



Cross-national studies in sociology

Working program of the academic discipline (Syllabus)

Details of the academic discipline

Level of higher education	<i>Second (master's)</i>
Branch of knowledge	<i>05 Social and behavioral sciences</i>
Specialty	<i>054 Sociology</i>
Educational program	<i>Conflict resolution and mediation</i>
Discipline status	<i>Selective</i>
Form of education	<i>full-time/part-time/distance/mixed</i>
Year of training, semester	<i>5th year, spring semester</i>
Scope of the discipline	<i>4 Cred. ECTS/120 hours</i>
Semester control/ control measures	<i>test</i>
Lessons schedule	<i>Lectures: Practical training:</i>
Language of teaching	<i>Ukrainian/English</i>
Information about the course leader / teachers	<i>Lecturer: Ph.D., associate professor Korzhov Gennadiy Oleksandrovych, korzhovga@gmail.com</i>
Placement of the course	

Program of educational discipline

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

Recently, there has been a trend in the social sciences towards the wider use of comparative cross-national studies. In the conditions of globalization and increasing interdependence between countries and peoples, the need to understand what they are similar to, and what they are different from, becomes not just a manifestation of a person's natural intelligent curiosity, but also vitally necessary knowledge. Within the framework of the proposed discipline, students will have the opportunity to understand how cross-national research is planned and conducted, what results it allows to obtain, how it helps to identify similarities and differences, what are its possibilities and limitations. A review of specific cross-national studies on multifaceted topics will demonstrate how interesting and fruitful this direction of scientific research is. Students will learn what unites Ukrainians with other countries and cultures, what values and life guidelines we share with representatives of European countries.

As a result of mastering the discipline, students will learn the theoretical and methodological principles of organization and conducting cross-national research; get acquainted with the main results of the most significant international comparative studies with the participation of Ukraine; acquire practical

skills and work skills in the use of comparative indicators, indicators, indices and ratings, as well as in building intercultural communication.

Having mastered this discipline, students will expand their scientific worldview, acquire skills in building harmonious relationships with representatives of other peoples, cultures and nationalities. Working and studying in international teams requires greater tolerance, understanding of the way of life, culture, traditions and values of the Other. At the same time, familiarity with scientifically based data and analytical models will contribute to the debunking of artificially created or inflated differences, which often result in xenophobia, conflicts, or even wars and genocide. Thus, obtaining deep knowledge in the field of cross-national comparisons will contribute to a better understanding of the essence and dynamics of inter-national and inter-cultural conflicts, ways of their early prevention and settlement.

Thanks to mastering the content of the discipline, students will have the opportunity to creatively apply various methods of processing and analyzing quantitative and qualitative sociological information related to different states, societies and cultures; formulate, justify and empirically verify descriptive and explanatory research hypotheses; create and modify data bases (arrays), carry out various transformations of variables in order to deepen the analysis; and also discover latent, hidden social connections, establish the causes, mechanisms and regularities of social conflicts with the help of quantitative analysis of sociological research data; to be able to correctly apply various quantitative indicators to analyze the conflict-causing potential of one or another sphere of social life and, based on this, to carry out early and effective prevention of social conflicts and their settlement. The acquired skills will contribute to the professional growth of future professionals in the field of conflict resolution and mediation.

2. Pre-requisites and post-requisites of the discipline (place in the structural and logical scheme of training according to the relevant educational program)

To successfully master this discipline, students must complete training in the following academic disciplines: "Methodology and methods of sociological research of conflicts-1", "Sociology of conflicts and wars in the context of transformations and modernizations". In addition, it is also desirable to have basic skills in working with specialized software for the processing and analysis of quantitative social information (eg, Excel) and an average level of English at least B1.

The knowledge, skills and abilities acquired during studies in this discipline can be successfully applied when mastering other special and branch sociological disciplines, as well as when writing a master's thesis.

3. Content of the academic discipline

Full-time education

Names of sections and topics	Number of hours			
	That's all	including		
		lectures	seminar	SRS
1	2	3	4	5
Chapter 1. Cross-national studies in the structure of sociological knowledge				
Topic 1.1. History of formation and development of cross-national research	12	2	4	6
Topic 1.2. Typology of cross-national studies.	12	2	4	6
Topic 1.3. Cross-national case studies.	13	2	4	7
Together by chapter 1	37	6	12	19
Chapter 2. Methodological features of cross-national research				
Topic 2.1. Programming, measurement, and operationalization in quantitative cross-national research	13	2	4	7
Topic 2.2. Cross-national historical and sociological methodology.	13	2	4	7
Together by chapter 2	26	4	8	14
Chapter 3. Cross-national research as a tool for testing sociological theories				
Topic 3.1. Macrosociological cross-national studies	13	2	4	7
Topic 3.2. Cross-national studies in the field of political sociology	12	2	4	6
Topic 3.3. Development paradigms and cross-national studies	12	2	4	6
Topic 3.4. Social transformations in a cross-national context.	12	2	4	6
Together by section 3	49	8	16	25
Test	8	0	0	8
Only hours	120	18	36	66

External form of education

Names of sections and topics	Number of hours			
	That's all	including		
		lectures	seminar	SRS
1	2	3	4	5
Chapter 1. Cross-national studies in the structure of sociological knowledge				
Topic 1.1. History of formation and development of cross-national research	11	2	0	9
Topic 1.2. Typology of cross-national studies.	11	0	2	9
Topic 1.3. Cross-national case studies.	9	0	0	9
Together by chapter 1	31	2	2	27
Chapter 2. Methodological features of cross-national research				
Topic 2.1. Programming, measurement, and operationalization in quantitative cross-national research	15	2	2	11
Topic 2.2. Cross-national historical and sociological methodology.	10	0	0	10
Together by chapter 2	25	2	2	21
Chapter 3. Cross-national research as a tool for testing sociological theories				
Topic 3.1. Macrosociological cross-national studies	14	2	2	10
Topic 3.2. Cross-national studies in the field of political sociology	10	0	0	10
Topic 3.3. Development paradigms and cross-national studies	10	0	0	10
Topic 3.4. Social transformations in a cross-national context.	12	0	2	10
RGR	10	0	0	10
Together by section 3	56	2	4	50
Test	8	0	0	8
Only hours	120	6	8	106

4. Educational materials and resources

4.1. Basic literature:

1. Berry D.V., Purtinga A.H., Sigall M.H., Dasen P.R. Cross-cultural psychology. Research and application / Trans. with English - Kharkiv: Publishing House of the Humanitarian Center, 2007.
2. Cohn, M. Social structures and personality: studies of Melvin L. Cohn and his collaborators. - 2nd edition. - K.: KMIS, 2013.
3. Ukrainian society in the European space. Ed. E. Holovahy, S. Makeeva. - K.: Institute of Sociology of the National Academy of Sciences; Kharkiv National University named after V.N. Karamzyna, 2007.
4. Eisenstadt Sh. Revolution and transformation of society. Comparative study of civilizations. - M.: Aspect-Press, 1999.

4.2. Supporting literature

1. E. Holovakha, A. Horbachyk. Trends of social changes in Ukraine and Europe: according to the results of the "European Social Research" 2005 - 2007 - 2009. - K.: Institute of Sociology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, 2010. - 118 p.
2. Holovakha E., Horbachyk A., Panina N. Ukraine and Europe: results of international comparative sociological research. - K.: Institute of Sociology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, 2006.
3. Grinfeld L. Nationalism. Five ways to modernity. - M.: PER SE, 2008.

4. Dogan M., Pelassi D. Comparative political sociology. - M.: Soc.-polit. magazine, 1994.
5. Inglehart R., Welzel K. Modernization, cultural changes and democracy: The evolution of human development. - M.: Novoe izdatelsto, 2011.
6. Cohn M. Cross-national comparative research as an analytical strategy. American Sociological Association. 1987 Presidential Address // Social Structures and Personality: Studies by Melvin L. Cohn and his collaborators. - 2nd edition. - K.: KMIS, 2013. - P. 324 - 353.
7. Matsumoto D. Psychology and culture / D. Matsumoto. - St. Petersburg: Peter, 2002.
8. Norgaard O. Economic institutions and democratic reform. Comparative analysis of post-communist countries. - K.: Nika Center, 2007.
9. Russians and Poles at the turn of the century. Experience of comparative research of social identifications (1998-2002) / Sost. E.N. Danilova, V.A. Yadov. – St. Petersburg: Publishing House of the RHGA, 2006.
10. Contemporary comparative politics: Textbook / Moscow. society science stock; Science ed. G.V. Golosov, L.A. Galkina - M.: MOSFET, 1997.
11. Comparative sociology. Selected translations. - M.: Academia, 1995.

4.3. Educational online resources

1. <http://www.socio-journal.kpi.kiev.ua> – Bulletin of the KPI named after Igor Sikorsky. Sociology. Politology. Right.
2. <http://i-soc.com.ua/journal/content.php> – Sociology: theory, methods, marketing.
3. <http://www.nbu.gov.ua> – National Library of Ukraine named after V.I. Vernadsky.
4. <https://prometheus.org.ua> – Online courses of Ukraine and the world.
5. <https://coursera.org> – Online courses.
6. <http://www.gesis.org> – Data archive of international comparative sociological research.

All the sources mentioned above are available on the Internet or on the page of the discipline in Google Classroom, as well as in the methodological office of the Department of Sociology (room 503, building 7). Mandatory reading fragments will be indicated during the passage of the relevant topics.

Educational content

5. Methods of mastering an educational discipline (educational component)

Lecture classes

Full-time education

No. z/p	The name of the topic of the lecture and a list of main questions
Chapter 1. Cross-national studies in the structure of sociological knowledge	
<i>Topic 1.1. History of formation and development of cross-national research</i>	
1	<p>The early stage of the formation of the theory and practice of cross-national research. Models of societal evolution by O. Comte and H. Spencer. Cross-national methodology in the works of M. Weber ("ideal types"), K. Marx and E. Durkheim. Comparative studies of H. Lebon, H. Tard, F. Tyonis, G. Zimel. Works of P. Sorokin in the field of international and intercultural comparisons.</p> <p>Assignment for SRS: Cross-Cultural Study of Democracy in France and the USA by A. de Tocqueville.</p>
<i>Topic 1.2. Typology of cross-national studies.</i>	
2	<p>Sociological comparison in broad and narrow meanings. Comparative method as a special strategy of sociological research. Limits and goals of comparative research. The logic of the comparative method.</p> <p>Two strategies of cross-national research: quantitative and qualitative, their relationship. Two types of cross-national studies: focused on the analysis of 1) cases or 2) variables.</p> <p>Tasks at SRS: Development research, its possibilities and limitations.</p>
<i>Topic 1.3. Cross-national case studies.</i>	
3	<p>Selection based on the dependent variable. The distinction between necessary and sufficient conditions. Selection based on the independent variable. Sample size in comparative case studies. Deductive logic of research.</p> <p>Tasks on SRS: Methodology of the negative case as a research strategy and the limits of its application. Methodology of the deviant case.</p>
Chapter 2. Methodological features of cross-national research	
<i>Topic 2.1. Programming, measurement, and operationalization in quantitative cross-national research</i>	
4	<p>Categories of analysis. Classical categorization. Non-classical categorization. Radial and generic categories. Causal modeling. Formation of concepts and categories and their equivalence. The problem of equivalence in the interpretation of values, definitions and concepts. Formal and functional equivalence of concepts (Marsh). Four broad methodological approaches to cross-national comparative research (Oyen E.)</p> <p>Methodological problems and ways to solve them.</p> <p>Assignment on SRS: The logic of M. Kohn's research program. Cross-national comparisons and generalizations.</p>
<i>Topic 2.2. Cross-national historical and sociological methodology.</i>	
5	<p>The logic of comparison. The difference between universal and historically conditioned theory. Limitations of theoretical generalizations.</p> <p>Tasks on SRS: Comparative studies of Charles Tilly, Theda Skokpol and Shmoel Eisenstadt.</p>
Chapter 3. Cross-national research as a tool for testing sociological theories	
<i>Topic 3.1. Macrosociological cross-national studies</i>	

6	Comparing nations at the global, aggregate, and individual levels. Research planning. Stochastic and deterministic concepts of causality. Cross-sectional and longitudinal research strategy (design). Control method. An alternative explanation. Tasks on SRS: Problems of representativeness, validity and reliability of measurement and data in the process of cross-national research.
	Topic 3.2. Cross-national studies in the field of political sociology
7	A Cross-National Typology of Political Culture: Almond and Willow's Five Nations Study. Processes of democratization in a comparative view (the works of Adam Przeworski, Arend Liiphart, Samuel Huntington, etc.). Tasks on SRS: Comparative analysis of Huntington and Fukuyama models.
	Topic 3.3. Development paradigms and cross-national studies
8	Theoretical approaches to the problem of development: theories of modernization, dependence and peace-systems. Empirical verification of theories in a comparative perspective at the level of countries and regions. Studies by Melvin Kohn, Immanuel Wallerstein, and others. Tasks on SRS: Ronald Inglehart's Cross-National Studies of Value Orientations: Theory, Methodology, Empirical Findings.
	Topic 3.4. Social transformations in a cross-national context.
9	Theoretical models of analysis of post-socialist changes: paradigms of transit and transformation. Ukraine in comparison with the countries of the former USSR, Central and Eastern Europe, Latin America: common and different. Tasks at the SRS: Ukraine's participation in the European Social Survey.

External form of education

No. z/p	The name of the topic of the lecture and a list of the main questions (a list of didactic tools, references to the literature and tasks on the SRS)
	Chapter 1. Cross-national studies in the structure of sociological knowledge
	<i>Topic 1.1. History of formation and development of cross-national research</i>
1	The early stage of the formation of the theory and practice of cross-national research. Models of societal evolution by O. Comte and H. Spencer. Cross-national methodology in the works of M. Weber ("ideal types"), K. Marx and E. Durkheim. Comparative studies of H. Lebon, H. Tard, F. Tyonis, G. Zimel. Works of P. Sorokin in the field of international and intercultural comparisons. SRS Assignment: A Cross-Cultural Study of Democracy in France and the USA by A. de Tocqueville.
	Chapter 2. Methodological features of cross-national research
	<i>Topic 2.1. Programming, measurement, and operationalization in quantitative cross-national research</i>
2	Categories of analysis. Classical categorization. Non-classical categorization. Radial and generic categories. Causal modeling. Formation of concepts and categories and their equivalence. The problem of equivalence in the interpretation of values, definitions and concepts. Formal and functional equivalence of concepts (Marsh). Four broad methodological approaches to cross-national comparative research (Oyen E.) Methodological problems and ways to solve them. Assignment on SRS: The logic of M. Kohn's research program. Cross-national comparisons and generalizations.
	Chapter 3. Cross-national research as a tool for testing sociological theories
	<i>Topic 3.1. Macrosociological cross-national studies</i>
3	Comparing nations at the global, aggregate, and individual levels. Research planning. Stochastic and deterministic concepts of causality. Cross-sectional and longitudinal research strategy (design). Control method. An alternative explanation.

Tasks on SRS: Problems of representativeness, validity and reliability of measurement and data in the process of cross-national research.
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Seminar (practical) classes

The main goals of practical classes are assimilation of lecture material and the results of students' independent work, deepening of acquired knowledge, formation of skills in preparing speeches, formulating and defending one's own position, fluency in material and logical thinking in the process of answering questions on the topic; apply theoretical works to the analysis of socio-economic problems of modern society, as well as acquiring skills to independently highlight, generalize and analyze the main provisions of theoretical works in the field of cross-national research;

No s/p	Name of the subject of the lesson and list of main questions
	<i>Topic 1. Comparative research as an analytical strategy: history and modernity</i>
1	Formation of the theory and methodology of comparative studies. Cross-national methodology in the works of H. Spencer, O. Comte, E. Durkheim, M. Weber, K. Marx. Heuristic possibilities of comparative research strategy in sociology. Assignment for SRS: Cross-Cultural Study of Democracy in France and the USA by A. de Tocqueville.
	<i>Topic 2. Origin of the tradition of cross-national comparisons in the history of sociological science</i>
2	Comparative approach in the works of M. Montesquieu. A cross-cultural study of the social life of France and the United States by A. de Tocqueville. Comparative studies of H. Lebon, H. Tarde, the works of F. Tyonis and H. Simel as examples of comparative research in German classical sociology. Tasks on SRS: Models of societal evolution by O. Comte and H. Spencer.
	<i>Topic 3. Cross-national comparisons in the works of classics of sociological thought</i>
3	Cross-national methodology in the works of E. Durkheim, M. Weber, K. Marx. Comparative studies of P. Sorokin. Tasks on SRS: Comparison of cross-national research programs of E. Durkheim, M. Weber, K. Marx.
	<i>Topic 4. Types of cross-national studies.</i>
4	Sociological comparison in broad and narrow meanings. Comparative method as a special strategy of sociological research. Two strategies of cross-national research: quantitative and qualitative, their relationship. Two types of cross-national studies: case- or variable-oriented. Tasks on SRS: Development research and its heuristic possibilities.
	<i>Topic 5. The nation as a unit of analysis and cultural pluralism</i>
5	The concept of "nation" as a variable in comparative studies. Cultural relativism and comparative methodology. Cross-national studies of political cultures and national values. Assignment on SRS: The logic of M. Kohn's research program. Cross-national comparisons and generalizations.
	<i>Topic 6. Conceptual apparatus of cross-national research.</i>
6	Categories of analysis. Classical and non-classical categorization. Radial and generic categories. Formation of concepts and categories. Tasks on SRS: Problems of representativeness, validity and reliability of measurement and data in the process of cross-national research.
	<i>Topic 7. Structural and sociocultural explanations in cross-national studies</i>
7	Structural and sociocultural approaches in sociology and their application in comparative studies. History, social structure and the individual.

	Tasks at SRS: Structural and sociocultural models of analysis of post-socialist transformations.
	Topic 8. Methodological features of quantitative cross-national studies Functional equivalence of indicators in a cross-national survey
8	The problem of equivalence in the interpretation of values, definitions and concepts. Formal and functional equivalence of concepts Proportionality of measuring instruments in international comparisons. Theory and classics of cross-national studies (Melvin Kohn, Alex Inkeles). Contemporary Cross-National Surveys: A Critical Analysis. Tasks on SRS: Methodology of the negative case as a research strategy and the limits of its application. Methodology of the deviant case.
	Topic 9. Comparability and reliability in international surveys
9	Theoretical justification of a cross-national international survey. Measurement in a cross-national study. Representativeness, validity and reliability as criteria of international surveys. Literature: 11; 18; 23; 31; 55 Tasks at SRS: Development research, its possibilities and limitations.
	Topic 10. Quantitative cross-national studies.
10	Comparing nations at the global, aggregate, and individual levels. Research planning, research strategy (design). Measurement in quantitative cross-national research: representativeness, validity, and reliability. Tasks on SRS: Ronald Inglehart's Cross-National Studies of Value Orientations: Theory, Methodology, Empirical Findings.
	Theme 11. Cross-national approach within the framework of qualitative methodology
11	Cross-national research in the direction of the qualitative paradigm. The place of the case study in comparative research. Oral history as a comparative research tactic. Tasks at the SRS: Comparative analysis of the formation and development of nationalism by L. Grinfeld (case studies of five countries).
	Topic 12. Historical and sociological cross-national studies
12	The logic of comparison in historical and sociological research. The difference between universal and historically conditioned theory. Comparative studies by Charles Tilly, Theda Skokpol, and others. Tasks on SRS: Comparative studies of Charles Tilly, Theda Skokpol and Shmoel Eisenstadt.
	Topic 13. Cross-national studies and microsociology
13	Diachronic methods in social comparativism. The model of contextual effects: theoretical and methodological aspects. Microsociological models of studying social reality and cross-national studies. Tasks on SRS: Examples of cross-national studies with a focus on micro-sociological aspects.
	Topic 14. Cross-national studies and changes in the world system
14	National development and the world system in the 21st century. Methodology of panel studies of national development. The world-system model and possibilities of comparativistics. Tasks on SRS: Research model of world-system analysis of I. Wallerstein and his imitators.
	Topic 15. Cross-national research in the field of political sociology.
15	A Cross-National Typology of Political Culture: Almond and Willow's Five Nations Study. Processes of democratization in a comparative view (the works of Adam Przeworski, Arend Liiphart, Samuel Huntington, etc.). The concept of the "end of history" by F. Fukuyama and cross-national studies. Literature: 8; 27; 33; 35; 36; 39; 41; 45; 61 Task on SRS: Comparative analysis of models Huntington and Fukuyama.
	Topic 16. Social transformations in a cross-national context.

16	Theoretical models of analysis of post-socialist changes: paradigms of transit and transformation. Ukraine in comparison with the countries of the former USSR, Central and Eastern Europe, Latin America: common and different. The combination of theoretical models and empirical facts in the comparative study of systemic transformations in the post-Soviet space. Tasks on the SRS: Examples of cross-national studies of transformation processes in the countries of the former Soviet Union.
	<i>Topic 17. Cross-national research and social theory: modernity and future prospects</i>
17	Formation of theory in social sciences: problems and prospects. The development of cross-national research: Towards theoretical maturity. Promising developments in the field of theory and methodology of cross-national research. Literature: 23; 37; 52; 53; 57; 58 Tasks on SRS: Latest developments in the field of cross-national research methodology
18	<i>Topic 18. Ukraine's participation in cross-national research.</i>
	Ukraine as a participant in international comparative research programs. European Social Research. World and European study of values. International program of social research. Tasks on the SRS: Characteristics of the European Social Survey.

6. Independent work of a student/graduate student

Students independently work out the following questions:

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

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

Topic : Types of cross-national research

Main questions: The logic of M.Kon's research program. Cross-national comparisons and generalizations.

Topic : Conceptual apparatus of cross-national research

Main questions: Problems of representativeness, validity and reliability of measurement and data in the process of cross-national research.

Topic : Methodological features of quantitative cross-national research

Main questions: Functional equivalence of indicators in a cross-national survey

Topic: Quantitative cross-national studies.

Main issues: Ronald Inglehart's Cross-National Studies of Value Orientations: Theory, Methodology, Empirical Findings.

Topic: Historical and sociological cross-national studies

Main questions: Comparative Studies of Charles Tilly, Theda Skocpol, and Shmuel Eisenstadt: Theory, Methodology, Results.

Topic: Cross-national research in the field of political sociology

Main issues: Comparative analysis of Huntington and Fukuyama models.

Topic: Social transformations in a cross-national context.

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

Topic: Cross-national research and social theory: state of the art and future prospects.

Main issues: Cross-national research and social theory: state of the art and future prospects

7. Policy of academic discipline (educational component)

Attending classes and completing tasks

Attending lectures is desirable. During their implementation, theoretical approaches to data analysis within the quantitative paradigm, mathematical and statistical methods of processing, generalization and analysis of sociological data will be considered. In addition, the lecturer will present numerous and diverse examples of practical application of each individual method with a demonstration of the algorithm in specialized software. An important component of the lecture session will be the interpretation of the results obtained as a result of the quantitative analysis, the presentation and justification of meaningful conclusions based on the statistical examination. Thus, the lecture combines both theoretical-methodological and methodological-practical components of the analytical process with quantitative sociological information. For students who wish to achieve excellent or good academic results, active work in lectures is a necessary prerequisite. However, it is not required to make up missed lectures.

Attending practical (seminar) classes is mandatory. Missed practical (seminar) classes should be completed independently and practiced during consultations.

The student's rating will largely be formed based on the results of his work in practical (seminar) classes. Each missed practical session (regardless of the reasons for the absence) lowers the final rating of the student in the discipline. A student who misses practical classes may receive a low rating, which will not allow such a student to be admitted to the credit. In this case, topics from missed seminar classes must be studied, and practical tasks must be completed by the student. Control of the student's knowledge (understanding) of the missed topics (tasks) will take place 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 study session ("in pairs"). A student who completes the relevant tasks (provides answers to questions) will receive points corresponding to the rating depending on the quality of the answers (task performance).

Forms of work

The lectures highlight the content of the main theoretical and methodological principles of conducting cross-national research on various issues, the methodology and technique of creating international comparative indexes, the advantages and limitations of such research, as well as their main results. Emphasis is placed on research, to one degree or another, devoted to social conflicts in various regions of the world. In addition, various case studies and examples of the use of specialized software for solving a specific analytical problem are considered, algorithms for the application of this or that method are given, and interpretations of the obtained results are offered. Using the examples of well-known research programs and projects, students will have the opportunity to get acquainted with the best modern examples of the combination of theory and empirical research aimed at verifying hypotheses based on conceptual propositions. The topics of the lectures are covered in the work program of the discipline. Questions from students to the teacher during the lecture are welcome. The lecturer can ask questions to individual students or the audience in general. Dialogue between students and the teacher at the lecture is welcome.

Students are expected to be able to apply theoretical provisions in practice. Practical sessions will discuss problematic aspects of using various methods of planning, organizing and conducting cross-national research. During the practical classes, the teacher will summarize and analyze the errors and shortcomings of the students' work on the processing and analysis of quantitative sociological

information, will answer the students' questions, and the students will work on each other's mistakes and shortcomings. Various case studies, work with various databases, active methods of educational activities in pairs and microgroups will be used in the classes. During practical classes, students will work with various sources of quantitative and qualitative sociological information, learn to process and analyze it using specialized computer software.

During the semester, each student prepares and writes a modular test in the form of a critical review of one cross-national study on a chosen topic. In the process of working on the MKR, students will acquire competencies in writing analytical sociological texts based on an independently conducted analysis of sociological data, using descriptive statistics, one-dimensional, two-dimensional and basic multidimensional methods.

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

Rules of behavior in classes

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

Active activity, participation in discussion of issues, performance of practical tasks, exercises and tasks, asking questions, contribution to collective discussion, etc. are expected from students during classes, both seminar and lecture.

You should not read from a smartphone, tablet or laptop during the answers in practical classes. It is worth using the notes made by the student, the summaries of the educational material read, and the data analysis carried out independently at home or in pairs.

Rules for assigning incentive points

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

Policy of deadlines and rescheduling

Each written homework, which the teacher will notify in advance, must be completed before the start of the corresponding practical (seminar) session. The completed assignment must be submitted the day before the date of the corresponding lesson (post it on the discipline page in Google Classroom - in the

case of distance (online) learning, forward it to the teacher's e-mail - in the case of face-to-face learning). Points will be deducted for late homework assignments (see **Rules for assigning incentive points**).

University policy

Academic integrity

The policy and principles of academic integrity are defined in Chapter 3 of the Code of Honor of the National Technical University of Ukraine "Ihor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute". More details: <https://kpi.ua/code>.

Norms of ethical behavior

Standards of ethical behavior of students and employees are defined in Chapter 2 of the Code of Honor of the National Technical University of Ukraine "Ihor Sikorskyi Kyiv Polytechnic Institute". More details: <https://kpi.ua/code>.

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

The table below lists all types of controls and the scores for each control element.

No z/p	Assessment control measure	%	Weight score	How many	In total
1.	Presentations at seminar (practical) classes, practical exercises and tasks	75	5	15	75
3.	Modular control work (MCR)	25	25	1	25
	In total				100

Calendar control

It is conducted twice a semester as a monitoring of the current state of meeting the requirements of the syllabus. The purpose of the calendar boundary control is to improve the quality of students' education and monitor the implementation of the schedule of the educational process by students.

During the first calendar control, the student receives "enrolled" if his current rating at the time of certification is 20 or more points. During the second calendar control, the student receives "enrolled" if his current rating is 40 or more points. If this indicator does not meet the requirements, "not certified" is issued. Rehearsal of "non-certification" is carried out in consultations with the teacher by oral answers to questions of material not mastered by students and completion of missed practical work.

Semester control: assessment

Conditions for admission to semester control : enrollment of all practical tasks and a semester rating of at least 40 points.

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

Scores	Rating
100-95	Perfectly
94-85	Very good
84-75	Fine
74-65	Satisfactorily
64-60	Enough
Less than 60	Unsatisfactorily
Admission conditions not met	Not allowed

9. Additional information on the discipline (educational component)

List of questions submitted for semester control (credit):

1. Reveal the characteristic features of the early stage of the formation of the theory and practice of cross-national research.
2. Define the specificity of the comparative approach as a special strategy of sociological research.
3. Give a general description and define the main principles of two strategies of cross-national research - quantitative and qualitative, reveal the specifics of their relationship.
4. Classifications of comparative sociological studies.
5. Stages of development and current state of cross-national research.
6. General characteristics of the largest comparative trend studies.
7. Compare the specifics of the cross-national methodology of E. Durkheim, K. Marx and M. Weber.
8. P. Sorokin's contribution to the development of comparative studies in sociology.
9. Reveal the essence of the problem of equivalence in the interpretation of values, definitions and concepts.
10. Peculiarities of the organization of cross-national research.
11. Sources of information for comparative secondary analysis.
12. Analyze the logic behind Melvin Cohn's research program.
13. Methodological features of cross-national research.
14. Reveal the essence of the main methodological problems and possible ways to solve them in the process of preparing and conducting cross-national research.
15. Explain the essence and features of cross-national historical and sociological methodology.
16. Equivalence of a measurement method in a cross-national study.
17. Equivalence of units of observation and their selection in a cross-national study.
18. Data processing, documentation and presentation in a cross-national study.
19. Explain the difference between universal and historically conditioned theory, give examples of these types of theories.
20. Identify the features of comparing nations at the global, aggregate, and individual levels.
21. Describe the process of planning a cross-national study within a quantitative paradigm.
22. Compare different strategies (designs) of cross-national research.
23. Get to the bottom of measurement, validity, and reliability issues in cross-national research.
24. Reveal the essence of theoretical discussions about the essence and problems of social development and empirical verification of various theories in a comparative perspective at the level of countries and regions.
25. Describe the theoretical and methodological foundations, achievements and limitations of Ronald Inglehart's cross-national research.
26. Compare the theoretical and methodological foundations of the analysis of post-socialist changes along the lines of the paradigm of transit and transformation.
27. M. Kohn on four types of cross-national research: theoretical and methodological justification and examples.
28. Analytical scheme of Melvin Kohn's research on the relationship between the socio-structural position of an individual and his socio-psychological and value characteristics.
29. Interpretation of similarities between countries: methodological approaches and examples.
30. Interpreting differences between countries in a cross-national study. The role of history in international interpretation: methodological approaches and examples.
31. Limitations of cross-national research and possible options for overcoming them (on the example of M. Kohn's analysis of the relationship between personality and social structure).
32. Peculiarities of comparative analysis of empirical data.
33. Ways of revising the initial interpretation in a cross-national study.
34. Specificity and significance of cross-national studies in sociology.
35. Ukraine's participation in international cross-national studies (on the example of one study - at the student's choice).
36. World and European Values Survey (WVS, EVS): description of the program, methodology and main results.
37. The European Social Survey (ESS): description of the programme, methodology and main results.
38. International Social Research Program (ISSP): description of the program, methodology and main results.

39. The main trends in the development of comparative studies in sociology at the current stage.
40. Ukraine in comparison with other societies: similar and different (on the example of one cross-national study - at the student's choice).

Informal distance and online courses

There is a possibility of enrolling certificates of completion of remote or online courses on the relevant subject. The possible use of certain other mass open online courses (in whole or in part) must be agreed with the lecturer.

Inclusive education

It is allowed

Working program of the academic discipline (syllabus):

Compiled by: Associate Professor of the Department of Sociology, PhD, Assoc. Korzhov Hennadiy Oleksandrovych

Approved by the Department of Sociology (protocol No. 10 dated April 8, 2023).

Agreed by the Methodical Council of KPI named after Igor Sikorskyi (protocol No. 8 dated June 2, 2023).

RATING SYSTEM FOR ASSESSMENT OF LEARNING RESULTS

The RSO of the credit module "Cross-national studies in sociology" provides for the evaluation of students' works from the following types of works:

- 1) Speeches at seminar (practical) classes, express survey, survey on the topic of the class, test (G sem)
- 2) Modular control work (MCR) (G mcr)

1. Calculation of weight points

RSO in the discipline consists of the sum of the student's points for completed control measures during the semester (RD)

$$RD = G \text{ sem} + G \text{ mcr} = 100 \text{ points}$$

1) Speeches at seminar (practical) classes, express survey, survey on the subject of the class (G sem)
Weighted score – 5 points for a correct answer (supplement to the answer) to one question. The maximum number of points for activity in seminar classes is equal

$$G \text{ sem} = 5 \text{ points} * 15 \text{ from.} = 75 \text{ points}$$

When answering each question, the student receives:

- "excellent", complete answer (at least 90% of the required information, if in the answer the student demonstrates deep knowledge of the material, explains it logically and consistently, gives well-founded conclusions, freely operates with specific data, easily and convincingly answers the questions; active participation in classes - 5 points;
- "very good" and "good", a sufficiently complete answer (at least 75% of the required information), or a complete answer with minor inaccuracies, answers most of the questions - 3-4 points;
- "satisfactory" and "sufficient", incomplete answer (at least 60% of the required information) and significant errors, answered the questions poorly or not at all, addition to the answer of other students - 1-2 points.
- "unsatisfactory", no work at the seminar, the student was not ready to answer the questions - 0 points.

2) Performance of modular control work and its presentation (G micron).

Weighted score – 25 points.

"excellent" - 23-25 points

"very good" - 20-22 points

"good" - 16-19 points

"satisfactory" - 13-15 points

"enough" - 11-12 points

Fx (admission to perform credit control work) – 10 points

If the student receives less than 10 points, the student's homework will not be counted.

Evaluation criteria:

The work is evaluated according to the completeness of the task, the correctness of the description of the results, the theoretical and factual saturation, the depth of the analysis.

Incentive points

For participation in scientific and practical conferences held at the FSP or in other educational and research institutions, the student receives additional points.

Conditions for admission to semester control:

A condition for a student's admission to the course is to obtain a preliminary rating of at least 40 points. Students who scored less than 40 points during the semester are not allowed to be counted.

Students who scored 60 or more points during the semester can receive, with the student's consent, an "automatic" semester grade without an additional survey.

Students who during the semester scored less than 60 points, but more than 40 points (40 points < RD < 60_{points}), or who wish to increase their rating grade, complete a credit test.

To receive "credited" from the first calendar control, the student must have at least 20 points, to receive "credited" from the second calendar control, the student must have at least 40 points.

The translation of the value of rating grades into ECTS and traditional grades for posting them to the credit report and credit book is carried out in accordance with Table 1

Table 1

The sum of points for all types of educational activities	Traditional assessment
95 - 100	perfectly
85 - 94	very good
75 - 84	fine
65 - 74	satisfactorily
60 - 64	enough
Less than 60	unsatisfactorily

Requirements for modular control work

Modular control the paper should contain a detailed description and critical analysis of theoretical approaches, methodology, techniques and results of one cross-national study (CST) in which Ukraine participated. The research selected for presentation must be agreed with the instructor. Non-agreed topics are not allowed for the presentation. The presentation should include the following elements:

1. General description of the research: beginning, rounds (waves) of conducting, geographical coverage (number of countries), participation of Ukraine (years, organization, program), organizers and sponsors of the research.
2. Web resource and availability of free access to arrays (databases) and/or online data analysis on the project's official website.
3. Research topic. Scientific problem and main hypotheses.
4. Methodological aspects and research problems. Sampling (volumes, type).
5. The main results of the study: general characteristics. A more detailed description of one module, part of the KND.
6. Ukraine in comparison with other societies: similar and different.
7. An in-depth analysis of a single research problem using bivariate and multivariate analysis methods in SPSS (an additional task for those claiming excellent and very good grades).

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

As a result of the task, it is necessary to send 3 files electronically:

- 1) Power point presentation (20+ slides),
- 2) the full text of the report (Word file) (7-10 p.),
- 3) calculation file in SPSS (output).