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MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education

"Moscow Polytechnic University"

APPROVE
Vice-President
for International Affairs
/Yu.D. Davydova/
"__" _____ 2024

Dean of the Faculty
of Economics and Management
_____ /A.V. Nazarenko/
"15" февраля 2024

WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

"Fundamentals of Russian Statehood"

Field of study
38.03.02 Management

Educational program (profile)
"Business Process Management"

Qualification (degree)
Bachelor

Form of study
Part-time

Moscow 2024

Developer:

Associate Professor, PhD in Psychology, PhD in Law,
Associate Professor  /Aminov I.I/

Agreed:

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1. Goals, objectives and planned learning outcomes in the discipline

Main goal mastering the discipline "Fundamentals of Russian Statehood" is the formation in students of a system of knowledge, skills and competencies, as well as values, rules and norms of behavior associated with the awareness of belonging to Russian society, the development of a sense of patriotism and citizenship, the formation of the spiritual, moral and cultural foundation of a developed and an integral personality, aware of the peculiarities of the historical path of the Russian state, the originality of its political organization and the connection of individual dignity and success with social progress and political stability of their homeland.

The implementation of the course requires students to consistently master knowledge, ideas, scientific concepts, as well as historical, cultural, sociological and other data related to the development of Russian civilization and its statehood in historical retrospect and in the context of current challenges of political, economic, man-made and other nature. Based on the goal, the following tasks can be identified to achieve it within the discipline:

- present the history of Russia in its continuous civilizational dimension, reflect its most significant features, principles and current guidelines;
- to reveal the value-behavioral content of a sense of citizenship and patriotism, inseparable from developed critical thinking, free personal development and the ability to independently judge the current political and cultural context;
- consider the fundamental achievements, inventions, discoveries and accomplishments associated with the development of the Russian land and Russian civilization, present them in a relevant and meaningful perspective, instilling in the citizen pride and involvement in his culture and his people;
- present the key meanings, ethical and ideological doctrines that have developed within Russian civilization and reflect its multinational, multi-confessional and solidary (community) character;
- consider the features of the modern political organization of Russian society, the causal nature and specificity of its current transformation, the value support of traditional institutional decisions and the special polyvariance of the relationship between the Russian state and society in the federal dimension;
- explore the most likely external and internal challenges facing Russian civilization and its statehood at the moment, identify key scenarios for its future development;
- to identify the fundamental value principles (constants) of Russian civilization (unity of diversity, strength and responsibility, harmony and cooperation, love and trust, creation and development), as well as interconnected value guidelines of Russian civilizational development.

Training in the discipline "Fundamentals of Russian Statehood" is aimed at developing the following competencies in students:

Code and name of competencies	Indicators of Competency Achievement	Name of the assessment indicator
UK-5. Able to perceive the intercultural diversity of society in socio-historical, ethical and philosophical contexts	UK-5.1. Analyzes and interprets events, the current state of society, manifestations of its intercultural diversity in socio-historical, ethical and philosophical contexts; UK-5.2. Aware of the system of universal human values, understands the importance for the development of civilizations of the	**Know:** - fundamental achievements, inventions, discoveries and accomplishments related to the development of the Russian land and Russian civilization, present them in a relevant and meaningful perspective; - features of the modern political organization of Russian society, the causal nature and specificity of its current transformation, the value support of traditional institutional decisions and the special polyvariance of relations

	historical heritage and sociocultural traditions of various social groups, ethnic groups and faiths, as well as world religions, philosophical and ethical teachings; UK-5.3. Interacts with people taking into account sociocultural characteristics in order to successfully perform professional tasks and social integration.	between the Russian state and society in the federal dimension; - fundamental value principles of Russian civilization, such as unity of diversity, strength and responsibility, harmony and cooperation, love and trust, creation and development, as well as promising value guidelines for Russian civilizational development; **Be able to:** - adequately perceive current social and cultural differences, respect and take care of the historical heritage and cultural traditions; - find and use information about the cultural characteristics and traditions of various social groups necessary for self-development and interaction with other people; - show in your behavior a respectful attitude towards the historical heritage and sociocultural traditions of various social groups, based on knowledge of the stages of the historical development of Russia in the context of world history and cultural traditions of the world; **Own:** - skills of conscious choice of value guidelines and civic position; - skills of reasoned discussion and solution of problems of ideological, social and personal nature; - a developed sense of citizenship and patriotism, independent critical thinking skills.

2. Place of discipline in the structure of the educational program

The discipline refers to the part formed by the participants in the educational relations of block B1 “Disciplines (modules)”. The discipline is directly related to the following OOP disciplines and practices:

Russian history;
Jurisprudence;
Philosophy.

3. Structure and content of the discipline

The total labor intensity of the discipline is 2 credit units (72 hours).

3.1. Types of educational work and labor intensity (by forms of training)

3.1.2. Part-time education

No.	Type of educational work	Number of hours	Semesters	
			1	
1	**Auditory lessons**	**28**	28	

	Including:			
1.1	Lectures	14	14	
1.2	Seminars/practical sessions	14	14	
1.3	Laboratory exercises	-		
2	**Independent work**	**44**	**44**	
3	**Interim certification**	**test**		
	Test/differential test/exam			
	Total	**72**	**72**	

3.2. Thematic plan for studying the discipline

3.2.2. Part-time education

No. p/p	**Sections/topics disciplines**	**Labor intensity, hour**					
		Total	**Classroom work**				**Independent work**
			Lectures	Seminars/practical sessions	Laboratory exercises	Practical training	
1.	Section 1. What is Russia						
1.1	Topic 1. Modern Russia: figures and facts, achievements and heroes	10	2	2			6
2.	Section 2. Russian state-civilization						
2.1.	Topic 1. Civilizational approach: opportunities and limitations	10	2	2			6
2.2.	Topic 2. Philosophical understanding of Russia as a civilization	10	2	2			6
3.	Section 3. Russian worldview and values of Russian civilization						
3.1.	Topic 1. Worldview and identity	10	2	2			6
3.2.	Topic 2. Worldview principles (constants) of Russian civilization	8	2	2			4
4.	Section 4. Political structure of Russia						
4.1.	Topic 1. Constitutional principles and separation of powers	8	2	2			4
4.2.	Topic 2. Strategic planning: national projects and government programs	8	2	2			4
5.	Section 5. Challenges of the future and development of the country						
5.1.	Topic 1. Current challenges and problems of Russian development	4					4
5.2.	Topic 2. Scenarios for the development of Russian civilization	4					4
Total		**72**	**14**	**14**			**44**

Contents of the discipline

Section 1. What is Russia

Topic 1. Modern Russia: figures and facts, achievements and heroes

The country in its spatial, human, resource and ideological and symbolic dimensions. Objective and characteristic data about Russia, ee geography, resources, economics.

Population, culture, religions and languages. Current situation in Russian regions.

Outstanding personalities ("heroes"). Key trials and victories of Russia, reflected in its modern history**.**

Section 2. Russian state-civilization

Topic 1. Civilizational approach: opportunities and limitations

Civilization approach in social sciences. State-nation and state-civilization: general and special. The specifics of the civilizational development of Russia: the history of the multinational (supranational) nature of society, the transition from an imperial organization to a federal one, intercivilizational dialogue outside of Russia (and within it).

Topic 2. Philosophical understanding of Russia as a civilization

Value principles of Russian civilization: approaches and ideas. Historical features of the formation of Russian civilization. The role and mission of Russia in the works of various domestic and foreign philosophers, historians, politicians, and cultural figures.

Section 3. Russian worldview and values of Russian civilization

Topic 1. Worldview and identity

Worldview as a functional system, its significance for a person, society, and state. Worldview system of Russian civilization. Presentation of key ideological positions and concepts related to Russian identity in a historical dimension and in the context of Russian federalism.

The concept of pentabasis in the analysis of the Russian worldview. Russian value principles (constants) of worldview. Positive and negative aspects of the modern Russian worldview ("cultural" or "historical traumas").

Topic 2. Worldview principles (constants) of Russian civilization

An independent picture of the world and the history of the special worldview of Russian civilization. Value principles (constants) of Russian civilization: unity of diversity, sovereignty (strength and trust), harmony and cooperation, love and responsibility, creation and development. "Systemic model of worldview" ("person – family – society – state – country") and its representation ("symbols – ideas and language – norms – rituals – institutions."

Section 4. Political structure of Russia

Topic 1. Constitutional principles and separation of powers

Fundamentals of the constitutional system of Russia. The principle of separation of powers and democracy. Features of the modern Russian political class. Genealogy of leading political institutions, their history, causes and consequences of their transformation. Levels of organization of power in the Russian Federation.

Federalization, the reasons for this process. Stages of federalization in Russia. Constitutional principles of Russian federalism. Political regime, the main criteria for its determination. Features of a mixed republic. Features of political power and the functions it performs

Topic 2. Strategic planning: national projects and government programs

Strategic planning: national projects and state programs. Institute of Strategic Planning and priorities for the long-term development of the country. State and national projects, their significance. Planning for the future: government strategies and civic participation. Civil participation in the development of a strategy for the socio-economic development of the region. Long-term development strategy. Strategic priorities of Russia in the field of technological development. Examples of state and national projects of the Russian Federation in the social sphere.

Section 5. Challenges of the future and development of the country

Topic 1. Current challenges and problems of Russian development

Global trends and features of world development. Technological risks, environmental challenges and economic shocks. The sovereignty of the country and its place in scenarios for the future development of the world and Russian civilization. Stability, mission, responsibility and justice as value guidelines for the development and prosperity of Russia.

External and internal challenges (threats) to Russia. Modern problems of climate change. Main trends in technological, climate and resource policies and challenges for Russia.

Political challenge of our time and Russia. Demographic problems of Russian society. Problems of socio-economic development of Russia.

Topic 2. Scenarios for the development of Russian civilization

Scenarios for the country's future development and the role of the citizen in these scenarios

Global trends and features of world development. Technological risks, environmental challenges and economic shocks. The sovereignty of the country and its place in scenarios for the future development of the world and Russian civilization. Value guidelines for the development and prosperity of Russia.

Solidarity, unity and stability of Russian society in the civilizational dimension. The desire for compromise, altruism and mutual assistance as significant principles of Russian politics.

Responsibility and mission as guidelines for personal and social development. Justice and meritocracy in Russian society. An idea of the communal (communitarian) nature of Russian citizenship, the inseparability of personal success and the well-being of the Motherland.

3.4. Approximate topics of practical classes

1. Russia: geographical factors and natural resources.
2. Diversity of Russian regions
3. Trials and victories of Russia
4. Heroes of the country, heroes of the people
5. Applicability and alternatives of the civilizational approach
6. Russian civilization in historical dynamics
7. Russian civilization in academic discourse
8. Russian civilizational identity at the present stage
9. Value challenges of modern politics
10. The concept of worldview in social sciences
11. Systemic model of worldview
12. Values of Russian civilization
13. Power and legitimacy in constitutional terms
14. Levels and branches of government
15. Planning for the future: national projects and government programs
16. Civic participation and civil society in modern Russia
17. Russia and global challenges
18. Internal challenges of social development
19. Images of the future of Russia
20. Guidelines for Russia's strategic development

4. Educational, methodological and information support

4.1. Regulations

1. The Constitution of the Russian Federation (adopted by popular vote on 12/12/1993 with amendments approved during the all-Russian vote on 07/01/2020) // https://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_28399/

2. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 10, 1948) // Russian newspaper. 1995. April 5; 1998. 10 Dec.

3. International Covenant of December 16, 1966 “On Civil and Political Rights” // Bulletin of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation. 1994. No. 12.

4. International Covenant of December 16, 1966 “On Economic, Social and Cultural Rights” // Bulletin of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation. 1994. No. 12.

5. Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (Rome, November 4, 1950) // Collection of Legislation of the Russian Federation. 2001. No. 2. Art. 163.

6. Protocol No. 6 to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms regarding the abolition of the death penalty (ETS No. 114) (Strasbourg April 28, 1993 // Rossiyskaya Gazeta. 1995. April 5.

7. Convention of the Commonwealth of Independent States on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (concluded in Minsk on May 26, 1995) // Collection of Legislation of the Russian Federation. 1999. No. 13. Art. 1489.

4.2. Main literature:

1. Putin V.V. About the historical unity of Russians and Ukrainians. July 12, 2021 // Official website of the President of Russia // URL:http://www.kremlin.ru/catalog/countries/UA/events/66181(date of access: 08/07/2023).

2. Putin V.V. 75 years of the Great Victory: shared responsibility to history and the future July 19, 2020 // Official website of the President of Russia // URL:http://www.kremlin.ru/events/president/news/63527(date of access: 08/07/2023).

3. Putin V.V. “Russia: the national question”// URL: https://narody33.rf/docs/putin/

4. “Russia and China are a partnertreachery aimed at the future.” March 19, 2023//http://kremlin.ru/events/president/news/70743 (date of access: 08/07/2023).

5. Putin V.V. Russia and Africa: joining forces for peace, progress and a successful future. July 24, 2023 // URL:http://kremlin.ru/events/president/news/71719(date of access: 08/07/2023).

6. Russian doctrine. The work of a team of authors and experts, created on the initiative of the Russian Entrepreneur Foundation under the auspices of the Center for Dynamic Conservatism / Under the general editorship of A. B. Kobyakov and V. V. Averyanov / Responsible. ed. O. A. Platonov. - M.: Institute of Russian Civilization, 2016. - 1056 p.

7. Lachaeva M.Yu. History of historical science in Russia (pre-revolutionary period): textbook for bachelors / M. Yu. Lachaeva. – Moscow: Prometheus, 2018. – 646 p. // URL:https://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=495776(access date: 05/20/2023).

8. Orlov, S. L. Modern space of Russia: new approaches and concepts / S. L. Orlov. Moscow: Dashkov and K°, 2022. – 226 p.

9. Postnikov S.P. Russia in the history of world civilizations. Part II. XIX–XX centuries: textbook / S.P. Postnikov, A.V. Speransky. Ekaterinburg: UrGAKhU, 2022. - 200 p.

10. Strategic goal setting in situational development centers / Ed. V.E. Lepsky, A.N. Raikova. M.: Cogito-Center, 2018. – 320 p. //https://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book_view_red&book_id=696326(date of access: 08/08/2023).

11. Tolmacheva R.P. Civilization of Russia: origin and development: Textbook / R. P. Tolmacheva. 5th ed., erased. M.: Publishing and trading corporation "Dashkov and K°", 2022. - 400 p. //https://reader.lanbook.com/book/277655#1 (access date 08/06/2023).

4.3. Additional literature:

1. Bazhov S.I. On the issue of Russian civilizational identity // Bulletin of Slavic Cultures. 2021. T. 62. pp. 113-119 // https://doi. org/10.37816/2073-9567-2021-62-113-119 (accessed 08/07/2023).

2. Historical consciousness of Russians: assessments of the past, memory, symbols (experience of sociological measurement) / ed. M.K. Gorshkova; Federal Research Sociological Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Sociology. Moscow: Ves Mir, 2022. – 241 p. // URL:https://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=701219(date of access: 08/08/2023).

3. New philosophical encyclopedia: In 4 vols. M.: Thought. Edited by V. S. Stepin. M., 2001.

4.4. Electronic educational resources.

An electronic educational resource on the discipline is under development.

4.5. Licensed and freely distributed software

URL: http://www.edu.ru/ – library of the federal portal "Russian Education"

URL:http://www.prlib.ru – Presidential Library

URL:http://www.rusneb.ru – National Electronic Library

URL: http://elibrary.rsl.ru/ – website of the Russian State Library (section "Electronic Library")

URL: http://elib.gnpbu.ru/ – website of the Scientific Pedagogical Electronic Library named after. K.D. Ushinsky

4.6. Modern professional databases and information reference systems

1. Federal portal "Russian Education":http://www.edu.ru.http://elibrary.ru. The largest Russian information portal in the field of science, technology, medicine and education, containing abstracts and full texts of more than 15 million scientific articles and publications. Electronic versions of more than 1,400 Russian scientific and technical journals are available on the eLIBRARY.RU platform, including more than 600 open access journals.

2. Access to electronic catalogs of the country's largest libraries, RSL, State Public Library for Science and Technology, Moscow State University, VBIL, etc., posted on the Internet.

5. Logistics support

Auditoriums equipped with the latest technical training aids (TSO) for demonstrating fragments of videos, presentations, etc.:

- computer, incl. tablet, smartphone;
- visual TSO (projector, TV, document camera, graphics tablet, webcam);
- interactive systems (interactive whiteboard, set-top box);
- manipulators, incl. interactive (presenter, voting system).

6. Guidelines

6.1. Methodological recommendations for teachers on organizing training

As part of the lectures, it is necessary not only to begin meaningful work on the relevant section of the educational and methodological complex, but also to generally acquaint students with the structure of the discipline, its purpose and objectives. At the same time, the presentation of the discipline should consist of emphasizing both its academic nature and its educational and educational components. That is, teachers should not avoid having open and honest conversations with students about such components. It is imperative to emphasize the attention of the University and the academic community to the systematic general humanitarian training of students, the development of a sense of citizenship, and the stimulation of various forms of mobility (academic, labor, recreational).

The leading didactic goal of practical (seminar) classes is the formation of competencies necessary in subsequent educational activities to master the disciplines of the professional cycle.

In accordance with the leading didactic goal, the content of practical classes is solving various kinds of problems, including professional ones (analysis of problem situations, solving situational problems, performing professional functions in educational and business games, etc.), working with empirical material, reports, statistics, reference books, etc.

In practical classes, students master initial professional skills and abilities, which are further consolidated and improved in the process of educational activities.

In the process of practical classes, theoretical knowledge is generalized, systematized, deepened and specified, the ability and willingness to use theoretical knowledge in practice is developed, and intellectual qualities are developed.

The leading didactic goal of the seminar is to systematize and generalize knowledge on the topic or section being studied, develop the ability to work with additional sources of information, compare and contrast points of view, take notes on what has been read, express one's point of view, etc.

In accordance with the leading didactic goal, the content of the seminar may be the presentation and discussion of abstracts, reports prepared by students, and various types of educational

discussions. During the seminars, students develop critical thinking and the ability to independently respond to non-standard situations that arise in the process of interaction. The collective nature of the work at the seminar gives students greater confidence and contributes to the development of productive business contacts between them.

To increase the effectiveness of practical classes and seminars, it is recommended:

- use of active and interactive forms of conducting classes;
- the use of collective and group forms of work, as well as the maximum use of individual forms in order to increase the responsibility of each student for independently completing the amount of work;
- formation of collections of tasks, assignments and exercises, discipline workbooks, accompanied by methodological instructions in relation to specific specialties;
- development of tasks for test control (including computer) of students' preparedness for classes - control of the initial level of knowledge and final quality control of mastering a topic (section, module).

6.2. Guidelines for students on mastering the discipline

Methodological recommendations for studying the discipline "Fundamentals of Russian Statehood" are a set of explanations that allow the student to optimally organize the process of studying this discipline. The work plan provides for the study of the discipline in full-time and part-time forms of study during the 1st semester. At the same time, attendance at lectures is mandatory. Note-taking of lecture material is permitted both in writing and by computer. Regular repetition of summary material for each section in preparation for the final certification is the most important type of student's independent work. To successfully master the discipline "Fundamentals of Russian Statehood," a student must systematically prepare for practical classes. For this it is important: to get acquainted with the plan of the next lesson; study relevant topics in lecture notes; prepare in advance and answer questions brought up for discussion; complete all teacher assignments outside of class time.

The purpose of practical classes is an in-depth study of individual sections of the discipline, testing the acquired knowledge in practice. Preparation for practical classes should be systematic. To obtain deeper knowledge, it is recommended to study additional literature along with basic literature.

The methodology for teaching the discipline "Fundamentals of Russian Statehood" and the implementation of a competency-based approach in the presentation and perception of the material involve the use of the following active and interactive forms of conducting group, individual, and classroom lessons in combination with extracurricular work in order to form and develop students' professional skills:

- preparation for practical classes and control seminars;
- preparing, presenting and discussing presentations during practical classes;
- organizing and conducting ongoing monitoring of students' knowledge.

The proportion of classes conducted in interactive forms is determined by the main goal of the educational program, the peculiarities of the student population and the content of the discipline "Fundamentals of Russian Statehood" and in general for the discipline is 50%.

7. Appraisal Fund

7.1. Methods for monitoring and assessing learning outcomes

Each control method has its own advantages and disadvantages, as well as scope of application. None of them can be the only one capable of diagnosing all aspects of the learning process. Only the correct and pedagogically appropriate combination of all types helps improve the quality of the educational process.

Oral survey- the most common method of monitoring students' knowledge. During oral control, direct contact is established between the teacher and the student, during which the teacher receives ample opportunities to study the individual characteristics of students' assimilation of educational material.

*Individual survey*involves detailed, coherent answers from students to a question related to the educational material being studied, therefore it serves as an important educational tool for the development of speech, memory, and thinking of students. To make such a test more in-depth, it is necessary to pose questions to students that require a detailed answer.

*Written test*Along with oral testing, it is the most important method of monitoring students' knowledge, skills and abilities. The homogeneity of the work performed by students makes it possible to place the same requirements on everyone and contributes to the objectivity of assessing learning outcomes. The use of this method makes it possible, in the shortest possible time, to simultaneously check the assimilation of educational material by all students in the group, and determine directions for individual work with each.

*Practical test*occupies a special place in the control system. The main goals of teaching students are not only their assimilation of a certain system of knowledge, but also mainly the formation of professional readiness to solve practical problems. Such readiness is determined by the degree of formation of the system of skills and, above all, professional ones. Practical testing allows us to identify how students are able to apply the acquired knowledge in practice, to what extent they have mastered the necessary skills, the main components of the activity. In the process of performing professional tasks, the student justifies the decisions made, which makes it possible to establish the level of mastery of theoretical principles, i.e. Simultaneously with the skill test, a knowledge test is carried out.

*Standardized control*involves the use of tests. The test consists of two parts - a task and a standard. The task is given to students to complete; the standard is an example of correct and consistent completion of the task. By comparing the standard with the student's answer, one can objectively judge the quality of learning the educational material.

7.2. Scale and criteria for assessing learning outcomes

The indicator for assessing competence (UC-5), including its individual components (IUC-5.1. – IUC-5.3) at various stages of its formation, is the achievement by students of the planned learning outcomes in the discipline.

Monitoring of progress and quality of training is carried out in accordance with the requirements of the "Regulations on the organization of the educational process at the Moscow Polytechnic University".

To monitor the progress and quality of mastering the discipline, this program provides the following types of control:

- control of current progress (current control);
- intermediate control.

7.3. Evaluation tools

7.3.1. Current control

To carry out ongoing monitoring, the following forms are used: essays, tests, tests, presentation of a report.

The degree to which students have achieved the planned results in the discipline is assessed based on the results of ongoing monitoring of progress during the 1st semester. Based on the results of current control in the discipline, a final grade of "pass" or "fail" can be assigned.

Before the date of the intermediate control, the student must complete all the work provided for in this work program.

Subjects of current control tasks

Approximate topics forinspection work

1. Socialization and political socialization of citizens.
2. Symbolic and cultural politics.
3. Politics of memory and historical politics.
4. National and identity policies.

5. Challenges and threats of scientific and technological development.
6. Structure of socio-humanitarian problems in Russia.
7. Quality of life as a factor in ensuring safety.
8. Humanitarian problems of information development of society.
9. Russia in 2030: image of the future.

Sample questions/tasks for testing:

Question 1. The current Constitution of the Russian Federation was adopted...

A) ...in 2020 B) ...in 1993
B) ... in 2015 D) ...in 1995

Question 2. The stage of "blooming complexity" in civilizational development was highlighted...

A) ...K. Leontyev B) ...U. McNeil
B) ... A. Toynbee D) ...B. Tsymbursky

Question 3. Which (which) of these government bodies of the Russian Federation is not included (are not included) in any of its branches?

A) ... Accounts Chamber IN)… Council of the Federation
B) ... Federal Agency for Youth Affairs D) ... President

Question 4. "A system of measures and instruments of state policy that ensure, within the framework of the implementation of key state functions, the achievement of priorities and goals of state policy in the field of socio-economic development and security" is...

A) ...law B) ...state program
B) ... state budget D) ... local government

Question 5. "Ensuring and protecting the national interests of the Russian Federation is carried out by concentrating the efforts and resources of public authorities, organizations and civil society institutions on the implementation of the following strategic national priorities": ...

A) ... saving the people of Russia and developing human potential
B) ... defense of the country
B) ... state and public security
D) ... information security

Approximate topics of reports and abstracts.

1. Modern Russia: key socio-economic parameters.
2. Russian federalism.
3. Civilization approach in social sciences.
4. State-nation and state-civilization: general and special.
5. State, power, legitimacy: concepts and definitions.
6. Value principles of Russian civilization: approaches and ideas.
7. Historical features of the formation of Russian civilization.
8. The role and mission of Russia in the representation of domestic thinkers (P.Ya. Chaadaev, N.Ya. Danilevsky, V.L. Tsymbursky).
9. Worldview as a phenomenon.
10. Modern theories of identity.
11. Systemic model of worldview ("person-family-society-state-country").
12. Fundamentals of the constitutional system of Russia.
13. The main branches and levels of public power in modern Russia.
14. Traditional spiritual and moral values.

15. Fundamentals of Russian foreign policy (based on the materials of the Foreign Policy Concept and the National Security Strategy).

16. Russia and global challenges.

Approximate essay topics.

1. Eurasian civilizations: list, specifics, historical dynamics.
2. Russia: a national state, a nation-state or a civilization-state?
3. Modern models of identity: relevance for Russia.
4. Value challenges of modern Russian society.
5. Strategic development of Russia: opportunities and scenarios.
6. Patriotism and traditional values as subjects of state policy.
7. Civilizations in the era of globalization: key challenges and features.
8. Russian worldview in a regional perspective.
9. State policy in the field of political socialization: key problems and possible solutions.
10. The value principle in the Basic Law: constitutional design in the modern world.

Grading scale:

Test papers are carried out in written form and, in general, are a test of the knowledge acquired in the process of studying the discipline.

Criteria for evaluation:

- a “pass” grade is given to the student if in the test he answered 3–4 questions out of the planned four in a complete and reasoned manner, and also, when analyzing the author’s text, demonstrated the ability to highlight the main idea and connect it with the general historical and modern context;
- a “failed” grade is given to a student if the answer is incomplete (inaccurate) to 2–3 questions out of the planned four.

Testsare assessed by the correctness of choosing one or another answer option.

Criteria for evaluation:

- a “pass” grade is given when more than 60% of the answers to the test questions (tasks) are correct;
- a “failed” grade is given if 60% or less than 60% of the answers to the test questions (tasks) are correct.

Essayare carried out in written form and in general is a test of the knowledge acquired in the process of studying the discipline, a creative (individual-personal) approach to this knowledge.

Criteria for evaluation:

- a “pass” grade is given if the student has demonstrated his own reasoned position, supported by references, on 5-6 pages of essay text; was based on fundamental science; adhered to a clear, consistent and logical system of evidence.
- a “failed” grade is given if the student, when writing an essay, used someone else’s material (taken, as a rule, from the Internet) and did not rework it.

Report- one of the types of monologue speech, a public, detailed, official message on a specific issue, based on the use of documentary and other data.

Criteria for evaluation:

A “pass” grade is given if the topic is covered fully and deeply; there is not a single factual error. Convincing examples are given. Visualization was used. Minor deviations from the topic and one to three factual errors are allowed.

- a “failed” grade is given if the topic is not covered.

7.3.2. Intermediate control

The result of the intermediate control is receiving grades “pass” or “fail”.

Grading scale	Description
Passed	All types of educational work provided for by this work program have been completed. Students have demonstrated the compliance of the knowledge, skills, and abilities given in the table with competence (UC-5), including its individual components (IUC-5.1. – IUC-5.3) in ordinary and complex situations. At the same time, minor errors, inaccuracies, and difficulties in analysis and transfer of knowledge and skills to new, non-standard situations are allowed.
Not accepted	The listed types of educational work provided for by the work program of the discipline have not been completed. The student demonstrated incomplete compliance of knowledge, skills, and abilities with the indicators given in the tablecompetence (QM-5), including its individual components (IQM-5.1. – IQM-5.3), made significant mistakes, experienced difficulties in transferring knowledge and skills to standard situations.

Intermediate control (test) is carried out orally. The time to prepare an answer to one question is no more than 20 minutes.

Questions for intermediate control

1. Modern Russia: key socio-economic parameters.
2. Russian federalism.
3. Civilization approach in social sciences.
4. State-nation and state-civilization: general and special.
5. State, power, legitimacy: concepts and definitions.
6. Value principles of Russian civilization: approaches and ideas.
7. Historical features of the formation of Russian civilization.
8. The role and mission of Russia in the representation of domestic thinkers (P.Ya. Chaadaev, N.Ya. Danilevsky, V.L. Tsymbursky).
9. Worldview as a phenomenon.
10. Modern theories of identity.
11. Systemic model of worldview (“person-family-society-state-country”).
12. Fundamentals of the constitutional system of Russia.
13. The main branches and levels of public power in modern Russia.
14. Traditional spiritual and moral values.
15. Fundamentals of Russian foreign policy (based on the materials of the Foreign Policy Concept and the National Security Strategy).
16. Russia and global challenges.
17. Eurasian civilizations: list, specifics, historical dynamics.
18. Russia: a national state, a nation-state or a civilization-state?
19. Modern models of identity: relevance for Russia.
20. Value challenges of modern Russian society.
21. Strategic development of Russia: opportunities and scenarios.
22. Patriotism and traditional values as subjects of state policy.
23. Civilizations in the era of globalization: key challenges and features.
24. Russian worldview in a regional perspective.
25. State policy in the field of political socialization: key problems and possible solutions.