AL-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

**Approved at the meeting of
Academic Committee
of al-Farabi Kazakh National University
Protocol №6   «22» «06» 2020
Vice Rector for Academic Affairs
_____ Khikmetov A.K.**

PROGRAMME OF
ENTRANCE SPECIALTY EXAMINATION
FOR ADMISSION TO PhD
FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME
«8D031-SOCIOLOGY»

ALMATY 2020

The program is designed in accordance with state educational standards for educational programme «6D031-Sociology». The program is designed by doctor of sociological sciences, professor Abdiraiymova Gulmira Serikovna, doctor of sociological sciences, associate professor Shedenova Nazym Utegalievna, and candidate of sociological sciences Kenzhakymova Gulnara Aliaevna

The program is reviewed at the meeting of the Department of Sociology and Social Work
Protocol № _____on_____2020 year.
Head of the Department   _____ Abdiraiymova G.S.

Approved at the meeting of the methodbureau of the Faculty of Philosophy and Political Science
Protocol №_____ on _____2020 year.
Chairman of the methodbureau   _____ Kabakova M.P.

Approved at the meeting of the Academic Council
Protocol №_____ on _____ 2020 year.

Chairman of the Academic Council, Dean of the Faculty _____ Massalimova A.R.

Scientific Secretary   _____ Kantarbaeva Zh.O.

CONTENT

1. Goals and objectives of the entrance examination on specialty

The goal of the program is to identify knowledge of entrants about major modern theories and methodologies of sociological, social and marketing research, the use of base and innovative techniques of data analysis in the subject areas.

Objectives of the program:

- revealing a complex understanding of the innovative teaching technologies, developing social activities, generate creative thinking and personal professional position in the assessment of contemporary problems;

- determination of the depth and systematic understanding of modern theories and methodologies of sociological, social and marketing research, the application of basic skills and innovative techniques of data analysis in the subject areas;

- develop skills in the use techniques of modeling and forecasting with scientific substantiation of the most important social problems and challenges;

- to form the ability for conceptual understanding of constantly changing social environment, the development of the original concept of independent scientific research as necessary conditions for the effective development of modern scientific knowledge;

- to learn key competencies in practice, which must have a person responsible for the whole complex of active work in the field of social research;

- master the logic of the organization of the world and Kazakhstan market of sociological services, to understand its key stakeholders and trends.

The form of the entrance examination is combined written-oral examination. Entrants write down their answers to the questions of the examination ticket on the answer sheet, answer oral examination committee. In the case of the appeal grounds for review are written records on the answer sheet.

2. Requirements to the training level of applicants to PhD program

Persons wishing to learn program of preparation PhD and Doctor of the profile should have higher professional education in the field at the master's level «6M050100 - Sociology», «6M090500 - Social work», the title of the candidate of sociological sciences, confirmed by state standard document.

3. Prerequisites of the educational program

Assimilation of this program prepared by the following compulsory subjects of the educational program on specialty «6M050100 – Sociology»:
1. Contemporary Sociological theories (2 credits)
2. Statistical methods and forecasting in sociological research (3 credits)
3. Modeling of Social Processes (3 credits)

4. The list of examination topics

Discipline «Modern paradigm of sociological knowledge"
1. **The modern paradigm of knowledge as the fundamental concepts of science**

The paradigm of science as a system of source categories, ideas, provisions and principles of scientific thinking. The development of scientific theories and revolutions in science. Conceptual scheme and the disciplinary matrix of Thomas Kuhn. Explanation of studied phenomena and processes. Forming theories and methods. Basic paradigms and perspectives in sociology. The paradigm in sociology: methodology issue.

2. **Structural functionalism as a scientific approach**

Society as internally differentiated and orderly integrity. Definition of terms and description of the structure as the two ways of structural-functional analysis.

3. The theory of social systems

The theory of social systems Parsons is a sample of the first type of strategy of structural-functional analysis. AGIL Scheme as a universal analytical research tool. "Social Theory and Social Structure" R. Merton is a sample of the second type of strategy.

4. Critical theory of society

Society as system of total and pervasive control. Rationality as way of perception, judgment and organization by the person of world around of the life. Concept of development of a modern western civilization of Horkheimer and Adorno. Concept of consumption to Markuse. "New forms of control – integration of society" - the universal tool of the analysis of the social phenomena.

5. Theory of a social exchange

Microsociological orientation – an explanation and understanding of interindividual interactions in concrete situations. Concept of social interaction as process of an exchange. Five provisions of Homans ("Social behavior: his elementary forms" (1961)). The power / submission relations in Blau's concept ("An exchange and the power in public life" (1964)).

6. Theory of the rational choice

The theory of the rational choice – social interaction as process of coordination of actions of people. A problem of optimization of strategy of behavior in a situation. "Prisoner's dilemma". Rational choice of James Koulmen ("Bases of the social theory" (1990)). Rational choice as positive opinions of other people.

7. Symbolical interactionism

Symbolical interactionism as research approach as concept of social interaction of people. Behavior of the person – reaction to incentives (external influences and internal motives) and symbols (value of things and actions) in J. G. Mead's concept. Three postulates in the description and an explanation of the social phenomena as processes of an interaktion (Blumer).

8. Dramaturgic approach

Dramaturgic analysis of Goffman. Concept "I". Social actors and the roles played by them. The organization of communication in modern society.

9. Phenomenological sociology

Social interaction as process of coordination of acts of people. Concept of social phenomenology of Alfred Schutz. ("Semantic structure of the social world", 1932). Vital world, objectivity of things, typification and intersubjectivity.

10. Ethnomethodology

Roleof language in social designing of reality – a basis of research strategy of phenomenological sociology. Empirical technology of identification of meanings in Harold Garfinkel's concept. Education as set of interindividual communications.

11. Social aktionalism

Social action as generation of values and norms. Social actionalism of Alain Touraine ("Sociology of movement", 1965; "Production of society", 1973). Society – the arena of fight of actors.

12. Sociological intervention

Sociological intervention as activity. The social movements – organized collective behavior of actors. Sociological knowledge as practical knowledge of actors.

13. Integrative sociological paradigm of J. Habermas

The theory of communicative action of J. Habermas as research approach about system and the vital world. The category "vital world" (Lebenswelt) which is going back to phenomenological tradition. Social evolution and social progress as development of informative abilities of the person. J. Habermas about a mythical way of understanding of the world.

14. Rationalization and its role in the modern world

Rationalization as process. Its role in the modern world. Social decolonization of the vital world. Problems of integration of social action and social systems.

15. Theory of structurization of E. Giddens

Reproduction of society as a system of interaction by agents. The thesis about duality – the key provision of the theory of a strukturation. Giddens about globalization as a phase of expansion uniform and the universal "project of a modernist style". Interpretation of social systems as societies or sotsiyetalnykh of totalnost. Dynamism - the distinctive characteristic of moderny type of social life.

16. Theory of a gabitus and social space of Pierre Bourdieu

Critic of theoretical reason of Pierre Bourdieu. Gabitus – the central category of the sociological concept of Pierre Bourdieu. Society as a social space. Model and structure of social space. Social fields and their properties. Structure of the field as a condition of a ratio of forces between agents or institutions.

17. Theory of self-reference (autopoiesistic) systems of N. Luman

The theory "system – world around" as the cybernetic theory of systems. Formation of social systems according to N. Luman. Concept of sense and its applicability of the analysis of social systems. Interaktion, education and society – three education levels of systems. Theories of public system.

18. Concept of not repressive civilization to G. Markuse and new social movements

Theoretical maintenance of criticism of "industrialism" and concept of "the one-dimensional person" to G. Markuse. Problems of formation of needs of the person and ways of their satisfaction in modern industrial society. "History of the person as history of his suppression". The analysis of opposite aspirations of the person to life and death. Formation of system of needs of the person.

19. Model of one-dimensional behavior and thinking of G. Markuse

Fantasy, imagination, utopian thinking as possibility of release from repressive reality. Model of one-dimensional behavior and thinking. Structures of one-dimensional society: consumer economy, policy without opposition, a kulturindustriya. Positivity of thinking of the one-dimensional person. Concept of "great refusal". A role of outsiders of one-dimensional society in transformation of system.

20. Post-structuralism as philosophical basis of a postmodernism

Problem of language, language nature of thinking, activity of people as "discourse practices". Language as a sign structure. "The world as the text" – one of the most famous theses of a postmodernism.

21. Deconstruction as general method of the post-modernist analysis

"Narrative", "textuality", "intertextuality" – the major concepts used by a postmodernism for the description of modern reality. Deconstruction as general method of the post-modernist analysis applicable to the analysis of any phenomenon of culture, any text.

22. "Post-modernist sensitivity"

"Post-modernist sensitivity" - one of key concepts of postmodernism. Features of formation of "post-modernist sensitivity" - specific vision of the world.

23. Post-modernist theories

Disciplinary society of Foucault. "The power – knowledge" as a complex the practician. Intellectual and political practicians as network discourses. "Discourse practices – strategy of the pow   er" as the universal tool of the analysis of the social phenomena and processes

24. Consumption as symbolical and discourse practice

Consumption as symbolical and discourse practice. The concept is postmodern as "the end of history" of J. Baudrillard. Main lines of a multiparadigmal of J. Rittser.

Discipline "Methods and technologies in studying of social problems of society"
1. Methodology of scientific research in sociology
Concepts "methodology" and "method". Scientific studying as main form of scientific work. General scheme of scientific research. Use of methods of scientific knowledge. Main methods of social knowledge. Concept of the social fact.

2. Ethical standards of research

Basic principles of research. Ethical standards of research. Open and hidden data collection. Active and passive role of the researcher. Choice of a method and problem of interpretation.

3. Features of methodology of quantitative research

Development of empirical methods of research. Concept of "quantitative research". Features and restrictions of quantitative research. Main methods of quantitative research. Poll and its main types. Analysis of documents. Content analysis as method of collection of information. Direct supervision and its types.

4. Modern technologies of poll

Modern technologies of poll. Interview "face to face". Internet poll and its advantages. Poll through e-mail. Polls in Internet forums and teleconferences. Technical advantages of online researches.

5. Features of methodology of qualitative research

Concept of "qualitative research". Features of qualitative research. Interpretive sociology as methodological base of qualitative research. Main tactics of qualitative research. Main methods of qualitative researches.

6. Qualitative researches: application in science and practice.

Objectivity in qualitative researches. Application of qualitative methods in market researches. Use of qualitative methods in gender and feministic researches.

7. The combined approach in sociological research

Opposition of qualitative and quantitative researches. Critical analysis of qualitative and quantitative methodology of research. Interrelation of qualitative and quantitative researches.

8. Features of complex methodology

Features of complex methodology. Concept of a theoretical and methodical triangulation. Interaction of qualitative and quantitative approaches throughout all process of research. T. Shanin's concept about "the qualitative and quantitative interface".

9. Theoretical bases of qualitative approach in sociological research

Object and subject of qualitative researches. Interpretive sociology as methodological base of qualitative research. Theory of social action (M. Weber, G. Zimmel). Symbolical interactionism (J. Mead, G. Blumer). Dramaturgic approach (I. Goffman). Phenomenological school (A. Schutz). Concept of social designing (P. Berger, T. Lukman). Ethnomethodology (G. Garfinkel).

10. Strategy of implementation of qualitative research

Research strategy of qualitative research. Cognitive opportunities of qualitative methods. Choice of qualitative research and area of its application. Procedure of qualitative research. Field investigation phase. Researcher's line item as "participant" of events.

11. Development of the program of research

Program of research. Distinctions of programs of research in case of the quantitative and qualitative researches. Key functions of the program. Structure of the program. Setting of a problem. Promotion of the purpose and research problems. Object and object of research. Diagram of carrying out research. General logic of carrying out research. Storage of field information.

12. Main tactics of qualitative research

Research tactics. Case-study or research of a separate community. Advantages and restrictions. Ethnographic research. Features of anthropological approach. Verbal history. Biographic method or life story. Possibilities of use. Family history. Group discussion or method of focus group.

13. Case-study as a research strategy

Features of case-study or monographic research. Objects of case-study research. Case-study in the form of switched on observation. Features of involved observation. Case-study, in which the researcher is out of the studied object. Choice reasons of case-study as strategy.

14. Design and implementation of case-study

Design of case-study. Entrance in the field. Use of social networks. Requirements to the researcher. Protocol of case-study. Information collection methods. Analysis of empirical material:

a support on theoretical assumptions, a descriptive (ethnographic) case, creation of explanatory model. Chronological and factor analysis.

15. Deep interview

Specifics of interview in the quantitative and qualitative researches. Interview as conversation, dialog. Openness and emotions in research interview. An understanding method in quantitative research interview. Main types of deep interview. Stages of implementation of interview. Interview planning. Interview's subject choice. Scheme of interview. Questions of interview.

16. Ethics of interviewing

Ethics of interviewing. The informed consent of the respondent to participate in research. Confidentiality of information. Moral behavior of the researcher.

17. Main stages of interview

Training of interviewers. Interview situation by eyes of the sociologist and interviewer. Qualification of the interviewer. Problems of quality of operation of the interviewer. Choice of respondents. Compilation of the questionnaire. Record and decryption of interview. Interview transcribing. Matrix of design of the text. Reliability and validity of decryption. Computer means of the analysis of interview.

18. Narrative interview

The narrative analysis in sociology. Narrative as source of sociological information. Method of verbal history. Questions of reliability and objectivity of oral sources. Methods of the analysis of narratives. Representation and interpretation of a narrative. Structure of a narrative. A role of narrative in research of social life.

19. Focus group

History of a method of focus group. Focus group as type of group discussion. Features of a method of focus group. Integrated or conjugate interview. Principles of formation of focus groups. Set of participants of focus group.

20. Procedure of focus group

Preparation of focus group. Main requirements to the moderator of focus group. Types of moderators. Scheduling (guide) of focus group. Organization of focus group. Fixing of information in focus group. Methods of data analysis of focus group. Report types by results of focus group.

21. Visual methods of research

Visual examination. Main methods of use of visual materials. Photos, video records, other images. Verbal and visual text. Visual materials as text. Limitation of visual methods. Shooting dramatic art. Method of the hidden camera. Video surveillance. Photo and video diary. Subject matrix of visual observations.

22. Primary description of text data

Logic and principles of analytical operation. Description of data. Procedure of structuring text. Sequence as unit, text fragment. Description of a social context. Separation of categories of the analysis. "Open coding. Axial coding. Selective coding. Triangulation as method of dataful operation. Triangulation of sources, research triangulation, theoretical triangulation, methodical triangulation.

23. Conceptual analysis of qualitative data

Theorizing methods in qualitative research. Categorizing and classification of values. Multiplexing of meanings. Interpretation of data. Diversity of interpretations. Interpretation validity. Reliability, representativeness and validity of results.

24. Correlation of the ascending and descending data analysis strategy

The ascending and descending data analysis strategy. Method of analytical induction. Climbing to the theory. Progressive approximation. Illustrative method. Analytical comparing. Analysis of domains. Ideal types.

25. Operation over the report

Report as social constructioning of knowledge. The report purpose – informing on a validity and reliability of data. Ethics of writing of the report. Report structure. Logic of operation over the report. Methods of representation of results. Forms of the presentation of the report.

Discipline "Modeling and prediction in sociological researches"

1. Logic of sociological research

Concept of sociological research. Sociological research and social information. Sociological research as type of cognitive activity. Classification of sociological researches: basic and applied, theoretical and empirical researches. Preparatory, main and final stage of sociological research. Theoretical and philosophical and world outlook premises of research. Methodology and technique of research as parts of the research program.

2. Strategy of sociological research

Strategic plan of research. Retrieval, descriptive, experimental plan of research. Research strategy. Monographic research. Comparative research. Selective research. The panel research. Trend researches. Cohort researches. The social significance and reliability of results of sociological research for administrative practice and social forecasts, cognitive activity.

3. Contents and functions of social prediction

Objects of prognostic research. Data domain and circle of a perspective of social prediction, way of increase of its efficiency. Prediction in structure of scientific anticipation, the requirement to process of its implementation. Entity of anticipation and prediction. Forms of a specification of anticipation. Conceptual framework and methodological basis of social prognostics. Approaches to an explanation of entity of social prediction, their feature and function. Connection of social prediction with economic, political, demographic, technological and ecological prediction.

4. Sociological prediction as variety of social prediction

Social prediction as area of sociological researches. Typology of forecasts. Retrieval forecast. Normative forecast. Target forecast. Plan forecast. Program forecast. Project forecast. Organizational forecast.

5. Sociological forecast, its features and methods of creation

Sociological forecast. Area of sociological expected researches. Types of the forecasts used in sociology. Futurology and prognostics. Tools of prediction. Main normative requirements to development of the program of expected research.

6. Technological stages and methods of social prediction

Technology of expected development of social processes. Principles and stages of social prediction. Classification of scientific forecasting methods. Forecasting method choice.

7. Features of modeling objects of sociological knowledge

Features of model representation of objects of sociological knowledge. Modeling – a teoretical-applied research program item. A typology of models in social prognostics, the diagram of their correlation.

8. Modeling of social processes

Model - the improved option, the "copy" of the researched object artificially created. Model as means of formation of the theory. Creation of conceptual models. Model, theory, paradigm. Feature of mental models. Sign models, models images.

9. Technologies of social modeling

Visualization and qualitative methods of modeling. Approaches to research of behavior of social objects by means of computer technologies.

10. Technologies of social prediction

Factual and expert methods of social prediction, their entity and features. Specific forecasting methods: method of expected extrapolation; method of expert evaluations; Delphi method; morphological analysis, expected scenario, methods of expected modeling, methods of mathematical modeling. Classification of projects. Design methods. Planning methods.

11. The role of conceptual models in sociological researches

Research sociological paradigms. Multiparadigm approach in case of creation of conceptual models. The principle of systemacity in methodology of sociological knowledge. Basic concepts of the systems concept, their correlation with classical categories of integrity, structure, elements, etc. The systems concept when framing social indices.

12. Simulation modeling of a specific situation

Mental experiment. Types of models: 1) the "real" model representing a prototype in the structural or functional plan; 2) symbolical representation; 3) chart representation; 4) "speculative" or "figurative" model.

13. Synergy as methodology of modeling of social systems

Theoretical, application-oriented and methodical tasks of models. Mental experiment. Types of models. Synergetrics - methodology of modeling of self-organization of social systems.

14. Similarity of algorithm of modelinf and general structure of sociological research

Basic functions of model: theoretical and empirical. Functions of model at the theoretical level of knowledge: explanatory, criteria, predictive. Functions of model at the empirical level of knowledge: measuring, descriptive.

15. Methodology of research of socialization of the personality

Socialization of the personality in the conditions of upgrade of the Kazakhstan society. Main directions of research of socialization of the personality. Features of application of activity, structurally functional, anthropological and interactional, phenomenological approaches for research of socialization of the personality.

16. Socialization model as special type of interaction of society and personality

Problems of interaction of the personality and society in concepts of thinkers classical (O. Comte, G. Spenser, E. Durkheim), nonclassical (M. Weber, G. Zimmel), the post-classical period (K. Marx, F. Engels). Frankfurt school (M. Horkheimer, T. Adorno, to G. Markuse, J. Habermas, etc.). Post-nonclassical stage of development of science. Group interaction (T. Parsons, R. Darendorf, etc.). Interpersonal interaction (H. Sacks, J. Mead, etc.). Theory of social interaction (P. Sorokin).

17. Constructioning of socialization model of the personality on the basis of the modern reality

Features of process modeling of socialization of the personality. Nonclassical type of scientific character (G. Zimmel, M. Weber). Ideal type as methodological principle of historical and sociological knowledge. Structure of model of socialization. Main types of model of socialization of the personality. Model of interest and model of subordination.

18. Classification and functioning of the modern models of socialization of the personality in RK

Totalitarian, authoritative, liberal and democratic types of the personality. Positivistic and anti-positivistic (phenomenological, ethnomethodological and existentialist) models of the person. The function model of the person (Homo sociologicus - the sociological person, Homo economicus - the economic person). Typology of social character of D. Rismen.

19. The modern social technologies and methods of research of socialization of the personality

Social technology: concept, functions, types. Social technologies - methods of application of theoretical outputs of science in the solution of practical tasks. Social technologies as part of culture of specific society. New technological culture and perspectives of socialization of the personality. Problems of formation of technology of communication, technology of operation in group, microgroup, technologies of an assessment, technology of resolution of conflict, technology of creation of psychological climate, the informative influence, etc.

20. Expected reasons for perspective of new models of socialization and possible difficulties in the course of their implementation

Perspectives of integral model of socialization in the conditions of globalization. The personality in the sphere of the new economic relations: perspective models of socialization. Need of creation of economical and sociological model of the personality.

Civil status of society, its humanistic reference points. Formation of idea of the humanistic personality in public consciousness. Prediction status of the Kazakhstan society and its structural elements.

21. Cognitive opportunities of sociological inquiries, observations, experiment and the analysis of documents in the course of research of the predicted information

Entity and assignment of sociological inquiries. Types of inquiries. This inquiries and statistical data. Data of inquiries and development of empirical and theoretical knowledge in sociology. Cognitive opportunities of the main methods of information collection.

5. The list of the recommended literature

Основная литература:

1. Абдирайымова Г.С. Жастар социологиясы: оқу құралы. 2-басылым. – Алматы: Қазақ университеті, 2012. – 224 б.

2. Абдикерова Г.О. Қазіргі қоғамдағы тұлға. – Алматы, 2012,-129 б.

3. Абдирайымова Г.С. Молодые ученые Казахстана: штрихи к социологическому портрету. – Алматы: Қазақ университеті, 2012. – С.91.

4. Абдирайымова Г.С., Алимбекова Г.Т., Веревкин А.В., Лифанова Т.Ю., Шабденова А.Б. Социальное самочувствие казахстанцев: социологическое измерение. – Алматы: Қазақ университеті, 2015.

5. Abdiraiymova G.S., Burkhanova D.K. Social Structure of Society and Middle Class. - Almaty, Qazaq University. 2015. – 44 p.

6. Әбдірайымова Г.С. Студенттік ортадағы әкелік феномен (әлеуметтанулық аспект). Әдістемелік нұсқау. - Алматы: Қазақ университеті, 2011. 74 б.

7. Әбдікерова Г.О., Әбдірайымова Г.С. Әлеуметтік анторопология: оқу құралы. - Алматы: Қазақ университеті, 2012. 174 б.

8. Абдикерова Г.О. Әлеуметтік үрдістерді модельдеу. – Алматы: Қазақ университеті, 2015.-91б.

9. Биекенов К.У. Әлеуметтану тарихы: оқу құралы. - Алматы, 2009.

10. Ценности и идеалы независимого Казахстана. Коллективная монография / Под общ. ред. Шаукеновой З.К. – Алматы: Институт философии, политологии и религиоведения КН МОН РК, 2015. – 322 с.

11. "When salary is not enough…": Private households in Central Asia / Edited by Eckhard Dittrich, Heiko Schrader. – Zurich, Lit Verlag, 2015. – 408p. (in co-authorship with Shedenova N.U.)

12. Ядов В.А. Стратегия социологического исследования. - М.: Добросвет, 1998. – 596б.

Дополнительная литература:

1. Әбдірайымова Г.С. Қазақстанның жас ғалымдары: социологиялық бейнеге негіздеме. – Алматы: Қазаұ университеті, 2012. – 79 б.

2. Абдикерова Г.О., Курманжанова К.К. Основы подготовки выпускников к успешной карьере: учебно-методическое пособие. – Алматы: Қазақ университеті, 2015. – 80 с.

3. Әлеуметтану. 2–кітап/ Жалпы ред. М.М. Тажин. – Алматы, 2005. – 268 б.

4. Macionis J. Society: The Basics. Pearson, 2016.

5. Дж. Ритцер, Дж. Степницки. Әлеуметтану теориясы. – Алматы: «Ұлттық аударма бюросы» қоғамдық қоры, 2018. – 856 б.

6. Биекенов К.У., Биекенова С.К., Кенжакимова Г.А. Әлеуметтану. – Алматы, Эверо. 2016. 444 б.

7. Ragin Ch., Amoroso L. Constructing Social Research: The Unity and Diversity of Method. 3 Edition. Sage publications, 2018. – 232p.

8. Jaworski J. Advances in Sociology Research. Nova Science Pub Inc, 2015.

9. Payne G., Dingwall R., Payne J., Carter M. Sociology and Social Research. Taylor&Francis, 2016. – 340 p.

10. Giddens A., Sutton Ph. Sociology. Wiley Academic, 2017.

11. Дискуссии об образовании. Опыт социологических исследований–Discussions on education. Experience of sociological researches: кол.монография / под науч.ред. Абдирайымовой Г.С. – Алматы: Қазақ университеті, 2018. – 222 с.

12. Отар Э.С. Особенности городского среднего класса Казахстана. – Астана. ЕНУ им. Л.Н. Гумилев. 2018. – 400 с.

13. Ritzer G., Stepnisky J. Sociological Theory. – Los Angeles: Sage, 2018. – 802 p.

14. Сарыбаева И.С. ЖОО студенттерін патриоттық тәрбиелеуге арналған әдістемелік нұсқаулық. – Алматы: Қазақ университеті, 2015. – 24 с.

6. Scale of assessment of knowledge

Letter Grade	Grade Point Value	Percentage	Conventional Grade
A	4,0	95-100	Excellent
A-	3,67	90-94	
B+	3,33	85-89	Good
B	3,0	80-84	
B-	2,67	75-79	
C+	2,33	70-74	
C	2,0	65-69	Satisfactory
C-	1,67	60-64	
D+	1,33	55-59	
D	1,0	50-54	
F	0,5	25-49	Failure
FX	0	0-24	

During the examination establishes the following criteria for evaluation of knowledge:

The rating of «excellent» - deep comprehensive knowledge of the entire program material, understanding of the nature and relationship of these processes and phenomena, solid knowledge of the main provisions of disciplines: coherent, meaningful, complete and correct specific answers to all the questions of the examination ticket and additional questions from members of the examination committee; use to the extent necessary to answer questions throughout the recommended reading materials.

The rating of "good" - firm and sufficiently complete knowledge of the entire program material, a proper understanding of the nature and relationship of these processes and phenomena; consistent, correct, specific answers to the questions posed at the free removal of comments on specific issues.

Evaluation of "satisfactory" - a solid knowledge and understanding of the main issues of the program, the correct and concrete, without blunders answers to the questions in troubleshooting minor errors and inaccuracies in the light of certain provisions with the leading questions of examiners, in response to questions the basic recommended literature used enough.

Evaluation of "unsatisfactory" - an incorrect answer to at least one of the major issues, gross mistakes in the answer, not understanding the essence poses the question; uncertain and inaccurate answers to additional questions.