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**Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education
PEOPLES' FRIENDSHIP UNIVERSITY OF RUSSIA
RUDN University**

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

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

FINAL STATE EXAMINATION SYLLABUS

Recommended by the Didactic Council for the Education Field of:

41.04.04 Political Science
field of studies / speciality code and title

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

MA in Political Science, Political Institutions and Values
higher education programme profile/specialisation title

1. FINAL STATE EXAMINATION GOAL AND TASKS

The goal of the final state examination within the framework of the higher education programme implementation is to check the conformity of the students' training outcomes as the programme results with the relevant requirements of the Federal State Educational Standard of the Higher Education or the RUDN University Educational Standards.

Final state certification as a part of the professional educational program of higher education "Political Science, Political Institutions and Values" is aimed at determination of the conformity of the results of mastering the program with the relevant requirements of the educational standard of higher education of RUDN University / Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education.

The tasks of the final state examination include the following:

- checking the quality of teaching a person basic humanitarian knowledge, natural science laws and phenomena necessary for professional activities of a graduate;
- identifying the level of theoretical and practical readiness of a graduate to perform professional tasks in compliance with the qualification obtained;
- establishing the degree of a person's desire for self-development, improving his or her qualifications and skills;
- exploring the formation of a graduate's sustainable motivation for professional activities in compliance with the types of tasks of professional activities provided for by the Federal State Educational Standard of the Higher Education or the RUDN University Educational Standards;
- assessing the level of graduates' ability to find organizational and managerial solutions in non-standard situations and evaluating graduates' readiness to bear responsibility for them;
- ensuring the integration of education and scientific and technical activities, increasing the efficiency of scientific and technological achievements use, reforming the scientific sphere and stimulating innovation;
- ensuring the quality of specialists' training in compliance with the requirements of the Federal State Educational Standards of the Higher Education or the RUDN University 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 The ability to carry out a critical analysis of problematic situations based on a systematic approach, to develop a strategy of action.
GC-2 The ability to manage a project at all stages of its life cycle
GC-3 The ability to organize and manage the work of the team, developing a team strategy to achieve the set goal
GC-4 The ability to apply modern communication technologies in the official language of the

Code and descriptor of the generic competences
Russian Federation and a foreign language(s) for academic and professional interaction.
GC-5 The ability to analyze and take into account the diversity of cultures in the process of intercultural interaction
GC-6 The ability to identify and implement the priorities of his own activities and ways to improve them based on self-assessment.
GC-7 The ability to: search for the necessary sources of information and data, perceive, analyze, memorize and transmit information using digital means, as well as using algorithms when working with data obtained from various sources in order to effectively use the information received to solve problems; evaluate information, its reliability, build logical conclusions based on incoming information and data.

- general professional competences (GPC):

Code and descriptor of the general professional competences
GPC-1 - The ability to build professional communication in the official language of the Russian Federation and a foreign language(s) according to the profile of activity in a multicultural environment based on the use of various communication technologies, taking into account the specifics of the business and spiritual culture of Russia and foreign countries.
GPC-2 - The ability to search for and apply promising information and communication technologies and software tools for the complex formulation and solution of professional tasks.
GPC-3 - The ability to evaluate, model and predict global, macro-regional, national-state, regional and local political, cultural, socio-economic and socio-political processes based on the application of methods of theoretical and empirical research and applied analysis.
GPC-4 - The ability to conduct scientific research in the field of activity, including in interdisciplinary fields, independently formulate scientific hypotheses and innovative ideas, and verify their reliability.
GPC-5 - The ability to build a strategy for the promotion of publications on the profile of activity in the media based on the basic principles of media management.
GPC-6 - The ability to develop and implement organizational and managerial decisions on the profile of his activity.
GPC-7 - The ability to independently build strategies for presenting the results of his professional activities, including in a public format, based on the selection of appropriate information and communication technologies and information dissemination channels.
GPC-8 - The ability to develop proposals and recommendations for conducting applied research and consulting.

- professional competences (PC):

Code and descriptor of the professional competences
PC-1 - The ability to provide analytical support for the development and adoption of political decisions, including using the skills of diagnosis, analysis, forecasting of political processes and problematic situations.

3. FINAL STATE EXAMINATION PROCEDURE

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
- defence of the graduation qualifying paper (degree thesis).

4. STATE EXAM PROCEDURE

The total workload of the State Exam is 3 credits.

The state exam is held in one or more disciplines and (modules) of the higher education programme, whose mastery bears a decisive importance for graduates' occupational performance.

The state exam is held in two stages:

The first stage includes the assessment of the level of a graduate's theoretical training in the form of **computer testing** through the tools available in the RUDN Electronic Information and Educational Environment (EIEE).

The second stage focuses on the assessment of the graduate's practical preparation for future occupational activities in the form of **solving work-related situational problems (cases)**.

In order to prepare students for taking the state exam, the head of the educational programme (no later than one calendar month before the start of the final state examination) shall familiarise the graduate students with the final state examination syllabus, the comprehensive list of theoretical issues included in the state exam, examples of work-related (occupational) situational tasks (cases) that the students will have to solve in the process of taking the state exam, as well as with the procedure for each stage of the state exam and the grading system for evaluating its results (with assessment materials).

Before the state exam, students are offered consultations on issues and tasks included in the state exam (mandatory pre-exam consultation).

The assessment of the results of passing the interdisciplinary state exam is carried out in accordance with the methodology set forth in the assessment materials presented in the Appendix to this Final state certification program.

The stages of the Final qualification paper, the conditions for the student's admission to the defense procedure, the requirements for the structure, volume, content and design, as well as the list of mandatory and recommended documents submitted for defense are indicated in the guidelines approved in the prescribed manner.

A student who has passed the state exam is allowed to defend the Final qualification paper. The defense of the Final qualification paper is held at an open meeting of the state examination committee.

The defense of the Final qualification paper is carried out in the form of an oral presentation of a report, followed by oral answers to questions from members of the state examination committee.

To defend a master's thesis, students should have the following documents ready:

- the text of the master's thesis;
- 2 reviews;
- review of the supervisor;
- a report on the check in the Anti-plagiarism system.

5. REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION QUALIFYING PAPER (DEGREE THESIS) AND PROCEDURE FOR ITS DEFENCE

The degree thesis is a graduation qualifying paper that the student (several students in a team) prepare to demonstrate his/her/their level of competence and work readiness.

The list of degree theses themes offered to students for further work is approved by the order of the head of the educational division (faculty/institute/academy) that runs the higher education programme, the respective information is delivered to the students by the programme head no later than six months before the date of the final state examination start.

The students are allowed to suggest their own themes for the theses, under the set procedure.

The student who has passed the state exam is admitted to defend the graduation degree thesis.

The student (students) is/are allowed to defend his/ her/their thesis only if this fully completed degree paper is signed by the respective graduate (s), the supervisor, the consultant (if any), the heads of the educational department and educational division; the thesis is also subject to the external review procedure (mandatory for master's and specialist's programmes) and the plagiarism check (in the "Antiplagiarism" system). The review of the graduation qualifying paper supervisor shall be attached as well, with a specific emphasis laid on the graduate's activities in the course of the degree thesis drafting.

No later than 14 days before the date of the thesis defence, a rehearsal of the procedure is held at the presence of the degree thesis supervisor and other academic staff of the educational department, in order to timely identify and eliminate shortcomings in the structure, content and design of the degree thesis.

The degree theses are introduced to the State Examination Board members at the public defence procedure. It includes the students' oral reports with mandatory multimedia (graphic) presentations that introduce the thesis main content.

At the end of the reports, the students reply orally to the State Examination Board members' questions regarding the subject, structure, content of the paper and the profile/specialisation of the higher education programme. The reports and / or answers to the Board members' questions may be delivered in a foreign language.

The stages of the graduation qualifying paper preparation, the requirements for its structure, volume, contents and design, as well as the list of mandatory and recommended documents submitted for defence are specified in the relevant guidelines.

The evaluation of the degree thesis defense results is carried out in accordance with the methodology set forth in the assessment toolkit that is specified in the Appendix to the syllabus.

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

The infrastructure and technical support necessary for the examination implementation include:

a) technical equipment: personal computer (laptop), peripheral equipment (camera, microphone).

b) software: Microsoft Teams

To pass the state exam, a student needs access to the Internet, skills in working in Microsoft Teams. Feedback from the teacher is carried out by RUDN University corporate e-mail.

7. RESOURCES RECOMMENDED FOR FINAL STATE EXAMINATION

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

1. Adam Przeworski. Democracy and the Market. Political and Economic Reforms in Eastern Europe and Latin America. Cambridge University Press: 1991 – 228 p.
2. Almond G. A., Verba S., The civic culture. Political attitudes and democracy in five nations. Princeton University Press. 1963 – 574 p.
3. Douglass C. North, John Joseph Wallis, Barry R. Weingast. Violence and Social Orders: A Conceptual Framework for Interpreting Recorded Human History Paperback. Cambridge University Press, 2013. – 308 p.
4. Giovanni Arrighi. Adam Smith in Beijing: Lineages of the 21st Century, Verso. 2009.
5. Hannah Arendt. The Origins of Totalitarianism. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 1973 – 576 p.
6. Jean Blondel. Political Leadership: Towards a General Analysis. London; Beverly Hills: SAGE, 1987.
7. Joseph Nye. The Future of Power: Its Changing Nature and Use in the Twenty-first Century, 2011.

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

8. Ludwig Von Bertalanffy. General theory of systems: Application to psychology, 1967.
9. Mancur Olson, Jr. The Logic of Collective Action Public Goods and the Theory of Groups. Harvard University Press, 2002 – 186 p.
10. Michael Hardt, Antonio Negri. Empire, First Harvard University Press, 2001 – 496 p.
11. Michel Foucault. The Will to Truth. By Alan Sheridan. London: Tavistock. 1980 – 243 p.
12. Raymond Aron. Main Currents in Sociological Thought. Vol 1-2. 1999.
13. Ronald Inglehart, Christian Welzel. Modernization, Cultural Change, and Democracy: The Human Development Sequence. Cambridge University Press, 2005.
14. Scott James C. Seeing Like a State. Yale University Press. 1998.
15. Steven Lukes. Power: A Radical View, London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2nd Edition, 2005.
16. Teun A van Dijk. Discourse and Power. Macmillan International Higher Education, 2008 – 320 p.
17. The Utopia of Rules. The Utopia of Rules: On Technology, Stupidity, and the Secret Joys of Bureaucracy. 2016.

18. Thomas L. Friedman. The World Is Flat: A Brief History of the Twenty-first Century, 2005

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 "Political Science, Political Institutions and Values".
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 "Political Science, Political Institutions and Values" 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).

HEAD OF EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT:

Mchedlova M.M.

Head of the Department of
Comparative Political Science

educational department

signature

name and surname

**HEAD
OF HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAMME:**

Professor of the Department of
Comparative Political Science

position, department

signature

Pochta Yu.M.

name and surname

Department of Comparative Political Science

APPROVED

at a department reunion

« ____ » _____ 20 ____, protocol № _____

Head of the Department

M.M. Mchedlova

ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION TOOLKIT

For Final State Certification

(course title)

41.04.04 Political Science

(code and specialty)

Political Science, Political Institutions and Values

(profile title)

Master

Graduate's Degree

1. State examination.

Evaluation tools designed to establish the compliance / non-compliance with the level of training of graduates who have completed the program of specialty 41.04.04. Political science, and with the requirements of the corresponding RUDN University higher education standards, in the course of examination.

As part of the Final state certification, the degree of mastering the following competencies by graduates is verified:

GC-1, GC-2, GC-3, GC-4, GC-5, GC-6, GC-7, GPC-1, GPC-2, GPC-3, GPC-4, GPC-6, GPC-7, GPC-10, PC-1.

Assessment & Grading System.

Traditional Russian marks	100-point (score) scale	Grades	ECTS
5	95 – 100	5+	A
	86 – 94	5	B
4	69 – 85	4	C
3	61 – 68	3+	D
	51 – 60	3	E
2	31 – 50	2+	FX
	0 – 30	2	F
Passed	51 – 100	Passed	Passed

The course final rating is 100 points. To obtain an examination grade, the sum of points for disciplinary modules should make from 60 to 75 points for a “satisfactory” rating, 75-85 points for a “good” rating, and 85-100 points for an “excellent” rating.

The maximum rating in the discipline is 100 points, which corresponds to 100% of students mastering all types of work at a high quality level.

Assessment and Evaluation Toolkit Description

Specialty: 41.04.04 Political Science

State exam (Final state certification)

Controlled competence (or part of it) code	Controlled Module	Types of competence control		Point for module
		Test	Oral answer	
GC-1, GC-2, GC-3, GC-4, GC-6, GC-7, GPC-2, GPC-4, GPC-6, GPC-10, PC-1	Test	20		20

GC-1, GC-2, GC-3, GC-5, GC-6, GC-7, GPC-1, GPC-3, GPC-4, GPC-6, GPC-7, GPC-10, PC-1	Interdisciplinary examination		80	80
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Questions for the state exam:

1. Political science as a branch of scientific knowledge and academic discipline: goals, objectives, functions.
2. Basic theories and paradigms of political science (Charles Merriam, Harold Lasswell, David Easton, Gabriel Almond, Robert Dahl).
3. State: concept, types, functions. Place and role of the state in the modern world: national and global dimension.
4. The concept and models of the welfare state. Welfare state: theory, history, modernity. The crisis of the modern Western welfare state.
5. State and civil society relationship problem in the modern world.
6. Political culture: concept, types, functions. The place and role of the theory of political cultures in the concept of political transit. Contradictions of the process of political modernization of Russia.
7. Political institutions of the EU (European Commission, Council of Ministers, European Parliament). Institutional peculiarities of the implementation of a common foreign policy of the EU.
8. The problem of civilizational identity in the modern political process: the example of Russia.
9. Subjects and actors of the global political process. The evolution of the concept of “actor” in the global political process: traditional and new subjects.
10. Political forms of interregional cooperation.
11. European integration as a political entity and political process: theory, history, main stages. Crisis phenomena in the process of European integration.
12. Contemporary global problems influence on world politics.
13. The main forms of foreign policy activities for the implementation of national-state interests.
14. National-state interests of modern Russia. Russia as a federal state.
15. Post-industrial dimension of the historical process and politics in the context of the processes of globalization and regionalization.
16. Globalization as a political process. Essential features of the modern stage of globalization.
17. Geopolitics as a science about the “spatial development of the state”. Geopolitical factors in the global political process. Problems of realization of Russia's geopolitical interests.
18. Political implications of the North-South / West-East split of the world.
19. United Nations Organization (UN). Goals, objectives, structure. Socio-economic and regional organizations of the United Nations. Problems of reforming.
20. International conflict. Nature, sources, main theories. Typology of international conflicts.
21. International terrorism as a global phenomenon. Nature, origins, typology, methods of fighting against.
22. The role and place of the political elite in the modern political process: history and modernity. Problems of the modern Russian elite.

23. Russia as a participant in the modern dialogue of civilizations. Reasons for the Eurasian choice of Russia.
24. The main directions of modern political philosophy (Jürgen Habermas, Seymour Lipset, Jean Baudrillard, Michel Foucault).
25. The problem of self-reflection and subjects of politics. The specificity of the subjects of politics in different civilizational traditions.

«Mentor» test questions

1. What analytical direction of international political thought did not deal with the issues of the independent role of international organizations in international relations?
 - a) Liberal institutionalism
 - b) School of Transnationalism
 - c) Neo-functionalism
 - d) School of political realism

2. The dispersal of a power resource is:
 - a) Disappearance of the power center
 - b) Activation of civil society institutions
 - c) The collapse of the state as an institution
 - d) The return of society to the unstructured state of “homohom ...”

3. The methodology used in political science is:
 - a) Pairwise comparisons
 - b) Comparative studies
 - c) Opposition parties defined methodology
 - d) Research customer-defined methodology

4. Russia does not take part in any status in this post-Soviet space organization:
 - a) EAEC
 - b) GUAM
 - c) OIC
 - d) CIS

5. For which country participation in NAFTA - the North American Free Trade Agreement - turned out to be the most profitable:
 - a) For USA
 - b) For Mexico
 - c) For Canada
 - d) The organization did not benefit any of the participating countries

6. What are the reasons for the low efficiency of APEC?
 - a) Heterogeneity of member countries in terms of the level of socio-economic development and the ideology of economic development
 - b) The organization is too much young
 - c) Severe pressure from one leading country on the structures of the organization
 - d) Lack of interest from member countries in the tasks assigned to the organization

7. What is the manifestation of the modern philosophy crisis?
 - a) Loss of subjectivity
 - b) Inability to explain the changes that are taking place
 - c) In the dominance of interdisciplinarity
 - d) In the loss of its traditionally owned subject areas

8. In the specialty “Political science”, universities prepare:
 - a) Masters only

- b) Bachelors, Masters, Specialists
- c) Only bachelors
- d) Specialists only

9. What is the state in modern political philosophy?

- a) Unsatisfactory state of society, overcome through moral improvement
- b) An imperfect society, which is a necessary condition for the cultural development of citizens
- c) Perfect and whole society
- d) A multicultural society united by laws

10. The main problem of political philosophy today is:

- a) Solidarity
- b) The Crisis of Representative Democracy
- c) Justice
- d) Total impact of political technologies

11. The Bologna process is:

- a) Building a civil society
- b) Building a unified educational system in Europe
- c) Building a unified educational system in the world
- d) Building a common educational space between countries

12. The object of study is:

- a) The object of study is a process or phenomenon chosen for ...
- b) Materials collected by the author
- c) Published Materials
- d) Final result of the work

13. There are the following types of international systems:

- a) Purely hierarchical
- b) Modified system
- c) Proportional system
- d) Restricted system

14. Which organization is not a free trade agreement organization in Latin America?

- a) NAFTA
- b) MERCOSUR
- c) Group of three
- d) CARICOM

15. Methodology is:

- a) The study of political categories
- b) Section of Comparative Politics
- c) The study of political theories
- d) Study of the methods used in any kind of research

16. The political regime is a characteristic:

- a) Determined solely by the government
- b) Determined by the external environment
- c) The political system of society
- d) Determined by opposition parties

17. What criterion is not defining for the characteristic of the international organizations?

- a) Functional dimension
- b) Geographic dimension
- c) Dynamic measurement
- d) Nature of membership

18. What is modern political philosophy?

- a) Policy self-reflection
- b) The doctrine of the best structure of the state
- c) The Doctrine of the Common Good
- d) Reflection on the actions of politicians

19. Virtual education is:

- a) Distance education system
- b) Australia's education system
- c) System of preparatory classes
- d) The system of additional education

20. International cooperation is:

- a) Negotiation process
- b) The process of interaction between two or more political actors
- c) Document exchange process
- d) Ambassador exchange process

21. Which organization is not part of the World Bank Group?

- a) IFC - International Finance Corporation
- b) IBRD - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- c) IMF - International Monetary Fund
- d) IDA - International Development Association

22. Educational multimedia complexes are:

- a) Textbooks and teaching guidelines using information technology
- b) Computer network system
- c) System of preparatory classes
- d) Computer system

23. Political science is:

- a) The study of the state, government and political life
- b) Comparison of political science categories
- c) Procedure for comparing the image of specific politicians
- d) Set of political concepts and models

24. What entity can be called the world's first international organization?

- a) The Hanseatic League
- b) Delphic-Thermopylon Amphitryon
- c) Central Commission for Navigation on the Rhine
- d) International Bureau of Weights and Measures

25. Presidential countries include:

- a) Israel
- b) Austria
- c) USA
- d) Moldova

26. In political science, the ... methodology is used:

- a) Pairwise comparisons
- b) Holding discussions
- c) Political sociology
- d) Public speaking

27. The Bologna process is:

- a) Three-level system of education
- b) Two-level system of education
- c) Two-level system of abstracts
- d) Education system in European countries

28. In the typology of modernization models, ... modernization is distinguished:

- a) Quality
- b) Mobilization
- c) Reversible
- d) Poor quality

29. What informal economic structure brings together private commercial banks and coordinates debt issues between them?

- a) Paris Club
- b) London Club
- c) Davos International Economic Forum
- d) "Kuban", International Economic Forum in Sochi

30. The modern state is:

- a) Leviathan
- b) Croupier
- c) Night watchman
- d) A king without a kingdom

31. Civilizational identity is:

- a) Presence of civil institutions in the political structure
- b) The broadest "we" where the person feels culturally at home
- c) Use of advanced technologies by society
- d) Identification with a particular religion

32. The welfare state is:

- a) Western European state
- b) the state with the priority of social programs
- c) an ideal state where the problems of social justice are solved
- d) a state with a democratic legal basis

33. In the typology of international political systems, ... systems are distinguished:

- a) Sporadic
- b) Open
- c) Nonlinear
- d) Linear

34. Choose the correct characteristics of the political culture of modern societies:

- a) political culture is a structural element of the political system, although it functions relatively independently
- b) political culture reflects the history of the development of its political system
- c) political culture links the state with civil society
- d) political culture is a common human property and does not depend on the political system of a particular society
- e) political culture actively influences the political system, promoting or counteracting its progressive development

35. An authoritarian political culture suggests that:

- a) There is a rich political language in society
- b) The decisive role in society is played by the state and one party
- c) State interests are more important than the interests of individuals, social groups
- d) The main values of the society are: "a single ideology", "political order", "support for state policy", "political unity"

36. What are the spiritual foundations of Eastern political culture:
- anthropologism, the recognition of a person not so much as a measure, but as the “master” of all things
 - a developed civil society as a characteristic feature of culture and civilization
 - the absence of the cult of the material factor as dominant in social relations over directly interpersonal relations
37. Totalitarian political culture involves:
- free participation in politics
 - rigidly ideological stereotypes of behavior,
 - loyalty to official institutions and symbols
 - the political language, formalized and ideologically rigidly defined
38. The concept of research is:
- Detailed study plan
 - Hypothesis and results of the study
 - The results of the work personally obtained by the author
 - The results of the work submitted for defense
39. In political science, the methods of ... are used:
- Content analysis
 - Express Analysis
 - Positioning
 - Layouts
40. Parliamentary countries include:
- USA
 - Indonesia
 - Austria
 - Egypt
41. The following types of activity are used in political science:
- Only trainings and discussions
 - Self-study only
 - Auditor system only...
 - Lecture, lecture-conversation, seminar...
42. The international political process is defined as:
- Changing state borders
 - Dynamic nature of political regimes
 - Dynamic nature of international politics
 - Changing countries
43. Name the most stable political and cultural orientations and stereotypes of Russians:
- the special importance of statehood and the role of the state as a collector of lands and peoples
 - the special role of the community, mutual assistance, on the basis of which stable collectivist orientations are reproduced
 - the socialist orientation of social development fixed in the memory of several generations
 - lack of interest in the issue of social justice
44. The results of the paper submitted for defense are:
- Hypothesis formulated by the author
 - Final part of the paper, conclusion
 - Implementation of research objectives
 - Subject and object of research
45. The priority theoretical paradigms for the study of political reality are:

- a) civilizational approach
- b) structural and functional approach
- c) economic determinism
- d) no dominant approach

46. What are the main features of traditional Russian political culture:

- a) The State hostility of the population
- b) Persistent legal nihilism
- c) The desire to follow the voice of conscience and inner truth
- d) Striving for external legal fairness
- e) Long history of voluntary political participation
- f) Lack of strong traditions of authoritarian-patriarchal political culture

47. As part of the political culture of any society, electoral culture includes:

- a) Knowledge of political science theory by citizens
- b) Attitude towards elections as a form of political behavior
- c) Party identification
- d) Identification in relation to party leaders and candidates
- e) Assessments of political events affecting elections

48. These are three models of realization of citizens' ideas about their political role in society, according to the ideas of Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba:

- a) Participants
- b) Subjects
- c) Leaders
- d) Parishioners

49. Education in the specialty of Political science at the university ends:

- a) An article in a postgraduate collection
- b) Diploma paper, master's thesis
- c) PhD thesis
- d) Coursework

50. Distance learning is:

- a) Distance (duration) of training
- b) Education system in America and Europe
- c) Education system using information technology
- d) System of preparatory classes

51. Political science is a course/discipline that is:

- a) Compulsory only for universities
- b) Determined by the set of courses/disciplines of the university
- c) Mandatory for all universities in Russia
- d) Compulsory in all schools in Russia

52. What indicators generally characterize the attitude of citizens to the political system (as part of their political culture)?

- a) Liberal political values
- b) Identification of citizens with the nation and adoption of a common system of government
- c) A sense of national pride
- d) Faith in the legitimacy of the political system
- e) Perceptions of citizens and their leaders of the values and organizations that hold the political system together.

53. What, according to the representatives of the Frankfurt School, is the basis of politics:

- a) State activities
- b) the need to achieve an alignment of interests
- c) human nature

d) internal human needs

54. What are the participants of international relations:

- a) Political parties
- b) States
- c) Citizens
- d) Political leaders

55. Research hypothesis is:

- a) The result of the author's work
- b) A proposal put forward to explain a phenomenon
- c) Explanation of the phenomenon
- d) Introduction to dissertation research

56. Dissertation research is:

- a) Collection of articles
- b) Author's speech at the conference
- c) Independent completed scientific research
- d) Logical sequence of publications

57. What is not included in the list of tasks facing UNESCO?

- a) Development of international cooperation in the field of education, science and culture
- b) Development of international cooperation in the field of the use of the media
- c) Development of international cooperation in the field of promoting English as a language of international communication
- d) Further development of education

58. What international medical organization is included in the UN system?

- a) Doctors Without Borders
- b) International Red Cross
- c) The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement
- d) World Health Organization

59. Which structure is not included in the six main bodies of the UN?

- a) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- b) Doctors Without Borders
- c) International Red Cross
- d) The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

60. What instrument of conflict resolution is not part of UN peacekeeping?

- a) Forceful "peace enforcement" strategy
- b) Preventive diplomacy
- c) Peacemaking
- d) Peacekeeping and post-conflict peacebuilding

61. What is (are) the characteristic(s) of a democratic political culture:

- a) democratic values and ideals
- b) rule of law and civil society
- c) ideological, political and economic pluralism
- d) priority of human and civil rights
- e) rigid standardization of political language

62. Highlight spiritual foundations of Western political culture:

- a) the priority of the collective existence of man
- b) Man-Nature harmony
- c) anthropologism, the recognition of a person not so much as a measure, but as the "master" of all things
- d) underdevelopment of civil society

e) the absence of the cult of the material factor as dominant in social relations over directly interpersonal relations.

The oral answer in the state exam is evaluated based on the following criteria:

Note «5» (excellent) if:

- the content of the examination paper material is fully disclosed;
- the material is presented correctly, in a certain logical sequence;
- systematic and deep knowledge of the program material is demonstrated;
- terminology is accurately used;
- the ability to illustrate theoretical positions with specific examples, to apply them in a new situation is shown;
- the assimilation of previously studied related issues, the formation and sustainability of competencies, skills and abilities is demonstrated;
- the answer was given independently and individually, without helping questions;
- the ability to creatively apply knowledge of theory to solving professional problems is demonstrated;
- the knowledge of modern educational and scientific literature is demonstrated;
- one or two inaccuracies were made when covering minor issues, which are corrected according to the examiner's remark.

Note «4» (good) if:

- the presentation of the examination material is done in a systematic and consistent manner;
- the ability to analyze the material is demonstrated, but some of the conclusions are not reasoned and evidence-based;
- mastering of the main literature is demonstrated.
- the answer basically meets the requirements for a “5”, but at the same time it has one of the drawbacks: there are small gaps in the presentation that did not distort the content of the answer; one or two shortcomings were made in covering the main content of the answer, corrected according to the examiner's remark; an error or more than two shortcomings were made when covering minor issues that are easily corrected after the examiner's remark.

Note «3» (satisfactory) if:

- the content of the material is incompletely or inconsistently disclosed, but a general understanding of the issue is shown and skills sufficient for further assimilation of the material are demonstrated;
- the main categories on the considered and additional issues are mastered;
- there are difficulties or errors in the definition of concepts, the use of terminology, corrected after several leading questions;
- with incomplete knowledge of the theoretical material, insufficient mastering of competencies, skills and abilities was revealed, the student cannot apply the theory in a new situation;
- mastering of the main literature is demonstrated.

Note «2» (non-satisfactory) if:

- the main content of the educational material is not disclosed;
- ignorance or misunderstanding of a larger, or most important part of the educational material is detected;

GC-1, GC-2, GC-3, GC-4, GC-5, GC-6, GC-7, GPC-1, GPC-2, GPC-3, GPC-4, GPC-8, GPC-9, GPC-10, PC-1	Final qualification paper	40					40
GC-4, GC-5, GC-7, GPC-1, GPC-7, GPC-9, GPC-10, PC-1	Defense of the final qualification paper		20	10			30
GC-4, GC-6, GC-7, GPC-1, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-7, PC-1	Reviews				15		15
GC-6, GC-7, GPC-2, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-7, PC-1	Anti-plagiarism check					15	15

The preparation and defense of the final qualification paper is assessed based on the following criteria:

«*Excellent*» – the student demonstrates a very high quality of the prepared paper, shows the ability to apply general cultural, general professional and professional competencies in practice in the profile of his education (including defense of the paper in Russian and foreign languages, the presence of publications in the editions of the list of the Higher Attestation Commission and other peer-reviewed publications, etc.).

«*Good*» – the student demonstrates the high quality of the prepared paper, shows the ability to apply general cultural, general professional and professional competencies in practice in the profile of his education.

«*Satisfactory*» – the student demonstrates a not very high degree of quality of the prepared paper. There are factual gaps and incomplete mastering of the literature. The norms of conceptual language are violated; there is fuzziness and ambiguity of written speech; general professional competencies in practice, according to the profile of their training, are demonstrated uncertainly.

«*Unsatisfactory*» – the student demonstrates an insufficient degree of paper preparation, gross errors, as well as ignorance of key definitions and literature; there is no experience in the practical application of general professional competencies in practice in the profile of his education.

List of the final qualification paper topics.

The topic is determined by the student together with the supervisor and approved at a meeting of the department and the academic council of the faculty.

List of sample topics:

1. Management of migration processes and problems of settlement of migration crises
2. Problems of the future global world order
3. Applied aspects of cross-country comparative political science research.
4. Soft power in world politics: comparative and institutional dimensions.
5. Comparative analysis of political cultures.
6. Technologies of management and mediation of modern international conflicts.
7. Hybrid wars in the modern world
8. Identity Politics: Drivers and Challenges
9. Tramped politics: Populism, post-truth and alternative reality

10. Political problems of religion and education in Russia and abroad
11. Eurasian integration: economics, politics, security
12. Civilization specifics and problems of non-Western political systems and institutions
13. Relations between Russia and the European Union: EU crisis, crisis of confidence, crisis of relations
14. US-Russia Relations: New Cold War or New Reset?
15. Socio-cultural features of China's policy in Central Asia
16. Central Asia in the context of the energy interests of the Russian Federation and China
17. The problem of national security and integration of Russia in the context of ethno-cultural diversity in a globalizing world.
18. Migration as a factor in modern global politics.
19. Global politics in the digital era: trends in the development of modern ICT.
20. Globalization: trends, challenges, prospects.
21. Integration processes in the modern world: trends and prospects.
22. Regionalism and regionalization in the modern world.
23. Energy as a factor in modern global politics.
24. Geopolitical and geo-economic foundations of modern global politics.
25. State and supranational administration (governance): main trends, problems and prospects.
26. Political and economic processes in the modern world.
27. Modern ideological discourses and meta-narratives in the context of global politics.
28. Qualitative and quantitative methods of analysis and evaluation of political processes.