

ОНТҮСТІК-ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ		SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»
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CONTROL AND MEASURING TOOLS

PROGRAM QUESTIONS FOR MIDTERM CONTROL WORK

Discipline Code: MSPZ 1102

Discipline: “Socio – political knowledge” (political science - Polit 1102, sociology - Sociol 1102, cultural studies - Kultur 1102, psychology - Psih 1102)

Name of EP: 6B10115 “Medicine”

Study hours & credits: 240 (8)

Study year & semester: 1/1

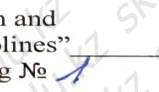
Program questions for midterm control work #1

Compiled by:


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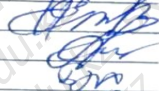

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Program questions for midterm control work #2

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Shymkent, 2025

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Sociology

Questions of the program for midterm control work #1

1. The relationship of sociology with other social and humanitarian sciences.
2. Features of the forms of manifestation of market and social trends.
3. Social structure and social stratification.
4. Macro and micro sociology.
5. Threats to modern modernization models.
6. Social environment and socio-behavioral.
7. Functions of sociology.
8. The main historical stages of the formation of sociology.
9. Sociological research.
10. A.Comte - the founder of sociology.
11. Sociology of deviant behavior.
12. Global economy and division of labor: sociological analysis
13. Sociology of E.Durkheim.
14. Classification of social institutions.
15. The main types of suicides.
16. Laws and categories of sociology.
17. The doctrine of the three levels of development of society (A.Comte).
18. Agents of sociology.
19. Sociology in the XX century.
20. Modernization and urbanization.
21. Inequality indicators at the international level.
22. Sociological theories of Pitirim Sorokin.
23. Ethno social study of society.
24. Functions of mass media.
25. Cyberterrorism.
26. Analyze the features of sociological methods.
27. Sociological analysis of religion.
28. The object and subject of the discipline of sociology.
29. Sociology of M. Weber.
30. Brief overview of theoretical knowledge about deviation.
31. Sociology as an academic discipline.
32. Modernization of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
33. Sociology of education.
34. Theory of structural-functionalism.
35. Sociology of ethnos and nation.
36. Sociological theories of deviation by E.Durkheim.
37. Social mobility, types.
38. Sociology of the family.
39. Factors influencing social movements.
40. The process of socialization.
41. Socio-ethnic communities.
42. Various concepts of education: education as a means of social control.
43. Give a definition of the concept of "sociological imagination".
44. Qualitative and quantitative methods.
45. Stages of the educational process: preschool, primary school, secondary, higher school.

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46. Typology of the family.
47. Economic and social aspects of health care.
48. Changing role of labor in a global society.
49. Individual and society.
50. Sociology of culture.
51. The main components of social change.
52. Gender roles in the family.
53. Religion and social inequality.
54. Sociological perspectives of education.
55. Sociology of H.Spencer.
56. Drawing up a program of sociological research.
57. Mass information and mass communications in the social system.
58. The role of sociology in understanding modern society.
59. Stratification as a structured inequality between different groups.
60. Health care in international perspective.
61. Social relations and social institutions.
62. Open and closed society.
63. National identity and culture.
64. Sociology of K.Marx.
65. Mass consciousness and digitalization.
66. Theory of imitation of G.Tarde.
67. Give a definition of the concept of social status.
68. Modern technologies.
69. Theory of differential association of G.Sutherland.
70. Migration. Global urbanization.

Political Science

Questions of the program for midterm control work #2

1. The concept and functions of politics.
2. Objects and subjects of politics.
3. Political consciousness: concept, functions, forms and levels. The emergence, place and role of ideology in society and politics.
4. Various methods of defining political ideology. The meaning and definition of political ideology. Current main political ideologies:
5. Political development and its criteria.
6. The concept of political modernization. The purpose of political modernization, its main features.
7. Stages and factors of political modernization.
8. The role of tradition in the process of modernization. Political modernization of the Republic of Kazakhstan
9. The concept of the political elite.
10. The concept of political leadership. Modern theories of political leadership.
11. Theories and concepts of the emergence of the state.
12. The structure of the state with features.
13. Conflict as a social phenomenon.
14. Definition and types of political regime.
15. Ways out of the current political crisis. Ethnopolitical conflicts.
16. World politics and world political process.
17. Typology of modern international systems and tendencies of their functioning.

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18. Essence of electoral systems and main types of electoral systems.
19. Kazakhstan in the system of modern international relations.
20. Party systems, their classification.
21. Classification of political regimes.
22. Correlation of political culture of society and political subcultures.
23. Main models of political culture.
24. Kazakhstan and modern world political processes.
25. Attitude of sociology of mass communications to political life. Object, subject and laws and categories.
26. Political conflicts, their essence.
27. Constructive and destructive functions of political conflicts.
28. Typology of political conflicts and crises.
29. Types and methods of resolving political conflicts.
30. Majoritarian electoral system, its types and modifications.
31. Proportional electoral system, its features in different countries.
32. Mixed electoral systems.
33. Multi-stage elections Pre-election events and election campaigns.
34. Legislation on elections in the Republic of Kazakhstan.
35. Features of the electoral process of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
36. Lobbying. Pressure groups in politics.
37. The rule of law and civil society.
38. Preservation of the national spirit and creation of a national model for the future development of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
39. Formation of the rule of law and social state in the Republic of Kazakhstan.
40. Elements of political science in the teachings of antiquity (Confucius, Plato, Aristotle).
41. Political ideas of the Middle Ages (Augustine, Aquinas, Al-Farabi).
42. Development of political ideas in the Renaissance and Reformation.
43. The essence of political power, various approaches to its definition (behavioural, teleological, systemic, relativistic).
44. Functions of power.
45. Political and state power.
46. State power in sovereign Kazakhstan.
47. Formation and development of democratic statehood in modern Kazakhstan.
48. Totalitarianism as a historical and political phenomenon and its features.
49. Authoritarian political regime and its forms.
50. Basic theories and models of democracy.
51. Political parties: concept, essence, features and functions.
52. Basic political ideologies of our time: liberalism, conservatism, Marxist tradition and international social democracy.
53. Strategy 2050 as a political course of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
54. A strong state and Kazakhstan's entry into the thirty most developed countries in the world.
55. Criteria for the typology of political culture.
56. Political modernization in the Republic of Kazakhstan.
57. The nation's plan - 100 specific steps to implement five institutional reforms.
58. 5 presidential reforms: formation of a modern state apparatus, ensuring the rule of law, industrialization and economic growth, a nation with a common future, a transparent accountable state.
59. Ethnopolitical conflicts. Kazakhstan's model of interethnic harmony.
60. Globalization of world political processes and global challenges of our time.

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61. Kazakhstan in the system of modern international relations.
62. Priority areas of Kazakhstan's foreign policy - promotion of national interests and strengthening of regional and global security.
63. Development of political ideas in the Renaissance and Reformation.
64. Machiavelli's interpretation of the essence of politics.
65. Formation of the concepts of conservatism, liberalism, Marxism.
66. Politics and economics.
67. Politics and law.
68. Politics, morality and religion.
69. Features of political cultures of Western and Eastern types.
70. Ruhani zhangyru – strategy of a new model of consciousness and thinking in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Situational Questions:

1. Shang Yang, an ancient Chinese philosopher and founder of the Legalist school, repeatedly emphasized that in a well-governed state, punishments should prevail over rewards. He stated: "Therefore, in states striving for dominance under Heaven, for every nine punishments there is one reward; whereas in states destined for disintegration, for every nine rewards there is only one punishment." In your opinion, which type of state would be more stable: one that relies heavily on punishments or one that emphasizes rewards? What is the relationship between punishments and rewards on the one hand, and the welfare and stability of a state on the other?
2. The ancient Greek philosopher Socrates claimed that "kings and rulers are not those who hold the sceptre, nor those elected randomly, nor those who seized power by violence or deceit, but those who know how to govern." According to classical political thought, what criteria determined whether a person truly knew how to govern?
3. When a friend attempted to persuade Socrates, who had been sentenced to death, to escape from prison, Socrates refused, stating: "I believe it is every citizen's duty to obey the laws unquestioningly and unconditionally." In a different era and country, Russian political thinker B.A. Kistyakovsky argued that obedience to the law characterizes not a law-governed state, but a police state. What is your own perspective: should one always obey all laws? Provide a reasoned argument to support your view.
4. Aristotle distinguished between two types of justice: corrective justice and distributive justice. How do these two forms of justice differ? According to Aristotle, on what principle should the distribution of goods in society be based? To what extent is this principle applicable in today's world?
5. Why did ancient philosophers such as Plato and Aristotle oppose democracy as a form of government? How should we understand Plato's assertion that democracy is ultimately destroyed by the very freedom it promotes, that "democracy becomes intoxicated with freedom"?
6. In 1920, two girls were discovered in India who had been raised by wolves. The only sound they could produce was a loud howl. They never laughed, feared fire, and disliked sunlight. At the same time, they could see well in the dark, moved on all fours, and could smell meat from as far as 70 meters away. After living in human society for several years, the children acquired only basic human skills; the older girl learned about 30 words. Reflect on what the fate of such children, who survived in isolation, reveals. What essential insights does their experience offer regarding the process of socialization?
7. The Lanov family consists of four members: the father, Artyom Lanov; the mother, Natalia

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Lanova; their 10-year-old son Nikita; and their 7-year-old daughter Nastya. This year, Nastya is starting first grade at a general education school. In order to facilitate and accelerate her adaptation to the school environment, the parents took Nastya with them when picking up her older brother from school. They believed that allowing the child to spend time within the school walls would help her become familiar with the environment and reduce anxiety associated with new experiences.

Analyze this situation:

Identify the functions of social institutions involved. Evaluate the possibilities for the daughter's accelerated socialization into the new environment. Propose your own conditions or alternative methods of facilitating the child's socialization (e.g., value transformation, changes in family roles and functions, etc.).

8. Residents of a residential building in one of the districts of Kazan submitted a complaint to the Department of Social Protection. They requested that measures be taken against their neighbors—a married couple with three children, two of whom are minors. The parents are unemployed and abuse alcohol. The eldest daughter, aged 18, earns income, which is taken away by her parents. Moreover, she is subjected to both physical and psychological abuse by her father.

Questions for analysis:

1. Identify the primary problem and the accompanying social issues.
2. Specify the legal framework a social work specialist should refer to in this case.
3. Which institutions should be involved in resolving this situation?
4. Suggest your own strategy for how a social services specialist might assist this family.
9. A 14-year-old teenager is leading an asocial lifestyle—he neither studies nor works, abuses alcohol, and causes disturbances to neighbors. His mother is also unemployed, abuses alcohol, and is not involved in raising her son.

Tasks:

1. Identify the main problems within the family.
2. Determine the legal framework a social work specialist should use to address the situation.
3. Which institutions might be engaged to help resolve these problems?
4. Which professionals should be involved in the intervention?

10. Match the Terms with Their Definitions

Terms:

- a) Family
- b) Polygamy
- c) Egalitarian family
- d) Marriage
- e) Matriarchal family
- f) Exogamous marriage
- g) Patriarchal family
- h) Monogamy
- i) Endogamous marriage
- j) Nuclear family
- k) Polyandry
- l) Polygyny

Definitions:

1. A marital union between a member of one sex and multiple members of the other sex
2. A marriage characterized by a union formed only within a specific class, social group, caste, religion, etc.
3. A marriage between one woman and multiple men

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4. A social unit based on marriage, blood relation, or adoption, involving shared household responsibilities and collective responsibility for child socialization
5. A marital union between one man and one woman; a set of relations between spouses governed by formal norms.
6. A marriage between one man and multiple women
7. A family in which the wife/mother holds the leading role
8. A family consisting of parents and their children
9. A family where spouses have equal rights and responsibilities are shared equally
10. A family in which the husband/father holds the dominant position
11. A marriage in which partner selection occurs without societal interference