

*Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education  
Peoples' Friendship University of Russia*

*Faculty of Humanitarian and Social Sciences*

**WORKING PROGRAM OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE**

**«ORGANIZATION OF SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION»**

**Educational program**

«Political Science: Russian and Comparative Studies / Политическая наука: Российские и сравнительные исследования».

Course:

**41.06.01 Political science and regional studies**

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### 1. The goals and objectives of the course:

- to provide the graduate students a comprehensive view of the system and the organization of scientific research work (SRW) in Russia. The aim of the course is to develop in graduate students of specialization “Political science and area studies” expertise in the field of scientific research, development of research skills, the ability to formulate and solve research tasks. This goal implies a substantial deepening of knowledge about the actual problems of organization in Russia that defines the specific problems of training:

- is to highlight the major priority directions of research activities of Russian scientists;
- to show the range of scientific schools and directions of political studies in the Russian Federation, to identify current trends in research relevant key problems of political science;
- to consider the major scientific institutes in the Russian Federation;
- to consider the issue of copyright;
- to acquaint students with the basic scientific concepts and databases.
- to deepen the understanding of contemporary systems of citation;
- to motivate interest in the observation, analysis and active participation in research projects;
- to stimulate independent analytical work of graduate students;
- to familiarize participants with key organizations and programs that provide funding and grant support of the Russian political studies;
- to improve skills of preparation of articles by graduate students;
- review the steps and rules for the preparation of dissertations in political science;
- training in the principles of academic ethics.

### 2. The place of discipline in the structure of the EP:

Discipline “Organization of Scientific Activity in the Russian Federation” included in the Variable part as a mandatory discipline.

Table 1 lists the previous and subsequent disciplines, directed on formation of competences of the discipline in accordance with the matrix of competencies.

Table 1

**Previous and subsequent discipline aimed at formation of competences**

№	The code and title of competence	Prior disciplines	Subsequent disciplines (group of disciplines)
Universal jurisdiction			
1	UC - 2	History and philosophy of science	
2	UC - 4	History and philosophy of science	
3	GPC - 3	Pedagogy of higher education	

### 3. Requirements to results of mastering the discipline:

The process of discipline is aimed at formation of the following competences:

UC-2 - ability to design and implement a comprehensive research, including interdisciplinary, a holistic system of scientific Outlook with the use of knowledge in the field of history and philosophy of science;

UC-4 - willingness to use modern methods and technologies of scientific communication in official and foreign (required for research);

GPC-2 – a willingness to teaching basic educational programs of higher education.

The result of the development of the discipline graduate students should:

**Know** the basic trends of development of scientific knowledge in the modern world, the main forms of training of scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel, problems of methodology of scientific research, stages of scientific research, ways of writing and execution of scientific works on political science and regional studies.

**Be able to** identify the actual problems of modern scientific knowledge in political science, to analyze General patterns in the development of world politics; with the help of modern information technologies to collect data for political research; to think systemically; to identify General patterns and particular problems of focus of professional activity.

**To own skills** of statement of scientific problems, scientific researches, planning of the stages of execution and presentation of results in scientific texts, mastering the culture of research is an important component in the structure of professional activity.

#### 4. The volume of disciplines and types of academic work

The total complexity of discipline is 2 credits.

Type of Academic Work	Total hours	Semesters			
		1	2	3	4
<b>Auditorium training (total)</b>	60	60			
Includes:		-			
<i>Lectures</i>	30	30			
<i>Practice</i>					
<i>Seminars</i>	30	30			
<i>Individual work</i>					
<b>Individual work (total)</b>	12	12			
Total workload	час	72	72		
	зач. ед.	2	2		

#### 5. The content of the discipline

##### 5.1. The content of sections of the discipline

№	Name of sections of discipline	Brief contents of the sections
1.	<b>Characteristics and main trends of political science in the contemporary world.</b>	Main trends of scientific knowledge in the modern world. The ratio of the eras of modernity and postmodernity in scientific knowledge. Principles and stages of political science research. The principles of scientific research. The main methodological approaches in contemporary political science. Political science schools in Russia, Russian Association of political science.
2	<b>Preparation of the thesis.</b>	The main methodological approaches in contemporary political science. Methods of applied and theoretical political studies. Preparation of doctoral thesis in political science. The requirements of the Higher Attestation Commission to the theses on the modern stage. The stages of preparation of the dissertation research. The rules and requirements of writing, structuring and execution of the dissertation research.
3.	<b>Scientific work and preparation of scientific papers.</b>	Scientific and academic ethics. The problem of plagiarism in science. Writing and submission of scientific works. Cooperation and project activities in science. Individual and collective research. Preparation of the scientific text as a product of the research activities of individual researchers or research team. Copyright law in the Russian Federation, the types of violations and protection.
4.	<b>The infrastructure of contemporary science.</b>	Preparation of scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel in Russia and in the world. Science and scientific research. Academic and scientific system. Citation systems and databases. Scientometric and bibliometric-economic indicators and their role in the modern organization of science. Grant support of scientific research.

## Detailed contents of the sections of the discipline.

### Section 1. Characteristics and main trends of political science in the contemporary world.

Today there is a wide range of political science field specializations for graduate study and scientific research. To earn a doctorate, students must certify in a first field as their primary area of study. In contemporary political science there could be distinguished the following most important fields.

#### *Normative Political Theory & Philosophy*

This field interprets, critiques, and constructs philosophical conceptions and arguments concerning morally appropriate and prudent standards and purposes for political actors and regimes. Topics include historically influential theories, the genealogy of political ideas, democratic theory, and contemporary theories of legitimacy, identity, ethics, the good society, and social justice.

#### *Political Behavior & Identities*

This field is concerned with understanding and explaining mass political behavior, opinion, and identities. This broadly includes the formation and acquisition of political attitudes, beliefs, and preferences by individuals and groups; how those beliefs, attitudes, and preferences, as well as various social identities, map onto political behaviors and decision-making. Specific areas of study within this field include the origin, nature, and measurement of public opinion; political psychology; voting and participation; campaigns and elections; media and information; political parties; collective action; and disruptive political action; values and ideology.

#### *Political Institutions*

This field studies the formal and informal rules, practices, and regularities at both the domestic and international level that guide and constrain political choices and activities. It is concerned with the emergence, dynamics, and consequences of institutions in both authoritarian and non-authoritarian regimes. This focus includes constitutional design and how the organization of legislatures, parties, judiciaries, markets and other social structures shape relationships between individuals and states, and in turn, the factors shaping the emergence and evolution of those institutions.

#### *Political Methodology*

This field focuses on scholarship directed at providing appropriate methodologies for investigating theoretically motivated political questions. Scientific activities in political methods are organized around deductive/analytical, empirical/inductive, and computational approaches to modeling political phenomena, social choice and collective action.

#### *Security, Peace & Conflict*

This field is dedicated to the study of political violence – armed conflict both within and across state borders – and to the study of politics in the shadow of violence. Political scientists and conflictologists seek to understand the causes of armed conflict and violence, the conduct and consequences of the use of violence and coercion by state and non-state actors, and the conditions under which the peace and security of states, societies, groups and individuals can be protected. Toward these ends, we examine the policies and strategies used by states and other political agents – both domestic and international – to control, manage, contain or prevent the use of political violence.

#### *New trends in political theory*

Political theory defines conception regarded as political. Political theory as a part of political science deals with political ideas, values and concepts. Political theory means overwhelm analysis of what exactly construct political orders. In simple it involves both the philosophy and science of

state and government. It is both normative and empirical. It systematically reflects political institutions. Political theory is like an ideology to analyze, understand and explain the phenomena of politics.

Political theory plays an important role in the development of political science. It places various alternative principles before political science to analyze political problems. It tries to offer a standard form of political situation before individual and society.

Political theory does not evolve in a matter of co incidence. It developed through a historical process. The growth of political theory can classify in few phases like old trends:

- a) classical phase;
- b) modern phase;
- c) postmodern phase;
- d) recent new phase.

### ***New trends in political theory:***

In last few decades political theory has start a new journey with some new agendas and issues. It just not limits its scope in justice, liberty, democracy or other issues related to state and government institutions. On the contrary it has changes and it adopted a new trends. Now this new trend discuss not only the old issues confined to state and other political institution but it has also added some new areas. These are:

#### ***1. Contestation over capacity and legitimacy of state:***

In last few years in political theory the question of legitimacy of state become an important one. With the liberalization of market policy the state become a minimal state with a few responsibilities in hand. In India also with the implementation LPG state become a minimal state. But recently with the failure of liberal market policy to uplift the standard of common people's life though having a sound GDP, the government starts some welfare policies like NREGA, NRHM etc, which is against the concept of minimal state. So a debate is there that whether state should interfere in people life or not. This debate led to the question of legitimacy of state as if it has nothing to do like welfare activities then what is the need of state. It also challenged the capacity of state that to what extend it can interfere in people's life.

Though the question of role of state in human life there in old trends in political science but it was not like that as it emerge at these days as earlier it was on the issue of communist state or a liberal state but now it is in case of all states.

#### ***2. Contestation over the values like Democracy, Liberty etc.***

Another concern area of new trends in political theory is the issues of contestation over the values like democracy, liberty and question of ideology. In recent time the debate is not which form of government like dictatorship or democracy but on what kind of democracy like participatory democracy. What kind of participatory. Participation of individual's as a citizen of the nation or participation as a member of his community, cast and ethnicity is a question now a day.

#### ***3. Issues of representation:***

Issue of representation in global and transnation organization is also a new area of debate. The countries like India follow the policies adopted by WTO, and IMF. As they take loan from them they are bound to work with that type of development model. But it is important to see that in these institutions there is no representative from these countries. So the question of representation in global organization is also a new area of debate in political theory.

#### ***4. Creative and obsessive self:***

Again, one more area of debate in new trends of political theory is the rise of social movements and its ironic nature. Now against the coercive character of state a number of social movements against state outbreak. However, it is very typical to see that in these movements the co strugglers become the co enemies.

#### ***5. Multiculturalism:***

Another trend in political science is the multiculturalism. With the development of multi cultural trends the question of homogeneous nationwide development program is challenged by

various ethnic and secessionist movements. It led to a crisis in the concept of unity in diversity. This is also an area where recent political theory is debating.

6. *Globalization, market fundamentalism and religious fundamentalism and clash of civilization:*

Another debate in political theory now a day is the debate regarding the implementation of globalization. Many political theorists now believe that the globalization in the name of a competitive market leads to hegemony or monopoly of few multinational companies. Again they also believe that as all political parties accepts the same economic policy so they starts differentiating themselves on the grounds of religion, caste, language which led to religious fundamentalism.

7. *“Resource curse”:*

Recent development in political theory is talking about resource curse. To these thinkers the resources now become a curse to the state. There is war because of the resource. Again there is debate over who will control the resource, the central government or the local government.

8. *Contestation over the issue of sovereignty:*

Another issue of debate in modern political theory is the issue of sovereignty. A modern school of political thinker debates whether the nation state can talk on the sovereignty issue or can't. They debate on can Indian government seat in peace talk with ULFA with sovereignty as a main issue or not.

9. *Debate on climate responsibilities:*

Climate change and global warming are few challenges related to third generation of human rights. The unprecedented unsustainable development had result in huge human rights violation across the globe. Now the nations both developing and developed are talking about control on development activities to stop this HR violation. But there is a debate also going on that who, developed or developing nation will play the role in doing so? To the East the developing nations should play the role and to the developing it is the duty of the developed. A major debate in political science is also going on regarding this issue. So it is also an uprising issue in political theory.

10. *Peoples movements:*

One more area of recent political theory debate is the transformation of aims and goal of new social movements. Now a day social movements are not confined in small matters like ethnicity, cast etc. but its aims are for universal development. Now the social movements are fighting for human rights, environmental rights etc. So it is also a new area in political theory.

11. *The rise of the “third sphere” – civil society, NGO's and “global civil society”:*

The debate on the definition and role of civil society in human life is also a concern of political theory in the recent trends. Civil society is recognized as the third sphere of human life. So it plays an important role in human life. But there is a debate going on that can civil society is recognized as an alternative to the state. To what extend civil society can assist human being as a political institution.

*Conclusion:*

These are the emerging trends in political theory. Though some of them were also in the old phase but the nature was quite different from the recent one. These new trends in political theory has clearly indicates that political science is changing with the time and become more related to human life than earlier before. Now political theory has encompasses all concern matters of human being which have any relation with politics.

### ***The International Political Science Association (IPSA)***

The International Political Science Association (IPSA) was founded under the auspices of UNESCO in 1949, is an international scholarly association. IPSA is devoted to the advancement of political science in all parts of the world. During its history it has helped build bridges between East and West, North and South, and has promoted collaboration between scholars in both established and emerging democracies. Its aim is to create a global political science community in which all can

participate, most recently it has been extending its reach in Eastern Europe and Latin America. IPSA has consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC), with the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Council (UNESCO) and it is a member of the International Social Science Council and of the Global Development Network.

Since its beginning, national political science associations have constituted its core. Its founder members included American, Canadian, French and Indian political science associations. By 1960, 24 more national associations had joined up. Since then, collective membership has been expanding at a steady pace. Today, 54 national associations are collective members of IPSA. Each collective member is represented on IPSA's central governing organ, the council. The council lays down broad policy guidelines for the association and elects the executive committee, which is responsible for the conduct of IPSA's affairs between congresses.

Individual and associate membership was introduced in the early 1950s. Starting with 52 members in 1952, IPSA's individual membership now stands at more than 3 400 members. The association has worked hard to increase the involvement of women, who now make up more than a third of the membership. Associate membership is open to institutions engaged in research or teaching in the area of political science and is hovering at around 110 institutions worldwide.

The special mandate of IPSA, expressed in its Constitution, is to support the development of political science in all parts of the world, building academic networks linking East and West, North and South. Its aim is to create an inclusive and global political science community in which all can participate. It seeks to promote collaboration between scholars in emerging and established democracies and to support the academic freedoms needed for the social sciences to flourish.

The activities and policies of IPSA reflect its global mission. It has been highly successful in the encouragement of national political science associations and today there are over 50 such associations affiliated with IPSA. IPSA has maintained its links with the United Nations and has supported the development of other international and regional political science organizations.

IPSA World Congresses of Political Science are now held every second year, moving between continents. The participation of scholars from less developed countries is supported through travel grants and the Global South Solidarity Fund. IPSA's research committees offer opportunities for political scientists working in particular sub-fields of the discipline to associate with colleagues from around the world. Organizing events between World Congresses and playing a major role in these Congresses, the research committees encourage the worldwide pooling of skills and resources by working both together and in conjunction with specialist sub-groups of national associations.

IPSA publications, including the lead journal *International Political Science Review*, the *International Political Science Abstracts*, *World Political Science*, *Participation*, and the IPSA Portal, also seek to meet the needs of political scientists in different parts of the world. As part of IPSA's global mission to support and promote political science, it now conducts summer schools in research methods across the globe, for example, in South America and South Africa.

IPSA strives to ensure balanced representation in terms of region, gender and stage of career in all its activities – for example, the creation of a new research committee must be supported by political scientists from at least seven different countries and two continents. Conference panels and roundtables are expected to display similar diversity, with representation from more than one continent and at least four countries.

By linking scholars from North and South as well as East and West, IPSA seeks to strengthen the networks that underpin a global political science community. Such linkages put political science in a stronger position to contribute to the quality of public deliberation and decision-making as well as to the understanding of an increasingly interconnected political world. Ultimately, IPSA supports the role of political science in empowering men and women to participate more effectively in political life, whether within or beyond the states in which they live.

IPSA's academic activities fall under three main headings: 1) organizing biennial world congresses as well as regular events between congresses; 2) promoting research in political science, notably through a wide-reaching network of research committees (RCs); 3) disseminating research and information through a range of publications. IPSA's principal academic activity is the biennial

congress. Starting in 1950 and 1952, world congresses have since been taking place every three years. From small beginnings, they have developed into major international scientific occasions, typically attracting about 2000 participants. As of 2012, world congresses are held every other year. In addition to these major events, IPSA sponsors other types of scholarly meetings such as conferences, roundtables and workshops.

Since the 1970s, one of the most dynamic areas of growth within IPSA has been the activity of its RCs. In addition to organizing panels at the triennial congresses, RCs organize their own meetings between congresses, publish newsletters and issue other publications. IPSA now has 49 active RCs with interests ranging from political finance to gender and language politics and comparative democratization.

### ***The Russian Political Science Association (RPSA, PAIH)***

The Russian Political Science Association (RPSA) is a Russian public organization, which unites professionals-political scientists from various regions of the Russian Federation. According to the statutes, the main goal of the Association is to promote the consolidation of the Russian scientific community, the integration of Russian scientists into the international community of political science, the development of infrastructure of the Russian community of scientists.

RPSA has offices in more than 50 Russian regions, the Association has about a thousand experts from universities, independent research organizations and departments of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

RPSA is included in the International Association of Political Science (IPSA).

According to experts of the Russian Institute of Strategic Studies (2014), RPSA activities aimed at ensuring its own monopoly position in the introduction of ideological, scientific and philosophical concepts, which are limited to Western liberal political concepts. According to experts, RPSA operates mainly in the field of social sciences in Russian higher education

Its history the Association has with the Soviet Association of political (and political) Sciences (1960-1991).

In 1960 was created the Soviet Association of political (and political) Sciences. In 1979, a Congress of the IPSA was held in Moscow in 1989, political science was officially recognized in the USSR, in 1990-1991 the Soviet Association was transformed into Russian Association of political science — RPSA.

According to the Russian political scientist D.M. Vorobiev, in the 1990s and early 2000-ies the emerging Russian political science community has been divided into two groups. The first group included scientists engaged in research and academics (the so-called "masters"), the second group consisted of practitioners (the so-called "artisans"), which served political processes. RAPN has become the institutional expression of the first group.

In 1998 took place the I all-Russian Congress of political scientists, in 2001 RPSA was registered as a Russian public organization. In 2013, the Association was entrusted with "responsibility Center" of the Russian Ministry of education and science.

According to researcher D. M. Vorobiev, if in 1994 in the national political conference was attended by 200 delegates, 2004 RPSA unites about 400 members and had 54 regional offices.

According to its Statute, the Association aims at the adoption of professional standards and ethical norms in the work of political scientists; the development of infrastructure of the scientific community; development of scientific foundations and traditions of Russian political science; the development of political education and teaching in the field of political science; increasing importance of the Russian expert of political science. According to researcher D. M. Vorobiev (2004), the main task of RPSA is the consolidation of the Russian community of political scientists.

RPSA is actively developing a network of regional offices. In 2014 RAPN is present in 54 regions, and has about 1,000 members, mostly executives or key employees of the departments of social Sciences regional universities. In 2006 in the framework of the Fourth Russian Congress of political scientists held the Founding meeting of the Youth branch of the Russian Association of political science (RAPN MO) for 2014 Youth office has 250 members in 21 region of Russia.



Independent experts identify the following directions of research activities RPSA: contemporary Russian ideological and symbolic space; civic and political practices in modern Russia; human rights; party organization and competition in terms of "undemocratic" regimes; public policy in the context of Russian modernization; human capital political elites; political communicavistics; the phenomenon of analytical communities in public policy; the modern Russian political class.

RPSA, according to independent experts, is a centralized network of experts and researchers, regional offices actually operate and influence local political elites. RPSA experts characterize as "collective intelligence" community of liberal experts. RPSA de facto is shaping the future generation of Russian researchers, that is, able to influence and even shape the Russian community of experts.

According to experts of the Russian Institute for strategic studies, RAPN for 2014 was a powerful organization, which included most of the "well-known Russian political scientists and experts" and almost all of the Departments of political sciences of universities in the Russian regions. RPSA members have, according to experts, has opportunities to create discourse in Federal and regional media, Western funding publishing projects RPSA allows them to influence the wider scientific and readership. Participation in RPSA is the career opportunity for the aspiring political scientists. Experts believe that the RPSA has the resources to implement ideological values in political science, which is a reproduction of Western political methods and concepts.

In 2013, RPMA became eligible to participate in the distribution of quotas on budget places in universities. According to experts, thereby RPMA got a key administrative resource in the Russian education, as it may affect the closure of the political science departments if they believe that they are guided by "disadvantage" of the person.

In 1955, Soviet social scientists participated in the Congress of the International political science Association (IPSA). The organizational form of the Soviet and then Russian scientists in the international Congress of IPSA was the Soviet Association of political sciences, and then RAPN. Domestic politicians were part of the IPSA Executive Committee from 1973 to 2014. Three members of the RPSA included in the IPSA Council.

In 1990th RAPN was represented in the IPSA well-known Russian scientist E.B. Shestopal, who was twice elected to the IPSA Executive Committee and was its Vice-President, V.V. Smirnov and T.G. Parkhalina. From 2012 to 2014 Vice-President of IPSA was M.V. Ilyin. Russian politicians constantly participated in the Congress after the Moscow IPSA Congress (1979). The largest number of participants from Russia was at the Congress in Madrid (2012), which was attended by over 60 scientists. In 2015 the rector of the MGIMO University V.A. Torkunov in his speech at the VII all-Russian Congress of political scientists have suggested that RPSA is not just the oldest professional association, but also has international recognition.

RPSA has repeatedly received grants from the American MacArthur Foundation, to 2011 grants funded the organizational and structural development of the RPSA. In 2012, RPSA, the Russian Institute for strategic studies, received a grant for application purposes, including the study of Russian policy in the Arctic, Russian foreign policy, etc. According to experts of the Russian Institute for strategic studies, the fact of foreign funding and other factors allow us to conclude that the RPSA could have the status of "foreign agent".

The bodies of the Association are the Executive Board and the Scientific Council of RAPN.

The President of the Soviet Association of political science in the years 1973-1991 — Shakhnazarov, Georgy Khosroeva.

The Presidents of RPSA:

Shakhnazarov, Georgy Khorevich from 1991 to 1994.

Dmitriev, Anatoly V. from 1994 to 1997.

Ilyin, Mikhail V. from 1997 to 2001.

Pivovarov, Yury Sergeevich from 2001 to 2003.

Nikitin, Alexander I. from 2004 to 2008.

Crimson, Olga from 2008 to 2010.

In 2010, at the conference of the RPSA the new President was elected – O.V. Gaman-Golvtvina, MGIMO Professor (re-elected in 2013). Vice-President of the Association was elected professor of the faculty of political science of the Moscow state University R.F. Turovsky.

Experts note the high status of heads of RPSA, which allows them to lobby for the interests of the organization through various public councils and expert committees (including foreign policy).

## Sections 2. Preparation of the thesis.

PhD Thesis is a document submitted in support of candidature for an academic degree or professional qualification presenting the author's research and findings. In some contexts, the word "thesis" or a cognate is used for part of a bachelor's or master's course, while "dissertation" is normally applied to a doctorate, while in other contexts, the reverse is true. The term graduate thesis is sometimes used to refer to both master's theses and doctoral dissertations.

In Russia, Kazakhstan, Belarus, and Ukraine an academic dissertation or thesis is called what can be literally translated as a "master's degree work" (thesis), whereas the word dissertation is reserved for doctoral theses (Candidate of Sciences). To complete a dissertation, a post graduate student is required to write a manuscript and to then defend the work publicly. Length of this manuscript usually is given in page count and depends upon educational institution, its departments, faculties, and fields of study

The required complexity or quality of research of a thesis or dissertation can vary by country, university, or program, and the required minimum study period may thus vary significantly in duration.

The word "dissertation" can at times be used to describe a treatise without relation to obtaining an academic degree. The term "thesis" is also used to refer to the general claim of an essay or similar work.

Writing up a PhD can often take place in a frenzy of activity in the last year of your degree study, after years of hard work. But there are some steps that should be noted as rules and principles to optimize preparation of the thesis and make this process relevant with all the standard requirements for both full-time and distant form of postgraduate study:

- Do not be daunted by the task of "writing up". Work on the text as your PhD takes shape, remember that all writers need editing, and help yourself by using these basic tips to make life easier. Read what great writers say about how to write before you start, and take their advice to heart. There is no dark art to clear, concise work; it is mostly a result of editing, and editing again. Above all, keep Elmore Leonard's advice in mind: "If it reads like writing...rewrite it."

- Plan the structure of your thesis carefully with your supervisor. Create rough drafts as you go so that you can refine them as you become more focused on the write-up. Much of writing comprises rewriting so be prepared to rework each chapter many times.

- Do not write up in chronological order. Work on each chapter while it is fresh in your mind or pertinent to what you are doing at that moment, but come back to it all later and work it up into a consistent, coherent piece, restructuring sections where necessary.

- Think carefully about your writing. Write your first draft, leave it and then come back to it with a critical eye. Look objectively at the writing and read it closely for style and sense. Look out for common errors such as dangling modifiers, subject-verb disagreement and inconsistency. If you are too involved with the text to be able to take a step back and do this, then ask a friend or colleague to read it with a critical eye. Remember Hemingway's advice: "Prose is architecture, not interior decoration." Clarity is key.

- Most universities use a preferred style of references. Make sure you know what this is and stick to it. One of the most common errors in academic writing is to cite papers in the text that do not then appear in the bibliography. All references in your thesis need to be cross-checked with the bibliography before submission. Using a database during your research can save a great deal of time in the writing-up process. Helpful software includes EndNote or Paperpile. Managing your bibliography from day one may seem obsessive but it will save you a great deal of time and stress by the end of the PhD process.

- Use a house style. Professional publications such as Times Higher Education use a house style guide to ensure consistency in spelling. For example, do not use both -ise spellings and -ize spellings, stick to British spelling and be consistent when referring to organizations or bodies. Because dictionaries vary in their use of hyphenation, use one dictionary and stick to it throughout the writing process. If you consult the New Oxford Dictionary for Writers and Editors, you will

note the extraordinary number of words with alternative spellings. It can also be a very useful guide to preferred spellings, use of italicization and foreign phrases.

- Take care when quoting from other sources. Ensure you note whether the italic emphasis is in the original and take careful notes when you are collecting quotes for your thesis. Transcribe them accurately to save work later and keep original spellings (even if they differ from your chosen style) to ensure fidelity to your source.

- Think about plagiarism. If you are quoting from works, quote from them accurately and paraphrase where necessary for your argument. This is where careful note-taking and use of references is invaluable and will help you to avoid even inadvertently plagiarizing another work.

- Remember that your thesis is your chance to present your work in the best possible light. Consider your opening paragraphs, entice your reader with your writing and above all be clear about your hypothesis and your conclusion. Append material where it adds value but not where it merely bulks out your work. Consider your reader at all times. This is the chance for postgraduate students to showcase their scientific work and achievements.

### *Plagiarism*

Plagiarism — the intentional appropriation of authorship of another product of science or thoughts or art or invention. Plagiarism may be a violation of copyright law and patent law and as such may entail legal liability. On the other hand, plagiarism is possible in areas that are not subject to any intellectual property, for example, in mathematics and other basic scientific disciplines.

The most commonly plagiarism is expressed in the publication under the name of another product or another's ideas, and in the fragments of foreign borrowing works without specifying the source of borrowing. Obligatory sign of plagiarism is the appropriation of authorship. Unauthorized use, publication, reproduction, etc. of a copyrighted work, by itself, is not plagiarism, if such use, in spite of its illegality, specify a valid author of the work.

Depending on the type of activity and field of application, plagiarism (the compilation) can be divided into four types, where each has its own purpose:

*Professional* – provides for the assignment of intellectual, creative and professional achievements of other professional purposes (goal is the credibility, earnings, awards, recognition, etc.).

*Educational and scientific plagiarism* is the appropriation of another's intellectual property solely in the process of obtaining the scientific degree, the educational qualification or recognition in these areas.

*Social plagiarism* arise in domestic relations. It is the same as "professional" but not for professional activities.

*Normative plagiarism* – the appropriation of the legislative, legal, methodical, scientific, practical developments. Its difference is that it is common without belonging to something or someone. For example: assignment of the program of development of the pension system or disclosing his authorship developed methods of resolving disputes in family law.

#### **History of the term.**

In the current meaning of the word "plagiarism" in European languages began to be used in the XVII century. In Roman law *plagium* meant criminal sale into slavery of a free man, for what was supposed flagellation (*ad plagas*). Originally committing literary theft was called *plagium litterarium*. The actual word "plagiarism" (lat. *plagiatus*) is formed from the Latin. *plagio* ("kidnapped").

#### **What is plagiarism.**

The concept of plagiarism has no well-defined content, and in particular cases is not always possible to clearly separate it from adjacent concepts: imitation, borrowing, co-authorship and other similar cases, the similarity of the works. In any case, the coincidence of individual ideas is not plagiarism, since any new works in something based on ideas that do not belong to the author. Meanwhile the man, reaching with his mind to something, often tend to consider themselves

"Columbus" of the truth and not wanting to know about the predecessors, sees in any repetition of his own thoughts encroachment on their rights.

In fact, the object of plagiarism is not the idea, and its execution, the outer shell. The mass of literary works, not embodying anything new in content, has, nevertheless, a peculiar form, new shades of expression; only the assignment of this deeply personal side of the work is called plagiarism.

Lately there is a new, unprecedented form of borrowing ideas and design works, which are not finally established notions of plagiarism. One of such forms is film or literary novelization of computer games or, on the contrary, the release of computer games in the story of the works of cinema or literature. There are novelizations of games such as Doom or Master of Magic, the Mortal Kombat movie in the story of the same game. Sometimes such works produced in agreement with the authors of the originals, even for promotional purposes, sometimes authors fill the story of the games original content that moves the work beyond the plagiarism, but it is possible to direct unauthorized borrowing, allowing to accuse the author of plagiarism.

### **The linguistic aspect**

"Financial dictionary" states that plagiarism is recognized regardless of someone else's published work or not, and also the fact that the victim of the plagiarism, the author may have recourse to civil-law measures of protection of rights of authorship, including the right to claim damages. Plagiarism according to the legislation of the Russian Federation shall entail criminal liability. Just borrowing a theme or plot of the work or scientific ideas that make up its contents, without borrowing form of their expression, is not considered plagiarism. Thus, the need for clear criteria in order to determine what is plagiarism and what is not.

T.I. Steksova devoted this issue's article "A Case of plagiarism: the experience of the linguistic examination". The author notes that in the course of linguistic expertise the problem of determining the individual authorship was decided mainly considering the sex of the author. T.I. Steksova proposed another method of establishing the authorship of a text:

- Personal (subjective) attitude of the author to what he says and also to how built his statements.
- Does the author cite authors for an indefinite and unspecified sources or specified the exact source of information used.
- Personal or impersonal designs feature the author's position.
- The degree of flatness (for example, the author's use of words with the meaning of obligation).
- Especially in the use of words with an estimated value.
- The style of presentation (summative, it would be-reasoning, etc.).

### **Attitude to plagiarism in different times**

Views on plagiarism and the extent of permissible use of other people's works change with time. What before was considered quite acceptable, at present, can often be considered plagiarism.

The ancient world was sensitive to the author's fame, but allowed borrowing quite widely. Freely used the works of the predecessors, historians and geographers, even such as Herodotus (made borrowing from Hecataeus), Diodorus of Sicily, Plutarch. Virgil passionately complained of plagiarism in the famous "Sic vos non vobis", although he allowed himself lot: Macrobi in the 6th book, "Saturnalia" has gathered quite a lot of separate poems, borrowed by Virgil from Annie and Lucretius. The Alexandrian philosopher Latinus credited with two studies on plagiarism Sophocles and Meander.

The discovery of ancient literature in the Renaissance resulted in numerous attempts to usurp the classics. Brunetti of Arezzo published in 1444 under the name "History is ready" Procopius; Perotti claimed he was the author of the fables of Phaedrus; the Venetian Alcione destroyed the manuscript of the treatise of Cicero "De gloria" by placing the best passages from it in his writings; Domenici not only stole from the writings of Doni his famous dialogue "Della stampa", but put him three "invective" against the author.

In the XVII century in France was peculiarly theorists of plagiarism, such as La Mothe Le Valle, who declared that "to borrow from the ancients all the same what to make of the marine

RAID, but to Rob his contemporaries — anyway, that to Rob on the road", and Researc, which in its original "Academy speakers" and in "Masque des orateurs ou Manière de toutes sortes de déguiser compositions, lettres, sermons etc." among other means of compensation for the lack of creative abilities, and pointed out "plagiarism", which consists in the sequential replacement of all expressions of stolen phrases and their synonyms. Major writers of that era saw nothing wrong in borrowing. Moliere, who had "Scapin's Tricks" almost word for word a scene from Cyrano de Bergerac, responded to the accusations with the famous phrase: "I take his good wherever it is found" (FR. "Je prends mon bien où je le trouve"). Earlier Shakespeare on the stage, is wholly taken from another, said: "This is the chick I found in the dirt and put in the highest light." It is known that Shakespeare took from others not only the scene, but many individual poems.

In the eighteenth century scholar Barr gave of his "Histoire d Allemagne" excerpt of 200 pages from the "History of Charles XII" by Voltaire. Voltaire himself also allowed myself small loans. The accusation of plagiarism was thrown in Rousseau, but the similarities between his "Contrat social" and the book of Ulrich Hubert "De jure civitalis" is not further coincidence of some thoughts. In 1812, had been denounced by one of the most impudent plagiarisms: a translation of the "Voyage d Abdoul Rizzak", published by the famous orientalist Langlais under the guise of their own work, was a fragment from the old translation of the writings of the same Abdul-Rizzak; plagiarist destroyed the notebook with the work of a true translator, Galland, not knowing that there is a duplicate.

In XIX—XX centuries accusations of plagiarism not once were addressed to prominent writers; do not avoid them Musset, Zola, Daudet. In 1891 came a book denouncing plagiarism Lessing. More solid were the charges of plagiarism against the Abu Edmond, Sardou, and especially Dumas, who borrowed huge passages not only have unknown writers, from Schiller, sir Walter Scott, Chateaubriand.

#### **Modern legal practice**

The adoption of laws on the protection of copyright has turned the problem of plagiarism in art from a purely legal and commercial. Currently, almost all States have laws prohibiting the assignment of copyright. Violation of these laws can lead to serious sanctions, including imprisonment.

On the one hand, legal protection of copyright on the creative work helped to defend the interests of authors of works that are victims of plagiarism. On the other, as well as any legal constraints, legislation on copyright protection can be applied as a means of incorrect competition. The aforementioned vagueness of the concept of plagiarism leads to the fact that the courts, in considering cases of plagiarism, with the exception of obvious cases, are unable to make their own decisions about the presence of a particular piece of plagiarism. Recognition of the work plagiarized is made on the basis of expert opinions, which are not always impartial. So, when considering a dispute about plagiarism between the individual author and a major publishing house have single virtually no chance: potent publishing house can always hire a team of experts who will argue that plagiarism has, or, conversely, missing, depending on who it accuses.

### Sections 3. Scientific work and preparation of scientific papers.

A primary task of a researcher, postgraduate student is the communication of technical results to the broader scientific community. Whether in written or oral form, scientific communication is a critical step in the scientific method and is the key driver of movement within a scientific field. Therefore, the construction of a written scientific manuscript must not be taken lightly. As part of our service to the broader scientific community, we thought it may be beneficial to identify some of the common aspects of a well constructed scientific manuscript. These points are briefly discussed below. It should be noted that manuscripts that are successfully submitted to a journal for publication have three main components:

- 1) the overall idea,
- 2) the execution of the work,
- 3) the presentation of the work.

While each of these is critical, the guidelines presented below primarily speak to the third component, namely the presentation of the scientific work. Thus a poor idea or a poorly designed investigation can not be saved by an excellent presentation of the work, and equally an excellent idea that is well investigated can still be doomed by a poor presentation. Hopefully the concepts described below will help to minimize the latter situation.

Structure and Approach Scientific research must begin with a defined research question, which results in a well designed research protocol that plans the overall approach. This foundation should lead to a set of data from which the manuscript can be constructed. Manuscripts submitted to journals for consideration for publication typically have the following components:

- *Title Page*
- *Abstract*
- *Introduction*
- *Methods*
- *Results*
- *Discussion*
- *Conclusions*
- *Acknowledgements*
- *References*
- *Tables and Table Captions*
- *Figure and Figure Captions*

A reasonable approach to writing a scientific manuscript may be the following. First write the Methods section, largely derived from your initial research protocol, and perhaps during the experimental phase of the work itself so that all details are included. Construct all of the figures and tables that contain the data included in the work, and then write the Results section. Depending upon the type of study, there may be some iteration in the presentation of the data and writing of the text. Reconsider the scientific questions the manuscript will address, again referring to your research protocol, and then write the Introduction. Next, use the Introduction and Results to guide the writing of the Discussion. Summarize everything in an Abstract, and then condense and refocus the Abstract into a Conclusions section. Below is a brief discussion of each of the sections. These are only suggestions on how a scientific manuscript may be written. Other strategies may also be used, but clarity should be the guiding principle. In general, the purpose of a scientific manuscript is to construct a clearly written document that describes a question and then logically presents an answer to this question that is based upon theoretical or experimental results. A scientific manuscript is meant to convey technical information to the reader. Therefore, it is generally designed to be a straightforward presentation and discussion. Paragraphs and sentences should be simply constructed. One point of view that supports this concept is that the scientific aspect of the manuscript may be challenging enough for the reader to comprehend, therefore the text itself should support the endeavor to convey the scientific information, rather than acting to further obscure the concepts and results.

### *Title Page.*

A title page should be included. State the title of the manuscript, which should be short and simple, as well as authors and author affiliations. Indicate the journal to which the manuscript is being submitted. Provide approximately 5 key words, as well as a short title (sometimes referred to as a running title) for the manuscript. Finally, provide complete contact information for the corresponding author.

### *Abstract.*

The abstract is typically a single paragraph. The abstract should be considered as an independent document, so that the abstract does not rely upon any material in the body of the report and, similarly, the body of the report does not rely upon any material in the abstract. The first sentence should clearly state the objective of the experiment. If the experiment is based upon a hypothesis, which is greatly preferred, the hypothesis should be stated and followed with statements describing its basis and evaluation. The subsequent sentences describe how the investigation was carried out. The following sentences describe, with as much precision as possible without being verbose, the results of the experiment. The final sentences describe the significance of the results and the impact of this work on the general field of study. Introduction The introduction requires a short review of the literature pertaining to the research topic. The introduction is then best constructed as a descriptive funnel, starting with broad topics and slowly focusing on the work at hand. Perhaps three to four paragraphs are needed. One approach may be to start with one or two paragraphs that introduce the reader to the general field of study. The subsequent paragraphs then describe how an aspect of this field could be improved. The final paragraph is critical. It clearly states, most likely in the first sentence of the paragraph, what experimental question will be answered by the present study. The hypothesis is then stated. Next, briefly describe the approach that was taken to test the hypothesis. Finally, a summary sentence may be added stating how the answer of your question will contribute to the overall field of study.

### *Methods.*

This section should be a straightforward description of the methods used in your study. Each method should be described in a separate section. Begin, in a single section, with a statement of the materials used in the study, indicating the vendor and vendor contact information for each material. This information is critical so that readers have the capability to repeat the work in their own institutions. Next describe, in separate sections, each key procedure and technique used in the study. Keep explanations brief and concise. If a specific experimental design is utilized, describe this design in the second section of the Methods, after the materials section. Similarly, if a theoretical or modeling component is utilized, it should also be incorporated in the initial portion of the Methods. Finally, remember to describe the statistical analysis methods that were utilized to analyze the results, most likely in the final section of the Methods section. Although it is typically not recommended, the use of the passive voice is probably appropriate in the Methods section.

### *Results.*

The Results section presents the experimental data to the reader, and is not a place for discussion or interpretation of the data. The data itself should be presented in tables and figures (see below). Introduce each group of tables and figures in a separate paragraph where the overall trends and data points of particular interest are noted. You may want to indicate the placement of a particular table or figure in the text. For experimental studies, key statistics such as the number of samples ( $n$ ), the index of dispersion (SD, SEM), and the index of central tendency (mean, median or mode) must be stated. Include any statistical analysis that was performed, and make sure to indicate specific statistical data, such as  $p$ -values. Note that each table and figure in the paper must be referred to in the Results section. Be succinct.

### *Discussion*

The discussion section, often the most difficult to write, should be relatively easy if the previous suggestions have been followed. In particular, look to the last paragraph of the introduction. If the work has characterized a phenomenon by studying specific effects, use the results to describe each effect in separate paragraphs. If the work has presented a hypothesis, use the results to construct a logical argument that supports or rejects your hypothesis. If the work has



identified three main objectives for the work, use the results to address each of these objectives. A well-defined study that is described in the Introduction, along with supporting results that are presented in the Results section, should ease the construction of the Discussion section. Begin the Discussion section with a brief paragraph that again gives an overview to the work. Summarize the most important findings and, if applicable, accept or reject the proposed hypothesis. Next, identify the most interesting, significant, remarkable findings that were presented in the Results section, and contrast these findings in light of other studies reported in the literature. It is often informative if a discussion of the potential weaknesses of the interpretation is also included. Finally, at the end of the Discussion section, consider the other works in the literature that address this topic and how this work contributes to the overall field of study.

#### *Conclusions.*

Again, first introduce the work and then briefly state the major results. Then state the major points of the discussion. Finally, end with a statement of how this work contributes to the overall field of study.

#### *Acknowledgements.*

Provide a brief statement acknowledging the efforts of any participants or consultants who are not included as authors of the manuscript. State all of the funding sources for the work, ensuring that the statement adheres to the guidelines provided by the funding institution.

#### *References.*

Include all references that have been cited in the text. The references should be well considered, so that they contain all key sources in the field as well as previous studies that support or motivate the present work. However, do not include extraneous references in an effort to simply cite particular authors or journals. It may be appropriate to cite previous publications from your own laboratory, but this should be done judiciously. You must use the reference format that is mandated by the journal to which you are submitting the manuscript. Software packages make citing literature particularly easy.

**Tables and Table Captions** Tables should generally be included in a separate section after the References section. The tables should be headed with a caption and title in bold (i.e., **Table 1: Material Properties**), followed by a sentence or two that describes the content and impact of the data included in the table. The table itself should be formatted so that the data is clearly presented and easily interpreted by the reviewer, however the table is likely to be reformatted by journal to conform to its standards. Make sure that each table is referred to in the manuscript text; this will most likely occur in the Results section, but may also occur in the Introduction, Methods, or Discussion sections.

#### *Figures and Figure Captions.*

As with the tables, figures can also be placed in a separate section after the References section. Again, clarity is the key factor, especially with images and graphs. All images should be as large as possible, and include accurate scale bars. The graphs should be large, with data points and axis labels in a large font. Legends can be included within the graph or in the caption. All figures need a caption. The caption should identify the figure in bold (i.e., **Figure 3**), state a brief title to the figure, succinctly present the significant result or interpretation that may be made from the figure (this may be modified from the Results or Discussion section text), and finally state the number of repetitions within the experiment (i.e.,  $n=5$ ) as well as what the data point actually represents (i.e., the data are means and the associated error bars represent standard deviations). As with the tables, make sure that each figure is referred to in the manuscript text.

#### *Authorship and Originality.*

Finally, we have assembled some points to consider in regards to authorship and originality of manuscripts submitted for publication:

- Plagiarism is unfortunately a major concern among editors and publishers. Therefore, be certain of the sources of all data and text. If the article is based upon prior work, be sure to reference that prior work properly. An original research paper can not contain previously published data in any form without a proper citation.

- Authorship and the order of authorship must be agreed upon by all of the authors and any other personnel who participated in the work but are not included as an author.
- It is not permissible to submit a work that is a translation of a previously published paper.

### **Author Guidelines for *The RUDN Journal of Political Science***

Preparing the manuscript, the authors are requested to adhere to the following guidelines.

These guidelines are based on the “Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals”, developed by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors, and also prepared in accordance with COPE (Committee on Publication Ethics) guidelines, WAME (World Association of Medical Editors) recommendations, ORI (the Office of Research Integrity), CSE (Council of Science Editors) and EASE (European Association of Science Editors) guidelines.

**I. Manuscript requirements.** We accept submissions strictly online, via the form available at our website. Please upload your manuscript as a Microsoft Office Word document (\*.doc, \*.docx and \*.rtf formats).

1. **Length of the manuscript** from an original study, lecture or literature review (including tables and list of references) should not exceed 6000 words. Short reports and letters to the editor should not exceed 1500 words. Please consult the MS Word built-in statistics service prior to submission in order to find out the exact length of your manuscript. Should your manuscript exceed the aforementioned limits, the editorial board will carry out the final decision on its publication based on recommendations from your reviewer.
2. **Text formatting.** Lettering in Times New Roman is preferable in all cases (font size 12 pt with 1.5 line spacing and 2 cm margins). Kindly refrain from using underlining in your document (*italic* and **bold** formatting is acceptable).
3. **File structure.** The journal editorial board prefers to receive a manuscript as a single complete file with all figures, tables and any additional supplemental materials. Please organize your text according to the following template:
  - **Writing an abstract.**
    - **Article title.** Best article titles bear short, clear and distinctive messages.
    - **Authors and their affiliated institutions,** linked by superscript numbers, should be listed beneath the title on the opening page of the manuscript.
    - **Abstract** of an original study should start with some brief background information and statement of the study’s AIMS, followed by MATERIALS & METHODS and finishing with the RESULTS. The closing sentence should outline the main CONCLUSIONS of the study in the most comprehensible terms. Please note that your abstract should be 300 words or less.
    - **Choice of keywords.** 3 to 10 keywords are preferable.
  - **The body of the text** should start with a brief introduction, describing the paper’s significance. In the case of an original study, the body of the paper should follow a common structured approach to the description of the studies aim, its materials, methods and results, as well as Discussion and Conclusions sections.
    - **Acknowledgements** section may be presented in Russian, English or both languages. It should comprise the following:
      - Clarification regarding any potential or actual conflicts of interest of the authors. Any affiliations, financial relations, financial or political interests in the manuscript as a whole or in part, including employment and other liabilities that may result in withholding or deliberate corruption of data or adversely influenced interpretation, are considered a conflict of interest and must be explicitly stated as such. Please note that conflicts of interest do not impede a publication, though failure to disclose one does.

- A brief list of funding sources for the results reported in the paper, as well as the publication process itself (e.g. a commercial organization, a foundation or government grant, etc.).
- An optional note describing the roles or responsibilities of the authors. You may also place here an acknowledgment for any individuals or organizations that assisted in your work.

II. **List of references** should be organized according to the guidelines by U.S. National Information Standards Organization [NISO Z39.29-2005](#) [R2010] in AMA style (Journal of American Medical Association style, <http://www.amamanualofstyle.com>). For detailed instructions on bibliographic formatting, see «[References list guidelines](#)». The following are the principle points you should be aware of while preparing your manuscript for submission:

- References should be numbered in the order in which they are cited.
- Number of references is limited to 60 for literature reviews, and to 20 for original studies and lectures.
- Within the body of the text references should be provided in Arabic numerals enclosed in square brackets.
- A complete list of all authors should be presented in every bibliographical entry. Please put an “et al.” notation after the third name if cited paper has more than 4 authors. Do not shorten titles of your citations. Shortened journal titles should correspond to the MedLine catalogue. If the journal is not indexed by MedLine, please provide its full title.

III. Enumerate your **tables**, give those a heading and clearly marked columns that would be easy to read and comprehend. Please make sure that table data is in line with the numbers in the body of the text (but does not simply duplicate them).

IV. Reduce **graphical material** to minimum (unless the nature of your study dictates otherwise). Photographs should be rich in contrast, illustrative artwork should be clear and of high resolution (dpi).

- If you wish to include in your paper any graphical material created other than by means of standard office applications (e.g. results of diagnostic imaging, photographs, screenshots, digital artwork, etc.), please submit them as separate files via our web form in \*.jpeg, \*.bmp or \*.gif formats. The absolute minimum for acceptable resolution is 300 dpi, though higher is preferable. Do keep in mind that image files should be tagged with numbers corresponding to the enumeration within the manuscript. In addition, file description should provide the caption of your image as it would appear in the paper (exp.: “Fig. 1. Elliott Proctor Joslin, M.D. (1869-1962).”).
- Graphs should be labeled on the ordinate and abscissa with the parameter or variable being measured, the units of measure, and the scale.
- Units should be metric and follow SI convention.
- Kindly take care to provide references to all of your supplementary materials (tables, graphs, etc.) within the body of the text.

V. **Ethics statement.** In accordance with [COPE](#) (Committee on Publication Ethics) guidance authors must provide an ethics statement if the study made use of human or vertebrate animal subjects and/or tissue. Approval from the relevant body is required for studies involving:

- humans (live or tissue), including studies that are observational, survey-based, or include any personal data;
- animals (live or tissue), including observational studies;

- non-commercial cell lines.

VI. **Cover letter.** The journal editorial board requires authors to submit a scanned copy of a cover letter from authors team in \*.pdf format. We expect a cover letter to summarize concisely why your paper is a valuable addition to the scientific literature and briefly relate your study to previously published work. Cover letter should be signed by all of your co-authors. We accept separate letters from authors if they have different affiliations declared in the manuscript.

VII. **Using the WEB-form to submit a manuscript.** Indexing in Russian and international databases requires certain metadata to be provided for your paper.

1. **Authors.** Please provide us with:
  - names, affiliations and scientific degrees for all authors;
  - contact information (an e-mail address) for all authors (an e-mail address for corresponding author will be published in open access to facilitate contact with your team).
2. **Article title and Abstract.** These should *exactly* match the text of the corresponding fields in your manuscript file.
3. **Keywords.** Please make sure to add 3 to 10 concise and accurate keywords, preferably chosen from the [MeSH](#) (Medical Subject Headings) thesaurus.
4. **Language.** Indicate the language (or languages in case of a bilingual manuscript) of your paper (exp. [ru; en]).
5. **List of references** should be organized according to the guidelines by U.S. National Information Standards Organization [NISO Z39.29-2005](#) [R2010] in **Vancouver style**. For detailed instructions on bibliographic formatting, see «[References list guidelines](#)».
6. **Supplementary materials** should be submitted as separate files with an appropriate caption (exp.: “Fig. 3. Cyst gross specimen”).
7. **Completing submission.** Please check the list of attached files prior to finishing the procedure. Within next 7 days, the editorial **board** will inform you by e-mail of receiving submitted materials. Feel free to contact the editors or the reviewers should you have any questions regarding the processing of your manuscript. Accessing your personal account on-site will allow you to monitor its progress online.

## **Section 4. The infrastructure of contemporary science.**

### ***Grant support of scientific research in Russian Federation***

Nowadays lives of scientific communities of most countries are inseparably linked with the system of research grants, which helps scientists to carry out topical research, take part in conferences and other academic events, publish their papers. Research grants can be soundly considered a rapidly developing system. Its evolution started in the second half of the 19th century, being caused by science transformations and social, political and economic factors. Since then the grant system experienced many significant changes – of both extensive character (as broadening of its geography and research foundations' establishment in new countries) and intensive (as strengthening of researchers' dependence on grants). It turned grants into a habitual mechanism of research projects' financing: nowadays the share of basic funding (based on cost estimates) is gradually decreasing in most developed countries, while the share of competition-based funding is growing stable. Reinforcement of grants' influence on modern scientists' life and work becomes apparent not only in the dynamics of economic and statistical indicators, but also in emergence of new phenomena and processes in science. To give a few examples, modern academic educational programs often include specialized courses aimed at development of grants-connected skills for future academic career; more guidelines for scientists on how to get research grants are published every year; participation in grant contests is being now integrated into modern researcher's professional activity and brings changes into his social role. The escalation of research grants' importance is caused, on one hand, by their economic meaning, as first of all they serve as a special mechanism for research funding, which plays a vital role for scientific communities of most countries, especially of those with basic funding deficiency. But on the other hand, grants also have a symbolic meaning: the status of grant- holder has a positive effect on researcher's professional reputation. In some countries – Australia, Canada, the UK, the USA, Germany, Austria, the Netherlands among many others – a number of research grants (or a number of grant applications) is taken into account for decisions on recruitment of new faculty members or research staff, on their academic career, tenure offer, is also used for teaching load calculation.

Due to a number of factors, nowadays grant activity is no more within the sphere of personal will of scientists – it is of high interest for research organizations' management as well. First of all, a share of grant-funding is invested into universities and research institutions budget for infrastructure maintenance and other needs. Secondly, organizations' grant success is sometimes evaluated when budget funding is distributed. And finally, a number of grants-supported research projects conducted by institution's personnel is an important element of its prestige and academic reputation. These factors motivate management to strengthen their pressure on researchers and to stimulate their participation in grant contests. As a result, this “double-pressure” – internal as a desire of scientists to achieve professional recognition, and external as management requirements – leaves less and less scientists outside the system of research grants. It provides evidences that nowadays science is experiencing the destruction of the old paradigm “publish or perish”, which was structuring researchers' activity during many decades, and the construction of a new one – “grant or perish”, in which grant activity of scientists is the core. Despite all this, research grants are still being rarely studied and are discussed mostly in quasi-scientific papers. From literature, several research directions can be identified. The first includes historical and historical-sociological research devoted to the analysis of the grant system's evolution and further dynamics. As a rule, these studies do not analyze grants as the primary, central object – instead, they are studied through the prism of scientific communities' history, philanthropic organizations' work and scientific foundations' development. Nevertheless, these are almost the only available sources of information on the reasons which initiated the grant system development, and with the rational approach being implemented, they provide a vast material for sociological-historical reconstruction of the main stages of the grant system evolution. The second direction embraces reviews of the national peculiarities of grant systems and evaluation of their influence on research landscapes and life of local scientific communities. Some of the studies allocated to this direction are based on empirical

research – surveys and interviews – and aimed at investigation of the mechanisms and effects of research grants' influence on scientific activity inside different countries. The publications are mostly case-studies and lack theoretical reflections. Another stream of publications on the topic are scientific discussions and expert notes, produced as a reflection on someone's personal experience. Despite of the evident problems with representativeness of such opinions, these papers contain insiders' knowledge, and thus provide us with a more in-depth understanding of informal norms and rules inside the grant system. Moreover, some of these publications present the position of different scientific disciplines, what makes possible to analyze the diversity of patterns of grants' use by different groups of scientists. Russian researchers started to analyze the grant system in the 1990s only, after foreign foundations came to the country and the first Russian research foundations (the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (RFBR) and the Russian Foundation for Humanities (RFH)) were established.

During the 1990-2000s in Russia, a considerable number of papers were published on research grants, their influence on professional activity of Russian scientists, their welfare and career. Nevertheless, today information on this problem is still fragmented. In particular, literature lacks empirical data on diffusion of grant-related practices in the scientific field, the factors which stimulate researchers to apply for grants and the strategies used by them to get research funding, on the main actors in the country's grant landscape and the overall attitude of the Russian academic community to the grant system.

1. *The Russian Foundation for Basic Research* (RFBR). This foundation has high accessibility, open access to grant contests for all the categories of scientists, application procedures. With another two “formal” criteria – preparation and filing in grant reports – the Foundation was evaluated quite high. Nevertheless, there is a requirement to file in some “hard copies” of the documents (though nowadays most documents are to be presented online). For the rest of the criteria, RFBR is evaluated less positively. Almost half of the participants are not satisfied with availability of feedback from the Foundation. Even more critical is the position on availability of the information about all the participants of grant contests. Nowadays RFBR reviews are published online and available for projects leaders. It might be connected with the quality of expert reviews – they do not provide a full explanation of the Foundation decisions on support/ non-support of research projects. One of the evaluation criteria deals with experts' objectiveness and grants distribution rules. Numerous discussions among Russian scientists on “shadow” mechanisms of grants distribution made me expect that the level of the respondents' trust in experts' objectiveness would be relatively low. Nevertheless, there is no general agreement on this problem among researchers: the respondents are divided into three equal categories – those who are fully satisfied with this aspect of RFBR work, those who are fully unsatisfied and those who could not give an unambiguous answer. The respondents describe some more reasons of their discontent with RFBR work: late funding (money transaction in the second part of year), formal limitations on pursue of different materials and instruments, etc.

2. *The Russian Foundation for Humanities* (RFH). The pros: information availability in RFH, open access to grant contests for all the groups of scientists independently of place of work, region of residence, academic experience. The requirements to grant applications are clear.

In 2016, RFH was reorganized and formally joined to RFBR. RFH evaluation on other criteria is considerably more negative. Thus, almost one half of the respondents are unsatisfied with availability of feedback from the Foundation and of the information on grant contests' participants. The researchers' opinions on RFH grant distribution rules, criteria for application evaluation and experts' objectiveness vary considerably. At any case, about one third of the respondents are not satisfied with these aspects of the Foundation work. The procedure of reporting on grant-supported projects is evaluated relatively low: one third of the respondents are fully unsatisfied with the current rules. It is mainly caused by the necessity to prepare financial report which appears to be a very complicated task. In general, RFH was evaluated more critically than RFBR. For most of the criteria, less than a half of the respondents supported the Foundation.

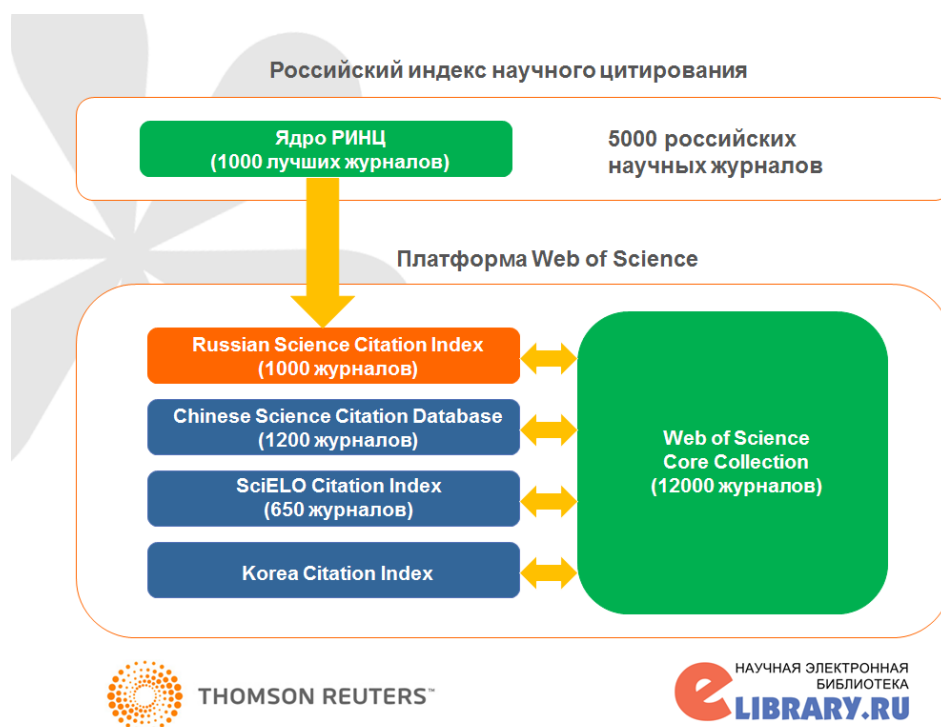
3. *The Russian Science Foundation* (RSF). For the first four criteria which are used for RSF, it is evaluated quite positively. It demonstrates that the organizational aspect of RSF grant contests is on a high level. Nevertheless, the respondents mention some failings: “There is too much unnecessary in the application form”, “The instructions for application are poorly developed: there are no specifications on what research group or laboratory is”, etc. Some of the researchers underline that RSF is too far from the Russian reality and its grant policy does not correspond with the needs of the Russian science. According to them: “It is evident that the number of grants is too small. First of all, it was necessary to build a rating of research collectives and to analyze the needed number of grants, and then to organize a contest. Maybe, a grant size would be smaller, but a bigger number of effectively working groups would be supported”.

## Citation systems and databases. Scientometric and bibliometric-economic indicators and their role in contemporary organization of science.

### 1. RISC (РИНЦ).

RISC is a Russian national bibliographic database of scientific publications, accumulating over 12 million publications of Russian authors, as well as information about citation of these publications from more than 6,000 Russian journals. It is designed not only for operational support of scientific research relevant bibliographic information, but is also a powerful analytical tool to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of activities of research organizations, scientists, the level of scientific journals, etc.

In September 2014, Thomson Reuters, and Scientific electronic library (NEB) signed an agreement on the deployment of core best Russian journals from the Russian science citation index on Web of Science. The aim of the project is the selection of the best Russian journals of science, and posting them on the Web of Science platform in the form of a separate database of the Russian Science Citation Index (RSCI), by analogy with how it was done with Chinese and Latin-American index of scientific citation. Under this agreement, until the end of 2015, this database will be included up to 1000 leading Russian journals in all scientific areas (all editions over the last 10 years).



The location of the Russian science citation index on Web of Science and identification of mutual citations between publications in Web of Science and RSCI will greatly improve the visibility of the Russian scientific journals in the international information space, which is

especially important for social Sciences and Humanities. For Russian journals, ranked in the RSCI, it will be a kind of bridgehead to advance into the core Web of Science.

The selection of journals to be produced in two stages. The first phase will be the preliminary list of best Russian journals, selected using bibliometric indicators and formal criteria. In the second phase, this list will be refined through peer review and public discussion.

For the organization of work for the evaluation and selection of Russian scientific journals working group is created. The Chairman of the working group: the chair of NISO Russian Academy of Sciences, Vice-President of the RAS A. I. Grigoriev. Deputy Chairman: 1st Vice-rector of HSE, Director of Institute for statistical studies and Economics of knowledge Leonid Gokhberg. The working group will include representatives of RAS, HSE, NEB, leading universities and state research centres.

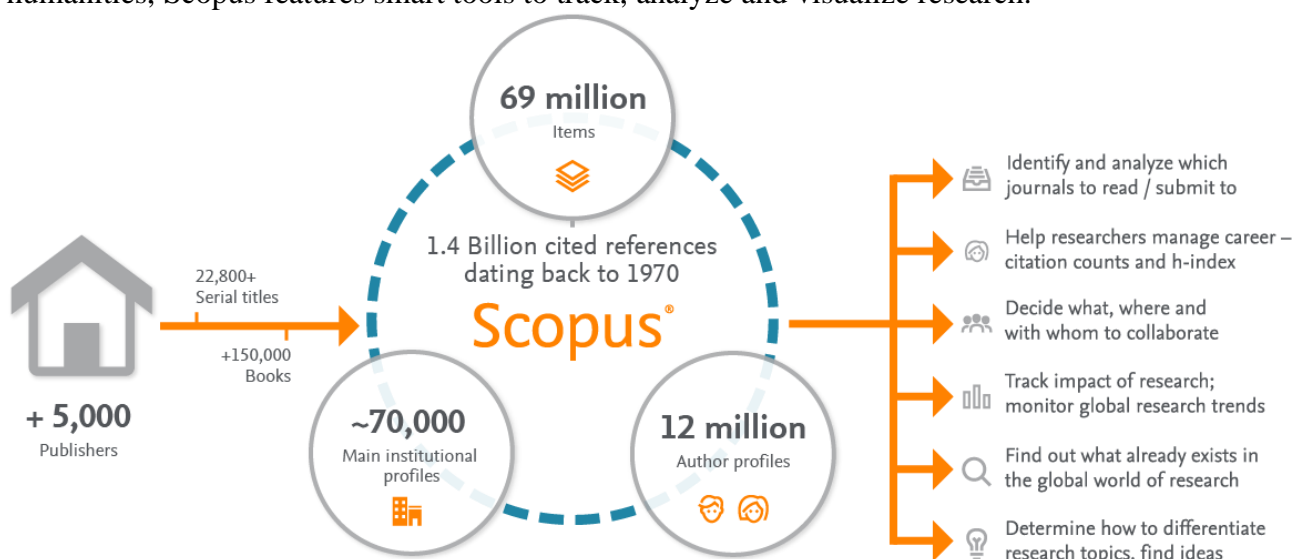
The selection of the kernel best magazines in the RISC will also allow to solve other tasks associated with the analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of scientific research in the country. Unlike the RISC database, which indexed more than 4,000 Russian journals and which aims at maximum coverage of all publications of Russian scientists, RSCI will be selected only the best Russian publications. Getting into that database for journal, author or research organization will be the criteria of a certain level of quality of research.

The project will also promote:

1. To improve the quality of Russian scientific journals by bringing them to international standards.
2. The growth of bibliometric indicators of Russian journals in the Web of Science and integrated indicators of Russia as a whole by identifying links to the Russian version of journals and increase the visibility and citation of Russian journals in the world.
3. A system for assessing and monitoring the quality of scientific journals, which combines the use of bibliometric information and expert assessment.
4. Improving the system of evaluating the effectiveness of research activities on the basis of articles in the collection of the best Russian journals (core RISC).

## SCOPUS

Scopus is the largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature: scientific journals, books and conference proceedings. Delivering a comprehensive overview of the world's research output in the fields of science, technology, medicine, social sciences, and arts and humanities, Scopus features smart tools to track, analyze and visualize research.



1. Updated daily, content indexed on Scopus delivers all metadata as provided by publishers, including: author(s), affiliation(s), document title, year, electronic identification (EID), source title, volume/issue/pages, citation count(s), source, document type and digital object identifier (DOI) and more. This rich metadata not only enables more precise search and retrieval of scientific



information, but can also be integrated into other websites and platforms through our [API program](#). Both the data quality and comprehensive coverage Scopus provides, continue to make Scopus the selected database provider for research assessment and evaluation purposes by leading ranking organizations, including Times Higher Education (THE), QS World University Rankings, MacLean's, and US News and World Report.

Content types included on Scopus are either serial publications that have an ISSN (International Standard Serial Number) such as journals, book series and some conference series, or non-serial publications that have an ISBN (International Standard Book Number) like one-off book publications or one-off conferences. To check if a title is on Scopus, visit the freely available Source Title page, or consult the titles lists below:

**Journals:** The bulk of the content on Scopus are peer-reviewed journals which are selected according to our content coverage policy. Any serial publication with an ISSN, excluding trade journals, book series, certain proceedings, newsletters, secondary sources or patent publications, can be suggested for review and covered on Scopus. Over 3,600 peer-reviewed titles are full open access titles (according to DOAJ and/or ROAD).

**Trade journals:** Serial publications covering and intended to reach a specific industry, trade or type of business. These publications usually are a magazine type of periodical with articles on topical subjects, news items and advertisements that appeal to those in the field. Trade journals are seldom refereed and do not always have an editorial board. Abstracts are usually short or nonexistent and few or no references are given. Usually an ISSN is available. Trade journals are included in Scopus because users and librarians consider selected articles to be scientifically relevant. Only articles or reviews of scientific relevance are included in Scopus.

**Book series:** A serial publication that has an overall series title, an ISSN, and in which every volume and/or issue in the series is also a book with an ISBN. Usually, but not always, each book has a book title separate from the series title and a different editor or editors. Typically, each book is a monographic publication. Book series are usually published irregularly.

**Books (non-serial titles):** A non-serial source is a publication with an ISBN and is usually a monograph or composed work. Since August 2013, book coverage has expanded. Along with the existing book series, book content now includes monographs, edited volumes, major reference works and graduate level textbooks. Since 2015, over 150,000 titles have been added to significantly increasing the breadth and depth of coverage for book-oriented disciplines in the social sciences and humanities. Books are indexed on both a book and a chapter level. Book selection policy is publisher-based, meaning publishers are reviewed based on the relevancy and quality of their complete books list. Once a publisher is accepted, all books from that publisher that fit the scope of the project are indexed in Scopus.

**Conference material:** Conference material enters Scopus in two different ways: (1) as a special issue of a regular journal, (2) as a dedicated conference proceeding. Proceedings can be published as serial or non-serial, and may contain either the full articles of the papers presented or only the abstracts. The source title usually includes words like proceeding(s), meeting(s), conference(s), symposium/symposia, seminar(s) or workshop(s) (or their synonyms in other languages), although some journals also include proceeding(s) in the title. Scopus covers conferences that publish full-text papers, i.e., document type conference papers.

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## Historical Depth

Records back to

# 1788

References are included on records back to

# 1970

Scopus has recently added

# 195 million

references and now covers

# 11.5 million

records between 1970-1995

In total:

69+ M records

1.4 B cited references

Content included on Scopus is carefully curated and ultimately selected by the independent Scopus Content Selection and Advisory Board (CSAB), an international group of scientists, researchers and librarians who represent the major scientific disciplines. Year round, the board members are responsible for reviewing all new titles that are suggested to Scopus, in addition to reviewing and ensuring the quality of existing content is maintained.

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## Strict Quality & Ethics Selection Criteria\*

The Scopus title selection criteria – our set of clear and transparent guidelines, in combination with reviews by our independent Content Selection & Advisory Board – ensure the quality of titles indexed meets consistently high standards.

\* 2016 as sample year

~3,500 title suggestions per year

~33% meet the Scopus minimum criteria

~50% are accepted after the CSAB's review

~575 serial titles meet criteria per year + ~175 titles pending review from previous years = ~750 serial titles meet the full Scopus criteria

### Web of Science

**Web of Science** (previously known as **Web of Knowledge**) is an online subscription-based scientific citation indexing service originally produced by the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI), now maintained by Clarivate Analytics (previously the Intellectual Property and Science business of Thomson Reuters), that provides a comprehensive citation search. It gives access to multiple databases that reference cross-disciplinary research, which allows for in-depth exploration of specialized sub-fields within an academic or scientific discipline.

The Web of Science Core Collection is indisputably the largest citation database available, with over 1 billion cited reference connections indexed from high quality peer reviewed journals, books and proceedings. Each cited reference is meticulously indexed to ensure that it is searchable

and attributes credit to the appropriate publication. No other resource captures and indexes cited references for all records from 1900 to the present, or lets you accurately and precisely search the reference content. The Web of Science Core Collection serves as the backbone for our citation metrics products, providing a standard resource that allows for the production of reliable and trustworthy metrics that can be used for evaluating research productivity and citation impact.

- Complete citation coverage from 1900 to the present, Web of Science Core Collection indexes 100% of available cited references for all items included in the index

- Times Cited links are a standard feature within the Web of Science Core Collection for all articles, 1900 to present.

- The Web of Science Core Collection includes journals, books, and proceedings content The Web of Science Core Collection is the only resource that provides consistent controlled indexing for all authors, addresses, funding acknowledgements, and cited references, providing users with a complete view of the scholarly record.

A citation index is built on the fact that citations in science serve as linkages between similar research items, and lead to matching or related scientific literature, such as journal articles, conference proceedings, abstracts, etc. In addition, literature which shows the greatest impact in a particular field, or more than one discipline, can be easily located through a citation index. For example, a paper's influence can be determined by linking to all the papers that have cited it. In this way, current trends, patterns, and emerging fields of research can be assessed. Eugene Garfield, who launched the Science Citation Index (SCI), which in turn led to the Web of Science, wrote: «Citations are the formal, explicit linkages between papers that have particular points in common. A citation index is built around these linkages. It lists publications that have been cited and identifies the sources of the citations. Anyone conducting a literature search can find from one to dozens of additional papers on a subject just by knowing one that has been cited. And every paper that is found provides a list of new citations with which to continue the search».

**Search and analysis.** Web of Science is described as a unifying research tool which enables the user to acquire, analyze, and disseminate database information in a timely manner. This is accomplished because of the creation of a common vocabulary, called ontology, for varied search terms and varied data. Moreover, search terms generate related information across categories.

Acceptable content for Web of Science is determined by an evaluation and selection process based on the following criteria: impact, influence, timeliness, peer review, and geographic representation.

Web of Science employs various search and analysis capabilities. First, citation indexing is employed, which is enhanced by the capability to search for results across disciplines. The influence, impact, history, and methodology of an idea can be followed from its first instance, notice, or referral to the present day. This technology points to a deficiency with the keyword-only method of searching.

Second, subtle trends and patterns relevant to the literature or research of interest, become apparent. Broad trends indicate significant topics of the day, as well as the history relevant to both the work at hand, and particular areas of study.

Third, trends can be graphically represented.

Expanding the coverage of Web of Science, in November 2009 Thomson Reuters introduced Century of Social Sciences. This service contains files which trace social science research back to the beginning of the 20th century, and Web of Science now has indexing coverage from the year 1900 to the present. As of 3 September 2014, the multidisciplinary coverage of the Web of Science encompasses over 50,000 scholarly books, 12,000 journals and 160,000 conference proceedings. The selection is made on the basis of impact evaluations and comprise open-access journals, spanning multiple academic disciplines. The coverage includes: the sciences, social sciences, arts, and humanities, and goes across disciplines. However, Web of Science does not index all journals, and its coverage in some fields is less complete than in others.

Furthermore, as of 2016 the total file count of the Web of Science was 90 million records, which included over a billion cited references. This citation service on average indexes around 65 million items per year, and it is described as the largest accessible citation database.

Titles of foreign-language publications are translated into English and so cannot be found by searches in the original language.

**Web of Science databases.** Web of Science consists of seven online databases:

Conference Proceedings Citation Index covers more than 160,000 conference titles in the Sciences starting from 1990 to the present day

Science Citation Index Expanded covers more than 8,500 notable journals encompassing 150 disciplines. Coverage is from the year 1900 to the present day.

Social Sciences Citation Index covers more than 3,000 journals in social science disciplines. Range of coverage is from the year 1900 to the present day.

Arts & Humanities Citation Index covers more than 1,700 arts and humanities journals starting from 1975. In addition, 250 major scientific and social sciences journals are also covered.

**Regional databases.** Since 2008, the Web of Science hosts a number of regional citation indices. The Chinese Science Citation Database, produced in partnership with the Chinese Academy of Sciences, was the first one in a language other than English. It was followed in 2013 by the SciELO Citation Index, covering Brazil, Spain, Portugal, the Caribbean and South Africa, and more 12 countries of Latin America; by the Korea Citation Index (KCI) in 2014, with updates from the South Korean National Research Foundation; and by the Russian Science Citation index in 2015.

**Abstracting and indexing.** The following types of literature are indexed: scholarly books, peer reviewed journals, original research articles, reviews, editorials, chronologies, abstracts, as well as other items. Disciplines included in this index are agriculture, biological sciences, engineering, medical and life sciences, physical and chemical sciences, anthropology, law, library sciences, architecture, dance, music, film, and theater. Seven citation databases encompasses coverage of the above disciplines.

**Limitations in the use of citation analysis.** As with other scientific approaches, scientometrics and bibliometrics have their own limitations. Recently, a criticism was voiced pointing toward certain deficiencies of the journal impact factor (JIF) calculation process, based on Thomson Reuters Web of Science, such as: journal citation distributions usually are highly skewed towards established journals; journal impact factor properties are field-specific and can be easily manipulated by editors, or even by changing the editorial policies; this makes the entire process essentially non-transparent.

Regarding the more objective journal metrics, there is a growing view that for greater accuracy it must be supplemented with article-level metrics and peer-review. Thomson Reuters replied to criticism in general terms by stating that "no one metric can fully capture the complex contributions scholars make to their disciplines, and many forms of scholarly achievement should be considered.

## PUBLONS

**Publons** is a website and free service for academics to track, verify and showcase their peer review and editorial contributions across the world's academic journals. It was launched in 2012 and by 2017 more than 200,000 researchers have joined the site, adding more than one million reviews across 25,000 journals. Publons' mission is to "speed up science by harnessing the power of peer review". Publons claims that by turning peer review into a measurable research output, academics can use their review and editorial record as evidence of their standing and influence in their field.

Publons enables researchers to maintain a single verified record of their review and editorial activity for any of the world's journals. This evidence is showcased on reviewers' online profiles and can be downloaded to include in CVs, funding and job applications, and promotion and performance evaluations.

Publons also provides:

- tools for publishers to find, screen, contact and motivate peer reviewers;
- data and insights for the academic community to better understand global peer review behaviour;

- peer review training for early-career researchers; and
- features for academics to discuss and evaluate the world's published research.

Reviewers can choose whether or not to make the content of their review open access following publication of the reviewed publication, though journals can choose to override this. Review content is shared using a Creative Commons CC BY 4.0 license. It has partnerships with major publishers, including Springer Nature, Taylor and Francis, Oxford University Press, BMJ, SAGE, Wiley and more, and with related services such as Altmetric and ORCID.

Publons was founded by Andrew Preston and Daniel Johnston to address the static state of peer-reviewing practices in academic research publishing, in view of encouraging collaboration and speeding scientific development. The Publons name is an homage to the "publon", the "minimum unit of publishable material". The company is registered in New Zealand and has an office in London, UK.

Publons was acquired by Clarivate Analytics in 2017. Clarivate's citation network and researcher tools, including products like Web of Science, EndNote, and ScholarOne, has generated customers in more than 100 countries and 7,000 institutions. Publons — which continues to run as a stand-alone business - say the partnership will bring more transparency, recognition, and training to peer review, helping to solve some of the critical problems facing research today. This includes speeding up research by helping editors find skilled and motivated peer reviewers, and tackling issues such as peer review fraud.

The Publons Academy is Publons' peer review training course for early-career researchers. The free, online course requires students to practice writing real reviews that are assessed by a supervisor. Upon completion of the course, graduate reviewers are made discoverable to Publons partner journals on the site who can invite these reviewers to perform real pre-publication peer reviews.

Publons Peer Review Awards is an annual online event celebrating the world's top peer reviewers and editors across all the world's journals. Publons' Awards started in 2016 to recognize both the quantity and quality of reviewers' efforts, and in 2017 expanded the Awards to include the Sentinel Award - for outstanding advocacy, innovation or contribution to scholarly peer review.

Publons initially reached out to academics through unsolicited bulk email to build awareness of the free service. This was cited by email service providers for being violation of acceptable use policies. Publons retired unsolicited emails in 2016 and has since focused on growing its userbase by enabling reviewers to add verified records of their peer review contributions as they are performed.

## ORCID

**ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor ID)** is a nonproprietary alphanumeric code to uniquely identify scientific and other academic authors and contributors. This addresses the problem that a particular author's contributions to the scientific literature or publications in the humanities can be hard to recognize as most personal names are not unique, they can change (such as with marriage), have cultural differences in name order, contain inconsistent use of first-name abbreviations and employ different writing systems. It provides a persistent identity for humans, similar to that created for content-related entities on digital networks by digital object identifiers (DOIs).

The ORCID organization offers an open and independent registry intended to be the *de facto* standard for contributor identification in research and academic publishing. On 16 October 2012, ORCID launched its registry services and started issuing user identifiers.

ORCID was first organized as the "Open Researcher Contributor Identification Initiative". A prototype was developed on software adapted from that used by Thomson Reuters for its ResearcherID system. The registry is now an independent nonprofit organization, ORCID, Inc., incorporated in August 2010 in Delaware, United States of America, with an international board of directors. Its executive Director, Laure Haak, was appointed in April 2012. From 2016, the board is chaired by Veronique Kiermer of PLOS (the former chair was Ed Pentz of CrossRef). ORCID is

freely usable and interoperable with other ID systems. ORCID launched its registry services and started issuing user identifiers on 16 October 2012.

ORCID is a subset of the International Standard Name Identifier (ISNI), under the auspices of the International Organization for Standardization (as ISO 27729), and the two organizations are cooperating. ISNI will uniquely identify contributors to books, television programmes, and newspapers, and has reserved a block of identifiers for use by ORCID, in the range 0000-0001-5000-0007 to 0000-0003-5000-0001. It is therefore possible for a person to legitimately have both an ISNI and an ORCID – effectively, two ISNIs. Both ORCID and ISNI use 16-character identifiers, using the digits 0–9, and separated into groups of four by hyphens.

The aim of ORCID is to aid "the transition from science to e-Science, wherein scholarly publications can be mined to spot links and ideas hidden in the ever-growing volume of scholarly literature". Another suggested use is to provide each researcher with "a constantly updated 'digital curriculum vitae' providing a picture of his or her contributions to science going far beyond the simple publication list". The idea is that other organizations will use the open-access ORCID database to build their own services.

It has been noted in an editorial in *Nature* that ORCID, in addition to tagging the contributions that scientists make to papers, "could also be assigned to data sets they helped to generate, comments on their colleagues' blog posts or unpublished draft papers, edits of Wikipedia entries and much else besides".

In April 2014, ORCID announced plans to work with the Consortia Advancing Standards in Research Administration Information to record and acknowledge contributions to peer review.

In an open letter dated 1 January 2016 eight publishers, including the Royal Society, the American Geophysical Union, Hindawi, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, PLOS, and Science, committed to requiring all authors in their journals to have an ORCID iD.

By the end of 2013 ORCID had 111 member organizations and over 460,000 registrants. On 15 November 2014, ORCID announced the one-millionth registration. In 2017, the number of registered accounts reported by ORCID was 4,007,005. The organizational members include many research institutions such as Caltech and Cornell University, and publishers such as Elsevier, Springer, Wiley and Nature Publishing Group. There are also commercial companies including Thomson Reuters, academic societies and funding bodies.

Grant-making bodies such as the Wellcome Trust have also begun to mandate that applicants for funding provide an ORCID identifier. In several countries, consortia, including government bodies as partners, are operating at a national level to implement ORCID. For example, in Italy, seventy universities and four research centres are collaborating under the auspices of the Conference of Italian University Rectors (CRUI) and the National Agency for the Evaluation of the University and Research Institutes (ANVUR), in a project implemented by Cineca, a not-for-profit consortium representing the universities, research institutions, and the Ministry of Education. In Australia, the government's National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) and Australian Research Council (ARC) "encourage all researchers applying for funding to have an ORCID identifier".

## 5.2. The subjects and types of classes

№	Name of the section of the discipline	Lect.	Pract.	Lab.	Sem.	IW	TT. h
1.	<b>Characteristics and main trends of political science in the contemporary world.</b>	6	6			2	14
2.	<b>Preparation of the thesis.</b>	8	8			4	16
3.	<b>Scientific work and preparation of scientific papers.</b>	8	8			4	16
4.	<b>The infrastructure of contemporary science.</b>	6	8			2	14
5.	<b>Attestation</b>	2					2
	<b>Total</b>	30	30			12	72

## 6. Laboratory workshop (subject to availability)

Not provided.

## 7. Practical classes (seminars)

№	№ section of discipline	Themes of practical classes (seminars)	Labor capacity (hours)
1	1	Main trends of scientific knowledge in the modern world. The ratio of the eras of modernity and postmodernity in scientific knowledge.	2
2	1	Preparation of scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel in Russia and in the world. Science and scientific research.	2
3	1	The main methodological approaches in contemporary political science.	2
4	2	The requirements of the Waka to the theses on the modern stage.	2
5	2	The stages of preparation of the dissertation research.	2
6	2	The problem of plagiarism in science.	2
7	2	Writing and submission of scientific works.	2
8	3	Individual and collective research.	2
9	3	The preparatory stage of research. The collection of scientific information.	2
10	3	The methodology of scientific research, methods of implementation of scientific research projects. The concepts of hypothesis, problem, subject and object of study.	2
11	3	Preparation of the scientific text as a product of the research activities of individual researchers or research team.	2
12	4	Citation systems and databases.	2
13	4	Scientometric indicators.	2
14	4	Grant support of scientific research.	2
15	4	Copyright, its infringement and protection.	2

## **8. Material and technical means of the discipline:**

During the development of the discipline use technical means and equipment including:

- Demonstration equipment for multimedia materials (computer, multimedia projector, TV).
- Computer class for working with the Internet.
- audio and video materials.

## **9. Information support of the discipline:**

a) software:

used only licensed, installed in PFUR. The package Microsoft Office programs.

b) a database, directory and search engines:

- eLibrary.ru
- The electronic library of dissertations of RSL
- Scopus.com
- POLICY - <http://www.politstudies.ru/>
- Political science - [http://inion.isras.ru/index.php?page\\_id=123](http://inion.isras.ru/index.php?page_id=123)
- Polity - <http://www.politeia.ru/>
- Politeks – <http://www.politex.info/>
- Comparative politics - <http://www.mgimo.ru/comparpolit/>
- The official website of the Institute of sociology - <http://www.isras.EN>

## **10. Training and methodological support disciplines:**

a) primary literature

1. Guide to scientometrics: indicators of development of science and technology / edited by M. A. Akaeva. – Ekaterinburg: Publishing house Ural. University press, 2014.

2. Comparative politics: Textbook / edited by O. V. Gaman-Golutvina. – M.: Aspect-press, 2015.

3. Van Eber S. Methodical manual for students and postgraduate students of political science on the preparation of theses. – M., 2007.

4. Theory and methods in contemporary political science: the First attempt of theoretical synthesis / ed. by S. U. Larsen. – M.: ROSSPEN, 2009.

5. Ruzavin, state restoration Institute, G. I. Methodology of scientific knowledge. Textbook for universities - Moscow: YUNITI-DANA, 2012.

6. Shklyar M. F. Bases of scientific researches : study guide / M. F. Shklyar. - 5th ed. - M. : Dashkov and Co., 2014. - 244 p.

b) additional resources

1. Democracy and institutions // Gregory V. Votes. Democracy in Russia: Assembly instructions. – St. Petersburg, 2012.

2. Thinking in Print The Uses of Research, Public and Private // Wayne C. Booth, Gregory G. Colomb, Joseph M. Williams. The Craft of Research (3rd ed.). – Chicago & London: The University of Chicago Press, 2008.

3. Votes, G. V., Political science or political analysis // Polit.ru. – 2006. URL: <http://polit.ru/article/2006/05/30/golosov/>.

4. The process of the study” // J. B. Mannheim, R. K. Rich. Political science. Research methods – M.: Whole world. 1997. URL: [http://grachev62.narod.ru/Mr/Mr\\_01.html](http://grachev62.narod.ru/Mr/Mr_01.html).

5. The order of application of disciplinary sanctions for violations of academic norms in writing academic papers in the State University – Higher school of Economics / the Official website of the HSE. URL: [http://www.hse.ru/org/hse/antiplagiat\\_info/plagiat](http://www.hse.ru/org/hse/antiplagiat_info/plagiat).

6. V. V. Radaev On academic ethics and the fighters against "anti-Plagiarism" // Otechestvennye Zapiski. – 2013. – №4 (55). URL: <http://www.strana-oz.ru/2013/4/ob-akademicheskoy-etike-i-borcah-santiplagiatom>.

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8. Sivak, E. V. Crime in the audience. Determinants of dishonest behavior of students (plagiarism and cheating) / Preprints. Higher school of Economics. Series WP10 "Scientific reports of the Institute for institutional research". 2006. No. 06. URL: [http://www.hse.ru/pubs/lib/data/access/ticket/1378388043751ea31388f6c52ecdc5a4587b42d2ad/WP10\\_2\\_006\\_06.pdf](http://www.hse.ru/pubs/lib/data/access/ticket/1378388043751ea31388f6c52ecdc5a4587b42d2ad/WP10_2_006_06.pdf).

9. The concept of the program of study / Training to political analysis // Ahre - menko A. S., Political analysis and forecasting. Textbook. – M.: Gardariki, 2006.

10. Do I need to write a research program / Rules for writing research proposal and application for financing // V. Radaev V. How to organize and present a research project: 75 simple rules. – M.: GU-VSHE – Infra-M, 2001.

11. There is nothing more complex than the problem statement / Rules of writing a research project and application for financing // V. Radaev V. How to organize and present a research project: 75 simple rules. – M.: GU-VSHE – Infra-M, 2001.

12. Problem, object and subject of research / Chapter II. Program theoretical and applied research with subsequent quantitative data analysis // Strategy of sociological research: description, explanation, understanding of social reality: a training manual / V. A. Yadov. – 6th ed. – M.: OMEGA-L, 2012.

13. From Questions to Problems // Wayne C. Booth, Gregory G. Colomb, Joseph M. Williams. The Craft of Research (2nd ed.). – Chicago & London: The University of Chicago Press, 2003.

14. Work plan: how to develop program of study // J. B. Mannheim, R. K. Rich. Political science. Research methods – M.: Whole world, 1997. URL: [http://grachev62.narod.ru/Mr/Mr\\_04.html](http://grachev62.narod.ru/Mr/Mr_04.html).

15. Problem, subject and aim of the study / Training to political analysis // Akhremenko A. S., Political analysis and forecasting. Textbook. – M.: Gardariki, 2006.

16. How to formulate a problem, goal and objectives of the research / writing Rules research project and application for financing // Radaev V. How to organize and present a research project: 75 simple rules. – M.: GU-VSHE – Infra-M, 2001.

17. Defining the purpose and objectives of the study Chapter II. Program theoretical and applied research with subsequent quantitative data analysis // Strategy of sociological research: description, explanation, understanding of social reality: a training manual / V. A. Yadov. – 6th ed. – M.: OMEGA-L, 2012.

18. Whether to expand the object of study / the Rules of writing a research project and application for financing // Radaev V. How to organize and present a research project: 75 simple rules. – M.: GU-VSHE – Infra-M, 2001.

19. Preliminary system analysis of object of study / Chapter II. Program theoretical and applied research with subsequent quantitative data analysis // Strategy of sociological research: description, explanation, understanding of social reality: a training manual / V. A. Yadov. – 6th ed. – M.: OMEGA-L, 2012.

### **11. Methodical instructions for students for the development of the discipline (module)**

The implementation of the course involves practical exercises, group discussions, opposing, modern technologies of knowledge control. For the assessment of knowledge and intermediate certification of graduate students used the credit system of knowledge evaluation.

Graduate students from required attendance, mandatory participation in proficiency tests, conferences and round tables, the execution of all tasks of the head of discipline. Evaluated the completeness, quality and clarity of question in the process:

– work on practical exercises (ability to debate, creative approach, ability to clearly and succinctly articulate their thoughts in writing and orally in the process of answer, report or of opposition);

– preparation for independent scientific research and practical activity of the scientist;

– assignments, reports, speeches, presentations, written work;

– current and interim certifications.

1. Guidelines graduate students.

Seminars on discipline conducted monitoring activities to identify acquired knowledge, skills and competencies. In the framework of independent work of graduate students studying educational-methodical discipline, prepare homework, work on questions and tasks for self-training, deals with the search and review of scientific publications and electronic information sources. Independent work should be systematic and controlled by the teacher is considered a teacher for issuing certification.

To improve the quality of learning graduate student needs to prepare for lectures because it is the leading form of organization of student learning and implements functions that contribute to:

- the formation of the basic concepts of the discipline,
- to stimulate interest in the discipline, the themes of her study,
- systematization and structuring of the entire array of knowledge in the discipline,
- orientation in the scientific literature, revealing the problems of discipline.

Preparation for lectures is as follows:

- carefully read the material of the previous lecture,
- find out the theme of the upcoming lectures (according to the plan, according to the lecturer),
- read tutorial on tutorial and tutorials,
- try to understand the place of the subject in their professional training,
- write down the possible questions that you'll ask the lecturer at the lecture.

Preparation for seminars:

- carefully read the plan of seminars: in the beginning with the basic questions, then with questions for discussion, considering the volume of the task;
- read the lecture notes for the seminars, noting the material needed to explore the questions posed;
- refer to the recommended basic and additional literature on the subject, a new periodic publications;
- pay special attention to the basic concepts of the subject, the possession of which contributes to the effective development of the discipline;
- prepare abstracts or mini-notes, which can be used in a public speech in class.

The working program of the discipline in terms of goals, the list of knowledge, skills, terms, and study questions can be used as a guide in training.

Preparation for the exam. To offset, you must prepare purposefully, regularly, systematically, and with the first days of training in the discipline. At the beginning of the discipline the graduate student meets with the program for the discipline list of knowledge and skills that graduate must possess, control activities, textbook, textbooks to study the discipline, electronic resources, a list of questions to offset.

Systematic execution of academic work in lectures, seminars and exercises will successfully master the discipline and to create a good basis for the exam.

Graduate students from required attendance, performance of tasks of the head of the discipline, familiarity with the recommended literature and preparation of abstract. (The topic of the essay is to be agreed with the supervisor). Graduate students prepare reports taking into account of profiling disciplines, which will be realized by them in the course of production practices. The results of performing the tasks for independent work are valued on the basis of score-rating evaluation. In the assessment of graduate student work quality is evaluated in the classroom (the ability to engage in scientific debate, the ability to clearly and succinctly articulate their thoughts), the level of training for independent scientific research activities, the quality of tasks (presentations, reports, analytical notes, etc.).

Students need to be familiar with the basic literature on the subject.

## 2. Methodical recommendations to teachers.

In the process of learning the discipline the teacher should pay special attention to the organization of seminars and to monitor the independent work of graduate students. In the development of the discipline graduate students should be focused not only on the active mastery of a set of pedagogical knowledge, but the ability to creatively apply them in practice, extrapolating on the modern educational process in higher education.

The teacher should pay attention to the graduate students on the content of the categorical apparatus of the discipline, its relationship to other concepts. Lectures need to engage graduate students in discussions involving topical issues of modern civilization processes

Work in the seminars should be directed to the active mastery of a set of theoretical knowledge, emphasizing the content of the lectures. The teacher needs to Orient graduate students to the ability to organize and conduct various types of training sessions in student groups at all stages of training in higher education.

In the process of studying the course, the teacher uses a variety of technologies and forms of study (lectures-dialogues, lectures, advanced lectures, seminars in the interactive mode of interaction, business games, debates, discussions, etc.

The teacher creates conditions for demonstrating graduate students ' communicative skills, willingness to debate on pedagogical issues. During the interim assessment evaluates the quality of mastering the basic pedagogical categories, their ability to use knowledge to solve educational problems in the training of postgraduate students and willingness to update psycho-pedagogical competence in the real educational process of the University.

## **12. Fund of assessment tools to conduct interim assessment of students on discipline (module)**

In the process of mastering the academic discipline "Organization of scientific activity in Russia" for the assessment of the level of universal competence, UC-2, Uc-4 and the General professional competence of the GPC-2 uses assessment tools, presented in the table.

№ п/п	Code of a controlled competence (or a part thereof)	Controlled sections of the discipline	Name of evaluation tools
1	UC-2, UC-4	1. Characteristics and main trends of political knowledge in the modern world. 4. The infrastructure of modern science.	Oral presentation, work in the workshop.
2	GPC-2	1. Preparation of the dissertation research. 2. Scientific work and preparation of scientific papers.	Oral presentation, work in the workshop. Review, report, abstract.

Interim assessment of students on discipline "the Organization of research in Russia" is conducted on the basis of education and is required.

The final grade takes into account the aggregate results of knowledge control. The knowledge and skills of the student are assessed in accordance BRS.

The maximum score for the discipline studied for one semester is 100 points. The theme or topic of discipline is considered mastered if the student has gained more than 50% of the possible number of points stipulated for this subject and topic. A graduate student may not be certified in the discipline, if he has not mastered all the topics and sections of the discipline. When a graduate student additional tasks, or repetition of control measures, the received points are counted in specific topics. The sum of points cannot exceed the maximum number of points set according to the topics.

**Table of compliance scores and ratings in appraisals**

<b>Scores</b>	<b>Traditional scores</b>	<b>ECTS</b>
95-100	<i>Excellent</i> 5	A
86-94		B
69-85	<i>Good</i> 4	C
61-68	<i>Poor</i> 3	D
51-60		E
31-50	<i>Insufficient</i> 2	FX
0-30		F

**Description of the ECTS ratings:**

A ("Excellent") - theoretical course content mastered completely, with no gaps, necessary practical skills of work with the mastered material are formed, all provided by the training program learning tasks fulfilled, the quality of their performance assessed by the number of points close to maximum.

("Very good") - theoretical course content mastered in full without gaps the necessary practical skills mastered the material mainly formed, all provided by the training program learning tasks done the quality of most of them are valued by the number of points close to maximum.

C ("Good") - theoretical course content mastered completely, without gaps, some practical skills of work with the mastered material are formed is not enough, all provided by the training program learning tasks fulfilled, the quality of performance none estimated minimum number баллов, some types of jobs that completed with errors.

D ("Satisfactory") - theoretical content of the course is mastered partially, but gaps are not essential, are necessary practical skills mastered with care material basically formed, most provided by the training program learning tasks fulfilled, some of the assignments may contain errors.

E ("Mediocre") - theoretical course content mastered in part, some practical skills are not formed, a prescribed program learning tasks are not fulfilled, or the quality of performance some of them are valued by the number of points close to the minimum.

FX ("Conditionally unsatisfactory") - theoretical course content mastered in part, necessary practical skills are not formed, most provided by the training program learning tasks are not fulfilled or the quality of their performance assessed by the number of points close to minimum; with additional individual work on the course material may increase the quality of performance of educational tasks

F ("Definitely poor") - theoretical course content mastered the necessary practical skills are not formed, all performed learning tasks contain gross errors, additional independent work on course material will not lead to any significant improvement of quality of performance of educational tasks.

One of the urgent problems of modern methods of teaching graduate students – orientation of the educational process at the active independent work of students, creation of conditions for self-expression and self-development.

The purpose of independent work is the development of abilities of self-learning and improving the professional level of a graduate student.

During the development of the discipline use a combination of types of training and the methods and forms of activation of cognitive activities of graduate students to achieve the learning outcomes and the development of appropriate competencies. It is assumed an independent study by graduate students of theoretical material of a discipline, using Internet resources, databases, teaching materials, special educational and scientific literature. The independent work of the student, aimed at deepening and consolidation of knowledge and development of practical skills involves:

– the work of graduate students with scientific, analytical and political content, search and analysis of literature and electronic information sources on a given problem;

- homework with materials from the thematic information resources;
- study topics for independent study;
- study of theoretical material to prepare for certification.

### **Forms of independent work of graduate students**

Independent work of PhD student for the job of teacher is done in extracurricular time, involves the search for and study of educational literature on the subject of the lessons and tasks, making a list of relevant literature; preparation of a short written essay review of literature on the subject seminars. Current control is carried out weekly. Estimated oral replies on seminars, their completeness and consistency.

One of the forms of independent work of graduate students is the preparation of detailed performance-report on current political issues on the basis of materials and bibliography own the author's PhD thesis. The result shall be expressed in oral form, the analysis explored in the course of preparation of the dissertation scientific literature. The report should demonstrate the results of activities to identify and allocate the maximum possible completeness of the spectrum of existing views on the study graduate students research problem and approaches to its solution. Criteria for organization, systematization and classification of the total volume of research material produces itself graduate. Assesses the degree of mastery of the material and formed on the basis of the opinion of the graduate student on this issue, the expression of which should not be contrary to scientific ethical standards. The project is designed for 1 semester. The work is estimated by the final result.

In a similar algorithm is preparation of the abstract. Postgraduate student chooses the topic from the teacher list. The abstract can also be supplemented by a presentation.

Also during the semester, you must prepare a review of scientific articles, as well as the layout of a research project related to the problem studied by a graduate student.

During independent work individual consultation with the teacher. Consultations are conducted in person and by remote form. The direction and structure of work is determined by the students and corrected by the teacher. Project work includes the collection and processing of the materials used.

#### 9. Certification criteria and point structure evaluation

Current academic performance the graduate student is evaluated on a credit system. The maximum number of points on the subject in a semester is 100 points.

Structure scoring:

Interim certification – 20 points

The level of training and active work in lessons – 20 points

Report – 15 points (presentation + 5 points)

Abstract – 15 points (presentation + 5 points)

Review and project – 2\*10 points.

#### Tasks for independent work

##### Report

The criteria for the preparation of the report and its structure:

##### 1. Content.

Includes primary structural components of the work performed on the first page of the work;

##### 2. Introduction.

Reveals the relevance, purpose and objectives overview the degree of scientific study of the question, includes 3-5 pages;

##### 3. The main part.

Structurally contain 2-3 sections, reflecting the content of the control system and coherent disclosure of the topic;

##### 4. Conclusion.

Contains insights on the objectives set in the introduction, occupies a volume of 1-2 pages.

## 5. The list of used sources and literature.

Consists of a list used in the sources (at least 5 items).

### Preparation and active work at seminars

Assesses the ability to lead a discussion on the criteria:

- the degree of correctness in relation to the opponent, respect of domestic scientific and ethical standards;
- ability to clearly and succinctly articulate their thoughts in writing and orally in the process of responding, report, or opposition to, the accuracy of the definitions;
- reasoned representation of own position, ability to analyze, compare, summarize, and draw their own conclusions;
- a creative approach, originality of thinking;
- proficiency with the material, volume and depth of knowledge of political issues beyond their own research.

### Essay (Power point presentation)

Structure:

#### 1. Introduction.

Characteristics of the issues related to the topic of the essay.

#### 2. The basic content.

A systematic exposition of the General content based on the studied literature on the subject of the essay. Classification and characteristics of the studied scientific literature and source base on the basis of self-developed and selected student criteria.

#### 3. Conclusion.

To assess the degree of knowledge and development of the problem, identifying the main research areas of the object and subject of study. The rationale for the relevance of their own research, the state of source and historiographical base of research.

Estimated coherence, continuity and consistency of presentation, scientific style and language, independent study material (valid check of the electronic version of the work in the system "Antiplagiat").

### Thesis topics

1. The subject of political science.
2. Evolution of the Russian political science.
3. Basic paradigms in science.
4. Ethical standards of scientific research.
5. Russian organizations engaged in grant support for Humanities research.
6. Citation systems: WoS, Scopus and RSCI.
7. Whether the scientific contribution of the scientist is determined by its h-index.
8. The stages of political science research.
9. Political consulting: the Russian experience.
10. The rules of formulating hypotheses in science.

### Methodical recommendations on creation of Power point presentation

#### 1. Principles of training presentation

First, clearly understand the purpose of the presentation based on the topic: why it is needed and why without it it is impossible to do. I.e. the use of the presentation must be justified.

For this it is necessary to clearly define the objectives of the presentation, as it should help in solving specific professional problems. To help you, not distract or to entertain. Therefore, visual and audio series will be built depending on the tasks.

Before you make a presentation, you must carefully examine the material, which it will accompany.

A presentation is not a literal display of what the lecturer says. It is not an analog Board. The presentation should not become an independent form, the text of which reads lecturer.

Second, clearly understand the recipient, the level of preparedness and interest of the audience.

Third, every presentation should be more than just a set of pictures. It should be structured in an appropriate way, in accordance with the articulated goals and objectives.

First, you must organize and assemble the material into blocks, which will consist of text. To consider what conclusions it should be, selection of periods, phases, traits, characteristics, etc. (something that should not only be spoken but to be written; what are the logical accents will stand at the beginning or the end of the presentation). Then consider the elements that complement the presentation: illustrative series, audio series.

## 2. The technical principles of presentation design

### Template

In the programs of preparation of presentations, there are templates.

Preferably the entire presentation to perform on the basis of the same template, so it looks cohesive.

### Text

If the audience presentation, it needs to complement, to illustrate what was going on, but should not become the main part of the speech, and don't have to completely duplicate the material performances.

To think compressed information method of presentation.

To write correctly, carefully check spelling and punctuation.

To align text, drop caps, bullets, lists.

Preferably the horizontal position information.

### Color

What looks on the computer very well, it will not necessarily look good on the screen. On the screen, usually lost color and deteriorates the contrast. Therefore, one of the best solutions is the dark font and light background.

The overall tone and color splash, and illustrations should be combined.

Preferably the entire presentation to perform in a range of colors.

### Font

Choose fonts preferably not carried away by their intricate and diverse. The more different fonts you use, the harder it is perceived by the slides. However, it is necessary to consider font selection, their subordination and logic. The style of the main font is also important. In any case, the fonts selected should be easily perceived at first glance.

### Animation and sound

It is not necessary to overload a presentation with animation effects and sound.

Animation is not used for distraction and entertainment, and as a method of communication and a means of attracting and retaining attention to the topic and not on yourself.

You should not use music or sound, if it bears no meaning.

## Review

The reviewer carries out the analysis of peer-reviewed text, gives evaluation criteria presentation and content, that is, evaluates its size, checks the correctness of annotations, bibliographical references, selecting key words, establishes the relevance of the topic of specialization scientific publications. The reviewer evaluates the novelty, relevance, scientific value of the article and draws conclusions.

The information that must be included in a review article:

1. Brief description of the article covered scientific problems.
2. The degree of relevance provided by the study.
3. The main topics covered by the author.
4. Conclusions about the scientific value of the article.

The review is assessed on the following criteria: elegance of language, depth of analysis, clarity of definitions, consistency of presentation, the validity of the findings.

### **Requirements for interim certification in the discipline**

The final examination is a written work. Graduate students should demonstrate the results of independent preparation and study of recommended literature, knowledge of the lecture material and exercises. The graduate student should convincingly present their position, and show the ability to analyze, compare, summarize, and draw their own conclusions.

The basic material for the training should be the lecture notes, teaching materials and the recommended literature Internet resources

### **Questions for the interim assessment of the course**

1. The basic tendencies of development of political science in the modern world.
2. Preparation of scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel in Russia and in the world.
3. Science and scientific research.
4. The requirements of the Waka to the theses on the modern stage.
5. The problem of plagiarism in science.
6. Copyright infringement and copyright protection.
7. The indexes of the citation.
8. Impact factor.
9. The H-Index.
10. RISC and e-library.
11. Individual and collective research.
12. Writing and submission of scientific works.
13. Preparation of the scientific text as a product of the research activities of individual researchers or research team.
14. Grants as a tool to support scientific research.

The program is designed in accordance with the requirements of the operating system in PFUR.

### **Developer:**

PhD, associate prof.  
position

signature

Vladimir Ivanov  
full name

### **Head of the department:**

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