

**CATALOGUE OF ELECTIVE DISCIPLINES**  
**6B03102 – Culturology**

Cycle of disciplines	Name of disciplines and their main sections	Working hours (ECTS)
<b>GED 1</b>	<b>THE CYCLE OF GENERAL EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINES</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Ecology and sustainable</b>	<b>5</b>
The study of the discipline contributes to the formation of students logical thinking, gives ideas about the General laws of interaction of living organisms with the environment, the problems associated with anthropogenic impact on the environment, the consideration of specific tasks and priorities of environmental activities, awareness of the unity of man and nature.		
<b>2</b>	<b>Fundamentals of law and anti-corruption culture</b>	<b>5</b>
Basic provisions of the Constitution, current legislation of the RK; the system of state management bodies, the terms of reference, objectives, methods of state regulation of the economy, the role of the public sector in the economy; financial law and Finance, the mechanism of interaction of substantive and procedural law; the essence of corruption, the causes of its origin; the extent of moral and legal responsibility for corruption offences.		
<b>3</b>	<b>Basis of the economy and business</b>	<b>5</b>
The purpose of discipline is mastering of knowledge by students of the most important economic categories and laws, the tenets of Economics and business, in organic connection with the analysis of new phenomena in the development of modern society, the achievement of which is ensured by the study of the following main sections: Social production; the Nature, forms, structure of the capital; production Costs; Income of production in a market economy; Concept of business; Types of business activities.		
<b>4</b>	<b>Health and safety of the person</b>	<b>5</b>
The purpose of the study of life safety – the formation and promotion of knowledge aimed at reducing mortality and loss of health from external factors and causes. Creation of human protection in the technosphere from external negative impacts of anthropogenic, technogenic and natural origin. The object of protection is a person.		
<b>BD 2</b>	<b>CYCLE OF BASIC DISCIPLINES (BD)</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Sociology of culture</b>	<b>5</b>
The formation of functionalism in Western sociology of culture. Sociology of culture in the interpretation of E. Durkheim. The concept of sociology of culture V. Pareto. V. Sombart's contribution to the sociology of culture. Development of sociology of culture of the first half of the XX century. Sociocultural ideas of Z. Freud, K. G. Jung and other representatives of Freudism. The anthropological school in sociology. Structural functionalism. Symbolic interactionism. Phenomenological sociology.		
<b>6</b>	<b>History of art culture</b>	<b>5</b>
The concept of "culture", "civilization", "art", "aesthetics", their relationship. Different kinds of art. Their features, the possibility of interaction. Types of fine arts. The concept of "language of fine art". The concept of "synthesis of art". The role of art in the life of society and the individual. Mastering the theory and methodology of the formation of artistic culture, giving importance to the problem of modern cultural studies.		
<b>7</b>	<b>The culture of modernity</b>	<b>5</b>
Common features and regional features of modern culture, a combination of traditional and modernist principles. The place and role of culture in the modern global cultural space. Comparative-historical and cultural analysis, which is necessary for understanding the features of intercultural communication and dialogue of modern cultures. Knowledge in regional analysis. Compilation of complex characteristics of the study of modern culture.		
<b>8</b>	<b>Spiritual revival and formation of historical consciousness</b>	

Socio-cultural development of Kazakhstan and the main directions of the growing generation of young builders of the future of our state. Special attention is paid to the cultural and historical traditions of the great steppe and the main facets of the heritage of the steppe civilization, affecting the further development and preservation of the national code of the Kazakh people. The place of steppe civilization in world culture.		
<b>9</b>	<b>Cultural heritage and world cultural monuments</b>	<b>5</b>
Study and analysis of key monuments of the world cultural heritage. Their history and current state and use. Features of professional activity in the field of preservation of heritage and its modern use in excursion and tourist practice. To form an idea of the main outstanding objects of the world cultural heritage. Key concepts of cultural heritage. Principles of formation of the world heritage List.		
<b>10</b>	<b>Kazakh literature and arts and crafts are the basis of national culture</b>	<b>5</b>
General idea of Kazakh literature as a social phenomenon. Development and direction of Kazakh culture. Regularities of appearance, functioning and development of arts and crafts as the basis of national culture. The specificity of the national culture. The system of state measures for the protection of cultural property.		
<b>11</b>	<b>Traditional spiritual culture of nomadic civilization</b>	<b>5</b>
History of spiritual culture of the Kazakh people. Heritage of the Kazakhs in the spiritual sphere. Development of analytical thinking, education of moral and moral qualities in yourself and in potential professional activity. Value-semantic content and historicity of the spiritual culture of the Kazakhs. Regularities and tendencies of cultural development of the people in the light of civilizational theory. The significance of cultural increments and transformations.		
<b>12</b>	<b>Culture and socio-political thoughts of the Kazakh society</b>	<b>5</b>
The history of Russian political thought. Stages of development of political thought of Kazakhstan. The main works of political thought. Works of modern scientists dealing with the history of socio-political teachings. Patriotic education of students. Understanding the current policy of the state of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Socio-political events taking place in the life of the Republic, in society.		
<b>13</b>	<b>Basics of organizing cultural events</b>	<b>5</b>
The essence, elements, functions, ways of occurrence, patterns of development and methods of diagnosis of organizational culture. Organizational culture as part of the phenomenon of General culture. The structural elements of a variety of types and forms of manifestation of organizational culture. Formation of a basic level of knowledge on creation, formation, strengthening and change of organizational culture.		
<b>14</b>	<b>Semiotics</b>	<b>5</b>
Basic concepts of semiotics (sign, sign system, language, text, code, information, communication, etc.). The history of semiotics formation and the main semiotic theories (C. pierce, F. Saussure, Yu. Lotman, B. Uspensky, R. Barth, U. Eco, etc.). Semiotic methods. Structure and features of the semiotic approach with its subsequent application in practical work. Skills of independent analysis of cultural phenomena and contemporary artistic practices.		
<b>15</b>	<b>Culture of the Ancient world</b>	
The history of the culture of primitive society from the formation of man to the formation of early class society and the state. Culture of ancient Eastern and ancient societies. The main problems of anthroposociogenesis. The main stages of the process of politogenesis. Source base of the history of ancient Eastern and ancient countries. The main stages of the development of religion from early primitive cults to the creation of monotheistic religious and philosophical teachings of antiquity		
<b>CPD 3</b>	<b>CYCLE OF PROFILE DISCIPLINES (CPD)</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Cultural contacts and interaction of cultures of the peoples of the world</b>	<b>5</b>

Representation of the cultures of the peoples of the world, prospects, difficulties of modern cultural contacts. The concept of normativity in the framework of socio-cultural issues. The place of tradition in the cultural and historical development of the peoples of the world. Axiological content of tradition: its spiritual nature. Metaphysical, ethical and aesthetic fullness of tradition. The sacred and the everyday or everyday tradition. The main functions, social significance of tradition in the cultural and historical heritage of peoples.		
<b>17</b>	<b>The Culture Of The New Time</b>	<b>5</b>
Formation of culture of New Time. Education of artistic and aesthetic taste. The need to develop the values of national culture. Knowledge about styles and directions in art culture, their characteristic features, about tops of art creativity in domestic and foreign culture. Analysis of works of art, to appreciate their artistic features. Knowledge and skills to form your own cultural environment		
<b>18</b>	<b>Theory and practice of intercultural communication</b>	<b>5</b>
The main problems of intercultural communication. Thinking skills in the framework of "multiculturalism" as a positive attitude to other cultures, recognition of the values of cultural diversity of the modern world. The development of cultural sensitivity, the ability to correctly interpret specific manifestations of communicative behavior in different situations of intercultural contacts.		
<b>19</b>	<b>Myth and ritual in the system of cultural history</b>	<b>5</b>
Mythology as a syncretic form of culture. The theory of myth as an independent field of knowledge about culture. Specificity of specific research approaches and practices of myth study. Functions and typology of mythology as a way of socio-cultural regulation. The place and role of myth in the system of culture, its relationship with such forms of culture as religion, science, ideology, art, morality, law, etc.		
<b>20</b>	<b>Youth policy and mass media</b>	<b>5</b>
Formation of a comprehensive holistic view of the system of public administration of the youth environment in modern Kazakhstan. The main directions of the organization of work with youth. The concept and essence of the state youth policy. The history of the formation and modern functioning of the organizational structure for the management of the youth sphere. The main activities of the state in the management of various spheres of public life with the participation of young people		
<b>21</b>	<b>Critical thinking</b>	<b>5</b>
Forms and techniques of rational cognition. A General idea of the logical methods and approaches used in the field of their professional activities. Formation of practical skills of rational and effective thinking. The current state of the development of the science of thinking. The methods and techniques of the formation of the clarity and the reasonableness of the conceptual and argumentative structures		
<b>22</b>	<b>The theory of the Kazakh culture</b>	<b>5</b>
Categorical apparatus of the theory of Kazakh culture. The history of the culture of nomadic civilization. Regularities and features of development of national culture. The essence of the main problems of modern cultural studies. The main approaches to the definition of Kazakh culture. The role of culture in society and human life. Representation of the types and forms of Kazakh culture, its functions. Perception of different national cultures.		