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**Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education
PEOPLES FRIENDSHIP UNIVERSITY OF RUSSIA NAMED AFTER PATRICE
LUMUMBA
RUDN University**

LAW INSTITUTE

educational division (faculty/institute/academy) as higher education programme developer

FINAL STATE EXAMINATION SYLLABUS

Recommended by the Didactic Council for the Education Field of:

40.03.01 Jurisprudence

field of studies / speciality code and title

**The final state examination is implemented within the professional education program
of higher education:**

Bachelor of Laws (LLB)

higher education programme profile/specialisation title

1. FINAL STATE EXAMINATION GOAL AND TASKS

The goal of the Final State Examination within the Bachelor's Degree Programme "Law" is to determine whether the learning outcomes achieved by graduates comply with the requirements established by the RUDN University Educational Standard (RUDN ES HE) for the field of study 40.03.01 Law (Bachelor's level).

The objectives of the Final State Examination are:

- to assess the quality of students' training in fundamental humanities and social sciences necessary for professional legal activity;
- to determine the level of theoretical and practical readiness of graduates to perform professional tasks corresponding to the awarded qualification;
- to evaluate the graduate's capacity for self-development and professional growth;
- to verify the formation of sustainable professional motivation in accordance with the types of professional activity established by the RUDN ES HE / Federal State Educational Standard (FSES HE);
- to assess the ability to adopt managerial decisions in non-standard situations and assume responsibility for such decisions;
- to ensure the integration of education and research activities;
- to guarantee the quality of legal education in accordance with applicable educational standards.

2. REQUIREMENTS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAMME COMPLETION AND LEARNING OUTCOMES

A student who does not have failed tests or exams and who has fully completed the curriculum or the individual curriculum of the higher education programme is allowed to the final state examination.

On the higher education programme completion the graduate is expected to master the following **generic competences (GC)**:

Code and descriptor of the generic competences
GC-1. Ability to search for, critically analyse and synthesize information, and apply a systemic approach to solving professional tasks.
GC-4. Ability to engage in interpersonal and intercultural communication in Russian as a foreign language and in foreign language(s) within everyday, socio-cultural, academic, professional, official and scientific contexts.
GC-5. Ability to perceive intercultural diversity within social, historical, ethical and philosophical contexts.
GC-7. Ability to maintain an appropriate level of physical fitness necessary for professional activity.
GC-8. Ability to ensure safe living and working conditions and sustainable development, including in emergency situations and armed conflicts.
GC-9. Ability to apply basic knowledge of special needs education in professional and social contexts.
GC-10. Ability to make informed economic decisions in various spheres of life.
GC-11. Ability to develop an intolerance towards extremism, terrorism, corruption and to counteract such manifestations in professional activities.

- **general professional competences (GPC):**

Code and descriptor of the general professional competences
GPC-1. Ability to analyse the fundamental regularities of the formation, functioning and development of law.
GPC-3. Ability to participate in expert legal activities.
GPC-4. Ability to professionally interpret legal norms.
GPC-5. Ability to construct coherent, reasoned and professionally accurate oral and written legal argumentation.
GPC-6. Ability to participate in drafting normative legal acts and other legal documents.
GPC-7. Ability to comply with the ethical standards of the legal profession, including anti-corruption requirements.

- professional competences (PC):

Code and descriptor of the professional competences
PC-1. Ability to draft normative legal acts and formulate legal provisions in various areas of professional activity.
PC-2. Ability to apply legal norms competently and properly document legal activity.
PC-3. Ability to perform law enforcement activities, including ensuring legality, public order, and protection of human rights.

3. STRUCTURE OF FINAL STATE EXAMINATION

The final state examination can be conducted both in in-person format (students and the state examination committee are at RUDN University during the examination), and through the use of distance learning technologies available in the RUDN Electronic Information and Educational Environment.

The procedure for in-person or DLT-facilitated final state examination is regulated by the relevant local normative act of the RUDN University.

The final state examination within the framework of the higher education programme includes:

- State Exam in Theory of State and Law (SE-1);
- Profile State Exam (SE-2)
- defence of the graduation qualifying paper (degree thesis).

4. STATE EXAM PROCEDURE

(The Final State Examination shall be conducted in one or more academic disciplines and/or modules of the Higher Education Programme, the learning outcomes of which are of decisive importance for the graduate's future professional legal practice).

The total workload of the State Exam is 3 credits.

The Final State Examination shall be conducted in two stages:

Stage One (Written Computer-Based Assessment) – evaluation of the graduate's general theoretical knowledge through computer-based testing administered within the RUDN Electronic Information and Educational Environment (EIEE);

Stage Two (Oral Examination) – assessment of the graduate's specialised theoretical knowledge and practical readiness for professional legal activity through an oral examination.

Organisation and Conduct of Stage One (Computer-Based Assessment)

1. The computer-based assessment constitutes an integral component of the Final State Examination and is intended to determine the graduate's overall theoretical preparedness in the disciplines and/or modules included in the examination.

2. The test shall comprise between 20 and 50 questions covering the content of the relevant disciplines (modules).

3. The results of the computer-based assessment shall be graded on a 100-point scale.

The testing component shall be deemed successfully completed if the candidate achieves a score of 51 points or above.

Successful completion of Stage One constitutes formal admission to Stage Two of the Final State Examination.

Students who fail to complete Stage One due to unjustified absence or who obtain a score of 50 points or below shall not be admitted to Stage Two and shall be withdrawn from the University in accordance with the established academic regulations, on the grounds of failure to fulfil the requirements of the Higher Education Programme and curriculum.

Organisation and Conduct of Stage Two (Oral Examination)

1. Only candidates who have successfully completed Stage One shall be admitted to Stage Two.

2. The Oral Examination shall be conducted in accordance with the approved examination timetable.

3. The examination shall be conducted orally on the basis of examination papers ("examination tickets").

4. Each examination paper shall consist of three theoretical questions.

5. Candidates arriving at the scheduled time shall be issued with an examination paper and shall take the seat allocated by the Secretary to the Board of Examiners.

6. Candidates shall be allocated **60 minutes** for preparation prior to delivering their oral responses.

7. During the examination, candidates are prohibited from:

- communicating with other candidates or moving around the examination room without the permission of the Secretary to the Board of Examiners;

- possessing or using mobile telephones, electronic communication devices, laptops, electronic storage devices, or any other technical equipment capable of storing or transmitting information;

- using reference materials or documents not expressly provided by the Board of Examiners.

In the event of a breach of these regulations, the candidate may be excluded from the examination by decision of the Board of Examiners. Such exclusion shall be recorded in the official minutes, and the candidate shall receive a fail grade.

8. Candidates may use reference materials expressly provided by the Board of Examiners.

9. Upon completion of the final candidate's oral examination, the Board of Examiners shall deliberate in closed session.

The results of the Final State Examination shall be announced publicly immediately following the conclusion of the Board's deliberations and shall be published on the official noticeboard of the relevant academic unit on the same day.

Assessment of examination performance shall be conducted in accordance with the marking criteria and assessment framework set out in the Appendix to the present State Final Attestation Programme.

Content of the Final State Examination in Theory of State and Law (FSE-1)

Topic 1. Theory of State and Law as an Academic Discipline: Subject Matter, Methodology and Functions

The State and law as objects of study within legal science. Classification of legal sciences: theoretical, historical, branch-specific and applied disciplines. Theory of State and Law as both a scientific discipline and a component of legal education.

The subject matter of Theory of State and Law. General and specific regularities governing the emergence, development and functioning of state and legal phenomena.

The place of Theory of State and Law within the system of legal sciences. Its interaction with other branches of jurisprudence.

Functions of Theory of State and Law (methodological, descriptive, predictive, and others).

Theory of State and Law in relation to philosophy, political science, economics and other non-legal disciplines. Its interaction with the humanities.

Methodology of Theory of State and Law. Principles of scientific cognition of state and law. General scientific and specific (specialised) research methods.

Prospects for the development of Theory of State and Law as a scientific field. Its role as an academic discipline.

The role of Theory of State and Law in the training of highly qualified legal professionals. Application of theoretical knowledge of state and law in legal practice.

Topic 2. The Origin of the State and Law

Characteristics of the appropriative economy, authority structures and social norms in primitive societies. Primitive democracy. Organisation of power in pre-state societies.

Regulatory significance of myths, rituals, customs and traditions.

The “Neolithic Revolution.” Transition from an appropriative to a productive economy. Emergence of private property, family structures, statehood and legal norms.

Emergence of the State. Economic, political and social preconditions of state formation. Eastern and Western paths of state formation. Principal Western models: the Athenian state, the Ancient Roman state, and the early Germanic model. The period of military democracy. Proto-state formations and early states.

Distinction between the State and clan-based social organisation. Territorial division of population and public authority as essential attributes of statehood.

Theories of the origin of the State (theological, patriarchal, contractual, theory of violence, class/Marxist, psychological, and others).

The origin of law. Transition from social regulators of the appropriative economy to legal and moral norms of the productive economy. Forms of emergence of legal norms. Customary law, sanctioned custom, and independent state law-making.

Topic 3. Concept and Essence of the State. Typology of States

Principal approaches to understanding the nature and purpose of the State (theological, sociological, liberal, Marxist and others).

Major conceptions of the State: welfare state, managerial state, social arbitrator, rule-of-law state, etc.

Attributes of the State: territoriality, public authority, sovereignty, taxation, state bureaucracy, and state symbols (coat of arms, flag, anthem).

Definition of the State.

Class and general-social elements in the content of the State. Public functions and collective interests.

State power: concept, structure and forms of exercise. Legislative, executive and judicial branches. Stages of public administration.

Historical types of State and law. Formational, civilisational and other typological approaches.

Topic 4. Forms, Functions and Mechanism of the State

The concept of the form of the State. Form of government. Form of territorial organisation. Political regime.

Monarchy: concept, characteristics and varieties. Republic: concept, characteristics and varieties. Mixed (atypical) forms of government.

Forms of government in pre-Soviet and Soviet Russia.

Forms of territorial organisation: unitary state; federal state. Types of federations. International associations with federal elements (confederations, commonwealths, communities).

Political regimes: democratic and non-democratic regimes. Authoritarian and totalitarian regimes.

Functions of the State: concept and classification (internal and external, permanent and temporary, principal and subsidiary). Evolution of state functions.

Forms of implementation of state functions: norm-making, executive-administrative, supervisory and control activities.

The mechanism of the State: concept and structure. Relationship between state functions and the state apparatus. Principles of operation of public authorities. Classification of state bodies: legislative, executive and judicial bodies; prosecution service; supervisory authorities; security and law-enforcement agencies.

Topic 5. The State within the Political System of Society

Concept, structure and functions of the political system of society.

Principal actors: the State, political parties, movements, public associations, trade unions, religious organisations and others.

Criteria for classification and types of political systems. Characteristics of totalitarian, authoritarian, liberal and democratic systems.

The State's central position within the political system. Interaction between the State and other political actors (political parties, civil society organisations, religious institutions).

Functions and development trends of the political system of Russian society.

Representative and direct democracy and their role within the political system.

Topic 6. Civil Society, the Rule-of-Law State and the Social State

Civil society: concept and structure (family, church, political parties, business entities, etc.). Civil society and the State.

State and business entities. State and local self-government.

State, society and the individual. Legal status of the individual. Fundamental rights and duties.

Domestic and international systems for the protection of human rights.

State–church relations.

The emergence of the rule-of-law state doctrine. Concept and characteristics of the rule-of-law state.

Separation of powers and the system of checks and balances.

Human dignity and fundamental rights as core values of the rule-of-law state. State responsibility towards the individual.

Supremacy of law and constitutional entrenchment of legal primacy.

Political and ideological pluralism.

Justice and legality in a rule-of-law state.

Models of the rule-of-law state: liberal, social and socialist.

Concept and attributes of the social state. Social programmes and the role of the State in their implementation.

Topic 7. Theories of Law in Legal Doctrine

The problem of defining law in jurisprudence.

Theological theories of law. Natural law theory. Legal positivism. Normativism. Psychological and historical schools. Solidarist theory. Materialist and Marxist theories.

Contemporary approaches to understanding law: communicative, integrative and other modern conceptions.

Topic 8. Fundamental Concepts of Law. Sources of Law

Social regulation: value-based and normative regulation.

Law as a normative and value-based regulator of social relations. Interaction between law and morality, custom, tradition, religion and corporate norms.

Concept, essence and content of positive law. Properties and definition of law.

Principles of law (general and branch-specific). Their significance in law-making and law enforcement.

Legal presumptions, legal axioms and legal fictions.

Value of law for society, the individual and the State.

Social purpose and functions of law (regulatory and protective).

Law in relation to economy, politics and religion.

Sources (forms) of law: statutes, judicial/administrative precedent, custom, normative agreements, legal doctrine.

Topic 9. The Legal Norm

Concept and essential characteristics of a legal norm. The logical and socio-volitional nature of the legal norm. Systemic character. General binding force. Formal certainty. Repeated applicability. Impersonal addressee.

The relationship between legal norms and the State. State coercion as a guarantee of the effectiveness of legal norms.

Distinction between legal norms and individual prescriptions (acts of law application). Distinction between legal norms and appeals, recommendations and other non-binding acts of public authorities.

Legal norms and acts of interpretation.

Structure of the legal norm: hypothesis, disposition and sanction. Bipartite and tripartite structures of legal norms.

Techniques of legislative drafting: direct, reference and blanket methods of formulation. Particularities of drafting hypotheses and dispositions. Casuistic and abstract formulations.

Classification of legal norms:

By subject matter (constitutional, civil, criminal and other branches of law);
By function and role (regulatory, protective, specialised);
Regulatory norms (prohibitive, permissive, mandatory);
Protective norms;
Specialised norms (principle-norms, definitional norms, conflict-of-law norms, operational norms).
Classification by scope of regulation (general, special and exceptional norms).
Classification by degree of binding force (mandatory/imperative and discretionary/dispositive norms).
Technical-legal norms.

Topic 10. Law-Making and Normative Legal Acts. Systematisation of Law

Formation of law and law-making. The rule of law and legislative activity.
Governance and norm creation.

Principles of law-making: scientific validity, democracy, legality, efficiency.

Types of law-making: state law-making; normative rule-making by local self-government bodies; referendum.

The legislative process and its principal stages: initiation of drafting; drafting; discussion and adoption; promulgation and entry into force.

Law-making and legislative activity. Legislative initiative and subjects of legislative power.

Concept, characteristics and types of normative legal acts. Laws: concept and types. Subordinate legislation.

Acts of the chambers of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation. Acts of the President of the Russian Federation. Acts of the Government, ministries and federal agencies. Acts of constituent entities of the Russian Federation. Acts of local self-government bodies. Local normative acts. Normative agreements.

International legal instruments and acts of the USSR as sources of Russian law.

Temporal operation of normative legal acts. Entry into force and cessation of validity. Retroactive effect of law. Continuing application (“survival”) of law.

Territorial and personal scope of normative acts.

Systematisation of normative legal acts: codification, incorporation (and its types), consolidation, and legislative accounting.

Topic 11. The System of Law

Concept and characteristics of the system of law. Coherence and differentiation of legal norms. Consistency and non-contradiction. Objective nature of the legal system. Dependence of the system of law on economic, political and national structures of society.

Subject matter and method of legal regulation as criteria for distinguishing branches of law.

Branches and sub-branches of law. Legal institutions. Branch-specific and inter-branch institutions.

Public and private law. Substantive and procedural law. National law and international law.

General characteristics of principal branches of law.

Distinction between the system of law and the system of legislation. Distinction between the system of law and the legal system.

Topic 12. Interpretation of Law

Concept and necessity of interpretation. Clarification and explanation of the content of legal norms.

Subjects of interpretation. Types of interpretation: official and unofficial.

Official interpretation and its varieties: authentic and delegated interpretation; normative and case-specific interpretation.

Legal nature of acts of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, and the former Supreme Court of Arbitration.

Unofficial interpretation. Competent unofficial interpretation.

Methods of interpretation: linguistic, systematic, logical, historical and functional.

Scope of interpretation: literal, extensive and restrictive interpretation.

Topic 13. Implementation of Legal Norms. Application of Law

Concept and forms of implementation of law: compliance, execution of duties, and exercise of rights.

Application of law as a specific form of legal implementation. Concept and characteristics of law application. Subjects of law application.

Stages of law application. Legal evidence and legal qualification.

Principles of lawful and reasoned application.

Acts of law application: concept, characteristics, classification and functions.

Types of law application: judicial, administrative and managerial.

Gaps in law: concept and forms. Overcoming gaps in law application. Analogy of law and analogy of statute. The role of legal practice in eliminating gaps.

Conflicts of legal norms. Law application in cases of normative conflicts. Conflict-of-law rules: temporal, territorial, hierarchical and substantive.

Topic 14. Legal Relations

Concept and characteristics of legal relations. Distinction between legal relations and other social relations. Structure of legal relations.

Classification of legal relations by branch affiliation, degree of determination, method of specification of obligated persons, and other criteria.

Subjects of legal relations: concept and types. Legal personality. Legal capacity. Capacity to act. Delict capacity. Legal status.

Content of legal relations: subjective rights and legal duties.

Objects of legal relations and their classification.

Legal facts: concept and classification. Factual (legal) compositions.

Topic 15. Legal Regulation and Its Mechanism. Effectiveness of Legal Regulation

Concept and subject matter of legal regulation. Correlation between legal regulation and legal influence.

Methods and types of legal regulation: permission, obligation and prohibition. Dispositive and imperative methods. General-permissive and restrictive types.

Legal incentives.

Stages of legal regulation. Normative and individual regulation. Self-regulation in law.

Legal procedures. Informational and socio-psychological mechanisms of legal influence.

Effectiveness of legal regulation.

Topic 16. Lawful Conduct, Offence and Legal Responsibility

Concept of lawful conduct. Objective and subjective aspects. Types of lawful conduct.

Concept and characteristics of an offence. Elements of an offence: object, subject, objective and subjective aspects. Types of offences.

Presumption of innocence.

Concept and types of legal responsibility. Grounds for classification.

Exemption from and exclusion of legal responsibility. Legal responsibility and other measures of state coercion.

Distinction between legal responsibility and protective or preventive measures.

Positive and negative legal responsibility.

Topic 17. Legal Consciousness and Legal Culture

Concept and structure of legal consciousness: legal ideology and legal psychology. Individual, group and social legal consciousness. Everyday, academic and professional legal consciousness.

Interaction between legal consciousness and law.

Legal nihilism: causes and methods of overcoming it. Legal romanticism.

Concept of legal culture. Legal education and upbringing. Professional legal culture.

Topic 18. Legal Documents and Legal Drafting Technique

Legal regulation as information flow. Legal documents as carriers of legal information.

Legal documents: concept and types. Normative legal acts and individual legal acts. Documentary evidence.

Money and securities as legally significant documents.

Legal drafting technique: concept and types. Legislative technique and drafting rules. Linguistic, graphic and structural techniques. Role of formal logic in legislative drafting.

Techniques of law application. Requirements for individual legal acts. Standardisation and unification of law-enforcement acts.

Topic 19. Legality and Legal Order in Contemporary Society

Concept and significance of legality. Principles of legality.

Legality and law. Legality and democracy. Legality and expediency.

Guarantees of legality (economic, organisational and legal). Means of ensuring legality in modern society.

Legal order and public order. Legal order as a foundation of the rule-of-law state.

Discipline and its types. State discipline.

Topic 20. Contemporary Legal Systems

Comparative law: concept and significance. Role in the study of modern legal systems.

Concept of a legal system. Classification of modern national legal systems.

The Romano-Germanic legal family.

The Common Law tradition.

Islamic law in the modern world.

Traditional legal systems.

Interaction of national legal systems. Tendencies towards legal unification and its limits.

The State and law under conditions of globalisation and international integration.

Content of the Final State Examination in Profile Disciplines of the Educational Programme (SE-2)

The content of the Profile Final State Examination shall be determined during the final year of study by the graduating department selected from among the departments participating in the delivery of the Higher Education Programme.

5. REQUIREMENTS FOR EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT FOR FINAL STAE EXAMINATION

The infrastructure and technical support necessary for the examination implementation include: classrooms equipped with... (computers, specialised software, other devices, if any, etc.).

Table 6.1. Material and Technical Support for the State Examination and Final Qualifying Project Defense

Classroom for Academic Activity Type	Classroom equipment	Specialised educational / laboratory equipment, software, and materials for course study (if necessary)
For the test part of the State Exam	A computer laboratory equipped with thirty (30) personal computers, a board (screen), and multimedia presentation facilities.	Computer, screen, projector, internet access
For the oral part of the State Exam	A classroom designated for seminar-based instruction, group and individual consultations, continuous assessment, interim assessment, and final assessment, furnished with specialised classroom furniture and multimedia presentation equipment.	Computer, screen, projector, internet access
defence of the graduation qualifying paper (degree thesis).	A classroom designated for seminar-based instruction, group and individual consultations, continuous assessment, interim assessment, and final assessment, furnished with specialised classroom furniture and multimedia presentation equipment.	Computer, screen, projector, internet access
Self-studies Classroom	A study room for independent student work (which may also be used for seminars and consultations), equipped with specialised furniture and computers with access to the Electronic Information and Educational Environment (EIEE).	Computer, screen, projector, internet access

6. RESOURCES RECOMMENDED FOR FINAL STATE EXAMINATION

Main readings to prepare for the state exam and/or degree thesis defence:

1. Lazarev, V. V. Theory of State and Law: a textbook for universities / V. V. Lazarev, S. V. Lipen. — 5th ed., corrected. and enlarged. — Moscow: Yurait Publishing House, 2025. — 521 p. — (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-06539-8. — Text: electronic // Yurait Educational Platform [website]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/559640>

2. Pigolkin, A. S. Theory of State and Law: a textbook for universities / A. S. Pigolkin, A. N. Golovistikova, Yu. A. Dmitriev; edited by A. S. Pigolkin, Yu. A. Dmitriev. — 4th ed., revised and enlarged. — Moscow: Izdatelstvo Yurait, 2025. — 516 p. — (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-01323-8. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Yurait [website]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/559574>

3. Theory of State and Law: textbook / Peoples' Friendship University of Russia, Law Institute; edited by Doctor of Law, Professor A.A. Klishas. — Moscow: Statut, 2019. — URL: https://www.consultant.ru/edu/student/download_books/book/teoriya_gosudarstva_i_prava_uchebnik/

Additional readings to prepare for the state exam and/or degree thesis defence:

1. Mukhaev, R. T. Theory of State and Law: a textbook for universities / R. T. Mukhaev. — 3rd ed., revised and enlarged. — Moscow: Yurait Publishing House, 2025. — 555 p. — (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-17484-7. — Text: electronic // Yurait Educational Platform [website]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/560256>

2. Antonov, M. V. Theory of State and Law: a textbook and practical training for universities / M. V. Antonov. — Moscow: Yurait Publishing House, 2025. — 497 p. — (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-05901-4. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Yurait [website]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/563442>

3. Selyutina, E. N. Problems of the Theory of State and Law: a textbook for universities / E. N. Selyutina, V. A. Kholodov. — 3rd ed., revised and enlarged. — Moscow: Yurait Publishing House, 2024. — 155 p. — (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-17492-2. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Yurait [website]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/539140>

Internet sources

1. Electronic libraries (EL) of RUDN University and other institutions, to which university students have access on the basis of concluded agreements:

- RUDN Electronic Library System (RUDN ELS) <http://lib.rudn.ru/MegaPro/Web>
- EL "University Library Online" <http://www.biblioclub.ru>
- EL "Yurayt" <http://www.biblio-online.ru>
- EL "Student Consultant" www.studentlibrary.ru
- EL "Lan" <http://e.lanbook.com/>
- EL "Trinity Bridge"

2. Databases and search engines:

- electronic foundation of legal and normative-technical documentation <http://docs.cntd.ru/>
- Yandex search engine <https://www.yandex.ru/>
- Google search engine <https://www.google.ru/>
- Scopus abstract database <http://www.elsevierscience.ru/products/scopus/>

The training toolkit and guidelines for student's self-studies to prepare for the state exam and /or to draft the degree thesis and defend it:*

1. The guidelines for drafting and formatting the degree thesis within the higher education programme.
2. The procedure for the degree thesis check in the "Anti- plagiarism" system.
3. The procedure for conducting the final state examination under the higher education programme through the use of DLT and proctoring system.

*The training toolkit and guidelines for the student's self-studies are placed on the final state examination page in the university telecommunication training and information system under the set procedure.

8. ASSESSMENT TOOLKIT AND GRADING SYSTEM* FOR EVALUATION OF GRADUATES' COMPETENCES LEVEL

The assessment materials and the grading system* to evaluate the graduate's level of competences (competences in part) formation as the results of the higher education programme completion are specified in the Appendix to this syllabus.

* The assessment materials and the grading system are formed on the basis of the requirements of the relevant local normative act of RUDN University (regulations / order).