Federal state Autonomous educational institution of higher professional education
"Russian University of friendship of peoples"

RUDN - UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Humanities and social Sciences

Syllabus

Philosophy, theory, history and methodology of political science

Recommended for direction of training/specialty

41.06.01 "Political science and area studies"

Educational program

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

graduate school

ANNOTATION OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE
«Philosophy, theory, history and methodology of political science»

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

Name of discipline	Philosophy, theory, history and methodology of political science
The size of discipline	**3 credits (108 hours)**
Course summary	
The names of the themes of the discipline:	**Brief contents of the discipline:**
Contemporary political philosophy: problems and reasons	The essence of the political-philosophical knowledge. The place of political philosophy as a field of knowledge in the structure of socio-humanitarian disciplines. Historical evolution of paradigms in the interpretation of the policy. Continuity and innovation in the politico-philosophical knowledge.
Political reflection: features and methods	The ratio of morality and policy and the problem of the common good. The research paradigm of the global political process: from the linearity of the enlightenment to the pluralism of modernity.
Methodology of political science: the underlying paradigms and modern approaches	Political reality: scientific, philosophical, and sociological research methods. Methods for studying political reality. changes in the criteria of truth. The limits of applicability of modern methodological schemes of political knowledge. Qualitative changes in the mechanisms of formation of the political as such.
The change in the understanding of the policy	Transformation of referents and references political theories. Changes in the world – developments in theoretical and conceptual constructions. The change in theoretical descriptive and explicative tools of socio-political

	analysis: shifting the discourse. Contemporary socio-political changes and transformation of fundamental social and political references that define the conceptual dimension of modern political process: time and space, power, state, nation, and sovereignty, democracy and civil society, civilizational identity and religion.

1. COURSE DESCRIPTION

The coverage of the current operational schemes and reflexive paradigms of explanations of the essence of politics, the development of graduate capabilities of the analysis proper and real in the political reality. The emphasis is on theoretical, methodological and conceptual features of modern political-philosophical reflection, political epistemology and transformation of political reality

The goal, which implies a substantial deepening of knowledge about the subject field, the philosophical foundations and methodological approaches in the context of transformation of the Humanities, defines the specific problems of training:

- to develop graduate students understanding of the subject and status of contemporary political philosophy

- lighting features of modern political reflection, universality policy and diversification of its manifestations in different types of society, which contributes to the formation of the ability to systems analysis;

- lighting modern methodological schemes and the latest conceptual paradigms, research policy

- to develop graduate students understanding about essence and peculiarities of the methodology of political knowledge, modern methodological approaches, methods of research work

- improving and developing the intellectual level, adaptation to change in their profile

- use the acquired knowledge for integration of cognitive procedures in the process of independent research work.

2. The place of discipline in the structure of the graduate programme:

Discipline "the Philosophy, theory, history and methodology of political science" is the Variable part as a compulsory 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

№ п/п	the code and title of competence	Prior discipline	Subsequent discipline (group of disciplines)
General competence			
1	УК-1	History and philosophy of science	The course is based on the knowledge and competences provided by the following disciplines: - Political Science - Theory and history of IR - Theory of power
2	УК-3	History and philosophy of science	The course is based on the knowledge and competences provided by the following disciplines:

			- Political Science
			- Theory and history of IR
			- Theory of power

3. Learning Outcomes

After taking the course of Soft power as a mechanism of integration policy PhD students should:

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

UK-1 – the capacity for critical analysis and evaluation of modern scientific achievements, generating new ideas in solving research and practical problems, including in interdisciplinary areas

UK-3 – willingness to participate in Russian and international research teams on solution of scientific and scientific-educational tasks.

General professional competencies:

MIC-1– the ability to independently carry out research activities in relevant professional field (political science and regional studies) with the use of modern methods of research and information and communication technologies ;

OPK-3– readiness to organize the work of the research team in political science, foreign regional studies and regional studies of Russia, international relations, Oriental studies and African studies, public policy and social Sciences

Professional competence:

PC-2 ability to the study of political processes, political analysis and forecasting;

- skills to identify the theoretical and methodological principles and methods of data collection;

- building skills of political interpretation models

PC-3 - ability to conduct fundamental and applied research, research and development and processes;

- the skills of implementing scientific results in the field of political science, regional studies and international relations;

- ability to conduct comparative political research;

- ability to develop scientific understanding of issues of global and regional development, peculiarities of international relations and diplomacy, interdependence of countries and regions, the specific political processes in different countries and regions of the world.

PC -5 - ability to research contemporary issues in world politics, patterns of globalization of international relations;

- skills of scientific work, volumes of information and tools for applied political studies;

- ability to develop scientific understanding of political processes and laws ().

- to apply knowledge in management and political consulting activities

- to improve and develop your intellectual level

- use the acquired knowledge in teaching of political disciplines

to possess:

techniques independent of epistemological analysis of political reality, comprehension of the material studied;

- skills of applying theoretical models to the analysis of contemporary political processes

- the methodological Toolkit of political science

- mechanisms of adaptation to change in their profile

- professional oral and written, reasoned presentation of ideas in the form of a report, article, theses and other forms of scientific work.

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

Know:

- philosophical foundations, and coordinates political science

- the evolution of political knowledge in correlation with history of political transformations

- axiological foundations of philosophical and political structures

- methodology of political science, contributing to the development of system analysis

- methods and techniques used in contemporary political science;

- the leading scientific paradigm of philosophical and political knowledge of XX – beginning of XXI century, the leading authors and their contributions to science.

to be able to:

- to identify problems and to select methodological approaches in a problem field and existing concepts in accordance with the heuristic significance;

 to translate a theoretical construct in the field of real politics

- to apply knowledge in management and political consulting activities

- to improve and develop your intellectual level

- use the acquired knowledge in teaching of political disciplines

to possess:

techniques independent of epistemological analysis of political reality, comprehension of the material studied;

- skills of applying theoretical models to the analysis of contemporary political processes

- the methodological Toolkit of political science

- mechanisms of adaptation to change in their profile

- professional oral and written, reasoned presentation of ideas in the form of a report, article, theses and other forms of scientific work.

Scope of Use

The present syllabus establishes minimum requirements of PhD students' knowledge and skills and determines the content and methodologies of the course. The present syllabus is designed for the lectures teaching this course, their teaching assistants, and students of the post graduate's degree full-time program 41.06.01. "Political Science: Russian and Comparative Studies"

This syllabus meets the requirements of:

• Standards of RUDN University;

• Post graduate' program Political Science and Regional Studies;

• University curriculum of the post graduate' program 41.06.01. "Political Science: Russian and Comparative Studies"

4. The volume of disciplines and types of academic work

The total complexity of discipline is _____3_____ credits

5. The volume of disciplines and types of academic work

Cours – 36

Seminars - 36

individual work (total) -36

The total complexity hour - 108

5. Course Outline

This syllabus is the plan for the course however it is subject to modification at any time throughout the semester in respond to student's progress. Such changes will be announced during classes. Approximate contents of the graduate studies is determined by the issues of the most popular research paradigm of the political reality within the logic and methodology of the research area, based on the monographs, as well as teacher selected materials for research postgraduates.

Topic 1.

Contemporary political philosophy: problems and reasons

Topic 2.

Political reflection: features and methods

Topic 3.

Methodology of political science: the underlying paradigms and modern approaches

Topic 4.

The change in the understanding of the policy

Contemporary political philosophy: problems and reasons The essence of the political-philosophical knowledge. The place of political philosophy as a field of knowledge in the structure of socio-humanitarian disciplines. Historical evolution of paradigms in the interpretation of the policy. Continuity and innovation in the politico-philosophical knowledge.

Political reflection: features and methods The ratio of morality and policy and the problem of the common good. The research paradigm of the global political process: from the linearity of the enlightenment to the pluralism of modernity.

Methodology of political science: the underlying paradigms and modern approaches Political reality: scientific, philosophical, and sociological research methods. Methods for studying political reality. changes in the criteria of truth. The limits of applicability of modern methodological schemes of political knowledge. Qualitative changes in the mechanisms of formation of the political as such.

The change in the understanding of the policy Transformation of referents and references political theories. Changes in the world – developments in theoretical and conceptual constructions. The change in theoretical descriptive and explicative tools of socio-political analysis: shifting the discourse. Contemporary socio-political changes and transformation of fundamental social and political references that define the conceptual dimension of modern political process: time and space, power, state, nation, and sovereignty, democracy and civil society, civilizational identity and religion.

6. Distribution of hours

№	Topic	Hours	Contact hours	Self-study	Total
1	**Contemporary political philosophy: problems and reasons**	10	10	8	28
2	**Political reflection: features and methods**	10	12	8	30
3	**Methodology of political science: the underlying paradigms and modern approaches**	8	8	8	24
4	**The change in the understanding of the policy**	6	6	8	20

	Control	2		4	6
	Total	**36**	**36**	**36**	**108**

7. Topics of Contact hours

2. The essence of the political-philosophical knowledge. The place of political philosophy as a field of knowledge in the structure of socio-humanitarian disciplines.
3. Historical evolution of paradigms in the interpretation of the policy. Continuity and innovation in the politico-philosophical knowledge
4. Changes in the world – developments in theoretical and conceptual constructions.
5. The change in the understanding of the policy.
6. The change in theoretical descriptive and explicative tools of socio-political analysis: shifting the discourse
7. Contemporary socio-political changes and transformation of fundamental social and political references that define the conceptual dimension of modern political process: time and space, power, state, nation, and sovereignty, democracy and civil society, civilizational identity and religion
8. Political reality: scientific, philosophical, and sociological research methods
9. Methods for studying political reality. changes in the criteria of truth.
10. The limits of applicability of modern methodological schemes of political knowledge
11. Qualitative changes in the mechanisms of formation of the political as such.
12. The research paradigm of the global political process: from the linearity of the enlightenment to the pluralism of modernity.
13. The ratio of morality and policy and the problem of the common good
Total hours – 36/

8. Individual work / Self-study

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

The purpose of individual work 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 individual work of the student, aimed at deepening and consolidation of knowledge and development of practical skills involves:

– the work of graduate students with the theoretical and empirical material, the 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 final certification.

Forms of individual work of graduate students

Individual 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 individualwork of graduate students is the preparation of detailed performance-report on current political or philosophical-political problems 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. 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 contradict scientific and universal 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. The difference is that the postgraduate student chooses the topic from the teacher list. The main condition should be selected within that period, which is not the object of study of a graduate student. The abstract can also be supplemented by a presentation.

During self stady 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 analytical and empirical materials.

8.Teaching and learning materials

All materials are available via RUDN University Electronic Library resources or in the Internet. For the convenience of the students if it is possible materials are presented both in English and in Russian. The Power point presentation is also available in RUDN University's MOOC system.

1. RUDN University Electronic Library – ЭБС РУДН http://lib.rudn.ru:8080/MegaPro/Web
2. 4. IQlib http://www.iqlib.ru
3. 5. НЭБ Elibrary http://elibrary.ru
4. 6. Science Direct http://www.sciencedirect.com
5. 7. EBSCO http://search.ebscohost.com, Academic Search Premier
6. 8. Oxford University Press http://www3.oup.co.uk/jnls
7. 9. Sage Publications http://online.sagepub.com
8. 10. Springer/Kluwer http://www.springerlink.com
9. 11. Tailor & Francis http://www.informaworld.com
10. 12. Web of Science http://www.isiknowledge. com
11. eLibrary.ru
12. Carens J. Culture, Citizenship, and Community: A Contextual Exploration of Justice as Evenhandedness. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000.

13. Castells M. The New Public Sphere: Global Civil Society, Communication Networks and Global Governance // The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. – 2008. – Vol. 616. – № 1.
14. Hanson J.K. Democracy and State Capacity: Complements or Substitutes? // Studies in Comparative International Development. Academia.edu. Published online January 15, 2015 . URL: https://www.academia.edu/14405537/Democracy_and_State_Capacity_Complements_or_Substitutes
15. Global System on the Brink: Pathways toward a New Normal. Joint Study by the Atlantic Council's Strategic Foresight Initiative and the Russian Primakov Institute of World Economy and International Relations. – January 2016. URL: http://www.atlanticcouncil.org/images/publications/ Global_System_on_the_Brink_0203_web.pdf 20

9. Methodical instructions for students for the development of the discipline

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.

10. Systeme of Knowledge control

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 scored more than 50% of the possible number of points stipulated for this subject and topic. The student cannot be certified in the discipline, if he has not mastered all the topics and sections of the discipline. When a 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 that is installed on these topics

Score	Marks	Marks ECTS
95 - 100	5+	A
86 - 94	5	B
69 - 85	4	C
61 - 68	3+	D
51 - 60	3	E
31 - 50	2+	FX
0 - 30	2	F
51 - 100	Passed	Passed

ECTS – score-marks correspondence

Students should submit all the works in pointed period. The score less than 51 is a negative result.

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 completely, with no gaps, 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 5аллов, 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.

Results, marks, scores and criteria

Grade	Score	Mark	Definition
A	**95 - 100**	Excellent	outstanding performance with only minor errors
B	**86 - 94**	Very good	above the average standard but with some errors
C	**69 - 85**	Good	generally sound work with a number of notable errors
D	**61 - 68**	Sufficiently	fair but with significant shortcomings

E	51 - 60	Mediocrely	performance meets the minimum criteria
FX	31 - 50	Bad	Fail – some more work required before the credit can be awarded
F	0 - 30	Very bad	Fail – considerable further work is required

Positive marks are: A, **B**, **C**, **D**, **E**. Credits can be accepted.

During the term there are current and final attestation.

11. Topics to self study

Essay (Power point presentation)
Structure:
1. Introduction.
Characteristics of the issues related to the topic of the essay.
2. The basic content.
Statement of the problem, the choice of the categorical apparatus and methodology. 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 status of the source base of the study.
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").
Course Policies
Lectures
If you do miss the lecture it is your responsibility to contact another class member to get the material.
Seminars

Students should check their membership and points after each class activity. Use the RUDN MOOC System to check the recommended literature for each seminar.

Quiz and Exam

Any content from the assigned readings or in-class discussions can appear on the exam. Make-ups of the quiz and exam are possible only in the case of permission from the Tutor.

All the students should respect the Academic integrity - the moral code or ethical policy of academia. This includes values such as avoidance of cheating or plagiarism; maintenance of academic standards; honesty and rigor in research and academic publishing.Work submitted by students on quiz or exam should be an honest representation of that student's. All the papers should be submitted before the end of term in electronic form by e-mail mchedlova_mm@rudn.university in order to check them on Atiplagiat platform. All the references should be arranged by standard – Harvard style of referencing. Harvard is a style of referencing, primarily used by university students, to cite information sources.

Two types of citations are included:

1.   In-text citations are used when directly quoting or paraphrasing a source. They are located in the body of the work and contain a fragment of the full citation.

Depending on the source type, some Harvard Reference in-text citations may look something like this:

"After that I lived like a young rajah in all the capitals of Europe…" (Fitzgerald, 2004).

2.   Reference Lists are located at the end of the work and display full citations for sources used in the assignment.

Here is an example of a full citation for a book found in a Harvard Reference list:

Fitzgerald, F. (2004). The great Gatsby. New York: Scribner.

Thesis topics
1. Contemporary political philosophy: problems and reasons
2. Continuity and discontinuity in the logic of the political-philosophical knowledge
3. Morality and politics
4. The limits of applicability of modern political-philosophical constructs
5. Philosophy and political philosophy

6. Changes in the world – changes in conceptualization. The difficulties and problems.
7. Goals and means in politics
8. Political philosophy as a discipline of the Humanities
9. Differences between modern political philosophy from classical
10. Political reflection: features and methods
11. Changes in the present and the status of political philosophy
12. The evolution of a reflective paradigm in the study of the political sphere: from Marxism to postmodernism
    a. Religious and ethnic differences: the political and ideological implications
    b. Religion and politics today: new perspectives
    c. Civic participation and ethno-religious mobilization
    d. Poly-confessional Russian civilization: modern aspects of the problem.
    e. New versions of interreligious interaction: time requirements or policies?
    f. Extremism and tolerance: religious grounds.
    g. Multi-confessional Russia and the problem of Church-state relations
    h. The relationship between ethnic and national: the options interpretations
    i. "Russianness" and "the Russian": the internal or external characteristics
    j. The historical experience of the unity of the ethno-religious diversity and modernity: Parallels with Europe.
    k. Current debates on national policy and the potential of federalism

Interim control's Questions:
1. Place of political philosophy as a field of knowledge in the structure of socio-humanitarian disciplines.
2. The essence of the political-philosophical knowledge.
3. The changing role and status of political philosophy in the modern era.
4. Relationship between morality and politics and the problem of the common good

5. Historical evolution of paradigms in the interpretation of the policy. Continuity and innovation in the politico-philosophical knowledge. The change in the understanding of the policy.
6. Methods of studying political reality.
7. Political reality: scientific, philosophical, and sociological research methods
8. Methodology of political science: the underlying paradigm
9. New and latest methods politicheskoy science in the modern era.
10. Interdisciplinarity as heuristic orientation
11. 1. Methodology of political science
12. 2. Continuity in paradigms methodological approaches
13. 3. The subject hearth of the study and the adequacy of the methodology
14. 4. The limits of applicability of modern methodological schemes of political knowledge
15. 5. Methodology and methods in political science
16. 6. Changes in the world – changes in methodological constructions
17. 7. Conceptual arrays, and methodological boundaries of the study
18. 8. Political science research methods: the challenge of complex methods
19. 9. Political reflection: how
20. 10. Modernity and methodological interdisciplinarity
21. 11. The evolution of political knowledge
22. Criteria of truth. Changes in the criteria of truth.
23. The adequacy of the methodology of the subject field
24. Continuity and innovation in political knowledge
25. Change of understanding of the policy.
26. From linearity to pluralism
27. The value-normative framework as the basis of civilizational identity
28. Changes in the key parameters of modernity and Russian identity
29. Modern non-classical paradigm and the hierarchy of identities in Russia
30. The ratio of civilizational stability and diversity of cultural identities.
31. A foreign policy identity as the basis of political strategy
32. Russia and Europe: solutions
33. Globalization as the simultaneous increase of the homogeneity and heterogeneity of mankind .
34. The problem of modification of the identity in the field of Russian civilization and the world: agronomist ethnic development
35. The problem of the erosion of identity: institutional and archetypal base
36. Ethnic and national identity: global trends and Russian experience

37. New strategies of intercultural communication as a necessity and requirement of time
38. The problem of political identity of the Russians
39. The instability of modern identities and the prospects for peace. Russia is at the intersection of trends.

Questions to certification

1. Modern operational scheme and reflexive paradigms of explanations of the essence of politics.
2. Continuity and innovation in the politico-philosophical knowledge and methodology of political science
3. The subject hearth of the study and the adequacy of the methodology
4. The limits of applicability of modern methodological schemes of political knowledge
5. Changing theoretical, descriptive and explicative tools of socio-political analysis
6. A multi-layered world and the changes in methodological approaches
7. Change of paradigms of political knowledge: from linearity to liberal
8. Reflection of political and ideological discourse
9. Modernity and a departure from the institutional paradigm
10. Socio-cultural profile of the policy and conceptual framework of political science Methods for studying political reality. changes in the criteria of truth.
11. The limits of applicability of modern methodological schemes of political knowledge
12. Qualitative changes in the mechanisms of formation of the political as such.
13. The research paradigm of the global political process: from the linearity of the enlightenment to the pluralism of modernity.
14. The ratio of morality and policy and the problem of the common good

HANDBOOK

GLOSSARY

Criteria of truth - Criterion (gr. kriterion — a sign for judgement), base the decision rule on the evaluation of something in compliance with the legal requirements (as). Emphasize the criteria of true knowledge. Distinguish between a logical (formal) and empirical (experimental) criteria of truth. The formal criterion of truth serve as logical laws, truly everything which does not involve a contradiction, logically correctly. Empirical criteria of truth is the conformity of knowledge with the experimental data, for example: "the criterion of suitability of object", "the criterion of superiority of the object", "validation results", "the criterion of sufficiency of testing." The question of the criteria of truth offered by different schools of philosophy, is the theory of knowledge or epistemology.

Morality - the morality (lat. moralis — concerning morals) is one of the main ways of normative regulation of human actions in society; a particular form of social consciousness and public relations[1]. Morality embraces moral views and feelings, life orientation and the principles, goals and motives of actions and relationships, through the boundary between good and evil, honesty and dishonesty, honor and dishonor, justice and injustice, normal and abnormal, mercy and cruelty, etc.

Political philosophy is a branch of philosophy that studies the ideas related to politics, political values, the essence of political reality and intellectual premises of political analysis.

Political institution - the POLITICAL INSTITUTE (from lat. Institutum – establish, institution) is recorded and documented standards organization of political life and functioning on the basis of various organizations, institutions, services, policies, and sustainable traditions, principles and rules of political behavior that characterize the quality of the political system of the society and are the main regulators of political behavior and activities. A system of specific institutions and norms that govern the political functioning of civil society is directly connected with the activities of the state, peculiarities of forms of government, state structure and political regime. It not only depends on the economic structure of society, but also significantly changes depending on the political will of the ruling strata and groups, from political culture and historical traditions of state-building. Political institutions evolyutsioniruet under the influence of deep processes of social development that occurs within the society and beyond. Along with these political institutions have a significant impact on the development of political society. This function of political institution was quite consciously in Roman times: "people come and go, but organizations remain".

Today, in connection with the emergence of an interdisciplinary paradigm called "new institutionalism", re-actualized theoretical problems of political institution.

Sociology - Sociology (from lat. socius — public + ancient Greek. λόγος — science) is the science of society, systems, components of it, the regularities of its functioning and development, social institutions, relationships, and communities.

Universal - UNIVERSAL (lat. universalis — total relating to a) — the words (terms), denoting all the things that the nature is able to impact on individual things (substances), namely, their properties or relationships. Thus, the term is considered universal (universal), when approved by its referential correlation with any abstract entity, regardless of whether the term is common or rare.

Epistemology (gr. episteme - knowledge, logos - teaching) - philosophical and methodological discipline, which investigates knowledge as such, its structure, structure, functioning and development. Traditionally identified with the theory of knowledge.

In the course are invited to use the Glossary : **A Glossary of Political Theory/ John Hoffman**/ - Edinburgh University Press,2008

http://cnqzu.com/library/To%20Organize/Books/Hoffman%20-%20A%20Glossary%20of%20Political%20Theory.pdf

COURS TOPICS

1.The essence of the political-philosophical knowledge. The essence of the political-philosophical knowledge. The place of political philosophy as a field of knowledge in the structure of socio-humanitarian disciplines.

SECTION 1. Contemporary political philosophy and sociology: problems and reasons

Topic 1. The place of political philosophy and sociology as a field of knowledge in the structure of socio-humanitarian disciplines.

The goals and objectives of the course. The methodology of the course. Basic concepts: politics, state, power, freedom, justice, equality, common good, socio-cultural context.

The place of political philosophy as a field of knowledge in the structure of socio-humanitarian disciplines. The essence of the political-philosophical knowledge

The intersection of political philosophy and political sociology as a trend mezhdistsiplinarnoi. Political philosophy and the delimitation of the subjects of study of political Sciences and political philosophy. The place of political science and political philosophy in the study of politics.

The field of political philosophy: the political ontology studies the existence of power, political time and political space; political anthropology is the place of man in politics, political self-determination of man; political praxeology and political action; political epistemology of explanation and understanding in politics.

Contemporary political sociology uses in the study of various methodological approaches, its own conceptual apparatus. Border studies political sociology as a specialized branch of science, not always, clearly marked. Political sociology in one way or another connected with the functioning of political institutions and the problem of the perception of the public authorities and the various forms of its existence and development. Political sociology explains these phenomena from the standpoint of political consciousness and political behavior of the population and different social class groups. Modern political sociology and to overcome the opposition of state and society: state is considered as one of the political institutions, and political institutions as a kind of social institutions, the relationships within them and with other institutions, always in one way or another have a political voice.

Methodologically demanded is the recognition of universalnoi political imperatives and institutes of fitness in the same way for all epochs and peoples, since the same samples under different conditions yield different results, sometimes opposite. The heuristic potential of the concept of multiple Moderno (Multiple Modenities) S. Eisenstadt in many respects is a certain synthesis of linear and pluralistic intentions of the irreducibility of modernity to one basis. However, there is the actualization of view of the interpretation of civilizations as subjects of historical and political process, and search features demonstrations of Great tradition in the contemporary socio-political trends. The output to the forefront of the global process of social and cultural identities as a priority due to their most well-defined stable is a natural response to constantly mutating and rearranging the structural modernity. The implementation of the institutional reforms of democratic nature: ensuring the separation of powers, electoral mechanisms of government, political and economic

pluralism no longer seem uniquely self-sufficient for modernization reforms. No less important are such characteristics of the society, as formed in the process of historical and political development of a sustainable model of identification, thinking and behavior the power of communities and popular groups, such as values, norms and traditions that regulate socio-political relations in society, the nature of political participation

Modern trends in the development of the socio-political reality, which together can be described as a global socio-political and socio-cultural transformation driven by the ambivalent character of modern socio-political trends - simultaneity of universalization and fragmentation. This situation, coupled with the transformation of the epistemology of modernity demanded a revision of the conceptual-the conceptual continuum of interpretive potential and the methodological tools of modern social-political theories, demanding inclusion in the analysis of the external, non-economic factors, particularly cultural, civilizational, religious, ethnic.

2Historical evolution of paradigms in the interpretation of the policy. Continuity and innovation in the politico-philosophical knowledge of the historical Evolution of paradigms in the interpretation of the policy. Continuity and innovation in the politico-philosophical knowledge

The difference between the classic and the new political philosophy that emerged as I believe, in the nineteenth century in reaction to the works of Nietzsche. Between these two types of politico-philosophical knowledge there is a huge difference. Is (B. Kapustin) it is primarily in the fact that classical political philosophy in its classical, Christian, and maybe even educational variants, was an incredible privilege, a kind of "indulgence of reflection": the ability to refer to certain original principles, which K. Mannheim calls a "moral ontology". Naturally, these principles have been constantly criticized and corrected; the whole history of philosophy — the dispute about the nature of these moral ontologies. But their interpretation is the next problem. The important thing is that certain moral laws exist, and on their basis it was possible to construct an ideal model of human society, to construct an ideal scheme of political governance.

 The continued reproduction of the social landmarks have long realized, "hard" values, detects a fundamental crisis of classical political episteme of the West, centered on such dichotomies as subject-object, civilization – barbarism, conscious – unconscious..." . Experience in social science shows unproductive questions in

the abstract antinomies of "either-or". One logic problem is not solved. We must get involved deeply in historical and empirical methods to delve into the details, but in any case not to lose sight of the overall picture. For this, to have to return regularly to the theory, to argue with the evidence in hand, not only with some spectacular phrases and links avtorityety . Following the logic of I. Wallerstein, " we must recognize the specific nature produced by Europe for the transformation of the world, because only in this case we will be able to overcome its consequences and come to a more universalist interpretation of human capabilities, to the interpretation in the framework of which we will not shy away from difficult and controversial issues of the subordination of the desire for truth and good." The inadequacy of building in modern conditions of universal regularities in conceptual space and in the political reality through the prism of the local (Western) experience is manifested in the contradictions between the political meta-narration of Modern and postmodern pluralism. The latter requires recognition as principles and organization of knowledge, and build explanatory and interpretative schemes of the following parameters: the key role of the subject of cognition, forming your entity and its activities; the fundamental heterogeneity of the world, its growing complexity; the fundamental multiplicity of models of cognition;"systems" as the basic organizing unit of scientific knowledge; a principled nesamodostatochnosti scientific forms of knowledge, which becomes productive only in dialogue with other forms - scientific and non-scientific, from philosophy and theology to imagery and everyday consciousness.

 Such a symbiosis of scientific and other forms of knowledge is a key premise of the famous work of I. Wallerstein, "the End of the familiar world," proclaimed the end of traditional rationality. "The question before us is whether the current moment is special in light of the constant competition of paradigms and their reflection in the structures of knowledge? I believe that is. But I also think that its features can be seen only by overcoming narrow specialization, beyond the boundaries of sociology and even beyond the social Sciences. I believe that we are at a moment when the Cartesian scheme, which legitimized our entire University system and thus the entire structure of specializations, the first time since the end of XVIII century seriously questioned. I think that in the next fifty years, its revision would lead to large-scale institutional restructuring. Perhaps the time has come when we must all turn to the main epistemological issues to be discussed-that is, to escape from our narrow specialization in favor of issues of concern to all scientists"

Modern knowledge, especially in its global projection not only involves the experimental (empirical) knowledge, including everyday experience, many technological developments and scientific fields, but also has linking them together the overall structure: the overall relevantnoj in relation to global realities and ways

of typing its objects, phenomena and events. The attributes of this structure are : the existence of common principles based on which the relevance values and classification of objects global knowledge; the rapid formation of a common space, which intertwine and integrate different areas of global knowledge; the establishment of the order of ranking in the General system of values spheres of relevantly global knowledge. Not by chance, taking into account its new parameters, is proposed as a term to define the concept of "global knowledge" (I. Sledzevski).

The crisis of methodological paradigms, in conjunction with the fundamental contradiction of the modern global world between the emerging "knowledge society" (M. Castells) and loss of their scientistswho nature, devalues as scientific tools, the former heuristically justified, and the criteria of truth.

Urgent need of revising the concept-the conceptual continuum of interpretive potential and the methodological tools of modern social-political theories, demanding inclusion in the analysis of the external, in particular cultural, civilizational, religious, ethnic, appear to be a marker of the transformation of the epistemology of politics. Qualitatively new character of conflicts in the society, mainstreaming of the extreme forms of political ideologies and practices, perestroika parameters of the social and power structures indicate a change of the referential values of philosophical and political universals of democracy, freedom, equality, human rights as the supporting structures of political life, reflexive schemes, and ideological intentions. The inadequacy of building in modern conditions of universal regularities in conceptual space and in the political reality through the prism of the local (Western) experience is evident in the contradictions between the meta-narration of political Modernity and socio-cultural pluralism of today. Posteriormente humanitarian knowledge is superimposed on a very fast variability as an attribute of modernity that manifestoes as the obsolescence of traditional effective conceptual arrays in a qualitatively new conditions of social and political reality, and shift research towards short-term interpretations. In a similar way happen to shift in the criteria of truth in the political knowledge of verification and falsification in the direction of expert assessments or statements of political or religious leaders. This direction is also the trend of changing the traditional institutional paradigm of policy studies by incorporating methodological and epistemological schemes the new settings. The unable to fix their socio-cultural dominant becomes the main intention of political practices and discussions on modifying the political meanings and political strategies.

3.Changes in the world – developments in theoretical and conceptual constructions. Transformation of referents and references political theories

Under the influence of large-scale changes to the forefront of the global historical-political process out the differences in which are reflected the desire for survival of various socio-cultural communities, expressed primarily in maintaining their own identity, emphasizing ethnic and religious factors. A high degree and the growing intensity of globalization of the modern world are unquestionable, however, at the same time increases the variety and fragmentirovannost, which determines principally new non-linear nature of socio-political processes.It highlighted the necessity of modifying conceptual and conceptual field and of the scientific apparatus of modern social-political theories, demanding inclusion in the analysis of cultural, religious, ethnic, social and anthropological characteristics of the companies previously reporting in the traditional institutional paradigm of interpretation companies. A special sound has acquired a cultural value-the projection of the understanding of the contemporary socio-political and economic transformation.

The loss of the traditional bases of structuring of the socio - political space led to the inclusion of traditional group identities (ethnic, religious), traditional social practices in the political fabric, which correlates with the weakening of traditional political and civil forms of solidarity, the crisis of the national state, the displacement to the periphery of rational forms of political regulation, arhaizatsii policy.The need for new methodological and epistemological approaches is the main focus of philosophical and public debate. Quality changes of social and political realities require a new logic and new interpretations effective cognitive tools, able to ensure the adequacy and effectiveness of scientific research.

The difficulty of the existence of political philosophy not only in Russia but in the West relates to the loss in today's society of political subjectivity. At issue today is the presence of social groups as subjects of valeologiya. Technologyservices in the world at the forefront of private people, and it cannot be the subject of politics.

Qualitatively new character of conflicts in the society, mainstreaming of the extreme forms of political ideologies and practices, perestroika parameters of the social and power structures indicate a change of the referential values of philosophical and political universals of democracy, freedom, equality, human rights as the supporting structures of political life, reflexive schemes, and ideological intentions. "The third wave" brought "their own view of the world, with their own way of using time, space, logic, causality" , but they began to be refuted

The problem of care of the "universality" of thinking, theoretical constructs, and explanations intersect with the departure of universal ideologies from the political

process. Moreover, this trend manifests itself in two ways. On the one hand – care ideologies as those of the political space as a self-conscious politics, sensemaking and structuring vector of the policy, especially its understanding, which involves a set of rationally developed ideas. Ideology as a set of rational ideas drifting to the periphery of public consciousness, and its place is taken by technology. As a consequence, policy can be defined as a social phenomenon, emerging in the process of moving phenomena of consciousness in practice.

Quite difficult today to talk about building a universal theory, although it is possible to fix the contradiction: on the one hand, "versatility now looks increasingly limited against the background of the birth of a new historical formation of science, which, however, for all its novelty cannot give up many of the universals formulated in "the science of the West" over the past century." Another aspect is the pluralization of reality, inducing problematic sentences purpose of the conceptual framework that organizes and explains reality on the basis of common principles. Non-universal perception of plurality is due in part to the dominance of horizontal relationships and dependencies, while with the versatility we are accustomed to associate power, always more noticeable in the vertical position. Awareness of humanitarian reflection of pluralization of reality, gives rise to various cognitive operational schemes and new meanings of old concepts, adaptable to the need of explaining qualitatively new state of reality and knowledge.

All the concepts that reflect the social reality is multi-valued, their content is variable and even meanings have a wide range of shades depend on the level of development of knowledge, and from ideological and epistemological attitudes of the author and the needs of science, and from the dominant ideological and political preferences and requests. In such a situation, "restless," the life of the concept, reflecting the development of science and the evolution of social phenomena is still restless and uncertain. On the one hand, the obsolescence of traditional effective conceptual arrays in a qualitatively new conditions of social and political reality, on the other – shift research towards short-term interpretations. As a consequence, of particular importance is the answer to the question: how is it possible to effectively use the different uses of traditional concepts and their corresponding interpretative diagrams to adequately describe the modern transformation of how changes – expands or contracts subject field concepts that specify the semantic cognitive coordinates, including in the knowledge of political reality. The continued reproduction of the social landmarks have long realized, "hard" values, detects a fundamental crisis of classical political episteme of the West. The inadequacy of building in modern conditions of universal regularities in conceptual space and in the political reality through the

prism of the local (Western) experience is manifested in the contradictions between the political meta-narration of Modernity and pluralism of modernity.

The logic of historical development is the main research problem of social philosophy, sociology and theory of politics. A key methodological challenge are the ratio of total and private, fixed and movable for the accomplishment of the socio-political process. Actualization in the Russian socio-political and theoretical space of conceptualization of entities and the results of socio-economic and socio-political transformation in our country in new conditions testifies to the need for understanding the proposed over 25 years forms of institutional transformations and the search for a national development project.

 The experience of the Russian political and economic transformations suggests that a change of self-education as civilization Russia does not fit into the classic logic of modernization and transient scenarios, and the analysis of the essence of the reform processes, their subjects, objects and results is key . It is the ratio of universal and particular determines traced in the ideological debate about the fate of reforms in Russia, the heuristic potential of a dispute between Westerners and Slavophiles. Constantly reproducing system of the arguments and methodological schemes determine the variability of the proposed policy and state strategies. Certainly, the adoption of one or the other party of ideas determines the selection of the civilian position on the personal level and the development strategy of the whole country on a national scale. However, in any case, the modern debate about the nature, purposes, methods and subjects of social transformation, including in the political projections reflect contradictions between normative ideologies and practices of the Modernist project and the challenges of modernity, eroding their absoluteness.

3.Changes in the world – developments in theoretical and conceptual constructions. The change in the understanding of the policy.

The obvious failure of many globalization theories, their intellectual bankruptcy as descriptive and explicative ideological structures marked the need of finding a new logic of explanation of the political process. Social, political, economic mutations form a new conceptual design, the structure of links of which in each case seems clear, but the General meaning is dark, and the mechanism of action is often daunting . And the ideology and discourse of globalization, ontologically determining its existence as a social fact, gradually fade in the face c by the escalation of nationalism, ethnic and religious fundamentalism, national geopolitics. I agree with the statement that globalization was "oversold" at least in three meanings: as a description of social reality as an explanation of social change and as an ideology of social progress, the base of which lies Eurocentric democratic project . Today, the failure of the descriptive potential of the concept

of globalization, driven by ideological framework of the linear neo-liberal paradigm, manifested in the impossibility of interpreting new forms of conflict, in the marketization of basic semantic references and political institutions, the conflict between an imposed universalism and cultural diversity.One of the factors and catalysts that push the need of rethinking the socio-political substance of the contemporary world is unable to fix their socio-cultural dominant. Modern trends in the development of the socio-political reality, which together can be described as a global socio-political and socio-cultural shift required modification conceptual-conceptual field and of the scientific apparatus of modern social-political theories, demanding inclusion in the analysis of the external, non-economic factors: cultural, civilizational, social and anthropological characteristics of the society. In many respects, sociocultural component becomes the main intention of political practices and discussions on modifying the referents of concepts and meanings of sociality, and parameters of methodological schemes and selection criteria for truth in interpretation and political strategies.

Although the socio-political and scientific discussions legitimate interest in the investigation of the role of socio-cultural factors, the ratio of traditional and modern civilization landmarks associated with global processes of today. In political practice it leads to the emergence of new forms of determination and political definition of political subjectivity, when ethnic or religious basis becomes a necessary and sufficient condition for political actions.

From the point of view of incorporating socio-cultural component in the epistemological scheme it is possible to identify the following key trends in global socio-political development: first, the comprehensiveness and complexity of the changes, the transformation of all social structures. The process of transformation permeates all of the microstructure of society, placing a permeable sealed before social education. Second, the emancipation of the "deep" (primordial) phenomena. The process of internationalization of values and value orientations leads to the fact that the regulatory function of the society significantly transformered before podglavica civil society and resozialisierung "primordial" phenomena, occupy an increasingly important place in global processes and institutions. A third trend is the transition from modern to post-modern type of rationality with its emphasis on the mosaic and inner detachment of perception and the construction of social reality

The main focus in theoretical social science discourse becomes the need and the search for new methodological and epistemological approaches to the interpretation of the socio-political process. Quality changes of social and political realities require a new logic and new interpretations effective cognitive tools, able to ensure the adequacy and effectiveness of scientific research. The concept of globalization still remains a popular paradigm for explaining the dynamics of

social development, but its neo-liberal discourse is gradually fading, when faced with new socio-political realities.

Modern qualitative transformation of the socio-political reality have raised the issue of rethinking the traditional theoretical schemes of knowledge, the modification of the traditionally powerful conceptual and conceptual arrays, has become the key problem of the development of political theory. One of the innovations is the inclusion in the policy understanding socio-cultural factors. One of the factors pushing toward the necessity of rethinking the socio-political substance of the contemporary world is unable to fix their socio-cultural dominant. It becomes the main intention of political practices and discussions on modifying the political meanings and political strategies. This is largely due to the change of the foundations of politics, the replacement of the traditional normative interpretation on the pluralization and unable to fix their differences. This situation leads to a lot of contradictions in political-legal space, largely as a result of the contradictions between the projected common citizenship and cultural diversity, and democratic global liberalism and traditionalism, the political reason of Modernity and pluralism of modernity.

4.The change in theoretical descriptive and explicative tools of socio-political analysis: shifting the discourse . The change in theoretical descriptive and explicative tools of socio-political analysis: shifting the discourse

To be effective and fruitful social science research largely depends on the ability to timely and adequately respond to new realities, from a permanent readiness to "transform theory". Especially the heuristic potential of the Humanities are necessary in the era of quality social transformation for the explanation and interpretation of occurring phenomena and processes, but the very essence of the humanitarian interpretation is complicated in this situation, the cognitive procedure. The emergence of new concepts and new dimensions of meanings of traditional concepts such urgent need in the modern social knowledge, can be considered as a natural delay of occurrence of the categories of the Humanities, since the conceptualization of the phenomenon occurs much later of its occurrence.

Political imperatives and institutions are not universal fit equally for all epochs and peoples, the same samples under different conditions yield different results, sometimes opposite. The implementation of the institutional reforms of democratic nature: ensuring the separation of powers, electoral mechanisms of government, political and economic pluralism are not self-sufficient for modernization

transformations. No less important are such characteristics of the society, as formed in the process of historical and political development of a sustainable model of identification, thinking and behavior the power of communities and popular groups, values, norms and traditions that regulate socio-political relations in society and the nature of political participation .

The end of "friend of peace" has caused the crisis of traditional political practices of effective, well-established theoretical paradigms, the dominant ideological discourses and projects, largely vpisyvanii classic modernizatsionnye scenario. The inconsistency and lack of clarity ongoing structural change in the socio-political continuum initiated the search and comprehension of simultaneously separating and unifying characteristics stored in the deepest essence of human society, regardless of its modifications. These characteristics are fundamental and mediate the various manifestations of life of the social entities included in the General context of the world social process, which is reflected in the pursuit of integrative and fragmentation in different social spheres. Clearly there is a "multiplicity of points of view. reflecting, among other things, the complexity and multi-layered, contradictory nature of the studied processes. Modification of understanding of the policy by the inclusion of sociocultural factors, largely centered around the civilizational approach, defining the vectors of knowledge of the political process and the building of the ideological and interpretative conceptual and political-applied approaches. In his Arsenal of different conceptual-political scheme that intersects with the changing philosophical and ideological epistem offers explanatory principles of sustainable social and cultural interaction between different entities, granted the status of political subjects in the modern world, and holds a strong position in political and ideological discourses. Moreover, almost all the shades of this concept is present today in the public consciousness and you can see how they are used differently in propaganda, political rhetoric, contemporary ideological structures, everyday vocabulary, scientific concepts and discussions/ The problem of criteria of truth, standing in the center of epistemiology and the theory of knowledge, in the current context of uncertainty also begins to demand a different approach, due to the ongoing displacement. E. Toffler offers six basic filters that are used to assess the credibility: consensus, consistency, authority, revelation, longevity and science . All these filters are applied in policies and largely shape the political behavior of the population. Depending on the choice varies and the answer to the question : "what do people believe?", the answer to which is a priority for policy analysts and marketers.

In this classification, the consensus seems to be true of lemmings, not involving their own thinking process, because following the crowd this is not necessary. Consistency , based on the assertion that the truth of the fact is confirmed by his consistency is another fact that is considered true, allows you to build different

schemes in politics and business, precluding a different opinion. Credibility, often personalized, economic, political, religious, media, often based on the visibility, the credibility of the authority. Revelation is a mystical act and does not permit of doubt, and therefore the diversity and acceptance of pluralism. Filter longevity suggests that checking the validity based on the age of truth itself, so the "innovation" involves the doubtfulness of the truth. Science is the only criterion that depends on a clear check, as is the process of testing ideas that meet the requirements: verification, falsification, observation and experiment. "This makes science the only one of the six filters, consistently opposing any kind of fanaticism – religious, political, nationalist, racist and so on. That is a fanatical belief that breeds terror, persecution of dissidents, Inquisition, suicide bombings, and other horrors. It was this fanatical belief that science displaces the understanding of the fact that even the most established scientific truth are at best incomplete and transient, and therefore, unreliable." It is this quality of science allowed, according to E. Toffler, play a fundamental role in the transition from traditional society to modern, based on changes.

However, the key trend today are marked by shifts in the truth, making uncertain the future of politics and Economics. Various political, economic, religious actors absolyutiziruyut one or the other "criterion-filter". Moreover, culture and society have their own "profile credulity", based on the preference criteria. The choice of the criterion of truth will determine the direction of political, economic and sociocultural development.

Another aspect of the changing requirement of the validity of knowledge and put forward on the basis of his interpretations, hypotheses, theories, appears to be particularly interesting and meaningful. We are talking about a growing shift from traditional criteria to the expert assessments, which largely become a criterion for determining the validity and reliability of knowledge. The credibility of the expert opinions becomes of paramount importance for the reliability of knowledge, particularly with the global coordinates of the analysis, conclusions and predictions.

5.Contemporary socio-political changes and transformation of fundamental social and political references that define the conceptual dimension of modern political process: time and space, power, state, nation, and sovereignty, democracy and civil society, civilizational identity and religion

The complexity and mobility of the modern world, loud sound evaluative and semantic contexts, the interpenetration of the political and other spheres of society are the catalysts of phenomena and processes, the explanation of which requires an

appeal to extra-institutional factors. The instability of values, attitudes and reflections of our time, modify all the usual image of the social universe leads to search as individuals and sociocultural formations new strategies of interaction in the context of new risks and threats of global and local in nature as they refracted the modern turbulence.The main focus in theoretical social science discourse becomes the need and the search for new methodological and epistemological approaches to the interpretation of the socio-political process. Quality changes of social and political realities require a new logic and new interpretations effective cognitive tools, able to ensure the adequacy and effectiveness of scientific research. The concept of globalization still remains a popular paradigm for explaining the dynamics of social development, but its neo-liberal discourse is gradually fading, when faced with new socio-political realities.

Modern qualitative transformation of the socio-political reality have raised the issue of rethinking the traditional theoretical schemes of knowledge, the modification of the traditionally powerful conceptual and conceptual arrays, has become the key problem of the development of political theory. One of the innovations is the inclusion in the policy understanding socio-cultural factors. One of the factors pushing toward the necessity of rethinking the socio-political substance of the contemporary world is unable to fix their socio-cultural dominant. It becomes the main intention of political practices and discussions on modifying the political meanings and political strategies. This is largely due to the change of the foundations of politics, the replacement of the traditional normative interpretation on the pluralization and unable to fix their differences. This situation leads to a lot of contradictions in political-legal space, largely as a result of the contradictions between the projected common citizenship and cultural diversity, and democratic global liberalism and traditionalism, the political reason of Modernity and pluralism of modernity.

The problem of the referential values of the fundamental political categories, especially universals, largely determines how the focus of scientific research and the formulation of specific policies, able to take into account modern realities. In the framework of the historical-philosophical tradition, the problem of universals binds to a single semantic node such fundamental philosophical problems: the problem of the relation of individual and General, both concrete and abstract, the relationship of denotation of the concept and its designatum, the ontological status of the ideal construct. In any of the philosophical approaches of the concept of universals applicable to socio-political categories such as space, time, power, state, sovereignty, democracy, identity, religion, culture, etc.

The civilizational paradigm is one of the conceptual schema of political theory, making it possible to interpret the political institutions, processes, and global politics through the prism of a more sustainable and underlying factors – value

systems and culture. Largely, it was the civilizational approach will change the conceptual logic of understanding and interpreting policy from the standard linear approaches to the recognition of the equivalence of the alternative and the ways of development. That is civilizational paradigm allowed us to change the logic of instrumental political practices upgrades. Their result is not the transition to the values and norms of Western society, and a fork in the road – the transition, Lido acceptance of the traditional bases. Under this paradigm, it becomes possible to explain the inefficiency traditionally regarded as the most effective political institutions, values and technologies, as well as understanding of the value diversity of cultures, religions and political experience. Civilizational paradigm also provides an explanation of new phenomena of world politics and helps to explain the technology of international relations.

You can fix that the emergence of new political meanings of civilization theory, determined the shift of the cognitive emphasis from linear universality, progress, continuity to a pluralistic actualization of identity, of discontinuity, of tradition, archaism. As a result, the modern civilizational paradigm shifting research optics from the normative understanding of civilization as the embodiment of Western political and value experience in the side "of the debate about identity, dialogue and clash of civilizations", of religion as the basis of a global political subject. The inclusion of the concepts of "civilization", "identity", "stability", "tradition" in the tools of political theory, manifestations of the relevant referents in the political fabric largely record a change of policies and institutions, the Foundation and legitimation which are the modern changes of the world.

Intuitive grasp of the qualitative transformation of reality, the return of religious meanings to public space and the ambiguity of social and political practices to stimulate broader theoretical generalizations related to the inclusion in the traditional institutional paradigm of political science research, socio-cultural, including religious, factors . We can conclude that today's policy becomes wider system of political institutions correlated with increasing distrust of established institutions and actors, indicating a crisis of legitimacy and effectiveness. This provision is confirmed by the inclusion in the pool of concepts describing the scope of the policy, of the concept of "identity", which in religious operacionalizacija coordinates allows to build a theoretical scheme, and to offer practical and instrumental approaches: the search of identity becomes tantamount to the search for meaning and ways of creating new social structures . Crisis of political participation, the loss of the structuring role of the traditional political and civil forms of solidarity and mobilizations, erosion of confidence in the political forms of organization of society and political elites predetermine the forefront of the solidarity socio-cultural type - religious and ethnic. On the other hand, religion as such is becoming an increasingly important dimension of political communities

and a significant source of values for people. It can play a decisive role in the formation of positive attitudes towards other cultures, religions and life styles, contributing to building a harmonious relationship between them, which is reflected in the institutionalized international instruments .

Civilizational theory is the social knowledge is one of the major scientific approaches to interpret the socio-political process through the prism of sustainable characteristics. The analytical validity is based on such accents as ideas about civilizations as subjects of historical and political process, the search features of the manifestations of value systems in the modern socio - political trends, cultural identity, identity, stability, tradition, religious grounds as a new referents and explanatory of the principles of socio-political realities and contexts of political and ideological discourse.

These universal trends, centering around the inclusion of socio-cultural components in the interpretation of political reality, the consideration of socio-cultural factor as one of the attribute are not only forced to interpret contemporary politics in the other locations and categories, but also actualizes new methodological and ideological constructions and discussions

6. Political reality: scientific, philosophical and sociological methods of studying issledovaniyami political reality. changes in the criteria of truth.

The limits of applicability of modern methodological schemes of political knowledge a Qualitative change in the mechanisms of formation of the political as such.

A set of General logical and scientific methods of induction and deduction, the ascent from the abstract to the concrete, analysis and synthesis adequately and logically correct to build cognitive procedures for designated topics, ranging from reflection on the conceptual-theoretical level, their manifestation in actual political practice. Methods of correlation of historical and logical correlation of reflection and politics, and the dependence of the evolution interpretative qualities of philosophical and political knowledge from the social and political processes and trends of social development.

Interdisciplinary approach as the basic methodological foundations , the use of which caused the current requirements of humanitarian reflection and ongoing socio-political transformations. The use of methodological tools of the various

social science disciplines and the convergence of their cognitive capacities: philosophy, political science, sociology, helped to ensure the comprehensiveness and the versatility of the consideration set of problems and the formulation of conclusions at various levels of abstraction, defining the theoretical and practical importance of the dissertation. Notably the use of the comparative approach, which allowed to focus the position of General and special.

Methodological recognition of the changing epistemological frameworks of interpretation of contemporary policy and essential posteriority Humanities. The theory of reference (Bertrand Russell) as an explanation of the modification of conceptual-conceptual tools caused by ongoing socio-political transformations, the new political values of concepts.

Methodological recognition of the inconsistency and quality of novelty in the contemporary socio-political trends.

Epistemological potential of sociological methods of quantitative and qualitative research has allowed to increase the testability and adequacy of the theoretical constructs relative to the contemporary manifestations of the religious factor in the socio-political process, content and content policies and technologies related to displays of religious grounds, as well as to verify the speculative judgment of a philosophical and political postulates .

Appeal to expert estimates the displacement vector of the criteria of truth in the modern social Sciences (I. Wallerstein, I. Sledzevski, E. Toffler)

Method of a particular precedent case "case-study"

Methodology discourse analysis of speeches and statements by political and religious leaders, in-depth interviews, content analysis of media, processing of initial data in the set of theoretical coordinates.

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Expert estimates the displacement vector of the criteria of truth in the modern social Sciences (I. Wallerstein, I. Sledzevski, E. Toffler). Method of a particular precedent case "case-study", methods discourse analysis of speeches and statements of political figures, in-depth interviews, content analysis of media, processing of initial data in the set of theoretical coordinates.

Epistemology, including political, centered on the problem of criteria of truth, the offset of which seems to be trend of modern reflection. This message overlaps with the changes of requirements to reliability of knowledge and put forward on the basis of his interpretations, hypotheses, theories, and appears to be particularly interesting and meaningful. We are talking about a growing shift from traditional criteria in the direction of expert evaluations, which largely become a criterion for determining the validity and reliability of knowledge. The question of how to relate science, ideology and authority in the activities of experts and production of expert assessments appear to be key. It is no coincidence that the authority is absolutized various political, economic, religious actors, making uncertain the future of politics and Economics, and the choice of the criterion of truth determines the vector of political, economic, social and cultural development of society. The credibility of the expert opinions becomes of paramount importance for the reliability of knowledge, particularly with the global coordinates of the analysis, conclusions and predictions [. For example, the statements of religious leaders largely perceived as a criterion of truth, resulting in the selection of a definite political strategy, and vectors of popular sentiment and the dominant evaluations in the mass consciousness. Much is contributed and peer evaluation as a constructive and explanatory picture of the world and smilacaceae coordinates political reality.

Another apparent shift in the criteria of truth seems unable to fix their predictive properties, and predictions voiced by experts, rating agencies or based on certain conceptual approaches of socio-political development or mathematical models [presented equivalent . At the same time, the ratings are used as tools of political influence, legitimize its status as a criterion of the truth of desired political practices and goals .The crisis of methodological and cognitive paradigms combined with a fundamental contradiction of the modern global world between the emerging "knowledge society" (M. Castells) and loss of their scientistswho nature, devalues as scientific tools, the former heuristically justified, and traditional criteria of truth. "Humanity was enough for three decades, to the attitude towards science changed from enthusiastic to reserved, and the system unconditional scientific priorities has actually been reduced to two : medicine and pharmacology"

Modern qualitative transformation of the socio-political reality accentuated the problem of rethinking the fundamental philosophical and political universals and, more broadly, of the entire philosophical-political meta-narration of Modernity in line with the crisis of the traditional methodology, changes in the traditional

reference values of the concepts of political and humanitarian discourse, the search for new cognitive tools. The erosion of linear and normative semantic field of concepts evidence of non-linearity of their referents, whereas the interpretation of the latter have a wide variable scale, on the extreme poles of which are traditional understanding and modern standards, which determined inclusion in the conceptual field of philosophical and political constructions of socio-cultural and civilizational settings. Despite more intensive and sustained ideological discourse of political concepts, clearly there is a crisis of traditional political strategies and their semantic deconstruction, the emergence of a new logic of power, the modification of political ontology. The inadequacy of building in modern conditions of universal regularities in conceptual space and in the political reality through the prism of the local (Western) experience is evident in the contradictions between the meta-narration of political Modernity and socio-cultural pluralism of modernity, as well as in the multidirectional search of new criteria of social and political progress. Among the possible paradigms, the key is the offset from the rational and linear understanding of progress toward complexity and diversification. We should not ignore the actualization of the moral imperative, based on traditional value systems, as a criterion of development orientation of society, is largely articulated in religious organizations

7. The research paradigm of the global political process: from the linearity of the enlightenment to the pluralism of modernity. The ratio of morality and policy and the problem of the common good

The denial and redefinition of the linearity of political practices, ideological constructs and theoretical schemes of the Enlightenment and modernization theories, the recognition of the principle of pluralism, the structuring of all aspects of sociality, leading to the search of new criteria of social and political progress. The basic ontological contradiction of modernity: the contradiction between morality, law, liberty and justice clearly emphasized the key question of political modernization – what is its purpose? In terms of elimination of normativity of democracy, the search target becomes a structural component of the practice of political modernization: can democracy be self-sufficient basis and be the cause of itself, or in the conditions of modern instability and impending chaos of modern society at the national and global levels to the fore the political and managerial efficiency or security, if any, should have the category of the common good, which calls in Modern theoretical discussions about the role of the religious factor in politics, are evidence of his special relevance to a given historical time, but also mark the search of the contours of the future. The question of the fate of "reechangement" the world is again on the map of history. A clear politicization of religion and confessionalization policy are the catalyst of modern theoretical

searches go beyond the traditional epistemological framework of correlation of religion and society, religion and politics that defines the subject field of research questions. The key parameter is preparativnoi mnohosmyslov and the return of religion in the public space with a wide variety of theoretical interpretations: approaches and alarmist warnings about the dangers of clericalism to the absolute requirements of the account of religious differences not only in private but also in political, civil, legal, socio-economic spheres.

The return of religious meanings to public space and the ambiguity of social and political practices and stimulating a wider theoretical generalizations related to the inclusion in the traditional institutional paradigm of political science research socio-cultural, including religious factors . We can conclude that today's policy becomes wider system of political institutions, which is confirmed by the inclusion in the pool of concepts describing the scope of the policy, of the concept of "identity", which in religious operacionalizacija coordinates allows to build as interpretative schemes, and offer practical and instrumental approaches: the search of identity becomes tantamount to the search for meaning and ways of creating new social structures [. This direction of scientific search is becoming more and more deeply into the domestic political science. Crisis of political participation, the loss of the structuring role of the traditional political and civil forms of solidarity and mobilizations, erosion of confidence in the political forms of organization of society and political elites predetermine the forefront of the solidarity socio-cultural type - religious and ethnic. On the other hand, religion as such is becoming an increasingly important dimension of political communities and a significant source of values for people.to question the traditional parameters.

The democratic ideal now reigns everywhere, however, the modes that are saying it, cause almost universal criticism, and the phenomenon of the erosion of citizens ' trust in political leadership and political institutions is the most debated subject of political knowledge.Globalization is restructuring the problem field itself, which develops the definition of democracy is: we are talking about changing the "scale" of democracy and "units" of democracy. The nature of election, the role of the Executive, the rights of the opposition, the presence and types of intra-system balances, the development of a multiparty system and civil society – all this should be viewed as a product of specific social circumstances, and not as "identity" or "deviation" in relation to a single, once and for all that pattern.

Democracy, representing almost the main supporting structure of the political meta-narratives of Modernity, democratization as a synonym for political modernization, recently presented global in scope and universal in influence of the "third wave", in the context of contemporary realities, of course, needs to be challenged. Declaration of human rights can be seen as the symbolic capital of the West in the structure of geopolitical power, a set of values and principles on which

the offer space power. Today, the person who owns the symbolic capital of culture, has decisive advantages on the geopolitical map. Western countries are increasingly using such philosophical-political universal as democracy, freedom, equality in the quality of commercialized symbols of its foreign policy. However, the basis of the Declaration should be based on global standards of freedom and justice based on the principle that man is free only if he can live according to that understanding of freedom which made his society. Developing such understanding is possible only in the process of intercultural dialogue which must become the fundamental principle of modern international relations.

Political philosophy must investigate the relationship of political knowledge and norms (moral and other) political action. In the modern world there is no more moral ontology; the old standards are lost, and find a new ready-made is not possible. But the moral regulators is still required, people today can not do without shame and truth. Here arises a fundamental challenge as a political practice and political philosophy. Where to get moral ontology? Hegel and Marx proposed would produce them. However, you can make the institutions, but not of ontology. It turns out unsolvable problem: on the one hand, moral truths are, in principle, can produce the very practice of political conflicts, but the conflicts should be regulated in accordance with the existing moral truths, i.e., the latter is supposed to be above conflict. The important thing is that certain moral laws exist, and on their basis it was possible to construct an ideal model of human society, to construct an ideal scheme of political governance. Today to raise the question about the ideal hostel accommodation is not available. political philosophy is not just separated from moral philosophy, but rather came on her shift. And it's alarming because this phenomenon is supposed to mean: moral philosophy no longer rules people's actions; moral principles are not today the fact that can directly affect social actors to rally them, by reproducing social whole. In fact, it is that political philosophy exists where morality is idle.

It is known that spiritual values as the spiritual core of the culture of the society, act as an internal catalyst, capable repeatedly to strengthen the action of certain social forces, as a vector indicating the direction of the changes and allows you to see the projects of the future in the present. Axiological foundations are key in solving various problems of social development, including global problems, not only because allow to understand the world in the name of the person and their needs, but also due to the fact that they provide an opportunity to change the subject of activity and creativity, warning him from the irresponsible, destructive, actions.

The existing spiritual culture and the new modern values have their basis in moral relativism and belief that absolute moral values are not more than relative-that there is nothing true and nothing false. It turns out that we have only situational

ethics with the statement that all ethical today will not necessarily be ethical tomorrow. With the almost unlimited spiritual freedom, devoid of consciousness of responsibility to anyone, the worship of material needs led to acute moral and spiritual crisis, despite the rather high material level and relative social well-being.

The emphasis on the humanistic element of politics, the universality of modern law and the modern development of the concept of rights and freedoms and their protection, in recent years have highlighted the controversy surrounding various policies, such as "humanitarian intervention" as a power method of addressing the extensive human rights violations carried out by States invaders outside its borders without the consent of the country in whose territory force is applied. Humanitarian intervention involves two important region of the world community: the protection of human rights and the use of armed force in the international arena. However, the idea of military intervention under a humanitarian flag was compromised by the actions of the world Atlantic Center

Not by chance, the freedom, responsibility and the categorical imperative (a person can be for another person only purpose, but not the means) are represented by not only the center of political and moral doctrine of Kant, but also underlie the doctrine of the rights and freedoms of the individual, which is based on modern political project of Western democracy. Moreover, rights and freedoms are the conceptual Foundation and the European Constitution, and Russian, and the fundamental international documents, institutionalizarea the political process. It is a humanistic component is the basis of social orientation of state policy, as well as in the development of modern forms and methods of political participation, collective action and public policy.

Systeme of Knowledge control

Evaluation tools

	LECTURE	hours	Seminars	Control work and homework	Labor capacity
1	2	3	6	8	9
1	The essence of the political-philosophical knowledge.	2	The essence of the political-philosophical knowledge. The place of political philosophy as a field of knowledge in the structure of social-humanitarian disciplines.	The task for independent work: revise the material of lecture study of the recommended literature to prepare for seminars, testing of acquired knowledge by self-assessment, formulation of responses to the questions on the topic.	the course includes 36 hours for self work
2	Historical evolution of paradigms in the interpretation of the policy. Continuity and innovation in the politico-philosophical knowledge	2	Historical evolution of paradigms in the interpretation of the policy. Continuity and innovation in the politico-	ibid	2

				philosophical knowledge		
3	Historical evolution of paradigms in the interpretation of the policy. Continuity and innovation in the politico-philosophical knowledge	2	Historical evolution of paradigms in the interpretation of the policy. Continuity and innovation in the politico-philosophical knowledge	ibid	2
4	Changes in the world – developments in theoretical and conceptual constructions.	2	Changes in the world – developments in theoretical and conceptual constructions.	ibid	2
5	Changes in the world – developments in theoretical and conceptual constructions.	2	Changes in the world – developments in theoretical and conceptual constructions.	ibid	2
6 :	The change in the understanding of the policy.	2	The change in the understanding of the policy.	ibid	2
7	The change in theoretical descriptive and explicative tools of socio-political analysis:	2	The change in theoretical descriptive and explicative tools of	ibid	2

	shifting the discourse		socio-political analysis: shifting the discourse		
8	The change in theoretical descriptive and explicative tools of socio-political analysis: shifting the discourse	2	The change in theoretical descriptive and explicative tools of socio-political analysis: shifting the discourse	ibid	2
9	Contemporary socio-political changes and transformation of fundamental social and political references that define the conceptual dimension of modern political process: time and space, power, state, nation, and sovereignty, democracy and civil society, civilizational identity and religion	2	Contemporary socio-political changes and transformation of fundamental social and political references that define the conceptual dimension of modern political process: time and space, power, state, nation, and sovereignty, democracy and civil society, civilizational identity and religion	Ibid Control	
10	Contemporary socio-political changes and transformation of fundamental social and political references that	2	Contemporary socio-political changes and transformation of fundamental social	ibid	4

	define the conceptual dimension of modern political process: time and space, power, state, nation, and sovereignty, democracy and civil society, civilizational identity and religion		and political references that define the conceptual dimension of modern political process: time and space, power, state, nation, and sovereignty, democracy and civil society, civilizational identity and religion		
11	Political reality: scientific, philosophical, and sociological research methods	2	Political reality: scientific, philosophical, and sociological research methods	ibid	4
12	Methods for studying political reality. changes in the criteria of truth.	2	Methods for studying political reality. changes in the criteria of truth.	ibid	2
13 :	The limits of applicability of modern methodological schemes of political knowledge	2	The limits of applicability of modern methodological schemes of political knowledge	ibid	2
14	The limits of applicability of modern methodological schemes of political	2	The limits of applicability of modern methodological	ibid	1

	knowledge		schemes of political knowledge		
15	Qualitative changes in the mechanisms of formation of the political as such.	2	Qualitative changes in the mechanisms of formation of the political as such.	ibid	1
16	The research paradigm of the global political process: from the linearity of the enlightenment to the pluralism of modernity.	2	The research paradigm of the global political process: from the linearity of the enlightenment to the pluralism of modernity..	ibid	1
17	The ratio of morality and policy and the problem of the common good	2	The ratio of morality and policy and the problem of the common good The research paradigm of the global political process: from the linearity of the enlightenment to the pluralism of modernity.	ibid	1
18	The value projection of political knowledge		The ratio of morality and policy and the problem of the common good The value projection of political knowledge	ibid	
19	Control				1

			schemes of political knowledge		
15	Qualitative changes in the mechanisms of formation of the political as such.	2	Qualitative changes in the mechanisms of formation of the political as such.	ibid	1
16	The research paradigm of the global political process: from the linearity of the enlightenment to the pluralism of modernity.	2	The research paradigm of the global political process: from the linearity of the enlightenment to the pluralism of modernity..	ibid	1
17	The ratio of morality and policy and the problem of the common good	2	The ratio of morality and policy and the problem of the common good The research paradigm of the global political process: from the linearity of the enlightenment to the pluralism of modernity.	ibid	1
18	The value projection of political knowledge		The ratio of morality and policy and the problem of the common good The value projection of political knowledge	ibid	
19	Control				1

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