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**Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education
Peoples' Friendship University of Russia named after Patrice Lumumba**

Academy of Engineering

(name of the main educational unit (MEU) that developed the educational program of higher education)

WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

SOCIOLOGY

(name of discipline/module)

Recommended for the field of study/specialty:

27.03.04 CONTROL IN TECHNICAL SYSTEMS

(code and name of the field of study/specialty)

The discipline is mastered within the framework of the implementation of the main professional educational program of higher education (EP HE):

DATA SCIENCE AND SPACE SYSTEMS

(name (profile/specialization) of the educational institution of higher education)

1. THE GOAL OF MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE

The course "Sociology" is part of the bachelor's program "Data Science and Space Systems" (27.03.04 "Control in Technical Systems") and is studied in the fourth semester of the second year. The course is offered by the Department of Sociology. It consists of three sections and 12 topics and focuses on approaches to the study of patterns of societal functioning and development.

The goal of mastering the discipline is to shape an understanding of the specifics of the studying society.

2. REQUIREMENTS FOR THE RESULTS OF MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE

Mastering the discipline "Sociology" aimed at developing the following competencies (parts of competencies) in students:

Table 2.1. List of competencies developed in students while mastering the discipline (results of mastering the discipline)

Cipher	Competence	Indicators of Competency Achievement (within this discipline)
UC-1	Able to search, critically analyze and synthesize information, and apply a systematic approach to solving assigned tasks	UC-1.1 Analyzes the task, identifying its basic components; UC-1.2 Defines and ranks the information required to solve the given problem; UC-1.3 Searches for information to solve a given problem using various types of requests; UC-1.4 Works with scientific texts, distinguishes facts from opinions, interpretations, assessments and substantiates his conclusions using philosophical conceptual apparatus; UC-1.5 Analyzes and contextually processes information to solve assigned tasks while forming one's own opinions and judgments; UC-1.6 Suggests options for solving the problem, analyzes the possible consequences of their use; UC-1.7 Analyzes ways of solving problems of ideological, moral and personal nature based on the use of basic philosophical ideas and categories in their historical development and socio-cultural context;
UC-5	Able to perceive the intercultural diversity of society in socio-historical, ethical and philosophical contexts	UC-5.1 Interprets the history of Russia in the context of world historical development; UC-5.2 Finds and uses information about the cultural characteristics and traditions of various social groups in social and professional communication; UC-5.3 Takes into account, in social and professional communication on a given topic, the historical heritage and socio-cultural traditions of various social groups, ethnic groups and faiths, including world religions, philosophical and ethical teachings; UC-5.4 Collects information on a given topic, taking into account the ethnic groups and religions most widely represented at the research sites; UC-5.5 Substantiates the specifics of project and team activities with representatives of other ethnic groups and (or) faiths; UC-5.6 Adheres to the principles of non-discriminatory interaction in personal and mass communication in order to fulfill professional tasks and strengthen social integration;

3. PLACE OF THE DISCIPLINE IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

Discipline "Sociology" refers to the part formed by the participants of educational relations of block 1 "Disciplines (modules)" of the educational program of higher education.

As part of the higher education program, students also master other disciplines and/or practices that contribute to the achievement of the planned results of mastering the discipline "Sociology".

Table 3.1. List of components of the educational program of higher education that contribute to the achievement of the planned results of mastering the discipline

Cipher	Name of competence	Previous courses/modules, practical training*	Subsequent disciplines/modules, practices*
UC-5	Able to perceive the intercultural diversity of society in socio-historical, ethical and philosophical contexts	History of Russia; Fundamentals of Russian Statehood; History of Religions in Russia;	Research work / Scientific research work; Undergraduate Training; Philosophers;
UC-1	Able to search, critically analyze and synthesize information, and apply a systematic approach to solving assigned tasks	Introduction to the Specialty; History of Russia;	Research work / Scientific research work; Technological Training; Undergraduate Training; Philosophers; Jurisprudence;

* - filled in accordance with the competency matrix and the SUP EP HE

** - elective courses/practices

4. SCOPE OF THE DISCIPLINE AND TYPES OF EDUCATIONAL WORK

The total workload of the discipline "Sociology" is 2 credit units.

Table 4.1. Types of educational work by periods of mastering the educational program of higher education for full-time education.

Type of academic work	TOTAL,academic hours		Semester(s)
			4
<i>Contact work, academic hours</i>	34		34
Lectures (LC)	17		17
Laboratory work (LW)	0		0
Practical/seminar classes (SC)	17		17
<i>Independent work of students, academic hours</i>	38		38
<i>Control (exam/test with assessment), academic hours</i>	0		0
Total complexity of the discipline	academic hours	72	72
	credit	2	2

5. CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE

Table 5.1. Content of the discipline (module) by types of academic work

Section number	Name of the discipline section	Topic Title		Topic Contents	Type of academic work*
Section 1	The place of sociology in sociohumanitarian knowledge-	1.1	Sociology as a multi-paradigm discipline	Sociology is recognized as a multi-paradigm science where different theoretical approaches coexist. Paradigms - conceptual schemes for explaining social reality - can contradict each other. Examples of paradigms: structural functionalism, conflictology, symbolic interactionism.	LC, SC
		1.2	The study of society before the formation of sociology as an independent science	Ancient thinkers (Plato, Aristotle) analyzed forms of government and social structure. The Age of Enlightenment saw the emergence of the concepts of the social contract (Rousseau, Locke) and natural rights.	LC, SC
Section 2	History of Sociology	2.1	The first sociologists	The founder of sociology, Auguste Comte, coined the term "sociology" and proposed to consider it as a positive science. He put forward the idea of three stages of human development: theological, metaphysical and positive. Herbert Spencer developed the ideas of social evolution.	LC, SC
		2.2	The Evolutionary Sociology of Herbert Spencer	Herbert Spencer applied the principles of biological evolution to the analysis of society. He considered society as a social organism developing from simple to complex. The key idea is the principle of "survival of the fittest" in the social sphere.	LC, SC
		2.3	The sociological teaching of Karl Marx	Karl Marx developed a theory of socioeconomic formations. The central element of his teaching was the concept of class struggle. The basis (economics) defines the superstructure (politics, culture).-	LC, SC
		2.4	The Sociological Realism of Emile Durkheim	Emile Durkheim discussed that social facts (norms, values, institutions) exist objectively and affect individuals. He introduced the concept of "anomie" - a state of disintegration of norms in society. Durkheim's classic study focuses on suicide as a social phenomenon.	LC, SC
		2.5	"Interpretive Sociology" by Max Weber	Max Weber believed that sociology should understand the motives and meanings of people's actions. He developed the concept of the "ideal type" as an analytical tool. The key concept is social action, which can be purposeful, valuerational, affective or traditional.-	LC, SC
		2.6	"Integral Sociology" by Pitirim Sorokin	Pitirim Sorokin created the concept of socio-cultural dynamics. He	LC, SC

Section number	Name of the discipline section	Topic Title		Topic Contents	Type of academic work*
				identified three types of cultural supersystems: ideational, idealistic, and sensual. Sorokin researched social stratification and mobility.	
		2.7	The Structural Functionalism of Talcott Parsons	Talcott Parsons viewed society as a system of interconnected structures. Each structure performs certain functions to maintain the stability of the system. The key concepts are adaptation, goal achievement, integration, and pattern maintenance.	LC, SC
		2.8	"Dramatic Sociology" by Irving Hoffman	Irving Hoffman analyzed everyday interaction through the metaphor of theater. He introduced the concepts of the "frontal zone" and the "backstage zone" of behavior. The key concept is impression management: people strive to control the image they create in others.	LC, SC
Section 3	Branches of sociology	3.1	Macro- and microsociology	Macrosociology studies large-scale social structures and processes: institutions, systems, and globalization. Key concepts: social system, stratification, modernization. Microsociology focuses on interpersonal interaction and small groups. Main concepts: symbolic interactionism, ethnomethodology, dramatic approach.	LC, SC
		3.2	Fundamental and applied knowledge	Fundamental sociology is aimed at developing theory and identifying general patterns of social life. Examples: theories of modernization, globalization, and social stratification. Applied sociology solves specific practical problems through empirical research. Key methods: survey, observation, document analysis, experiment.	LC, SC

* - to be completed only for FULL-TIME education: LC – lectures; LW – laboratory work; SC – practical/seminar classes.

6. LOGISTIC AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT OF DISCIPLINE

Table 6.1. Material and technical support for the discipline

Audience type	Equipment of the auditorium	Specialized educational/laboratory equipment, software and materials for mastering the discipline (if necessary)
Lecture	A lecture hall equipped with specialized furniture, a whiteboard (screen), and multimedia presentation equipment.	Blackboard, Projector, TV
Seminar	An auditorium for conducting seminar-type classes, group and individual consultations, ongoing monitoring and midterm assessment, equipped with a set of specialized furniture and technical means for multimedia presentations.	Blackboard, Projector, TV
For independent work	A classroom for independent student work (can be used for seminars and consultations), equipped with a set of specialized furniture and computers with access to the Electronic Information System.	Blackboard, Projector, TV

* - the classroom for independent work of students MUST be indicated!

7. EDUCATIONAL, METHODOLOGICAL AND INFORMATIONAL SUPPORT OF THE DISCIPLINE

Main literature:

1. Sharma, R. K. (1996). Fundamentals of sociology. Atlantic Publishers & Dist.
2. Browne, K. (2005). An introduction to sociology. Polity.
3. Giddens, A., & Griffiths, S. (2006). Sociology. Polity.
4. Plummer, K. (2021). Sociology: the basics. Routledge.

Further reading:

1. Tomley, S., Hobbs, M., Todd, M., & Weeks, M. (2015). The sociology book: Big ideas simply explained. Penguin.
2. Mills, C. W. (2000). The sociological imagination. Oxford University Press.
3. Goffman, E. (2002). The presentation of self in everyday life. 1959. Garden City, NY, 259, 2002.
4. Weber, M. (2009). From Max Weber: essays in sociology. Routledge.

Resources of the information and telecommunications network "Internet":

1. RUDN University Electronic Library System and third-party electronic library systems to which university students have access based on concluded agreements
 - RUDN University Electronic Library System – RUDN University Electronic Library System <https://mega.rudn.ru/MegaPro/Web>
 - Electronic Library System "University Library Online" <http://www.biblioclub.ru>
 - EBS "Urayt" <http://www.biblio-online.ru>
 - Electronic Library System "Student Consultant" www.studentlibrary.ru
 - EBS "Knowledge" <https://znanium.ru/>
2. Databases and search engines
 - Sage <https://journals.sagepub.com/>

- Springer Nature Link <https://link.springer.com/>
- Wiley Journal Database <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/>
- Scientometric database Lens.org <https://www.lens.org>

Educational and methodological materials for independent work of students in mastering a discipline/module:*

1. Lecture course on the subject "Sociology".

* - all teaching and methodological materials for independent work of students are posted in accordance with the current procedure on the discipline page in TUIS!

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