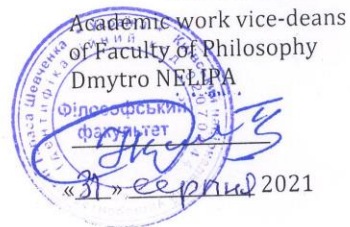


Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv
Faculty of Philosophy
Department of Theoretical and Practical Philosophy

«APPROVED BY»



THE WORK PROGRAM OF THE COURSE

Practical Analytics

For students

Field of study **03 Humanities**
Program subject area **033 Philosophy**
Educational level **the second (Master)**
Educational program **Applied Philosophy**
Type of discipline **obligatory**

Form of education **full-time**
Academic year **2021/2022**
Duration **1 semester**
Credits ECTS **3**
Language of teaching,
learning and assessment **english**
Final assessment **exam**

Teacher : O. L. Yakubin, Ph.D., Associate Professor of the Department of Theoretical and Practical Philosophy

Prolongation: on 2022/2023 year *M. Masliukova* «31» 08 2022
year

on 2023/2024 year _____ (_____) «__»__ 20__ year

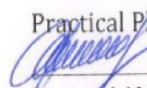
KYIV - 2021

Developer: Oleksiy Yakubin, Associate Professor of the Department of Theoretical and Practical Philosophy, Ph.D.

Approved by

« 27 » aug 2021 year.


Head of Department of Theoretical and Practical Philosophy

 (Liudmyla SHASHKOVA)

Protocol № 1 « 27 » aug 2021 year

Approved by Scientific and Methodical Commission of Faculty of Philosophy

Protocol « 31 » 08 2021 year № 2

Head of Scientific and Methodical Commission  (Iryna MASLIKOVA)

« 31 » 08 2021 year

Prolongation: on 2022-2023 year Protocol № 31.08.2022
 maslikova Iryna

INTRODUCTION

1. The aim of the course is focused on the formation of students not only comprehensive knowledge about the theoretical foundations, principles, and features of qualitative methodology in modern social sciences and humanities but also practical skills in analyzing the collected qualitative data of various types, as well as the formation of skills and abilities to move from unstructured data to scientific significant generalizations, arguments of different levels up to the construction of a theory. It is expected that students will not only study in depth the specifics of qualitative research but also learn to see the complexity of this methodology from the point of view of its heuristic capabilities. The course program forms research and technological skills, defines a system of concepts and categories of modern research methodology in the public sphere and social communications, introduces strategies for collecting, processing, and interpreting data (primarily textual and visual), presenting reports, writing analytical notes, the formation of professional competencies of students as researchers.

2. Preliminary requirements for the choice of the course:

- 1) Prior to studying this course, students **must know** the specifics of philosophical problems, the peculiarities of the relationship of philosophy with social and humanitarian disciplines; problems of modern philosophical concepts, and options for solving philosophical problems.
- 1) Students **must be able to** carry out analytical and search work; collect and interpret scientific information, set specific goals and objectives and implement them using selected approaches and methods; argue about topical philosophical problems from the point of view of their practical significance.
- 2) Students **must have basic skills in** solving practical problems in the learning process and in research activities; analytically substantiate the goals and directions of research in applied philosophy, in particular, analyze the philosophical problems of social practice, predict the relevant trends and consequences of its development, and develop models for its possible improvement.

3. Course description: "Practical Analytics" involves conducting classes in the form of lectures and seminars. At lectures, the teacher formulates the provisions of the methods, formulates key concepts on topics, and gives examples. Lectures are held in the form of dialogue when the teacher asks counter questions to the audience on the educational material and may ask for a prompt answer to the current question or the material of the preliminary classes. Students will use the concepts of social sciences and humanities, theories, and methods provided by the teacher in lectures to analyze everyday reality, conceptualize it, and use it for everyday phenomena and problems. In addition, attention will be paid to group discussions at seminars on models and principles of theorization in the context of socio-political conditions for the development of science, and the ability to work with texts of primary sources on qualitative methods of analysis.

4. Tasks (learning objectives) - to form the ability to formulate research questions, choose a research strategy, choose a subject, an object of research; to form skills in working with qualitative data: to form students' practical skills in formulating research design, creating research tools, analyzing qualitative visual/textual data and presenting research results,

contributing to the formation of a professional discussion. After mastering the academic discipline, they must demonstrate the following learning outcomes:

- analyze social phenomena and processes using empirical data and modern concepts and theories of social sciences;
- use relevant theories of social sciences to solve modern philosophical, socio-political problems and their understanding;
- apply scientific knowledge, sociological and statistical methods, digital technologies, to solve complex problems of modern philosophy, social sciences and related fields of knowledge.

The discipline is aimed at the formation of the following program competencies:

1. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and professional activities.
6. Ability to search, process, and analyze information from various sources.
7. Ability to develop and manage projects.
2. Awareness of the connections of philosophical specialization with other intellectual and humanitarian practices.
3. Ability to formulate and argue relevant philosophical ideas, reasonably present the results of the study.
7. The ability to professionally conduct a worldview analysis and ethical and value expertise of the European and Euro-Atlantic integration of Ukraine based on the principle of Ukrainian-centrism.

5. The learning outcomes:

As a result of the learning out comes of the course student must

| Learning out comes (1. To know; 2. To be able to; 3. Communication; 4. Autonomy and responsibility) | | Forms and methods of teaching and learning | Methods of assessment | Percentage in the final assessment of the discipline |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| Code | Learning out comes | | | |
| | To know: | | | |
| 1.1 | Actual formats, influential approaches, and concepts, practices and arguments within which strategies for the representation of philosophy are formed | Lectures, Seminars, Self-study | Oral presentation, Discussions, Final control work | 10 |
| 1.2 | Modern forms of functioning and places of presence of philosophical knowledge, features of its transformation. | Lectures, Seminars, Self-study | Oral presentation, Discussions, Analytical reports/self-assessment, Final control work | 10 |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|--------------------------------------|--|----|
| 1.3 | Features of socio-cultural relations of philosophy with other spheres of human activity. Features of the modern paradigm of philosophy and its main points. | Lectures, Seminars, Self-study | Oral presentation, Discussions, Analytical reports/ self-assessment, Final control work | 10 |
| | To be able to: | | | |
| 2.1 | Demonstrate skills in the analysis of social phenomena and processes, using empirical data and modern concepts and theories of social sciences | Seminars, Self-study, | Analytical reports, Oral presentation, Presentation of applied research | 10 |
| 2.2 | Be able to explain the features of the formation of socio-political and socio-cultural practices. | Seminars, Self-study | Oral presentations, Discussions, Analytical reports/ self-assessment, Final control work | 10 |
| 2.3 | Demonstrate skills in working with qualitative data, practical skills in formulating research design, creating research tools. | Seminars, Self-study | Analytical reports/self-assessment, Presentation of applied research | 10 |
| 2.4 | Apply scientific knowledge, sociological and statistical methods, digital technologies to solve complex problems of modern philosophy. | Seminars, Self-study | Analytical reports, Oral presentations, Presentation of applied research | 10 |
| | Communication: | | | |
| 3.1 | Use knowledge of foreign languages to analyze Internet information resources, analyze the latest literature in preparation for practical seminars, and presentation of independent research. | Seminars, Self-study | Oral presentation, Presentation of applied research | 10 |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|--|----|
| 3.2 | Present the results of independent work through reports, presentations, and analytical reports. | Seminars, Self-study | Analytical reports/self-assessment, Discussions, Oral presentations, Presentation of applied research | 10 |
| Autonomy and responsibility: | | | | |
| 4.1 | Ability to independently set tasks and work on them autonomously. | Self-study | Analytical reports, Presentation of applied research | 10 |
| 4.2 | Willingness to cooperate with colleagues for the effective solution of tasks, assistance and support in intellectual efforts. | Self-study | Discussions, Presentation of applied research | 10 |

5. Correlation of the learning out comes of the course with the program results

| Learning outcomes of the course | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Program results | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Propose and justify new approaches to solving problems. | | + | + | | + | + | | | + | | |
| 9. Effectively use information and communication technologies in professional activities. | + | | + | + | | | + | + | | | + |
| 13. Develop and implement scientific and / or applied projects in the field of philosophy and related to interdisciplinary problems. | | | + | + | + | + | + | | + | + | |
| 16. Effectively conduct analytical substantiation and information and organizational support of professional activities. | | + | | + | | + | + | + | + | + | + |

7. Assessment Scheme:

7.1. Forms of assessment

Knowledge control is carried out by the ECTS system, which provides a two-level assessment of the learned material, in particular, the assessment of theoretical training - learning results (knowledge 1.1 - 1.3), which are 40% of the total assessment and assessment of practical training - learning results (to be able to 2.1-2.4); (communication 3.1-3.2); (autonomy and responsibility 4.1-4.2), which are 60% of the total points.

Assessment during the academic period:

1. **Oral presentation at seminars:** LR 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2 – 12 / 20 points
2. **Self-study (Analytical reports):** LR 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.2. 4.1. – 18 / 30 points
3. **Self-study (Presentation of applied research) :** LR 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2 - 18 / 30 points.

The number of scores during the academic period is formed by the points received by the student in the process of mastering the material throughout the course. The total score for the semester consists of points received for classroom work (oral presentations, additions and participation in discussions at seminars) and independent work (work with texts, researching values, and writing the text of recommendations). All kinds of work during the academic period are as a result:

- down to the limit 80 points
- minimum 48 points

In the absence at the seminar, the student must make up a missed oral presentation in written form.

Final Written Exam - LR 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.2. –24 / 40 - 12/20 points

Final calculation in the form of exam:

The final number of points for the discipline (maximum 100 points) is defined as the sum of points for systematic work during the semester, taking into account the final control work. Test is presented based on the results of the student's work throughout the entire semester and does not provide additional evaluation measures.

For students who scored a total of fewer points than the critical minimum - 60 points, in order to receive a credit, it is necessary to complete the missed topics in writing and submit/send by e-mail to the teacher conducting the seminar classes.

Thus, the final grade for the discipline (minimum 60, maximum 100 points) consists of from the sum of the number of points for the semester work (minimum 48, maximum 80 points) and the final control work (minimum 12, maximum 20 points).

Calculation of the final number of points:

| | Number of points during the academic period | Final control work | Total number of points |
|----------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>Minimum</i> | 48 | 12 | 60 |
| Maximum | 80 | 20 | 100 |

7.2 Organization of the assessment:

| Semester work | | Number of points during the academic period | |
|--|---|---|-----------------|
| | | Min – 48 points | Max – 80 points |
| Classwork: oral presentation at the seminar, addition, participation in discussions | During the semester, according to the schedule of classes. In case a student was absent, the seminar topics are reported in written form. | «3» x 4 = 12 | «5» x 4 = 20 |
| Self-study (Analytical reports) | To the topic of the discipline (Supplement of independent work). | «18» x 1 = 30 | «18» x 1 = 30 |
| Self-study (Presentation of applied research) | The topics of the discipline include the presentation of applied research. (Self-study application). | «18» x 1 = 18 | «30» x 1 = 30 |
| Final control work | | «12» x 1 = 12 | «20» x 1 = 20 |
| Total number of points | | 60 | 100 |

Assessment criteria:

1. Oral presentation at seminars:

5 points – student is fully familiar with the study material, presents it freely and argumentatively, discloses the content of the task deeply and comprehensively, critically analyzes, evaluates and synthesizes ideas using basic and additional cultural literature. PhD student demonstrates a high degree of independence.

4 points – student is sufficiently familiar with the study material, presents it freely, but may not have sufficient arguments in the explanations, mainly discloses the content of the task, using the obligatory cultural literature. Presentation can content minor in accuracies.

3 points – student is familiar with the study material, but does not demonstrate the depth of knowledge and critical attitude to problems, does not use the recommended literature. Presentation contents essential in accuracies.

2 points – student does not fully master the study material, presents it fragmentarily and superficially, makes essential mistakes, does not cope with the tasks.

Addition to oral presentation and participating in discussions at seminars:

3 points – the addition is meaningful, thorough, constructively complements the discussion topics,

2 points - the addition is meaningful,

1 point - the addition contains information that does not significantly expand the discussion.

2. Self-study – Analytic report

30-25 points–student fully masters the study material, freely and reasonably teaches it, deeply and comprehensively discloses the content of the task, correctly interprets the results, uses required and additional literature, demonstrates independence of the research.

24-20 points - student has a sufficient amount of material, freely presents it, but may not have enough arguments in the explanations, mainly reveals the content of the task, uses the required literature, demonstrates the independence and reliability of the study. Minor inaccuracies are allowed.

19-11 points–student as a whole possesses material, but does not show depth of knowledge, independence in the decision of the set tasks, does not lean against the necessary literature, work contains essential inaccuracies.

10-0 points–student does not fully master the material, presents it in fragments and superficially, does not sufficiently disclose the content of the questions. Has significant errors in the work. Demonstrates non-independence in the performance of tasks.

3. Self-study – (Presentation of applied research):

30-22 points–student fully possesses the material, presents it freely and with arguments, deeply and comprehensively discloses the content of the assigned task, correctly interprets the obtained results, uses mandatory and additional literature, demonstrates independence, reliability, impartiality of the research.

21-15 points–student has a sufficient amount of material, freely presents it, but may not have enough arguments in the explanations, mainly reveals the content of the task, uses the required literature, demonstrates the independence and reliability of the research. Minor inaccuracies are allowed.

14-0 points–student generally possesses the material, but presents it fragmentarily and superficially, does not demonstrate depth of knowledge, independence in solving assigned tasks.

4. Final control work:

20-16 points–student is fully familiar with the study material, presents it freely and argumentatively, discloses the content of the task deeply and comprehensively, demonstrates the link between cultural knowledge and its practical application, comprehend theoretical and practical issues critically; uses basic and additional literature, demonstrates independence, validity, integrity.

15-11 points–student is familiar with the study material, presents it freely, but demonstrates a lack of argumentation in the explanations; discloses the content of the task, using basic literature, shows the independence of judgments. The work contains minor inaccuracies.

10-6 points–student is familiar with the study material, but does not demonstrate the independence in disclosing the content of the tasks, ability to critical analyze and evaluating, does not use recommended literature. The work contents essential in accuracies.

5-0 points–student does not fully master the study material, presents it fragmentarily and superficially, makes essential mistakes, does not cope with the tasks, does not demonstrate autonomy.

7.3.Rating scale:

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Зараховано / Passed | 60-100 |
| Не зараховано / Fail | 0-59 |

STRUCTURE OF THE COURSE LEARNING PLAN

| № | Lecture title | Number of hours | | |
|---|---|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Lectures | Seminars | Self-study |
| 1 | Topic 1. Qualitative methodology in social and humanitarian sciences: introduction | 2 | - | 7 |
| 2 | Topic 2. Designing qualitative research. | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| 3 | Topic 3. Basic methods of text and discourse analysis. | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| 4 | Topic 4. Interpretation of data with grounded theory. | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| 5 | Topic 5. Institutional analysis. | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| 6 | Topic 6. Ethnographic approach in applied research. | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| 7 | Topic 7. Presentation of applied research. | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| 8 | Final control work. | - | 2 | 10 |
| | Total | 14 | 14 | 62 |

Total amount **90 hours**, including:

Lectures – **14 hours**

Seminars– **14 hours**

Self-study – **62 hours**

Recommended sources:

Basic:

1. Тичер С., Мейер М., Водак Р., Ветер Е. Методы анализа текста и дискурса / Пер. с англ. - Х.: Изд-во Гуманитарный Центр, 356 -2009. с.
2. Йоргенсен, Марианне В., Филлипс, Луиза Дж. Дискурс-анализ. Теория и метод / пер. с англ. — 2-е изд., испр. — Х.: Изд-во «Гуманитарный центр», 2008
3. Веймер Д. Л., Вайнінг Е. Р. Аналіз політики: концепції, практика / Пер. з англ. І. Дзюби, А. Олійника; наук. ред. О. Кілієвич. – К.: Основи, 1998. – 654 с.
4. Дебора Стоун Парадокс політики: Мистецтво вироблення політичних рішень. Київ : Альтернативи, 2001.
5. Гірц К. Інтерпретація культур: вибрані твори. К.: Дух і Літера, 542 -2001. с.

Additional:

1. Glaser, B. (1992). Basics of grounded theory analysis. Mill Valley, CA: Sociology Press.
2. Goulding, C. (2002). Grounded Theory: A Practical Guide for Management, Business and Market Researchers. London: Sage.