

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

**O. M. BEKETOV NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
of URBAN ECONOMY in KHARKIV**

L. O. Radionova, O. L. Ilienکو

METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

for organizing independent work
on an academic discipline

«THE CITY AS A SOCIAL SYSTEM»

*(for students first (bachelor`s) level of higher education of full-time and part-time
studies all forms of education)*

Kharkiv – O. M. Beketov NUUE – 2026

Radionova L. A. Methodical recommendations for organizing independent work on an academic discipline «City as a social system» (for students first (bachelor`s) level of higher education of full-time and part-time studies all forms of education) / L. O. Radionova, O. L. Ilienکو ; O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv. – Kharkiv : O. M. Beketov NUUE, 2026. – 51 p.

Authors: Candidate of Philosophy, Associate Professor L. O. Radionova,
Doctor of Education, Professor O. L. Ilienکو

Reviewer

L. M. Khyzhnyak, Doctor of Sociology, Professor of the Department of Applied Sociology and Social Communications, Deputy Dean for Research, School of Sociology V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University

*Recommended by the Department of Philosophy and Political Science,
protocol № 1 on 30.08.2024*

CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| Introduction..... | 4 |
| 1 Course syllabus..... | 5 |
| 2 Methodological guidelines for student self-preparation..... | 6 |
| 3 Content of individual work of students from the study of the material 1 media «Genesis of the city»..... | 28 |
| 4 Content of individual work of students on studying the material 3 of the module «The city in the modern world»..... | 35 |
| 5 Recommendations on the methodology of studying primary sources..... | 39 |
| 6 List of questions for the differential assessment..... | 42 |
| 7 Criteria for assessing students' knowledge..... | 45 |
| List of recommended sources..... | 48 |

INTRODUCTION

Independent work of students involves in-depth study of issues that are the basis of individual creative thinking, aimed at processing theoretical lecture material, independent study of topics and issues based on educational and scientific literature, on social and philosophical theories of modern city development.

Students are expected to develop their professional knowledge and skills independently by following the latest developments in urban issues at specialised exhibitions, conferences, forums, seminars, and on the Internet. In independent classes, students should focus on studying and analysing the mandatory and additional recommended literature. Independent work of students is one of the forms of organisation and implementation of training, the main form of mastering the educational material and acquiring skills in the use of theory and methodology in practical activities in free time from compulsory classes according to the schedule.

Independent work includes:

1) study of theoretical foundations, lecture material based on the study and analysis of recommended literature;

2) preparation for practical classes using domestic and foreign experience;

3) solving and completing written assignments;

4) systematisation, analysis and revision of the course material studied before the defence;

5) completion of individual assignments (individual assignments from 1 PM and 3 PM):

– conducting individual field research in the hometown;

– studying the world experience of modern cities development;

– analysis of the current activities of domestic cities to implement best practices in urban development;

– preparation of reports;

– preparation of presentations based on research results.

The aim of the course 'City as a Social System' is to develop students' knowledge of the city as an integral organism. The problem of analysing urban development in the traditional sense is a study covering two city-forming subsystems: the technical subsystem (all artificial material objects that create the city's infrastructure) and the ecological subsystem (the natural environment included in the city system). The study of the third city-forming subsystem – demographic, i.e. people with their needs, relationships, abilities, activities, etc., what we call urban society – remains outside the scope of the educational process.

Thus, the study of urban society for university students is not only relevant, but also organic, because the demographic subsystem cannot exist without the technical and environmental subsystems, and the course ‘City as a Social System’ fills this gap to some extent.

On the basis of this course, a student research group, the Modern City Student Research Community, was created, which involves students' participation in international scientific and theoretical conferences on urban development. Participation in scientific conferences, roundtables, seminars, and symposia is an additional factor in enhancing students' cognitive activity and forming a scientific and analytical component in their didactic culture. Studying the course ‘City as a Social System’ expands students' research competence, provides training of specialists at the level of international qualification requirements, increases students' competitiveness, and allows them to effectively use the educational and innovative potential of university students to solve city problems.

1 COURSE SYLLABUS

Module 1 Genesis of the city

The city as an object of scientific analysis. The idea, concept, image, and in general – the city, transforming as a result of historical development, the specifics of national culture and mentality of people, turns out to be an active formative force that cultivates social and geographical space. The main theories of the emergence of cities. The theory of oriental despotism. The city-fortress of primitive despots. The ‘city-state’ of the ancient world. The bourgeois theory. The problem of the definition of ‘city’. The concept of ‘city’ can be considered in two aspects: from the point of view of language (linguistics) and from the point of view of culture.

Module 2 Urban society

Modern social and philosophical theory of the city. Max Weber's work ‘The City’: he defines a city as a regular exchange between the local and newcomers, the generation of income and the satisfaction of the needs of the inhabitants, i.e., the existence of commodity-money relations and a market. In relation to it, other features play a secondary role: fortress walls, the location of princely power, its own court, associations of burghers and craft guilds. F. Tönnies: an urban settlement community is not a community, but rather an association of people – a *Gesellschaft*. The Chicago School (E. Burgess, R. Park, L. Wirth) in 1920-30: urban society. ‘The right to the city. Urban lifestyle. City culture.

Module 3 The city in the modern world

The modern city: ideas and practices of the world. The concept of ‘urbanisation’ and its features. The concept of the ‘new city’. Global cities and the

reasons for their emergence. Image and brand of a global city as a tool for its transnationalisation. Creative city. Creativity as the main factor in the development of all economic entities. Humanisation of cities. Ideologies of urban decision-making. Deliberative democracy as a public dialogue (discourse) between state institutions and citizens, government and civil society institutions. The city of the future. The new normal as a methodology of modern urban sociologists through The Stack megastructure – Stack, platform capitalism and the Matrix, consisting of three key components: market economy, urbanisation and digitalisation.

2 METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES FOR STUDENT SELF-PREPARATION

The main point in self-preparation is the acquisition of skills in working with scientific literature, which involves two components, namely the ability to read and the ability to take notes.

The first component means avoiding a superficial approach to the material and striving for its conscious assimilation. The second component involves not copying the material of a particular manual or textbook, but conscious note-taking, i.e. reflecting the main points that reveal the topics of the course ‘City as a Social System’.

At the same time, it is better for a student to present the material in his or her own words, rather than mechanically copying it from a scientific source.

Self-preparation of the student also involves the extensive use of the World Wide Web in order to find the necessary information on the topics included in the course ‘City as a Social System’.

In the course of independent preparation, students should clearly understand the essence of the issues, the main scientific categories, theories, paradigms, and be able to formulate their own opinion on certain urban problems. The following methodological advice can be offered to students to help them master the course topics:

- explore the content of the main definitions of the topic; summarise and group them;
- select quotes, statements about the essence of social and philosophical problems of the city, analyse their essence and express your own opinion;
- find a logical connection between the concepts under consideration;
- recall famous scientists who have contributed to the understanding of social and philosophical problems of the city;
- analyse contradictory definitions on the topics and express your opinion on the correctness of these definitions.

The proposed type of work will allow the student to expand their knowledge of the issues raised, formulate answers more clearly and express their own opinions. By analysing different views on the problem, the student determines his or her own position.

In general, student self-preparation includes a variety of tasks: questions for self-control, solving exercises that involve independent mastery of the material and testing of the acquired knowledge. When formulating answers, the student should work on the clarity of the definition of basic concepts, learn to understand the essence of the topic, select examples, and consider the reasonableness of their answers. A sign of a student's successful mastery of the material is knowledge of the content of the question. A sign of good mastery of the topic is the student's ability to draw up an intelligence map on various issues of a particular topic or a general one for the entire topic. Thus, the self-study tasks presented to students are aimed at systematising knowledge both on a particular topic and the entire course 'City as a Social System', as well as orienting future specialists in the problems of urban management. A deep theoretical mastery of the material covering the course topics should be combined with the student's ability to apply the acquired knowledge in practice in solving problems of social life of a modern city.

Next, we will consider the basic concepts, categories, and even the algorithm for understanding each topic of the discipline 'City as a Social System'. At the end of each topic, there are tasks for independent study and consolidation of the material in the discipline.

Topic 1 The city as an object of scientific analysis

Plan

1. Subsystems of the city. Urbanism in the structure of scientific knowledge and the system of sciences.
2. Legitimisation of the city in the field of culture.
3. Idea, concept, image of the city.
4. Traditional approaches to defining the concept and essence of the city.

Key concepts and categories, algorithm.

Urban cultural space is the sphere of functioning of urban culture as a complex self-organised subsystem of the urban structure mechanism, the main function of which is to reproduce and renew the urban way of life.

A city is a settlement whose inhabitants are usually not engaged in agriculture. A city is a concentrated, permanent and relatively large community of people who do not produce food for themselves. As a rule, a city is an industrial hub and a major cultural centre.

The individualistic type of sociality is characteristic of modern society, which, as we know, began with the Industrial Revolution in England (late eighteenth century). It is distinguished primarily by massification (massing, massing of everything and everyone). It is not only a large mass of people, but also of goods, services, information – messages.

The collectivist type of sociality is the oldest form of human coexistence. In its historical primacy, it does not differ from the public as such. The primitive collective and society were once identified spatially – as a joint settlement or residence on the same territory, activity and joint work to meet urgent material and spiritual needs, and culturally – as the identification of common values, norms, and ideals.

Modernity is the entire set of living conditions created in the process of economic, political, philosophical, scientific, religious and cultural evolution that began in Europe in the Modern era, ostmodernism is the era of postmodernity. It is opposed to modernity, the era of modernity. This term is used as the broadest concept to describe a qualitatively new stage of social development that comes after modernity, which, according to postmodern theorists, has exhausted its historical potential. Characteristics of postmodernity are usually built on the basis of opposition to the basic characteristics of modernity (as their negation).

Need is a contradiction between the actual and necessary state of a person, an inconsistency between the actual and necessary state: a contradiction between ‘is’ and ‘should’, between the existing and the proper, between the real and the ideal.

The social subsystem of the city. The social subsystem goes through certain stages of successive development: from immature to mature. At the immature stage, cities develop slowly, with a small variety of professional niches and limited production. A mature social system is characterised by a developed industry, rising incomes, and an increase in internal cash flow, which stimulates the development of industry and local trade.

That is, the development of the city's social subsystem is impossible without comprehensive forecasting and planning of the city's economic development.

An ecosystem is a single natural or natural-anthropogenic complex formed by living organisms and their habitat, in which living and non-living components are connected by links, energy exchange and distribution of energy flow. It has emerged on the site of forests, meadow or steppe ecosystems, the components of which have been anthropogenically transformed. At the micro level, an urban area can be seen as a man-made pond in which a certain type of organism is found. Therefore, this block can be seen as an ecological block of the urban sociosystem. However, the city is a social phenomenon, and the subordination of the ecosystem (natural block) to it is not

entirely justified. Despite man's attempts to dominate nature, nature often shows its character (flooding, collapsing houses, demolished bridges, villages).

The main difference between the ecological and social blocks is the difference in their functioning. Natural systems are self-regulating. In social systems, there is no self-regulation process, which is due to two reasons:

1) the control mechanism does not come from the biological characteristics of a person, but from his or her social and cultural character, and a person is not able to create a control system that would allow to ensure the balance of the city;

2) the ability of a person to change the environment excludes hunger, disease, and this leads to the fact that population growth creates strong pressure on urban systems, absorbing them. For planning and management of the sociosystem, the classification of needs and living conditions is used, taking into account dynamic processes: it includes the needs and living conditions of the current and past periods.

Ability is an active force of a person, determined by both his or her personal biopsychic substrate and the socio-cultural substrate of society. The city operates on the basis of a natural ecosystem that changes and functions under the influence of anthropogenic and social factors. Technogenic factors include architectural and planning solutions of cities, industrial production, traffic flows and other types of economic activity. Social factors include the management of the urban complex through the authorities and the media, demographic processes etc. (tab. 1).

Table 1 – Comparative characteristics of key approaches to understanding the essence of the city

| The aspect | The essence of the approach |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 |
| Territorially settlement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – city – a settlement of people; – city – a concentrated settlement of people engaged in non-agricultural activities; – the leading factor in the emergence of a city is geo-landscape |
| Sociostructural (socio-spatial) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – city – a place of concentration of social institutions, groups and their role functions, characterised by certain features of the social structure and social relations; – city – a place adapted for a complexly organised joint life of a social group, which is internally differentiated and has received a certain legal form; – city – a place characterised by scale, high population density, pronounced heterogeneity of social groups, confidentiality, distance and formal relations between people, the need for formal regulation of human activity primarily from the standpoint of law, and only then through society and traditions; – city – a settlement of people, their concentration on a relatively small territory for the purpose of carrying out joint activities aimed at achieving common goals and meeting social needs |

Continuation of the table 1

| 1 | 2 |
|-----------------|--|
| Sociocultural | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – focus on the socio-cultural atmosphere and environment; – the city is an environment of innovative activity due to the high level of socio-cultural dynamics and mobility; – the city is an individual and personal environment for the realisation of the creative potential of the population, self-realisation and personal growth, social and personal comfort |
| Socioecological | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – city – an area of anthropogenic and natural interaction of elements that determine the functioning of the human environment; – city is an integral and individual organism; – city - an organic part of the environment |
| Demographic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – city – a set of people characterised by certain levels of population distribution by gender and age, marital status, regeneration, migration, nationality etc |
| Legal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – city – a unit of human settlement characterised by administrative rights, legal status, and a specific administrative-territorial structure vested by the state |
| Economic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – city - a settlement whose inhabitants are mostly employed in trade and production rather than in the agricultural sector; – emphasis on autonomy (independence) from other settlements; – the city is characterised primarily by the level of differentiation of employment (mainly industry and trade); – focus on the process of concentration of production |
| Functional | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the city arose due to the objective need to concentrate functions directly related to a wider area in one place, as well as for market control, administration and defence; – city – a settlement unit that performs specialised functions in relation to a wider territorial community; – city – a settlement unit established for the implementation of political, religious, cultural, commercial, industrial functions |
| Systemic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the city is a complex, structurally integral and relatively independent system, which is considered in interconnection and interdependence of its subsystems, such as economic, social, legal, demographic |

Tasks for self-study and consolidation of the material in the discipline:

1. City as a carrier of all types of human activity.
2. The main directions of urban research.
3. City as a social system.
4. Subsystems of the city.
5. City from an economic and geographical point of view.
6. Great cities that have disappeared in world history.
7. The category ‘city’ in urban studies.
8. City as an object of geography.

9. The emergence of cities and principalities.
 10. Development of philosophical ideas about cities
- List of recommended sources [1-4; 6; 15].**

Topic 2 The main theories of the emergence of cities

Plan

1. The theory of Eastern despotism. City-fortress of primitive despots.
2. 'City-state' of the ancient world.
3. The bourgeois theory.
4. Economic theory of the emergence of cities.

Key concepts and categories, algorithm.

Agora (agorá) – in ancient Greece, the name of a public assembly, as well as the place where it took place; usually it was a trading area, on both sides of which were temples and the most important state institutions; agora was the centre of social life of ancient Greek polises.

Protocities. The first cities on earth appeared several millennia before our era in connection with the transition of human society from a primitive communal to a slave system, when crafts were separated from agriculture, private property and commodity exchange, classes and the state appeared. The birth of every city is driven by the needs of society, primarily economic ones. The significance, role and social profile of cities varied depending on the level of development of productive forces, the mode of production, and the socio-economic formation in which they developed. The nature of human settlement, the size and pace of urban development, and the degree of improvement of the housing stock have changed.

In general, the discussion of the phenomenon of the city should obviously begin with how it is born, with the beginnings, with the act of laying the city. In order for this act to take place, it is necessary to define, outline, and then isolate the place where the future city will be laid. In other words, the founders faced the problem of choice. The chosen place had to stand out from other places, to be different from the surrounding area. Modern rational thinking will immediately look for some material benefits – a favourable bay, a protected location, a trade route. The thinking of a person who lived in the prehistoric era, in the era of not linear but cyclic time, which constantly repeated the cycle of birth and death of the supreme god, was different. In the mythological world, when the gods were still alive, the choice of a worthy place for a city was based on completely different principles. Different, but still metaphysical arguments were used by the great rulers of the past, which is already quite accessible to our historical memory. Although sometimes cities did appear in places that were convenient, in terms of economic, military or other material

advantages.

Thus, cities can be divided into those that were founded (laid down) in mythological time-space, cities that were founded in the historical era, and cities that were not founded at all, but seemed to grow out of other types of settlements.

Accordingly, according to modern science, there are several types of cities in historical development: mythological, Asian, ancient, medieval and modern.

Mythological (city-act of creation). The first cities that historians have information about date back to 3000 BC – in Egypt, Assyria and the ancient states of the Middle East.

The cities that were founded (laid) in mythological time and space appeared at the points of contact (conflict) between the two spheres into which the world of that time was divided – the heavenly and the earthly spheres. In order to unite them, something had to penetrate these spheres – as a rule, it was the appearance of a mythological hero, a saviour of the world. At that time, cities in stone or wood actually appeared on the physical terrain, and for people of that time, they stood not so much on real ground as on mythological ground.

In general, cities from mythological time-space were created typologically in the same way as the world was created. The founding of such a city is based on the same thing as the act of creating the world - God's will or blessing. Without God's will, outside of it, and not through it, this kind of city cannot be founded. Just as the world is not only the creation of a god (or gods), but also their home, so the cities founded by their will became the home of the gods or god. Jerusalem was such a dwelling place of God before the destruction of the Temple. God lived in the Temple on Mount Moriah in the city of Jerusalem. Local gods lived in almost every city of the ancient Near East - in Babylon, Uruk and many others.

A fortress city of primitive despots. Over time, the generation of gods of that time gradually died. Myths lost their power and became legends, no longer a living reality. No one was founding cities in a metaphysical way anymore, because mythological heroes had faded into the past. Therefore, other cities began to appear, which were already founded in a historical time that is quite accessible to our understanding and in a very real physical landscape. The rulers of that time founded cities of their own free will, but faith was in full bloom and they were still trying to enlist the protection of heavenly patrons. This is how the Asian city or, as it is also called, the city-fortress of primitive despots, appeared.

The reason for the emergence of the cities of primitive eastern despots was the will of the leader, who forced the construction of impregnable walls surrounding a large space within which his palace was located. A fortified city was built to exercise strategic dominance over a tribe, but it was built where the tribe was particularly densely populated. These were the places where it was easiest to get the means of

subsistence (farming, hunting, fishing, drinking water). Such cities could disappear as quickly as they appeared. The city was the military residence of a despotic tribal leader, performing the functions of defence and domination. In economic terms, the city had no production, lived on natural tribute and taxation brought to the leader by the subject population, as well as the fruits of military raids periodically carried out by the leader. In such cities, magnificent pyramids, towers, grand temples, high embankments, and artificial pools were built. At the same time, however, slave quarters were strikingly dirty, overcrowded, and lacked modern facilities.

An ancient city-state. Cities in Ancient Greece and partly in Rome were formed differently. Their inhabitants were exclusively engaged in agriculture, settled in scattered open villages, but then, leaving their former life, they founded cities and established a free community behind strong walls not by order of influential rulers, but by their own free will.

This is how the ancient 'polis' – a city-state – was formed. Cities entered into alliances with each other and founded colonies that replicated this system. A whole system of municipal and political structure emerged that had an economic basis: the impossibility of living and engaging in settled agriculture outside the protection of fortified centres, where the agricultural population could escape in the event of recurrent attacks by enemies.

In the ancient city, there is a significant division of labour and some development of commercial capital. In such cities, a new differentiated system of political governance is established. The very concepts of 'municipal economy' and 'urban improvement' emerged there. The terms 'communal' and 'municipal' came from the ancient city. In general, all the most important problems of local governance and self-government first emerged in the 'city-states' of the Greeks and Romans.

Rome was the largest city of antiquity. It probably had at least a million inhabitants. Rome was the first city to have state systems of law-making and sophisticated urban improvement techniques in a number of areas (including water supply systems, baths, etc.).

The medieval city. The Burgian theory. The medieval city was seen by some researchers as a direct continuation of the cities founded by the Romans. But there is also a theory that in the Middle Ages the concept of social security did not exist: tribal movements, military attacks, robberies, and plunder were a chronic phenomenon. For the purpose of defence, settlements began to be fortified, surrounded by walls, ditches, palisades. During enemy attacks, neighbouring villagers with their families and livestock hid behind the walls. Mutual defence alliances were created, uniting the villages of a more or less large district into a kind of military community with its own rights and responsibilities. All the villages that were part of this union were obliged to take care of the fortifications of the settlement, and in case

of war, to defend them with arms.

Then trade turned out to be a decisive factor in the formation of an 'economic' city. At the same time, the manufacturing industry and crafts were developing near the trading posts. Craftsmen were united in workshops on a professional basis. Cities were being liberated from feudal dependence, and citizens from serfdom. Medieval cities were not particularly large. They differed from villages not so much in terms of population as in their economic system, political structure, and architectural structures.

In general, medieval cities were in an extremely unsanitary state, which led to widespread epidemics and diseases that doctors of the time were unable to treat. The improvement of medieval cities was much lower than that of ancient centres. Until the XII century, almost all European cities had wooden buildings, which is why cities often burned to the ground in the absence of firefighting equipment.

But at the same time, the life of a medieval city had a pronounced industrial character. There was an intensive exchange and development of trade capital, which then grew into industrial and financial capital, which directly led to the creation of the modern city.

Modern (city of trade, industrial and financial capital).

The medieval city, under the influence of technological progress and the tremendous development of trade capital, changes beyond recognition, gradually approaching the modern city. The urban population is growing due to the mass migration of rural residents to cities. The number of cities increases significantly.

At the same time, the spheres of public services for city residents are developing and improving. Water supply and sewerage, energy supply (electricity, heat and gas) and other types of household services have become ubiquitous companions of modern city dwellers.

Thus, looking at the evolution of the city in historical terms, we can conclude that the city of primitive despots is a strategic centre, the ancient city is a political centre, the medieval city is an economic centre, the modern city is a socio-economic centre

Magdeburg law is a municipal law that emerged in the 13th century in Germany. It provided for the liberation of the city from the management, judicial and administrative power of local feudal lords-owners of cities and the establishment of city self-government. It was one of the most widespread legal systems of municipal government in Central Europe in the Middle Ages.

Tasks for independent study and consolidation of the material:

1. The essence of the theory of Eastern despotism.
2. The main characteristics of the theory of 'Ancient city-state'.
3. The bourgeois theory as a stronghold, a defensive structure.

4. Theories of the city of modern times, its features.
 5. The function of integration and communication - the essence of the socio-cultural theory of the city.
 6. Free city.
 7. Causes of the emergence of medieval cities.
 8. Models of cities and urban systems.
 9. The main historical stages of urban development.
 10. Cities of the world in modern times.
- List of recommended sources [4; 6; 12-15; 20].**

Topic 3 The problem of defining the ‘city’

Plan

1. The concept of ‘city’ in terms of language (linguistics).
2. The concept of ‘city’ in terms of culture.
3. Definitions of the city: territorial – demographic, political-administrative, economic, socio-structural and socio-cultural.

Key concepts and categories, algorithm.

Gorodets – a small fortified city.

A hillfort is the remains of the ruins of a city, village or fortification.

A part (span, link) of a bridge, city or fortress wall; a fence, wall, or element of a wooden fortress of the fifteenth to seventeenth centuries.

Definition (derived from the Latin word: definitio – boundary, border).

Definition is a logical operation:

1) revealing the content (meaning) of a name by describing the essential and distinctive features of objects or phenomena denoted by that name (denotation of the name);

2) explicating the meaning of a language term or concept.

Dytinets - an inner fortress, a kremlin.

Kremlin, Fortress – a public and administrative centre of an ancient Russian city surrounded by fortress walls.

A connotation is a concept of logical and philosophical discourse that expresses the relationship between meaning (connotation) and the linguistic unit that carries it (name or set of names).

City (Greek: polis, Latin: civitas, urbs) was originally defined as a community of free, equal people who owned land, with a region under their control, as well as the urban centre itself, which unites the citizens.

Town – a fortification; a fortified settlement; a settlement; a fenced plot of land.

Town – posad (trading) – the fourth form of a city, in addition to the town – court, town – village, town – outpost, which may have emerged somewhat earlier than the other forms, but fully developed later than them and partially contained them.

In the broadest sense, a city is an area that has a certain status and is characterised by a specific environment: social, industrial, natural, and architectural.

In a narrower economic and geographical sense, cities can be defined as places of industrial production and circulation of a significant volume of goods, which determines the development of transport functions. In turn, the emergence and development of cities are inseparable from the manifestation of the territorial division of labour, which characterises the production functions of the city.

In turn, from the socio-economic point of view, a city is a settlement whose inhabitants are mainly engaged in industry and trade, as well as in the areas of service, management, science and culture.

Urban settlement – an inhabited place with a certain (not lower than the officially established level) population, whose inhabitants perform specific, mostly non-agricultural functions.

Dytynets – the centre of a city, originated as a central inner fortification, usually a closed stone wall; this fortification was called a daytime city or dytynets. It was usually built at a crossroads formed by the confluence of two rivers.

Civilisation (from Latin *civilis* – civil, state):

1) philosophical meaning – a social form of matter movement that ensures its stability and ability to self-development through self-regulation, interchange with the environment (human civilisation on the scale of outer space);

2) historical and philosophical meaning – the unity of the historical process and the totality of material, technical and spiritual achievements of mankind in the process of its development (human civilisation in the history of the Earth);

3) a stage of the world historical process associated with the achievement of a certain level of sociality (the stage of self-regulation and self-production with relative independence from nature, differentiation of social consciousness);

4) a society localised in time and space. Local civilisations are integral systems that comprise a complex of economic, political, social and spiritual subsystems and develop according to the laws of vital cycles.

Desurbanisation (counter-urbanisation) is the process of erosion, reduction of the number of cities (the opposite of urbanisation).

Information society is a concept of the modernisation paradigm of the philosophy of history and social disciplines, according to which any society goes through the following stages of development:

1) agrarian (pre-industrial, traditional);

2) modern (industrial);

3) post-modern (post-industrial, information). The information society is seen as a qualitatively new stage in the development of civilisation.

Conurbation is a polycentric agglomeration with several equally powerful cities – centres.

A construct is a concept that is introduced hypothetically (theoretically) or created in relation to observed events or objects (empirical) according to the rules of logic with strictly defined boundaries and adequately reflected in a certain language that does not require the mandatory establishment of its ontological status, which does not require an indication of a specific denotation. As a rule, constructs are formed in the zone of transition from empirical to conceptual knowledge, and vice versa, and serve as a translation between empirical and theoretical languages and logics.

Traditional society – (pre-industrial society, primitive society) – a concept that focuses in its content a set of ideas about the pre-industrial stage of human development, characteristic of traditional philosophy.

Tasks for self-study and consolidation of material in the discipline:

1. The concept of ‘city’ in terms of linguistics.
2. The concept of ‘city’ in terms of culture.
3. Grounds for the definition of the city.
4. City as a complex semiotic mechanism.
5. City as a generator of culture.
6. The social structure of the city.
7. Generational theory and the modern city.
8. How is the category ‘city’ presented in dictionaries?
9. The essence of sociostructural features of the city.
10. The essence of socio-cultural features of the city.

List of recommended sources [6; 13; 19; 20; 26].

Theme 4 Contemporary social and philosophical theory of the city

Plan

1. Max Weber's ‘City’.
2. F. Tönnies: urban settlement community.
3. Sociology of the city of the Chicago School (E. Burgess, R. Park, L. Wirth).

Key concepts and categories, algorithm.

Deprivation refers to the mental state of a person that occurs when he or she is unable to meet his or her needs. The name comes from the Latin word deprivation, which means ‘deprivation’. Needs can be physical - warmth, sleep, food; or social –

communication, understanding, support.

The type of deprivation depends on the nature of the deprivation. Information hunger leads to sensory deprivation. And an impoverished environment contributes to the emergence of alexithymia syndrome (a person's inability to name the emotions they experience, to verbalise them. With social deprivation, a person cannot fulfil his or her own social role. 'Mowgli children' are deprived of the possibility of simple human communication and degrade towards animal instincts. a person cannot establish trusting relationships – they develop an increased sense of anxiety and self-doubt.

Communication is a type of active interaction between objects of any nature that involves information exchange. In the structure of any communication, there are five main functional components arranged in a linear sequence:

- an information source (addressee) that generates the message to be transmitted;
- a transmitter that converts the message into signals transmitted via a communication channel;
- communication channel;
- information receiver that decodes signals and translates them into messages;
- the recipient of information (addressee) to whom the message is intended.

Urbanism as a way of life is a predominant feature of modern society (according to L. Wirth). Wirth considered this feature to be more significant than industrialism or capitalism, as the development of cities and towns has changed the 'natural state of society'. The process of urbanisation made kinship ties less important, replacing them with instrumental and conditional relations.

Urban ecology is an approach to the study of urban life based on the analogy of plants and organisms adapting to their environment. According to this approach, different districts and zones of cities are formed as a result of natural processes of adaptation of the urban population and as a result of competition between individuals for the possession of certain resources.

Tasks for self-study and consolidation of the material in the discipline:

1. L. Wirth on the concept of urban lifestyle.
2. F. Tönnies and his concept of Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft.
3. Chicago School of Social Ecology.
4. Robert Park – the concept of the marginal personality.
5. Park's socio-ecological theory.
6. Fragmentation of urban life according to L. Wirth.
7. Research of urban problems in the works of representatives of the Chicago School of Sociology.

8. E. Burgess on the urban community as a complex mosaic of different social groups.

9. Empirical sociological studies of the city by the Chicago School of Sociology.

10. Features of the city in the work 'The City' by M. Weber.

List of recommended sources [5-11; 15; 18–23].

Topic 5 Urban society

Plan

1. Types of social space in the city.

2. The multidimensionality of the urban community: territorial and settlement, economic, historical, urban planning, psychological, semiotic, sociological aspects.

3. 'The right to the city.'

4. Urban lifestyle.

Key concepts and categories, algorithm.

Heterotopia (Michel Foucault is the author of the philosophical dimension of this concept). Social space is heterogeneous – we set boundaries in it so that places separating different life modes can be very close to each other. You are walking down the street: on your right is a stone fence with barbed wire, behind it is a prison; on your left is a house behind a high fence with a large garden, this is a hospice. Thus, on both sides of you, in close physical proximity, a completely different life is going on – it is so different from yours that it seems to be in some other place. A hundred metres away, people spend every year behind bars and have forgotten what the street you are walking down looks like, while others are passing on to another world, and you are separated from them by a line that cannot be crossed.

Urban lifestyle is a historically formed socio-cultural subsystem of the urban structure mechanism, the main function of which is to organise the process of life of social actors in the conditions of the specific socio-spatial reality of the city.

Lifestyle is a socio-psychological category that describes the everyday behaviour of individuals and social groups. This concept focuses on the subjective component of everyday life: the specifics of motivation, ways and forms of justifying actions, forms of behaviour habitual for certain groups, ways of self-realisation and self-presentation.

Standard of living is a socio-economic category that reflects the degree of satisfaction of material and cultural needs of the population of a country (or a particular region), classes and social groups, families, and individuals in terms of consumer goods, which are mainly characterised by quantitative indicators abstracted from their qualitative value.

Space: 1) a property of reality that is expressed in its length, structure, coexistence and interaction of its elements; 2) a set of subjective aspects of the living environment – the place of residence of a person as a personality, individuality in its social, cultural (worldview, value etc.), communicative, mental (personal-historical), metaphysical (ideal-fantasy) dimensions.

Social space: 1) a field of social activity, in particular, a set of significant social groups, individuals, objects in one or another combination; 2) an individual's or group's perception of their place in society.

Discourse is a semiotic construction of the communicative space created by people consciously and unconsciously, purposefully and arbitrarily.

Tasks for self-study and consolidation of the material in the discipline:

1. Specify the subjects of urban communication.
2. Explain the relationship between the concepts of ‘way of life’, ‘standard of living’, ‘quality of life’, ‘lifestyle’.
3. What name is associated with the emergence of the scientific study of ‘city images’? Describe the main features of this scientific concept.
4. What are the main differences between ‘city as a machine’ and ‘urban organisms’, ‘bazaar city’ and ‘jungle city’?
5. Specify the options of attitude to the city.
6. Explain the functions of the image of the city.
7. Specify the main features of the ‘city-organism’.
8. The essence of the ‘city as a machine’.
9. Give examples of ‘city-bazaar’.
10. How do you understand the image of the ‘jungle city’.

List of recommended sources [8–12; 15; 20; 22].

Topic 6 City culture

Plan

1. ‘Culture of cities’ by L. Mumford.
2. ‘The Image of the City’ by C. Lynch, “The Life and Death of Great American Cities” by J. Jacobs.
3. The idea of urban diversity, intensity and vitality.

Key concepts and categories, algorithm.

Mumford Lewis is the author of the book ‘The City in History’, in which he describes cities from prehistoric times to the present, talking about their features. He also criticises the existing order of things, arguing that the structure of modern cities is partly responsible for many social problems. Like many urbanists of the twentieth century, Lewis Mumford focuses on the fact that urban planners should pay more

attention to the organic relationship between people and the space in which they live. Mumford also calls the city 'a product of the earth... a fact of nature and a human mode of expression'. His work became not only the largest and most cited work on the history of urban planning, but also influenced many urbanists of our time, along with Jane Jacobs' book published at the same time. Jacobs and Mumford competed for the prestigious literary prize, although the *City in History* eventually won.

Internalisation is the transformation of structures of external activity, social relations, cultural meanings, values and norms into structures of the psyche. In sociology, the term 'internalisation' is used to describe how a person assimilates the content of social life. In the concept of the French sociologist Emile Durkheim, this concept defines the process of transforming external norms into internal imperatives of human behaviour, and in the symbolic interactionism of George Herbert Mead, it is the process of mastering a system of social roles that plays a crucial role in the formation of self-awareness.

An interesting example of a theory that develops the idea of internalisation is the concept of the 'process of civilisation' by the German sociologist Norbert Elias. Analysing the formation of society, Elias shows that the complexity of the social structure corresponded to the emergence of a more complexly organised type of person. This degree of complexity is associated with the internalisation of control over various aspects of behaviour and psyche, ranging from bodily functions (including blowing your nose or emitting gases) to etiquette, aggression and emotions.

Late medieval etiquette manuals can be considered a vivid example of the development of this ability to self-control: their authors considered it necessary to discuss in detail the smallest rules, without mastering which it is impossible to imagine our everyday life today. It is by acquiring the ability to self-control that a person realises that he or she is an individual, the totality of which constitutes society.

To illustrate his concept, Elias uses an urban example. He contrasts the road of the Middle Ages with its slow traffic and robbers on the street with a modern city, where the danger of attack is minimal and the traffic, on the contrary, is very intense: 'Here and there, cars rush by at great speed; pedestrians and cyclists try to squeeze between trucks; traffic controllers stand at major intersections to control and regulate traffic with more or less success. But all this external regulation is based on the fact that each individual must regulate his or her own behaviour in the most precise way possible in accordance with the needs of the whole interweaving of connections as a whole. The main danger for a person who comes from another person is that someone in this movement will suddenly lose self-control.' This example is symptomatic, as cities are becoming the spaces where all those numerous conventions and techniques are developed and then assimilated, and by mastering them, modern man does not fall

out of the fabric of everyday life.

Culture is a system of historically evolving supra-biological programmes of human life (activity, behaviour and communication) that ensure the reproduction and change of social life in all its main manifestations. Programmes of activity, behaviour and communication are represented by a variety of knowledge, norms, skills, patterns of activity and behaviour, ideas, hypotheses, beliefs, goals, value orientations, etc. In their totality and dynamics, they form the historically accumulated social experience. Culture preserves and transmits this experience (passes it on from generation to generation).

Image: 1) a mental or material construct that represents an object; 2) a subjective picture of the world or its fragments, including the subject, other people, spatial environment and temporal sequence of events.

City image is a general mental picture of the external physical world of a city.

Composability of the city is the existence of semantic connections between the observer and the environment – a semantic situation when the objects of the environment are combined into a single ensemble that carries a humanistic, high purpose. Imagined cities – the ability of the environment to ‘awaken the imagination’, to be a field of symbolic communication, to promote socio-cultural dialogue between subjects of different types and levels.

Community – a group of people united geographically, sharing a common culture, values, and having common racial, national, and social characteristics.

Tasks for self-study and consolidation of the material in the discipline:

1. What is the specificity of the socio-cultural environment of the city?
2. Culture of the modern metropolis: main features.
4. Characteristics of multiculturalism of the modern city.
5. How culture shapes our city: a global UNESCO report.
6. The essence of the city as a cultural space.
7. The image of the city as a socio-cultural process.
8. City as a phenomenon of socio-cultural development.
9. Archetypal ideas underlying the concept of ‘city’.
10. Dichotomy ‘urban’ – ‘rural’ as a universal cultural category.

List of recommended sources [6-10; 16; 18; 21; 25].

Topic 7 The modern city: ideas and practices of the world

Plan

1. The concept of modern ‘urbanisation’ and its features.
2. Global cities and the reasons for their emergence. Image and brand of a global city as a tool for its transnationalisation.

Key concepts and categories, algorithm:

Agglomeration – (agglomerare – ‘to accumulate’ or ‘to pile up’ – and agglomeratio – ‘accumulation’ – Latin.) is a territorial formation based on a certain city, as well as a certain set of urban-type settlements, rural and other settlements that are objectively united into a single whole (a complex multi-component dynamic system) by intensive economic, including labour and social, cultural, recreational and other ties, as well as environmental interests.

Boosterism (‘booster’ comes from the English word boost and means ‘to strengthen, increase, raise, push’) is a term from the field of urban studies. It means the systematic promotion of any city or country to attract investment, tourists and new residents.

The megalopolis (the term ‘megalopolis’ is derived from the ancient Greek city) was founded by the Thebans in the fourth century BC. According to its creators, more than 30 settlements of the Peloponnese Peninsula were to be merged into the metropolis.

Urban agglomeration is a reality of the current formation and development of modern cities both in Ukraine and in the world. It ensures the transition from a compact form of urban concentration of production and population to a dispersed one. Agglomeration is based on deepening specialisation and co-operation of production, development of main enterprises through the creation of branches and related industries located in small towns. Interdependent groups of large cities provide better conditions for the spatial development of management and information centres, a system of scientific institutions, and secondary and higher education institutions. That is why in groups of large cities, highly developed administrative, economic, research and production, and information functions within large economic hubs, districts, and regions are systemically important. In the process of increasing the absolute size of a city, there is a decrease in the rate of relative growth of its population. This pattern is even more pronounced today in the development of large Ukrainian cities, where conditions are more favourable for self-realisation and harmonisation of the socio-economic and functional structure of settlements, and for ensuring a dynamic balance between the production and non-production sectors.

Global cities are the world's largest centres, places of concentration of the most important economic, financial, and political functions, which occupy a strategic place in the world economy. They are home to command functions and high-level service firms focused on global markets.

The level of urbanisation of a country is the ratio of urban to rural population.

Urbanism is a way of life for residents of large cities.

Urbanisation is the process of intensive growth of population and the size of cities.

Tasks for self-study and consolidation of the material in the discipline:

1. The essence of modern urbanisation.
2. Characteristics of the city in the era of globalisation.
3. Features of the world's largest agglomerations.
4. Strategies for the development of cities and megacities.
5. Global cities: prospects for development.
6. The phenomenon of competitiveness of global cities.
7. Global financial centres.
8. Global city in the world economy.
9. Diplomacy of cities.
10. The role of geopolitical and information resources in the formation of of the global city.

List of recommended sources [11; 12; 15; 19; 21; 24].

Topic 8 Creative city

Plan

1. 'Expansion of culture', formation of a new value and communication environment.
2. Suburbanisation, urban lifestyle.
3. Creativity as the main factor in the development of all economic entities.
4. Humanisation of cities. Social damper. Harmonious city. Successful urban places: evaluation criteria.
5. Creative cities: the Three T's theory: talent, technology, tolerance. Factors of urban success. Integral index of creativity.

Key concepts and categories, algorithm.

Gentrification – (Gentrification can be translated as 'ordering') is a relatively recent process of revival of the central parts of a number of Western cities. This is the reconstruction of certain city blocks that are interesting from a historical point of view or have environmental advantages (areas near parks and squares), with the subsequent settlement of wealthy people instead of the poor who used to live there.

In the West, the word 'gentrification' describes modern urbanism. People are afraid of gentrification because it raises the issue of social inequality. Gentrification describes the process by which an unfavourable neighbourhood is favoured by representatives of an art community or creative class.

A cluster is a geographical concentration of interconnected industries, and it is very important that these industries depend on the location and on each other. They feed on resources and the scientific base. The optimisation of clusters does not come from conventional raw materials, as it did in industrial society, but from the

possibility of innovative development. In addition, for organisations or enterprises to be called a cluster, they must constantly interact.

Collaboration or cooperation is the process of joint activity in any field by two or more people or organisations to achieve common goals, when knowledge is shared, learning is done and agreement (consensus) is reached.

A landscapeoid is any territorial complexity that has objective boundaries, is deliberately deprived of vital functions by humans, and falls out of any historical tradition. A landscapeoid is formed as a result of technological unculture and a utilitarian approach to resources. The most obvious examples of landscape-eaters are landfills, disadvantaged areas where people degrade and die quickly, and lifeless motorways. If the landscape is an organism, then a landscape-eater is an incurable cancerous tumour of this organism. It forms in it, feeds and is supported by it, and, as it develops, kills it. Therefore, we could say that a landscape-eater is a very specific, sick landscape.

In the classical concept and definition of landscape, the concept of harmony is used in one form or another, it is the principle that unites its heterogeneous components into a certain integrity that has the property of emergence (emergence is the presence of properties in a system that are not inherent in its elements). This cannot be said of a landscapeoid.

Tasks for self-study and consolidation of the material in the discipline:

1. Urbanisation in its modern sense.
2. City in the system of cities.
3. Features of the process of megalopolisation.
4. Urbanisation as an extensive and intensive process.
5. Urbanisation as a factor in the formation of associations of cities – agglomerations.
6. Science cities.
7. Technopolises of modern Ukraine.
8. The essence of suburbanisation.
9. How do you understand the expression ‘McDonaldisation of society’?
10. The relationship between ‘culture’ and ‘civilisation’.

List of recommended sources [5–7; 10; 16; 20–23].

Topic 9 Ideologies of urban decision-making

Plan

1. Deliberative democracy as a public dialogue (discourse) between state institutions and citizens.
2. High modernism.

3. Left-wing urbanism.
4. Hipster urbanism.
5. New urbanism.

Key concepts and categories, algorithm.

Institution – the origin of the word ‘institutio’ indicates both ‘institution’ and ‘institutionalisation’. That is, in different contexts, an institution can be understood as either a real institution or something that regulates the way of life and existence of people and organisations (statute, law, etc.). Later on, institutions were not called the institutions themselves, but the most general principles to which they are subject (‘institutional system’ in jurisprudence). In macro- and micro-sociology, the word ‘institution’ was used, but in different meanings. Macrosociologists (structural functionalists) argue that society is something like a large body consisting of organs (institutions), each of which performs a specific function. Microsociologists study local institutions, where people's behaviour is subject to certain explicit or implicit rules; this is how Irving Hoffman's popular theory of ‘total institutions’ – prisons, psychiatric clinics, camps – emerged.

Contemporary sociologists come up with the following solution:

1. Do not use the word ‘institution’ as a synonym for an organisation or agency.
2. Leave the concept of ‘institution’ in the sense of ‘statute’ to lawyers.
3. When talking about ‘social institutions’, always clarify: in the language of which theory you are talking – whether it is about the ‘rules of the game’ (institutional economics), a subsystem of society (macrosociology) or specific ordered practices of people in specific places (microsociology).

Tasks for self-study and consolidation of the material in the discipline:

1. What is ‘marginalisation’ in the modern city?
2. Describe the main marginalised groups in the city of modern Ukraine. What influenced their emergence? What are the likely trends in their development?
3. Manifesto of the new urbanism.
4. The essence of participatory democracy in urban governance.
5. High modernism according to R. Moses.
6. Left urbanism: essence and features.
7. Hipster urbanism: main characteristics.
8. The essence of tactical urbanism in the modern city.
9. The work of Ian Gale ‘Cities for People’.
10. Principles of the new urbanism.

List of recommended sources [1–5; 18–20; 22–26].

Topic 10 The city of the future

Plan

1. The new norm as a methodology of contemporary urban sociologists.
2. Platform capitalism, its key components: market economy, urbanisation and digitalisation.
3. The new normal and digital power: FAANG platforms connect citizens and allow them to interact in new ways, facilitating communication.
4. Health-based urban development will become the new normal.
5. A ‘mega-community’ is being formed within the city structure.

Key concepts and categories, algorithm.

Exclusion zones, or human exclusion zones, have become both an important cultural code of our time and modern models for the modern city. Exclusion zones are directly related to the concept of quarantine. Quarantine is a voluntary or mandatory isolation, usually to contain the spread of something that is considered dangerous, and this danger is not always an epidemic or disease. At its core, quarantine is a strategy of separating and creating a hygienic boundary between items in order to protect one from exposure to the other.

It is a spatial response to suspicion, threat or uncertainty. The landscapes of quarantine are diverse, changing and often unexpected: from the Chernobyl exclusion zone and the artificial quarantine islands of the New York archipelago to the camp beds set up to house HIV-positive Haitian refugees detained in Guantanamo Bay.

‘The topic of exclusion zones, or ‘zones of human exclusion’, explores an unexpected aspect of posthumanism: not the further union of humans with non-humans, but their alienation. Today, the most comfortable environment for automated processes is inside urban factories, where humans and robots are protected from each other. When automated factory logic is introduced into the city, it means that we will have to live with (if not in) exclusion zones. The transfer of automation to the landscape of everyday life can lead to both closer integration of humans and robotic systems and the displacement of people from some areas. This could be a large factory, automated agriculture, or disasters that force evacuation. The future concentration of population in denser urban megacities will lead to us living in a ‘synthetic garden’ surrounded by automated landscapes, at a greater distance than now from other types of natural ecosystems.’ Benjamin Bratton. *The New Normal*.

A coworking space is a working social space where like-minded people meet. For residents, it is an opportunity to expand connections and acquaintances, and find new partners. Researchers have analysed why coworking has become a successful format and why it is developing so rapidly: interest in the sector is growing every year. Many people say that in many professional fields, community is the primary

factor. According to statistics from WeWork, the largest coworking company, up to 80% of its residents do business with each other. Business communication takes place not once a year at a forum, but every day.

Convergence is the convergence of different systems that occurs under the influence of socio-economic factors. In the context of the media economy, convergence means the integration of several communication platforms into a single system, as well as the merging of data transmitted by them into a common information product.

A **megalopolis** is the largest urban settlement that has emerged as a result of suburban sprawl and the combination of a large number of neighbouring urban agglomerations.

A **technology park** is a type of city with a high degree of concentration of production facilities, the industrial growth of which is driven by increased labour productivity.

Tasks for self-study and consolidation of the material in the discipline:

1. New urban development programme.
2. Name two priority areas of UN-HABITAT.
3. Ray Oldenburg: The third place of the modern city.
4. How do modern technologies change the city?
5. Ebenezer Howard: ‘Garden Cities of the Future’.
6. Eco-city: main characteristics.
7. Three levels of a smart city.
8. Smart city.
9. Smart cities of Ukraine.
10. Virtual city: modern communication.

List of recommended sources [2–5; 22–26].

3 CONTENT OF INDIVIDUAL WORK OF STUDENTS FROM THE STUDY OF THE MATERIAL 1 MEDIA «GENESIS OF THE CITY»

Mastering the educational material of the first module ‘Genesis of the City’ involves the study of the main theories of the origin of the city and urban society with special attention to interpretive, anthropological aspects, urban culture and the inspiration of urban society.

The purpose of individual work is to develop a critical socio-philosophical view, the ability to apply socio-philosophical and urban theories to the analysis of urban society and to develop the competitiveness of future professionals.

For the independent study of the course ‘City as a Social System’, it is very important to use innovative teaching technologies, namely, computer programs, multimedia, audiovisual materials, etc., which allow to significantly intensify the process of mastering information, contribute to a deeper understanding of the material studied, so the result of studying the first content module is the preparation of a presentation on the genesis of your hometown and its defence.

Content of the individual assignment on the topic ‘theory of the origin of cities’

The first step in studying the topic and preparing a presentation is to get acquainted with the theoretical material and define the theory of origin of your hometown, as well as analyse the impact of this theory on the formation of urban society.

A brief summary of the class material on the theory of the origin of cities.

Theories of the origin of cities. Specific historical material provides a great variety of circumstances of the origin of cities. ‘The City as a Social System’ as a theoretical discipline seeks to generalise, i.e. to build a comprehensive explanatory scheme of the city's origin. In the course of numerous discussions, a number of theories have emerged. Their general sociological methodology is to identify social functions that are given city-forming significance:

1. The natural centre of territorial integration of people (economic, tribal, religious, national) is the ethno-territorial theory.
2. The political and administrative centre of governance - the theory of Eastern despotism, the theory of the city-state.
3. A stronghold, a defensive structure – the Burg theory.
4. Spatial form of division of labour – economic theory.
5. Function of integration and communication – sociocultural theory.

In the course of teaching the course, each of these theories is considered and discussed with students.

Ethno-territorial theory. Any community has its own habitat, which is formed historically, initially on the basis of kinship and economic relations. As socio-cultural ties become more complex, a central (sacred, metropolitan) place of increased concentration of specific social norms and traditions emerges. Even nomadic peoples have such places. For example, Mecca was originally a place for annual meetings of nomadic tribesmen to exchange information, and then it began to acquire the character of a trade and religious centre.

The central place is not necessarily located in the geometric centre of the community, especially as the contours of the habitat change. There are works by geographers that show that the territory of the central place has special geographical properties. Geo-landscape features of the territory are important for the emergence of

cities, for example, Kyiv is located on seven hills. Territorial centres perform the functions of:

- 1) territorial integration (administrative centre, capital);
- 2) a hub of communication routes ('crossroads').

Cities emerge in their place. The area of residence of a community can change, and the centre of the territory shifts. Territorial centres represent an 'overlap', an interference of natural and cultural parameters of the habitat.

The cities of antiquity and the early Middle Ages performed, first of all, the function of political and administrative management. This function was realised in various historical and geographical forms; the most famous are the ancient Eastern despotism and the ancient polis.

The theory of Eastern despotism. The city-fortress of primitive despotism is the oldest type of city known to us. This city is nothing more than a military residence of a despotic tribal leader – his home, as well as an instrument of protection and domination. The process of urbanisation followed the general rule: as many despots as cities. But the oldest eastern defended settlements can be called a city rather conditionally. They were a wide walled space within which there was a despot's residence surrounded by a new wall. Throughout the protected space, there are scattered groups of palaces of nobles and houses with estates, arable land, and date orchards. Their size is truly colossal, although it can be assumed that the first chroniclers, legends and later travellers exaggerated somewhat. According to Herodotus, for example, Babylon had a circumference of 480 stadia, or 88 kilometres; according to the prophet Jonah, Nineveh was three days away, and according to Aristotle, when Babylon was taken, part of its population learned about it only three days later. However, these cities were, in fact, entire simple states surrounded by walls, and were a kind of combination of city and village. The most impressive 'fence' of antiquity is the Great Wall of China.

All cultural achievements of these centres were primarily subordinated to the strengthening of despotic rule. The social structure of such 'cities' was quite homogeneous, or rather, social differences (except for those in power) were insignificant. Governance was carried out mainly by force. As life and governance became more complex, writing and the rudiments of legislation appeared.

City-state theory. The second main type of urban system in terms of time of origin is undoubtedly the 'city-state' of the ancient world (in Greek *πολίς*, in Latin 'civitas', in German *Stadtstaat*, in English *citystate*). It was primarily a military-administrative, political and legal centre. The dominance of the administrative function left its mark on the life and spiritual atmosphere of the city-state. The social structure, way of life, lifestyle, and even the appearance of ancient 'polises' had very little in common with the centres of Eastern despotisms. The municipal and public

form of government and self-government, which first emerged in the city-states of the Greeks and Romans, had a great influence on the development of Western civilisation. Historians believe that the urban social structure of Europe was a direct continuation of the Roman continent, and consider 'Roman law' to be the fundamental basis of Western culture.

Burg's theory. From its point of view, the genetic function of the city is defensive. Briefly and schematically, its logic is as follows. In the early Middle Ages, there was no social security in the Germanic-Roman world: tribal movements, military attacks, robberies, and plunder were chronic phenomena. Under such conditions, feudal owners built fortified castles to protect their lands and buildings, and farmers and craftsmen looking for external security willingly settled in the vicinity of them. Thus, more and more crowded settlements gradually appeared around the castle, and the largest of them, in turn, were often fortified, that is, surrounded by walls, moats, palisades. These settlements eventually turned into a military community with certain rights and responsibilities. All the settlements included in this union were obliged to take care of the fortifications of the settlement, and in case of war, to defend them with arms. For this, they enjoyed the right to hide behind the walls of the Burg, together with their families and all movable property, in case of danger. This right was called 'Burgrecht', and the one who exercised it was called a Burger (a burgess). This right gradually evolved towards bourgeois law.

Until the tenth century, cities were mainly owned by a secular lord (count or prince), and then power over cities gradually passed (especially in Germany and Italy) to the church, which governed them with the help of a number of officials: praefectus urbis, advocatus, monetae, magister. The struggle of cities for free self-government is gradually intensifying. It increasingly acquires an ideological and ideological, anti-clerical character, and in the course of the 'communal revolution' cities simultaneously gain independence, undermine the foundations of the feudal system and form the legal basis of capitalism.

Burg's theory is based on the understanding of the city first as a defensive and then as a political and legal phenomenon: the same defensive function, but not by force, but by legal means. Its modern supporters believe that urban law, as an element of urban mentality, was one of the conditions for the formation of Western civilisation (J. Le Goff, F. Brodel).

Economic theory. According to this theory, the fundamental basis for the emergence and the main path of development of urbanisation and capitalism is the differentiation of labour. This is perhaps the most common point of view. The main factor in the differentiation of labour is the development of technology and the change in production methods on this basis, with the subsequent change in all other aspects of life. It is necessary to pay attention to the production (as opposed to

agricultural) function of the city. Handicraft and then industrial production leads to a transition from extensive to intensive farming, which in turn leads to the emergence of an additional product and market (replacing the seasonal exchange that has always existed in rural areas). The economic attribute of the city is production, not trade.

Sociocultural theory. The gradual change and complexity of the social structure (diffusion of tribal structures, collapse of the patriarchal family and emergence of the nuclear family, pluralisation of communal forms of management, emergence of production collectives and political communities, etc.), as well as the accumulation of cultural patterns and behavioural models, make it necessary to develop new forms and mechanisms of socio-cultural integration. The structure and means of communication are also changing. These socio-cultural changes appear in a new (as opposed to traditional) space of interaction – the urban space. The city was a subject-territorial form of integration of new social structures and a new type of communication space, characterised by:

- 1) socio-cultural heterogeneity,
- 2) the intention to diversity and innovation,
- 3) the emergence of a personal dimension of space.

The second block of materials to be reflected in the presentation is the peculiarities of urban development in Ukraine, socialist urban planning and urban planning experiments, industrial cities, and the post-socialist city: transformation. Currently, the functional typology of small towns is the most common in the scientific literature. In this case, the classification of small towns is based on the performance of a particular function that the town was supposed to perform in the process of modernisation of the Soviet state.

Within this typology, researchers distinguish the following types of small towns: Satellite cities (satellite towns), which serve as peripheries of large industrial centres; Rural district centres, which perform mainly administrative functions; monotowns (mono-profile cities), which were formed on the basis of one production enterprise; research centres; cities as recreational centres (museum cities, cities of festivals and competitions); cities as memorial centres, which include historical reserves and religious centres.

In the post-Soviet period, small towns have been negatively affected by urban and demographic processes associated with the socio-economic disadvantage of a number of Ukrainian regions.

It should be noted that the crisis trends in most Ukrainian small towns have transformed their typology. Currently, the typology based on the socio-economic situation in the city is quite common in the scientific literature. In this regard, the scientific discourse includes such predicates as ‘problematic’, ‘depressed’, ‘crisis’, ‘backward’, ‘optimising’ and ‘stable’ cities (tab. 2).

Table 2 – Typology of cities based on the socio-economic situation in the city

| Typology of cities | Characteristics |
|--------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| Problems | Cities characterised by low levels of industrial production, low volumes of housing and infrastructure construction. This type includes cities that are unable to solve their problems on their own |
| Depressive | Depressed cities are those that are in a deep socio-economic crisis, which is manifested in a decline in production, unemployment, and low living standards. In order to overcome the depression, such a city, according to scientists, needs significant investment in the processes of revitalisation and diversification of production |
| Crisis | Crisis-type cities include a number of cities in which the depression has become protracted and is accompanied by further deterioration of the socio-economic situation, as well as cities with impaired environmental conditions for living or located in an armed conflict zone |
| Backward | The main indicators of a backward city are low production and income levels, underdeveloped social and industrial infrastructure etc. |
| Optimising | Optimising cities include cities that have overcome crisis challenges in the course of modernisation and are striving to 'optimise' economic, demographic and environmental indicators of urban life. The criterion for identifying stable cities is the sustainability of socio-economic indicators |
| Stable | The criterion for identifying stable cities is the sustainability of socio-economic indicators: high average wages; low mortality rates and the highest level of demographic balance (mainly due to migration inflows); low unemployment; high retail turnover per capita; high production of material goods (industrial output), etc. |

For the study of the current state of small towns in Ukraine, this typology is quite conceptual, as it allows students to better understand the main socio-economic problems of their cities.

Task. Based on the analysis of the theoretical material presented, conduct a study of the genesis of your hometown, analyse the multidimensionality of urban society, prepare a report as a discussant on the theories of the emergence of Ukrainian cities and take part in the debate.

Description of the presentation structure.

Prepare a presentation and include:

- 1) a brief genesis of the city;
- 2) territorial and settlement, architectural and urban planning, social, economic, political, semiotic and psychological characteristics;
- 3) evaluate the city as a cultural space.

Required competences. Coordination of student's skills in collecting, systematising, processing information, presenting it in the form of a collection of materials that briefly reflect the main issues of the topic under study in electronic

form. In other words, the creation of presentation materials expands the methods and means of processing and presenting educational information, develops students' skills in systematic, holistic analysis of the city, and determining its competitive advantages.

Required skills of the student: to study the materials of the topic, highlighting the main and secondary; to establish a logical connection between the elements of the topic; to present the characteristics of the elements in a short form; to select reference signals to emphasise the main information and reflect them in the structure of the work; to prepare the work, submit it by the deadline and make a presentation in a competitive environment.

Evaluation criteria: relevance to the content of the topic; clear structure of the information; presence of a logical connection of the information presented; aesthetics of the design, its compliance with the requirements, competitive level of presentation (tab. 3).

Table 3 – Evaluation criteria

| Perfect | Good | Satisfactory | Unsatisfactory |
|--|--|--|--|
| An excellent level of of evidence clarity, quality of presentation of information. The degree of of completeness of disclosure of the material and the solutions presented fully meet the objectives of the presentation. Appropriate sources and methods were used. High level of presentation, good command of oral presentation techniques, verbal and non-verbal communication methods | Good level of of knowledge of the material. The average level of of evidence, clarity, quality of presentation of information. The degree of of completeness of disclosure of the material and the solutions provided solutions are mostly correspond to the objectives of the presentation. The used sources and methods used are mostly correspond to the set tasks. Good level of presentation, mastery of oral presentation techniques and partial mastery of methods of communication with the audience | Satisfactory level of proficiency material. low level of evidence, clarity, quality of presentation of information. The degree of of completeness of disclosure of the material and the solutions provided solutions are poorly correspond to the objectives of the presentation. Sources and methods used sources and methods partially correspond to the tasks. Average level of presentation, insufficient knowledge of oral presentation techniques. | Unsatisfactory level of proficiency of the material. Unsatisfactory The level of evidence, clarity, quality of presentation of information. degree of of completeness of disclosure of the material and the solutions presented solutions do not meet the objectives of the presentation. The sources and methods used do not correspond to to the set the tasks. Low level of presentation, insufficient knowledge of oral presentation techniques and methods of communication with the audience |

Every year, at least ten authors of the best presentations participate in regional, national and international conferences, which significantly improves the competitiveness of students – it also increases the final grade in the discipline.

4 CONTENT OF INDIVIDUAL WORK OF STUDENTS ON STUDYING THE MATERIAL 3 OF THE MODULE «THE CITY IN THE MODERN WORLD»

Project on the social organisation of the city for the development of social activity and communication skills of students in order to form their competitiveness on the topic ‘Modern City: Ideas and Practices of the World’.

The project aims to develop students' skills of empirical work in the city and analyse a particular city in terms of the presence or absence of a comfortable urban environment, develop skills of creating projects of a multidimensional urban environment as a complex living space, taking into account its social targeting. The competitiveness of a future specialist is developed through the development of a critical sociological view and the ability to apply sociological theories to the analysis of urban society, the development of social activity, responsibility, and the creative potential of a specialist, as well as the creation of an effective competitive project and its presentation.

Preparations for the project are focused on the social organisation of the city, analysing the types of social relations and models of social life inherent in cities and their different cultural contexts. The analysis of urban communities allows us to focus on the social life of citizens, territorial associations (networks of interactions), studying the socio-cultural processes of urban communities, the public and private in their living space, focusing on the study of urban everyday life. The project involves submitting a proposal for the development of their hometown, using the theories discussed in the course ‘City as a Social System’.

Project objectives

1. Using the theories discussed in the course ‘City as a Social System’, create a model of a multidimensional urban environment as a complex living space with bio-ecological, economic, socio-structural (social and group) and socio-cultural (normative, value and meaning) dimensions. Use the guidelines provided in the project.

2. Adhere to the social targeting of the project, i.e. use the theory of generations. Urban projects should be tied to specific generations of the city, rather than focusing on the average citizen.

3. When carrying out the project, take into account the following information:
 - the specifics of a particular situation, presented in the form of a list of urgent life problems considered from different social perspectives (status groups, economic and political interests, scientific calculations);
 - the specifics of a particular situation, presented in the form of a probable model of trends in the city's development;
 - establishing and achieving the priority of local and self-organised beginnings over global, departmental etc.
4. Provide recommendations for the socio-cultural development of the urban environment in your home town. Present your assignment in the form of a project and a report with a presentation of 10–15 minutes.

Guidelines for the implementation of a project on the social organisation of the city

The assignment requires the creation of socially significant public facilities. The type of object, its necessary characteristics and methods of its creation are determined by the needs of professional activity in the relevant field or the goals of developing certain skills and abilities.

When completing the assignment, it is advisable to identify a problem area within the chosen theory of urban development (or several theories), to enable you to study it independently and to take a creative approach to presenting the results. Lecture materials, statistical, reference and specialised sources of information (sociological research data), internet sources, company websites can help you to identify problematic aspects.

I Diagnostic stage.

Conduct a field study as a diagnostic stage of the overall problem study. The content of this stage is:

1. Gather information about the problems of the population living in the area.
2. Collect information about the specifics of the perception of the situation by different groups of the population.
3. Observation of citizens in a particular park (in a square, on the street). During the observation, determine what cultural and anthropological types of citizens they represent (and by what characteristics).
4. Conduct visual observation in the same place in the city at different times of the day. Identify which generations of citizens tend to visit the same place at different times of the day.

II Constructive and communicative stage.

The content of this stage is the formulation of conclusions from the observations. It is useful to analyse additional literature, refer to sources on the Internet and scientific periodicals.

Methodological basis of the project of socio-cultural development of the city.
Intentional and situational principle.

Main ideas:

1) the project should be aimed at implementing the intentions of specific population groups (generational theory);

2) it should address the significant aspects of the life of a particular population group;

3) should be developed and aimed at solving a specific problematic 'situation' (e.g., social rehabilitation).

The conditions in which people live are not a simple set (conglomeration) of individual circumstances (factors): economic, environmental, logistical, cultural, etc., but a systemic, qualitative 'situation', which is, firstly, a certain way of life of the population, which is not reduced to the peculiarities of behaviour of representatives of status groups (for example, generations Y and Z behave differently in different places of the territory and different loci of urban space) – the ontological aspect of the 'situation'; secondly, a certain perception, experience, acceptance of a way of life; the situation exists as the life world of the individual, which is not reduced to the awareness of status-role positions – the intentional aspect of the 'situation'. Intentionality is understood as an equal acting of motives and goals (e.g., the theory of the 3rd place in the city).

The problem-communication principle. The main idea is that there are stable groups of people (intentional groups) who perceive and interpret the situation in the same way. Groups of this type do not coincide with groups formed on traditional grounds: status, ideology, culture. The basis for group formation is a common perception of the world and a particular 'situation' as a set of problems that have intersubjective meanings. The idea of socio-cultural design is that social activities in the city should be aimed at solving those problems that are recognised as significant by intentional groups, which make up the real population. The design of the environment should be carried out in the mode of communication, through the coordination of values, meanings, goals that guide people in their life activities.

Survey methods in socio-cultural design.

The goal is to find the points of connection between different perceptions of the problem situation by all design subjects and to develop a concept of the situation that includes an understanding of the problems and ways to solve them.

The survey technique is a situational biographical interview of a standardised type.

Structure of the questionnaire.

Block A. The purpose is to identify the problems that are significant for the respondent, to establish the degree of their relevance, priority, interconnection, and the possibility of solving them.

Tasks: 1. Determine the subjective assessment of the existence, nature of interpretation and degree of relevance of the problems.

Identify ideas about the time, mechanism and possibilities of solving specific problems.

Block B. Typology of respondents - city residents.

The goal is to identify the peculiarities of the respondents that allow them to be classified into certain 'interpretive' types, which are characterised by their own way of interpreting the situation.

Objectives.

1. Identify the main empirical indicators of certain interpretive personality types.

2. Identify the principles (economic, political, social, cultural, etc.) of perception of the situation by different interpretive types.

Possibilities of using survey materials to increase the competitiveness of the project:

1. Identification of stable combinations of problems to define and typologise life situations. This is key information for the implementation of predictive social design.

2. Determination of the degree of tension of a problematic life situation with the verification of a number of hypotheses, connections, situational tension with individual problems.

3. Identification of stable features, characteristics of groups of respondents, which are characterised by a certain type of problem situation (typology of 'problem' groups).

4. Identification of factors that can be subjected to corrective management actions in order to reduce the 'degree of problematic' life situations of certain categories of citizens.

5. Determination of the prevalence of different types of problematic life situations in urban areas and the relationship between typical situations and the characteristics of these areas.

The main competencies of students in the project are: a high degree of independence; ability to process material logically; ability to compare, contrast and summarise information independently; ability to classify information according to

certain criteria; ability to express their attitude to the phenomena and events described; ability to give their own assessment of any work and present information in a competitive environment.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE METHODOLOGY OF STUDYING PRIMARY SOURCES

For the work to be useful, you should first of all carefully read the material in the lecture notes on the topic to which the source material relates.

We recommend starting the study of primary sources with the table of contents, preface and conclusion, which give a general idea of the work. While reading, you should highlight the main ideas, the formulation of questions, their justification and solution, methods and forms of evidence, the most vivid examples; find out unknown words, terms, unfamiliar names by referring to encyclopedias and dictionaries.

The type of note-taking depends on the degree of complexity of the piece. The most common forms are an *outline, theses, extracts, and a summary*.

The plan is a list of key questions that reveal the content of the work. It can consist of the titles of the main sections of the work, the main points.

Abstracts are briefly formulated statements of principle.

Each detailed thesis is a certain generalisation of the thoughts and facts presented by the author. The thesis is written after studying the material. Extracts are a paraphrase or quotation of the most important provisions works. A synopsis is a brief summary of the main ideas and conclusions of a work in their logical sequence with citations of the most significant thoughts of the author. Note-taking is a creative process. Often, students make extensive notes, which does not have the desired effect. In the synopsis, you should indicate the author's surname and initials (first name, patronymic), the title of the work, place and year of publication, volume number and page number; the most important provisions, ideas and conclusions should be underlined, subheadings should be highlighted. Leave margins for notes. A well-designed outline makes it easier to use and helps you to systematise your knowledge in preparation for classes and exams. There are three types of notes: textual, free, and mixed. A textual summary involves quoting the main points of a work. It is used to obtain documentary accurate extracts from a given work. A free synopsis is a retelling of the most significant provisions of a work. This type of note is more difficult to take, but it develops the ability to express thoughts independently. A summary that includes citations along with a free paraphrase is called a mixed summary.

While a lecture presents mainly conclusions, final truths on a particular issue, studying and annotating primary sources, a student has the opportunity to follow the process of truth's birth, gain independent thinking skills, and deeply master the rich content of the works of great philosophers and sociologists, scientific thinkers.

Problem-solving questions tasks and exercises to prepare for the practical session. In order to master the knowledge of the course «City as a Social System», to join the top of the moral and aesthetic experience of mankind, it is not enough to learn and memorise some important provisions, but to understand, check and consolidate them in the practice of logical solution of problems and tasks that real life poses to the student.

Monographs can be of great help to students. They are designed to activate students' creative thinking, expand and supplement the arsenal of tools aimed at mastering theoretical knowledge and thinking skills.

The annotation of the studied additional literature is an independent form of individual work of the student, which requires a thorough analysis of the proposed additional literature based on a thorough study of scientific and other texts. An abstract is a brief description of the content of a book, article, or other materials with the formation of one's own generalisations and assessments of the subject matter of the annotated source.

For annotation, it is advisable to follow this sequence:

–identify the main problem of the work being annotated (as a rule, it is directly related to the title), formulate the main question to which the author of the paper seeks to find an answer;

– understand what tasks the author sets out to solve problems. To this end, it is advisable for the student to focus primarily on the table of contents, where the structure of the work is usually clearly visible, and therefore the tasks set by the author;

–determine what was the impetus for the author to write a work that is annotated. Usually, this can be a response to the position of another author, which is the object of criticism; lack of clear systematic ideas about the problem under study (the so-called «theoretical relevance»); a situation that has arisen in society and requires urgent reflection (the so-called «practical relevance»);

–the student should identify what views, other than the author's, exist on the problem studied in the annotated work, with whom the author is arguing. It should also be noted what classifications of points of view on the problem under study exist in the literature. In the absence of such a classification, it is advisable to offer the student to make a similar generalisation, at least in order to organise the annotation material;

–annotating the literature, the student should trace the course of the author's.

The author should also identify the sequence and logic of the material presented in the abstract. You should pay attention to the research methods used by the author and express your opinion on their effectiveness in achieving the goal set in the paper.

The abstract must indicate what results were obtained the author in the work under study, what conclusions he or she draws. It should be noted that these conclusions should be stated in the abstract accurately, concisely, and consistently, so that the connection between the author's argumentation and the results of the work can be traced.

Finally, when annotating, it is advisable to indicate what prospects for further research exist in this area, what issues the author leaves unresolved or insufficiently clarified. The volume of the abstract should be 5–7 pages.

The choice of monographs and articles is agreed with the teacher assigned to the academic group by the department.

Essays, abstracts. Essays are scientific, critical and other essays that are distinguished by the originality of their judgements and sophistication of form.

An abstract is a brief review with certain generalisations of literary and other sources that explore the issues of one problem.

The essay or abstract should be an independent, complete work that reflects the student's scientific interests, knowledge, skills, abilities and is a form of his/her involvement in scientific research. The author must demonstrate the ability to consistently and logically present the content of the problem under consideration. At the same time, there should be a creative comprehension, interpretation, interpretation of the problem, at least a partial generalisation of it, and an expression of the author's reasoned point of view on its solution.

An essay should demonstrate the student's scientific culture, possession of the necessary knowledge of both classical and modern literature on the subject under study, as well as the ability to defend the main points of his or her research paper.

When choosing a topic for an essay, you should take into account the following:

- level of personal training, range of scientific interests, inclination to research sociology;
- the importance of the topic, its relevance and level of complexity;
- the possibility of consulting assistance from the department.

The structure of an essay in the course «The City as a Social System» is traditional: introduction, body, conclusion.

The introduction clarifies the relevance of the problem, its significance, the state of study, the need for research, and formulates specific tasks and objectives of the essay or abstract.

The main body describes the research topic itself. The author should not only highlight the main problems of the chosen topic and possible solutions, but also show different approaches, offer his/her own interpretation, forms and methods of solving the issue. The topic of an essay can be covered in different ways: either in a historical way (from the past to the present), or in a logical way (by the main, essential, and nodal points), or in an actualistic way (from the present through its prism to the past and about the past).

The conclusions provide a summary of the important provisions, summarising the extent to which the author has succeeded in fulfilling the objectives set out in the introduction.

The essay concludes with a list of references. The length of each of these types of papers should be at least 3–5 pages.

Compiling terminology dictionaries for the course «City as a Social System». A glossary is a dictionary of terms and definitions of a particular field of knowledge. A terminology dictionary for the course «City as a Social System» should contain an interpretation of the meaning of sociology terms, personal achievements of leading researchers and other information. A glossary on one of the topics with a total of 10 terms. The recommended principle of organising dictionary entries is alphabetical.

6 LIST OF QUESTIONS FOR THE DIFFERENTIAL ASSESSMENT

1. The city as a carrier of all types of human activity.
2. The main areas of urban research.
3. The city as a social system.
4. The theory of Eastern despotism.
5. Ancient city-state.
6. Burg's theory.
7. Theories of the New Age.
8. 8. Modern urbanisation.
9. The concept of «city» in terms of linguistics.
10. The concept of «city» in terms of culture.
11. Grounds for the definition of a city.
12. The Marxist trend in urban theory.
13. M. Weber's theory of the city.
14. Multidimensional analysis of urban society.
15. The concept and types of social space of the city.

16. Public space as a factor of integration of urban society.
17. The image of the city in a changing world.
18. Global cities: causes of emergence, main features.
19. Trends in urban development in the era of globalism.
20. Urban lifestyle in the context of globalisation.
21. The post-industrial era of urbanisation
22. The city's new civilising mission.
23. City subsystems: their interconnection.
24. Socio-cultural paradigm of urban life research: methodology and concept of M. Weber.
25. The socio-cultural paradigm of urban life research: G. Zimmel.
26. A socio-cultural paradigm for the study of urban life: Chicago School of Social Ecology.
27. The city as a communicative environment; features and problems of the city's communicative space.
28. Sociological structuring of urban territory: typology of urbanised settlements.
29. Henri Lefebvre and the Right to the City.
30. Culture of the modern metropolis.
31. Technopolis, technopark, science city
32. Options for attitudes towards the city.
33. Functions of the city image.
34. The main features of an «organismal city».
35. The essence of the «city as a machine».
36. The essence of the «bazaar city».
37. Understanding the image of the «jungle city».
38. Culture of the modern metropolis: main features.
39. Characteristics of multiculturalism in the modern city.
40. The essence of the city as a cultural space.
41. The image of the city as a socio-cultural process.
42. The city as a phenomenon of socio-cultural development.
43. Archetypal ideas underlying the concept of «city».
44. The urban-rural dichotomy as a universal cultural category.
45. The essence of modern urbanisation.
46. Characteristics of the city in the era of globalisation.
47. Features of the world's agglomerations.
48. Strategies for the development of cities and megacities.
49. Global cities: prospects for development.

50. The phenomenon of competitiveness of global cities.
51. Global financial centres.
52. Global city in the world economy.
53. The Role of Geopolitical and Information Resources in the Development of a global city.
54. Features of the megalopolization process.
55. Urbanisation as an extensive and intensive process.
56. Urbanisation as a factor in the formation of associations of cities – agglomerations.
57. Science cities.
58. Technopolises of modern Ukraine.
59. The essence of suburbanisation.
60. The relationship between «culture» and «civilisation».
61. What is «marginalisation» in a modern city?
62. Describe the main marginalised groups in the city of modern Ukraine. What influenced their emergence? What are the likely trends in their development?
63. Manifesto of the new urbanism.
64. The essence of participatory democracy in urban governance.
65. High modernism according to R. Moses.
66. Left-wing urbanism: essence and features.
67. Hipster urbanism: main characteristics.
68. The essence of tactical urbanism in the modern city.
69. Ian Gale's Cities for People.
70. Principles of the new urbanism.
71. A new urban development programme.
72. Name two priority areas of UN-HABITAT.
73. Ray Oldenburg: The Third Place of the Modern City.
74. How are modern technologies changing the city?
75. Ebenezer Howard: «Garden Cities of the Future».
76. Eco-city: main characteristics.
77. Three levels of a smart city.
78. Smart city.
79. Smart cities of Ukraine.
80. Virtual city: modern communication.
81. City image as a management resource.
82. Deliberative democracy as a public dialogue between city institutions and citizens.

- 83. L. Wirth on the concept of urban lifestyle.
- 84. F. Tönnies and his concept of Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft.
- 85. The socio-ecological theory of R. Park.

7 CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE

Methodological tips for preparing for module control

When preparing for the control of independent work, students should first of all familiarise themselves with the methodological advice on working on the course. Then you should proceed to consider the questions that are given in the syllabus for this topic.

To prepare for the test, you should use lecture notes, textbooks, and dictionaries. In addition, you need to familiarise yourself with the questions that are included in the differential test, taking into account the various options for their formulation.

Methods of current control:

- an oral or written survey;
- written control (test papers etc.);
- testing in the classroom, a virtual educational environment on the MOODLE platform;
- solving problematic situations;
- listening to reports on independently studied topics, presentations of reports.

The final control in the form of a differential test is carried out in writing or in a virtual educational environment on the MOODLE platform in a test form.

The criterion for the successful completion of the final assessment in the form of a test is the achievement of the minimum threshold levels of grades for each planned learning outcome.

Control of independent work

The evaluation is based on the following criteria:

- understanding, the degree of mastery of the theory and methodology of the issues under consideration;
- the degree of mastery of the discipline;
- reading the recommended literature, as well as the current literature on the issues under consideration;
- the ability to combine theory with practice when considering production situations, solving problems, completing tasks for independent study and tasks submitted for consideration in the classroom;

– logic, structure, style of presentation of material in written works and in classroom speeches, ability to justify one's position, summarise information and draw conclusions.

For the successful and systematic completion of the assigned tasks during the content modules, the student receives an «excellent» grade or the corresponding percentage of points for the current control. If he/she performs the task without separate calculations explaining the solution, he/she receives a grade of «good», which is taken into account in the corresponding amount of points for each individual content module.

Students' independent work is monitored throughout the semester. During the assessment of practical assignments and independent work, attention is also paid to their quality and independence, timeliness of submission of completed assignments (according to the schedule of the educational process). If any of the requirements are not fulfilled, the grade is reduced.

The final control (differential examination) is carried out at the time provided for in the class schedule. Conducting final control.

The condition for admission to differential credit is the amount of points accumulated in content modules, which must be at least the minimum established (according to the internal university rating or the ETSC system), or the presence of positive marks in the intermediate module control (according to the national system).

Table 4 – Grading scale: national and ECTS

| Total points for all types of learning activities | ECTS assessment | Score on the national scale | |
|---|-----------------|--|---|
| | | for an exam, course project (work), internship | for credit |
| 90–100 | A | excellent | enrolled |
| 82–89 | B | well | |
| 74–81 | C | | |
| 64–73 | D | satisfactorily | |
| 60–63 | E | | |
| 35–59 | FX | unsatisfactory, with the possibility of retaking | not credited, with the possibility of retaking |
| 0–34 | F | unsatisfactory, with mandatory re-study | not credited, with mandatory re-study of the discipline |

Differentiated assessment is carried out in test form. The final grade in the discipline is assigned according to the national system of assessment of learning outcomes and in the ECTS system in accordance with the methodology for transferring student performance indicators to the university's ECTS assessment system.

For part-time students, the following types of knowledge control are provided: completion of a test, which is an admission to the test (final control).

The final grade in the discipline is assigned in the ECTS system of learning outcomes assessment:

Grade «A» – the student is competent, logical and fully answered all the exam questions. The exam materials were neatly prepared. The textual part of the answer is supplemented by the necessary graphic material. In the answers, the student showed knowledge of additional literature.

Grade «B, C» – the student is competent and has essentially answered the theoretical questions of the examination paper without making significant mistakes, skilfully uses knowledge in solving practical tasks and answering questions. Examination materials are neatly designed, the text part is supplemented with graphic material (if necessary).

Grade «D, E» –the student has shown knowledge of the basic material, but Not He did not specify the details. There are inaccuracies in the answers. The student violates the sequence of the answer. There is sloppiness in the design of examination answers.

Grade «FX» – the student did not answer a significant part of the programme material. The student made many mistakes in the answers. Examination answer materials are sloppy.

LIST OF RECOMMENDED SOURCES

1. Аналітичний журнал про місто. Урбаністичний онлайн-журнал, що публікує результати досліджень, аналіз досвідів, експертні інтерв'ю та авторські статті [Електрон. ресурс]. – Електрон. текст. дані. – Режим доступу: <https://mistosite.org.ua/articles?locale=uk>, вільний (дата звернення: 11.05.2024). – Назва з екрана.
2. Арістотель. Політика / Пер. з давньогр. та передм. О. Кислюка. – Київ : Основи, 2000. – 239 с.
3. Асоціація міст України [Електрон. ресурс] : сайт. – Електрон. текст. дані – Оновлюється постійно. – Режим доступу: <https://auc.org.ua/>, вільний (дата звернення: 10.04.2024). – Назва з екрана.
4. Від мурів до бульварів: творення модерного міста в Україні (кінець XVIII – початок XX ст.) [Електрон. ресурс] / НАН України. Інститут історії України. – Електрон. текст. дані. – Київ : Інститут історії України, 2019. – 608 с. – Режим доступу: <http://resource.history.org.ua/item/0014716>, вільний (дата звернення: 11.05.2024). – Назва з екрана.
5. Гетьман Є. Середній клас: примара чи реальність [Електрон. ресурс] / Є. Гетьман // Економічна правда. – Електрон. текст. дані. – Режим доступу: <http://www.epravda.com.ua/publications/2014/01/9/412862/>, вільний (дата звернення: 10.04.2024). – Назва з екрана.
6. Джекобс Джейн. Смерть і життя великих американських міст [Електрон. ресурс] / Джейн Джекобс ; пер. з англ. І. Савюк, М. Шевцова. – Електрон. текст. дані. – Київ : КЕНЕКШЕНС, 2021. – Режим доступу: https://sens.in.ua/smert-i-zhyttia-velykykh-amerykanskykh-mist-miaka/?srsltid=AfmBOor0Mmfl9OM3EaULk_lcV1SZ-PW4gfKHdWnZv9-3wfn8IpGtQh9a, вільний (дата звернення: 7.05.2024). – Назва з екрана.
7. Дубенська О. Україна: курс на бідність [Електрон. ресурс] / О. Дубенська // Економічна правда. – Електрон. текст. дані. – Режим доступу: <http://www.epravda.com.ua/publications/2015/03/30/536010/>, вільний (дата звернення: 12.05.2024). – Назва з екрана.
8. Інститут історії України НАН України [Електрон. ресурс] : сайт. – Електрон. текст. дані. – Оновлюється постійно. – Режим доступу: <http://www.history.org.ua/>, вільний (дата звернення: 14.05.2024). – Назва з екрана.
9. Інститут соціології НАН України [Електрон. ресурс] : сайт. – Електрон. текст. дані. – Оновлюється постійно. – Режим доступу: <https://i-soc.com.ua/>, вільний (дата звернення: 14.04.2024). – Назва з екрана.

10. Історії сучасних дітей-мауглі, які жили разом із тваринами [Електрон. ресурс] – Електрон. текст. дані. – Режим доступу: <http://www.galka.if.ua/istoriyi-suchasnih-maugli-ditey-yaki-zhili-razom-z-tvarinami-foto/>, вільний (дата звернення: 05.05.2024). – Назва з екрана.

11. Карповець М. Місто як світ людського буття [Електрон. ресурс] : монографія / М. Карповець. – Електрон. текст. дані. – Острог : Видавництво Національного університету «Острозька академія», 2014. – 258 с. – Режим доступу: https://chtyvo.org.ua/authors/Karpovets_Maksym/Misto_iak_svit_liudskoh_o_buttia_filosofsko-antropolohichniy_analiz/, вільний (дата звернення: 14.04.2024). – Назва з екрана.

12. Котигоренко В. О. Національно-громадянські цінності: регіональний вимір у загальноукраїнському контексті / В. О. Котигоренко // Український соціум. – 2021. – № 4. – С. 111–153.

13. Лефевр А. Ідеї для концепції нового урбанізму. Соціологічний огляд / А. Лефевр. – 2003. – № 2 (3). – С. 53–72.

14. Міхно Н. К. Місто як культурний текст: особливості семантики та синтагматики міського простору : монографія [Електрон. ресурс] / Н. К. Міхно. – Електрон. текст. дані. – Дніпро : Видавничо-поліграфічний дім «Формат А+», 2020. – 423 с. –

Режим доступу: https://uacademic.info/ua/document/0520U101375#google_vignette, вільний (дата звернення: 16.05.2024). – Назва з екрана.

15. Нагорняк К. М. Цінності поколінь X, Y та Z в Україні / К. М. Нагорняк // Український соціум. – 2020. – № 2. – С. 110–122.

16. Національна бібліотека України ім. В. І. Вернадського [Електрон. ресурс] : сайт. – Електрон. текст. дані. – Оновлюється постійно. – Режим доступу: www.nbuv.gov.ua, вільний (дата звернення: 14.05.2024). – Назва з екрана.

17. Харківська міська рада [Електрон. ресурс] : сайт. – Електрон. текст. дані. – Оновлюється постійно. – Режим доступу: <http://www.city.kharkov.ua>, вільний (дата звернення: 18.04.2024). – Назва з екрана.

18. Радіонова Л. О. Соціологічні основи містобудування [Електрон. ресурс]: конспект лекцій для магістрів денної форми навчання зі спеціальності 191 – Архітектура та будівництво, освітня програма «Містобудування» / Л. О. Радіонова ; Харків. нац. ун-т міськ. госп-ва ім. О. М. Бекетова. – Електрон. текст. дані. – Харків : ХНУМГ ім. О. М. Бекетова, 2018. – 60 с. / Л. О. Радіонова. – Режим доступу: <https://eprints.kname.edu.ua/54201/>, вільний (дата звернення: 17.04.2024). – Назва з екрана.

19. Соскін О. Замість середнього класу в Україні створено клас мільярдерів і клас жебраків [Електрон. ресурс] / О. Соскін. – Електрон. текст. дані. – Режим доступу: <https://antikor.com.ua/ru/articles/111580-oleg-soskin-zamistj-serednjogo-klasu-v-ukrajini-stvoreno-klas-miljjarderiv-i-klas-hebrakiv>, вільний (дата звернення: 10.04.2024). – Назва з екрана.

20. Харківська державна наукова бібліотека імені В. Г. Короленка. [Електрон. ресурс] : сайт. – Електрон. текст. дані. – Оновлюється постійно. – Режим доступу: <http://korolenko.kharkov.com/>, вільний (дата звернення: 14.04.2024). – Назва з екрана.

21. Харківська ОУНБ [Електрон. ресурс] : сайт. – Електрон. текст. дані. – Оновлюється постійно. – Режим доступу: www.library.kharkov.ua, вільний (дата звернення: 14.04.2024). – Назва з екрана.

22. Gehl J. Cities for People [Electronic resource] / Gehl J. – Electronic text data. – Copenhagen : Island Press, 2010. – 160 p. – Regime of access: <https://pdfcoffee.com/jan-gehl-cities-for-people-island-press-2010-pdf-free.html>, free (date of the application: 10.04.2024). – Header from the screen.

23. Hackworth J. The Neoliberal City: Governance, Ideology and Development in American Urbanism [Electronic resource] / J. Hackworth. – Electronic text data. – N. Y. : Cornell University Press, 2000. – 321 p. – Regime of access: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/259550950_The_Neoliberal_City_Governance_Ideology_and_Development_in_American_Urbanism_by_Jason_Hackworth, free (date of the application: 10.04.2024). – Header from the screen.

24. Holston J. The Modernist City: An Anthropological Critique of Brasilia, [Electronic resource] / J. Holston. – Electronic text data. – Chicago : University of Chicago Press, 1989. – 126 p. – Regime of access: https://archive.org/details/epdf.pub_the-modernist-city-an-anthropological-critique-of-/page/n7/mode/2up, free (date of the application: 10.04.2024). – Header from the screen.

25. Jackson K. T. Moses and the Modern City: The Transformation of New York [Electronic resource] / K. T. Jackson, H. Ballon. – Electronic text data. – N. Y. : Norton, 2007. – 114 p. – Regime of access: <https://wagner.nyu.edu/impact/research/publications/robert-moses-and-modern-city-transformation-new-york>, free (date of the application: 10.04.2024). – Header from the screen.

Електронне навчальне видання

РАДІОНОВА Людмила Олексіївна,
ІЛЬСНКО Олена Львівна

Методичні рекомендації

до організації самостійної роботи
з навчальної дисципліни

«МІСТО ЯК СОЦІАЛЬНА СИСТЕМА»

*(для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти
денної і заочної форм навчання всіх спеціальностей)*

(Англ. мовою)

Відповідальний за випуск *В. В. Корженко*
За авторською редакцією
Комп'ютерне верстання *Л. О. Радіонова, І. В. Волосожарова*

План 2026, поз. 428М

Підп. до друку 05.06.2026. Формат 60 × 84/16.
Ум. друк. арк. 3,0.

Видавець і виготовлювач:
Харківський національний університет
міського господарства імені О. М. Бекетова,
вул. Черноглазовська, 17, Харків, 61002.
Електронна адреса: office@kname.edu.ua
Свідоцтво суб'єкта видавничої справи:
ДК № 8386 від 14.07.2025.