynamics of the mutual influence of different levels of self-realization of individuals, communities and societies in the exchange of activities and the development of social. Digital technologies and features of the modern conflict space

	<p>Main issues. A careful look at the development of historical processes convincingly indicates in favor of the conclusion that it is the dynamics of interests that are a factor and a factor in the movement of social action. At the same time, the consequence of the interaction of economic, political interests in the life of various social actors presents itself through changes in their positions. The macro-sociological approach has heuristic potential for the analysis of social data. It shows that conflict partnership always has a conflict nature and unfolds in certain historical, socio-cultural contexts, with the formation of different connotations in the authors and participants of the interaction. It is necessary to form a research program regarding the connection established between interests and positions. How can we learn about this through social data analytics? What can be new mechanisms for conflict resolution?</p>
2	<p>Topic 2. Methodological potential of the class approach in the study of socio-behavioral options.</p> <p>Main issues. The issue of studying the motives of an individual's behavior, which depend on his awareness of his class interests. This may not always be reflected in active political activity, participation in trade union movements, strikes as a form of class struggle. The plurality of class schemes: the neo-Weberian class scheme of J. Goldthorpe, the neo-Marxist approach of E. Wright, the post-industrial one of G. Espin-Andersen.</p>
3	<p>Topic 3. Sociology of everyday life: concepts of symbolic interactionism, phenomenology, ethnic conflicts and existential crises.</p> <p>Main issues. Social data analytics in identifying and understanding how people structure (order) the surrounding world (its phenomena, phenomena) in their consciousness. How this is implemented in their everyday practice, social activity, personal choices, etc. The significance of realizing the essence of human existence through knowing the specifics of the existence of a real individual, humanism as human-centeredness. Possibilities of reflecting the above in the social data of the community and society.</p>
4	<p>Topic 4. Life strategy of the individual: between "eternal peace" and permanent conflicts. Limits and possibilities of the cognitive paradigm of F. Bacon and the objective approach. Formation of subjectivity as a sociological problem</p> <p>Main issues. Objective, objective, subjective and subjective. General value paradigm of cognitive activity and practical searches Republic and democracy in the history of mankind - the problem of institutional support. Possibilities of research through social data analytics. Rebooting global institutions of modernity and the problem of individualized society. Under what conditions will organic solidarity prevail over discord both within one country and in the geopolitical space of modern waves of globalization.</p>
5	<p>Topic 5. Order in changing societies - systemic and structural crisis: impact on the individual, communities, society. Behavioral map of comparisons and choices in the absence of a balance between the rational and the irrational.</p> <p>Main issues. The role, place and significance of modern technologies in the transformation of educational institutions. Loss of illusions as a loss of the meaning of life. Realities and problems of social engineering. The significance of the information culture of the individual in his behavioral choices. Information bubble - a phenomenon for everyone and everyone. Citizen or (and) nickname on the network? Genesis of the capitalist system of production, social relations and value orientations. Can irrational behavior be logical? Possibilities for its research in online communities.</p>
6	<p>Topic 6. The dangers of radicalism. The fundamental values of the liberal worldview and transformed forms of neoliberalism. The phenomenon of Crack-Up Capitalism and the possibilities of its research through social data analytics</p> <p>Main issues. Crack-Up Capitalism – the marginalization of the functions of state administration by big capital in modern times. Impact on the everyday activity of citizens and subjects (modern autocracies) Right and left populism as destructive behavioral patterns for managers and recipients – research through social data analytics</p>

7	<p>Topic 7. AI capabilities for analyzing and synthesizing empirical material from sociological surveys, demographic data, statistics, economic indicators, and phenomena of cultural and political life</p> <p>Main issues. Modeling the future as a global challenge and local tasks. The role and place of AI in such constructions. Changing individual and corporate strategies in the modern world. How do ideological and economic systems of social life interact with each other, what impact does this have on the everyday behavior of individual groups and individuals? Causes, conditions and consequences of the actualization of classical trends and concepts (neo-Marxism, neo-Freudianism, neo-behaviorism, etc.) Stoicism is the philosophy of the era of the decline of the empire. Consumerism is everyday practices of cultural decline in the history of mankind. “The Last Generation”, hopes for the “Green Deal” and the possibilities of sustainable development, the activities of the Davos Forum: from 1972 to 2024 – information for social data analytics.</p>
8	<p>Topic 8. From the rules of interaction to the law of force – simplification of individual and social strategies as a path to civilizational decline.</p> <p>Main issues. New formats of traditional class societies. Deepening of economic and social inequality. Aggravation of conflicts and the spread of the hybrid nature of confrontations. Dynastic, religious wars in the history of mankind and the civilizational crisis of modernity. Expectations and limitations in the use of AI in the analysis of social conflicts. Forecasts and projects - an explanation of the difference from the standpoint of the sociology of management and personality development. The concept of controlled escalation by Mark Milley and the ladder of increasing risks by Daniel Kahn - the impact on the behavior of politicians, military and civilians. Technical and organizational possibilities for studying social data in different historical contexts.</p>
9	<p>Topic 9. Diffusion of innovations - patterns of individual decision-making and the implementation of innovations in organizations.</p> <p>Main issues. Digital technologies and changes in production and social relations. Criticality and self-criticism of reflections on the environmental friendliness of the inner world and the environment. Digital technologies and the features of the modern conflict space. Historical experience of overcoming crises: the personal dimension and features of reformatting social practices. Implementation of selective changes - an adaptation mechanism associated with overcoming personal traumas. Diffusion of innovations as patterns of individual decision-making and implementation of innovations in organizations. Possibilities of constructive processing of conflict and crisis situations thanks to social data analytics.</p>

Seminar (practical) classes

The main tasks of the seminar (practical) class cycle:

to form in students:

- acquisition of competencies and skills in critical and systematic consideration of social data, the ability to resist the dogmatism of binary oppositions;
- knowledge of the forms of influence of modern research in economic psychology, theories of social development and network interactions on the formation of behavioral strategies of groups and individuals.

№	Seminar content
1	<p>Seminar 1.</p> <p>Topic 1. Historical dynamics of the mutual influence of different levels of self-realization of individuals, communities and societies in the exchange of activities and the development of social. Digital technologies and features of the modern conflict space</p> <p>Main issues. A careful look at the development of historical processes convincingly indicates in favor of the conclusion that it is the dynamics of interests that is a factor and a factor in the movement of social action. At the same time, the consequence of the interaction of economic, political interests in the life of various social actors presents itself through changes in their positions. The macro-sociological approach has heuristic potential for the analysis of social data. It shows that conflict partnership always has a conflict nature and unfolds in certain historical, socio-cultural contexts, with the formation of different connotations in the authors and participants of the interaction. It is necessary to form a research program regarding the connection established between interests and positions. How can we learn about this through social data analytics? What could be new mechanisms for conflict resolution? Under what conditions will organic solidarity prevail over discord both within a country and in the geopolitical space of modern waves of globalization?</p>
2	<p>Seminar 2-3.</p> <p>Topic 2. Methodological potential of the class approach in the study of socio-behavioral options.</p> <p>Main issues. The issue of studying the motives of an individual's behavior, which depend on his awareness of his class interests. This may not always be reflected in active political activity, participation in trade union movements, strikes as a form of class struggle. The plurality of class schemes: the neo-Weberian class scheme of J. Goldthorpe, the neo-Marxist approach of E. Wright, the post-industrial one of G. Espin-Andersen.</p>
3	<p>Seminar 4-5.</p> <p>Topic 3. Sociology of everyday life: concepts of symbolic interactionism, phenomenology, ethnic conflicts and existential crises.</p> <p>Main issues. Social data analytics in identifying and understanding how people structure (order) the surrounding world (its phenomena, phenomena) in their consciousness. How this is implemented in their everyday practice, social activity, personal choices, etc. The importance of realizing the essence of human existence through knowledge of the specifics of the existence of a real individual, humanism as human-centeredness. Possibilities of reflecting the above in the social data of the community and society.</p>
4	<p>Seminar 6-7.</p> <p>Topic 4. Life strategy of the individual: between "eternal peace" and permanent conflicts. Limits and possibilities of F. Bacon's cognitive paradigm and the objective approach. Formation of subjectivity as a sociological problem</p> <p>Main issues. Objective, objective, subjective and subjective. General value paradigm of cognitive activity and practical searches. Republic and democracy in the history of mankind - the problem of institutional support. Possibilities of research through social data analytics. Rebooting of global institutions of modernity and the problem of individualized society. Under what conditions will organic solidarity prevail over discord both within one country and in the geopolitical space of modern waves of globalization.</p>
5	<p>Seminar 8-9.</p> <p>Topic 5. Order in changing societies - systemic and structural crisis: impact on the individual, communities, society. Behavioral map of comparisons and choices in the absence of a balance between rational and irrational.</p> <p>Main issues. The role, place and significance of modern technologies in the transformation of educational institutions. Loss of illusions as a loss of the meaning of life. Realities and problems of social engineering. The significance of the information culture of the individual in his behavioral choices. Information bubble - a phenomenon for everyone and everyone.</p>

	<p>Citizen or (and) nickname in the network? The genesis of the capitalist system of production, social relations and value orientations. Can irrational behavior be logical? Possibilities of its research in network communities.</p>
6	<p>Seminar session 10-11. Topic 6. The dangers of radicalism. The fundamental values of the liberal worldview and transformed forms of neoliberalism. The phenomenon of Crack-Up Capitalism and the possibilities of its research through social data analytics Main issues. Crack-Up Capitalism – the marginalization of public administration functions by big capital in modern times. Impact on the everyday activity of citizens and subjects (modern autocracies) Right and left populism as destructive behavioral patterns for managers and recipients – research through social data analytics</p>
7	<p>Seminar session 12-13. Topic 7. AI capabilities for analyzing and synthesizing empirical material from sociological surveys, demographic data, statistics, economic indicators, and phenomena of cultural and political life Main issues. Modeling the future as a global challenge and local tasks. The role and place of AI in such constructions. Changing individual and corporate strategies in the modern world. How do ideological and economic systems of social life interact with each other, what impact does this have on the everyday behavior of individual groups and individuals? Causes, conditions and consequences of the actualization of classical trends and concepts (neo-Marxism, neo-Freudianism, neo-behaviorism, etc.) Stoicism - the philosophy of the era of the decline of the empire. Consumerism - everyday practices of cultural decline in the history of mankind. "The Last Generation", hopes for the "Green Deal" and the possibilities of sustainable development, the activities of the Davos Forum: from 1972 to 2024 - information for social data analytics</p>
8	<p>Seminar session 14-15. Topic 8. From the rules of interaction to the law of force - simplification of individual and social strategies as a path to civilizational decline. Main issues. New formats of traditional class societies. Deepening economic and social inequality. The escalation of conflicts and the spread of the hybrid nature of confrontations. Dynastic, religious wars in the history of mankind and the civilizational crisis of modernity. Expectations and limitations in the use of AI in the analysis of social conflicts. Forecasts and projects - an explanation of the difference from the standpoint of the sociology of management and personality development. .The concept of controlled escalation by Mark Milley and the ladder of increasing risks by Daniel Kahn - the impact on the behavior of politicians, military and civilians. Technical and organizational capabilities to study social data in different historical contexts.</p>
9	<p>Seminar 16. Topic 9. Diffusion of innovations - patterns of individual decision-making and innovation implementation in organizations. Main issues. Digital technologies and changes in production and social relations. Criticality and self-criticism of reflections on the environmental friendliness of the inner world and the environment. Digital technologies and features of the modern conflict space. Historical experience of overcoming crises: personal dimension and features of reformatting social practices. Introduction of selective changes - an adaptation mechanism associated with overcoming personal traumas Diffusion of innovations as patterns of individual decision-making and innovation implementation in organizations. Possibilities of constructive processing of conflict and crisis situations through social data analytics.</p>
10	<p>Seminar 17. MCR</p>

11	Seminar 18. Test
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6. Independent work of the student

In order to deepen students' knowledge of the discipline, to gain experience in independent work with scientific literature, independent study of scientific literature on problematic issues of political science is proposed. Students are required to know the main problems and definitions of seminar topics, to be fluent in the categorical apparatus of the discipline.

In addition, students must independently consider the tasks assigned for independent work and, based on this information, freely answer the questions posed.

Policy and control

7. Policy of the academic discipline (educational component)

The study of the discipline is carried out in accordance with the existing methodology for organizing the educational process in higher educational institutions, which provides for a specific weight of independent work of students. Seminar classes deepen theoretical knowledge on the relevant topics of the academic discipline, consolidate practical skills of discussions, defending one's scientific position, working with literature and other sources of information, critical review of the latter.

Attendance and completion of tasks

It is important to attend lectures, which will cover systematized educational material, presentations of document texts in a volume sufficient for the student to master the discipline. It will be difficult for a student to properly prepare for a practical lesson, complete a practical task if he misses lectures. Therefore, for students who want to demonstrate excellent learning results, active work in lecture classes is simply necessary. However, it is not necessary to work through missed lectures.

Active participation of the student in practical classes is mandatory and will be required. The student's rating will be largely formed by the results of his work in practical (seminar) classes. There is no specific number of missed practical classes, which will require the student to independently study the relevant topics (complete the tasks) and additional communication with the teacher on this issue. However, a student who missed practical classes may receive a low rating, which will not allow such a student to be admitted to the test. In this case, the topics from the missed seminar classes must be studied, and the practical tasks completed by the student. The student's knowledge (understanding) of the missed topics (complete the tasks) will be checked during communication with the teacher according to the consultation schedule available on the website of the Department of Sociology, or during a break in the lesson ("on par"). A student who completes the relevant tasks (answers the questions) will receive the corresponding points for the rating depending on the quality of the answers (complete the task).

Students who have missed practical classes can prevent a decrease in their final rating by working on the relevant topics and completing the tasks for the missed classes in a timely manner (during the semester). There is no need to wait for the exam session to approach for appropriate communication with the teacher. This should be done as soon as the student is ready to demonstrate their knowledge and skills on the topics of the missed classes.

Topics and tasks for practical classes are provided for in the discipline's work program, available from the student's personal account in the "Campus" system or on the website of the Department of Sociology. In the context of distance learning, Google Classroom is also used.

Laptops and smartphones are allowed to be used during lectures and practical classes, but only for purposes determined by the topic of the class and the corresponding thematic task. It is not worth using these (and other similar) means for entertainment or communication during the class. Answering the teacher's questions, expressing your thoughts, and arguing your research position is possible using links to relevant information sources. These can be

prepared written notes on the topic of the lesson (or those provided for by the assignment), and (or) relevant links available for verification.

Forms of work

The lectures cover the content of the main issues of the course. Lectures are conducted in an interactive mode. The topic of the lectures is covered in the work program of the discipline. Questions from students to the teacher during the lecture are welcome. The teacher may ask questions to individual students or the audience as a whole. Dialogue between students and the teacher during the lecture is allowed and welcomed.

Seminar classes are aimed at developing students' ability to work with scientific literature, prepare speeches based on previous analytical work, formulate and defend their position, and take an active part in the discussion. The classes will use case studies and the "Socratic method".

University Policy

Academic Integrity

The policy and principles of academic integrity are defined in Section 3 of the Code of Honor of the National Technical University of Ukraine "Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute". More information: <https://kpi.ua/code>. (other necessary information regarding academic integrity)

Standards of Ethical Behavior

The standards of ethical behavior of students and employees are defined in Section 2 of the Code of Honor of the National Technical University of Ukraine "Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute". More information: <https://kpi.ua/code>

8. Types of control and rating system for evaluating learning outcomes (RSE)

Assessment and control measures

1. The student's rating in the academic discipline consists of the points that he receives for:

- completion of the modular control work;
- work in seminar classes;
- writing an essay

2. Criteria for calculating points.

2.1. Modular control work is estimated at 15 points.

The control task of this work consists of three questions from the list provided in Appendix 1.

Each question is estimated at 5 points:

- "excellent" – a complete answer (not less than 90% of the required information) – 5 points;
- "good" – a sufficiently complete answer (not less than 75% of the required information), or a complete answer with minor inaccuracies – 4 points;
- "satisfactory" - incomplete answer (not less than 60% of the required information) and minor errors - 3 points;
- "unsatisfactory" - the answer does not meet the requirements for "satisfactory" - 0-2 points.

2.2. Work in seminar classes

Weighted score - 7, the maximum number of points in seminar classes is $10 \times 7 = 70$ points.

Evaluation criteria:

- "excellent" - creative approach to solving the problem - 7 points;
- "good" - deep solution of the problem, reflecting your own position - 4-6 points;
- "satisfactory" - justified solution of the problem with certain shortcomings - 3 points;
- "unsatisfactory" - the task is not completed, - 0 points.

2.3. Writing an essay is evaluated in 15 points.

Evaluation criteria:

- "excellent" - the essay fully corresponds to the topic, contains deep analysis, critical understanding of the material, references to authoritative sources, logical structure and correct design according to the requirements – 14-15 points;
- "good" – the work corresponds to the topic, has a sufficiently deep analysis, however, minor inaccuracies or insufficient critical understanding are possible. The design meets the requirements, but there are minor shortcomings – 10-14 points;
- "satisfactory" – the abstract partially reveals the topic, contains general provisions without deep analysis, an insufficient number of sources are used, there are errors in the structure or design – 7-9 points;
- "unsatisfactory" – the abstract does not correspond to the topic or reveals it superficially, there is no analysis, there are significant violations in the structure and design, there are insufficient or no references to sources at all – 0-6 points.

2.4. Incentive points

A total of 7 points for the following types of work:

- for scientific and research activities (participation in conferences, student competitions works, publications);
- participation in faculty Olympiads in the discipline and all-Ukrainian Olympiads.

$$R = 7 \cdot 10 + 15 + 15 = 100$$

3. The condition for positive passing of the first calendar control is to obtain at least 15 points. The condition for positive passing of the second calendar control is to obtain at least 30 points.

4. Students who have scored 60 or more points during the semester have the opportunity to:

- receive a credit mark (credit) in accordance with the rating received (rating points are transferred to the mark according to the table and are entered in the semester control list);
- complete a credit test in order to increase the mark (in this case, the student's previous rating in the discipline is canceled and he receives a mark only according to the results of the credit test).

5. Students who have scored less than 60 points during the semester, but have fulfilled the admission conditions, perform a test.

6. Answers to the test are evaluated in the amount of 100 points and are awarded for answers to 2 theoretical questions:

- -complete answer/task completed (not less than 90% of the required information) – 50-45 points;
- -sufficiently complete answer/task completed (not less than 75% of the required information) – 44-38 points;
- -incomplete answer/task completed (not less than 60% of the required information) – 37-30 points;
- -incomplete answer/task not completed (less than 60% of the required information) – 29-0 points.

Table of correspondence of rating points to grades on the university scale:

Number of points	Grade
100-95	Excellent
94-85	Very good
84-75	good
74-65	Satisfactory
64-60	Enough
Less than 60	Unsatisfactory
Admission conditions not met	Not allowed

9. Additional information on the discipline (educational component)

Recommendations for students

When working on a lecture, a student should take notes on the main concepts, features, classifications, definitions, algorithms that the teacher will talk about. If the student listens carefully, records the relevant material, then reads this text, applies it when solving a task or preparing for a practical lesson, if after that the student presents his substantiated position (opinion), critically evaluates the positions (opinions) of other students, asks questions to the teacher and students - the volume of the educational material he has learned and the depth of his understanding will increase many times.

When preparing for a practical lesson, a student must necessarily study the lecture material on a certain topic, it is advisable to familiarize himself with additional resources on the network. If questions arise, if unclear provisions are identified, it is necessary to discuss them with the teacher. In a seminar, even a well-prepared student should not remain a passive observer, but actively participate in the discussion of the issue. If the student has not familiarized himself with the educational material, he should listen more carefully to the speakers, and with the information received, try to compensate for the shortcomings of the preparation for the lesson. One should not refuse to answer the teacher's questions. Even if the student does not know the answer, it is advisable to try to answer, express his opinion, based on his own knowledge, experience, logic of the question, etc. At the same time, one should not be afraid to make a mistake - one of the important tasks of studying the humanitarian disciplines of the socio-behavioral cycle is to form the ability to think logically and express his own thoughts accordingly. However, it is worth remembering that ignorance of the subject material is a significant drawback of the student's work and will negatively affect his overall rating. A responsible attitude to preparation for each seminar allows not only to correctly master the educational material, but also to save effort when passing the semester control.

Important in the successful preparation of a student is the development of the ability to work with various sources of information, to form a competent approach to one's own information security, while at the same time opening oneself to the world and the world to oneself. The critical, comprehensive and systemic nature of analytics will allow the student not only to better assimilate information, but also to find the necessary, relevant answers in the future more quickly when, for example, a certain practical question arises related to a specific communicative situation or questions of choice, drawing up individual stratagems, etc.

Extracurricular activities

Students can participate in an informal circle for all who are interested in the issues of social determination of behavioral strategies in the modern globalized world. Research on the prospects of academic mobility and cooperation with foreign stakeholders.

Distance learning

Synchronous and asynchronous distance learning is possible using video conferencing platforms and the educational platform for distance learning at the university.

Inclusive learning

Admitted

Mastering distance courses

At the request of the applicant, in conditions that do not contribute to regular attendance at classes, it is allowed to study individual content parts of the educational component in asynchronous mode, in particular, through mastering distance courses. To be taken into account in the scoring system for mastering such courses, they must correspond in content to the syllabus, be agreed with the teacher, and to confirm the completion of the courses, the student must provide an appropriate document indicating the name and volume in hours. Recognition of the results of informal education occurs in the manner specified in the relevant Regulation of Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute <https://osvita.kpi.ua/node/179>.

The working program of the academic discipline (syllabus):

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Approved by the Department of Sociology (protocol № 12 from 24.05.2024)

Approved by the Methodological Commission of the Faculty (protocol № 9 from 26.06.2024)

Questions for the modular test

1. Ethical principles of modern civil society in the context of value relativism as a factor in the choice of behavioral lines by an individual.
2. Financial success as a measure of life success. Historical invariance or accentuation of the current era?
3. Who is the “medium” of social systems in the context of the reboot of global institutions?
4. Possibilities of studying the influence of the media using AI.
5. Right or left populism as destructive behavioral patterns for managers and recipients - research through social data analytics
6. Possibilities and boundaries of transformations of individual practices in changing social systems.
7. Loss of illusions as a loss of the meaning of life. Realities and problems of social engineering.
8. Behavior of modern nomads as a problem of tolerance or why is the practice of multiculturalism not as capable as it was theoretically supposed?
9. Program execution as a behavioral imperative. Scenarios of human life.
10. Is AI a threat to humans? In what time frame can this happen?
11. The importance of the information culture of the individual in his behavioral choices.
12. The role and possibilities of AI in social diagnostics. The problem of the norm of the desired and acceptable.
13. Responsibility as a value and behavioral trait. In which system of virtues does it appear and is welcomed?
14. Pragmatism of everyday life: benefits and pitfalls of unreflected decisions.
15. Chrematism and economics (Aristotle) - the influence of modern realities of financialism on behavioral strategies of the individual.
16. What can and cannot calculate AI? The paradox of behavioral options: between real and nominal.

Approximate topics of essays

1. Forms of ownership and social structure of society – the basis of the direction of a person's behavior.
2. Domination and empire: the struggle for different types of resources in the modern world. K. Slobodian's concept.
3. Expectations and limitations in the use of AI: social contacts and conflicts
4. The problem of identity: the conflict of multi-layeredness.
5. Trolling: - the culture of post-truth in postmodernity.
6. Social space and time in the formats of modernity and globalization.
7. G. Morgenthau and real politics: influence on the behavioral options of a contemporary.
8. The uprising of the masses (Ortega and Gasset) and the degradation of the elites – historical invariance.
9. Problems of right-wing and left-wing populism. How, studying social data, can one trace the transition from democracy to dictatorship?
10. The dangers of radicalism - simplification of living conditions.
11. Questions of motivation in different cultures of modernity.
12. Is expansion a sign of behavioral capacity?
13. Theories of social behavior in the context of research on concepts of sustainable development.
14. Democratic wealth and intensity of individual efforts.
15. The state under conditions of war - requirements for restructuring institutions: history and modernity.
16. The problem of property as a factor in managing people's behavior and the emergence of conflicts.
17. Understanding the norm in modern societies: theories and concepts of deviant behavior.
18. Constitutional obligations and informal agreements of everyday practices - sociological aspects of research.
19. Different levels of implementation and transformations of the social contract.
20. Methodological potential of the macrosociological approach in the study of cultural and historical determinants of individual behavior.
21. Estate system, dynastic, religious wars and the civilizational crisis of modernity.
22. Modeling the future as a global challenge and local tasks. The role and place of AI in such constructions.
23. Changing individual and corporate strategies in the modern world.
24. How do ideological and economic systems of social life interact with each other, what impact does this have on the everyday behavior of individual groups and individuals?
25. Causes, conditions and consequences of the actualization of classical trends and concepts (neo-Marxism, neo-Freudianism, neo-behaviorism, etc.)
26. "An Arab cannot be bought. He can only be rented" (John Philby). Historical contexts of the existence of such views and corresponding behavior.
30. Private property as a historical source of conflict: research using AI
31. Expectations and limitations in the application of AI: social contacts and conflicts.
32. Forecasts and projects - an explanation of the difference from the standpoint of the sociology of management and personality development.
33. Mark Milley's concept of controlled escalation and D. Kahn's ladder of increasing risks - influence on the behavior of politicians, military and civilians.
34. Media dictatorship: minorities and activists against expert opinion, ohlocracy against democracy.
35. Competition against dominance. Features of implementation in different segments of the population.
36. Humanocentrism of the pre-modern era and its new quality in the formation of moderns.
37. Historical invariance of misunderstandings between the elite and the people. Population as a demographic category and the people - as a political one.

Test questions

1. Describe the phenomenon of theories of social behavior in modern sociological theories: interdisciplinarity - from biology, ethology to economic psychology and cognitive science.
2. Explain the methodological value of the macrosociological approach to studying the social behavior of individuals and groups.
3. Outline the difference between the behavioral patterns of elite competition and competition in other social strata. Elites and oligarchy. Reflection in social data.
4. The letter and spirit of the rules of interaction: how do you see the subjective factor and how it differs from the subjective - the possibilities of studying it through social data analytics.
5. National and supranational governance structures - how you can check how democratic the behavioral orientations of their representatives are.
6. Reveal the role and place of educational institutions in the formation of behavioral patterns. Modern technologies and changes in value paradigms.
7. Can irrational behavior be logical? Possibilities of its research in network communities. Argue your position.
8. Reveal the significance of aggression in the life of society as a way to change its structure and functions. Self-destruction as a feature of behavioral options of modernity.
9. Point out the significance of values in their dynamic dimension as motives for activity in different segments of the population, the realities of social policy.
10. Ranking of needs, building priorities in the practice of applying theories of social behavior - history and modernity.
11. How do you see civil society in its functioning as a normative institution aimed at overcoming the alienation of people?
12. Theories of social exchange (Gomans). Their reliance on behavioral views (B. Skinner) and criticism from representatives of structural functionalism (E. Durkheim, T. Parsons)
13. Social responsibility as a characteristic of a developed personality. The conflict of the current era is reflected in social data.
14. Work for the sake of not only individual, but also social good. "Zoya" and "Bios" in Aristotle
15. Digital technologies and changes in production and social relations.
16. How do successful countries recover from crises? The introduction of selective changes as an adaptation mechanism associated with overcoming personal traumas - research possibilities using social data analytics.
17. Diffusion of innovations as a pattern in individual decision-making and the introduction of innovations in organizations.