

Federal state Autonomous educational institution of higher professional education  
"Russian University of friendship of peoples"  
RUDN - UNIVERSITY  
Faculty of Humanities and social Sciences

## **Syllabus**

**«Politics in the context of Russian civilization»**

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**

## **1. COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The purpose of discipline is to clarify the nature and essence of Russian society in line with the civilizational approach, the formation of an adequate understanding of Russian civilization as a sustainable education and its importance in world history and modern features. The goal, which implies a substantial deepening of knowledge about the key characteristics and interests of Russia as a multiethnic and mnogokomponentnogo the subject of history, defines the specific problems of training:

- lighting epistemological and discursive potential of the civilizational approach
- develop graduate students understanding of the methodological recognition of Russia's status as a civilization of education, with its objective and distinctive characteristics
- understanding of Russia's place in world history and politics.
- clarification of values and strategic policy settings
- understanding of the correlation of civilizational grounds and political processes
- understanding of the role of Russia in contemporary dialogue of civilizations
- the development of spiritual and moral and Patriotic solidarity orientations
- 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 " Politics in the context of Russian civilization " is the Variable part as a compulsory discipline.

### **1. Learning Outcomes**

Universal jurisdiction:

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-6 - ability to make self-motivated decisions in unusual situations and willingness to take responsibility for their consequences

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 -4 - ability to research the political process in Russia, the Russian socio-political institutions and regulatory frameworks, and statistics.

- the skills of implementing scientific results in the field of Analytics and decision-making, working with arrays of data, surveys and interaction with the experts and the media;
- research skills and analysis of the organizational, social, political, ethnic and religious conflicts, the possession of methods of risk assessment and decision-making in conditions of uncertainty.

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 ()

## **2. The result of the development of the discipline graduate students should:**

### **Know: :**

- the essence of civilized approach to politics
- the correlation of General and special, traditions and innovations in civilizational-political projection
- parameters of the Russian civilization
- potential of the historical experience of Russia in the cultural and political spheres
- strategy searching for the answer of the Russian civilization on the changed parameters of modernity
- the variety of appearances of the phenomenon of identity politics
- the impact of civilizational identity as a sociocultural and political phenomenon in the political and social process
- new risks and threats

### **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 adequately assess historical tradition and modern transformation in Russia
- to isolate the underlying and immediate in the dynamics of political process in Russia
- to relate civil-political and value coordinate Russia
- To compare value and civilizational characteristics of political systems and processes
- to defend Russia's national interests
- to translate a theoretical construct in the field of real politics, to apply knowledge in a practical and expert activities,
- to Express their knowledge in the form of abstracts and articles for publication
- -use the acquired knowledge in teaching of political disciplines

**to possess:**

- skills in systemic perception of the modern world and Russia's place in it
- the attitude of tolerance on the basis of rational knowledge and behavior, including humanitarian policies
- knowledge of multi-religious and multi-ethnic character of Russia
- skills to identify certain types of perception ( identity) historical, social and political factors, phenomena and processes, their impact on the political process
- 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.

**3. 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

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

Name	Hours	Semester			
		1	2	3	4
<i>Lectons</i>	36		36		
<i>Seminars</i>	36		36		
Individual work (total)	36		36		
<b>The total complexity (hours)</b>					
	108		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.

**Russia as a civilization: the methodological Foundation of the study of political reality.**

**Topic 2. The ratio of civilizational stability and diversity of cultural identities.**

**Topic 3.**

**Political coordinates of Russian identity.**

**Topic 4.**

**The challenges of the 21st century – Russia's response.**

**Russia as a civilization: the methodological Foundation of the study of political reality.** Civilizational approach to explaining social reality: history and modern paradigm. Historical evolution of paradigms in the interpretation of the policy. Continuity and innovation in the politico-philosophical knowledge.

**The ratio of civilizational stability and diversity of cultural identities.** *The* offset of the sense of civilizational theory towards political refrains. The civilizational approach to modern politics, civilization as subjects of political process. Poly-confessional and poly-ethnicity as the attributes of the Russian civilization. The problem of ensuring inter-ethnic harmony and the National policy Strategy of civilizational identity and religion. Russian model of civilization: political power, state, civil society. The modern transformation of socio-political reality and change in Russia: the problem of modernization reforms. Historical memory and historical continuity and value-consolidating mechanisms of the Russian civilization.

**Political coordinates of Russian identity.** Ontology and key features socio-political analysis: the Russian civilization: shifting the discourse. The value-normative framework as the basis of civilizational identity. Russian identity.

**The challenges of the 21st century – Russia's response.** The correspondence of dominant civilization and political processes. Challenge policy challenge of the global world: problem of a choice of strategy of the Russian civilization. Actualization of religious differences as a challenge of modernity and historical

experience of Russia. Actualization of religious differences as a challenge of modernity and historical experience of Russia: political meanings.

## 6. Distribution of hours

<b>№</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Contact hours</b>	<b>Self-study</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	<b>Russia as a civilization: the methodological Foundation of the study of political reality.</b>	10	10	8	28
2	<b>The ratio of civilizational stability and diversity of cultural identities.</b>	10	12	8	30
3	<b>Political coordinates of Russian identity.</b>	8	8	8	24
4	<b>The challenges of the 21st century – Russia's response.</b>	6	6	8	20
	<b>Evaluation</b>	2		4	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>108 (3 ECTS)</b>

## 7. Topics of Contact hours

1. Civilizational approach to explaining social reality: history and modern paradigm.
2. The offset of the sense of civilizational theory towards political refrains
3. The civilizational approach to modern politics, civilization as subjects of political process
4. Ontology and key features of Russian civilization
5. The value-normative framework as the basis of civilizational identity. Russian identity



6. Poly-confessional and poly-ethnicity as the attributes of the Russian civilization. The problem of ensuring inter-ethnic harmony and National policy Strategy
7. Russian model of civilization: political power, state, civil society.
8. The modern transformation of socio-political reality and change in Russia: the problem of modernization reforms
9. Historical memory and historical continuity and value-consolidating mechanisms of Russian civilization
10. Pair of dominant civilization and political processes. Challenge policy challenge of the global world: problem of a choice of strategy of the Russian civilization
11. Actualization of religious differences as a challenge of modernity and historical experience of Russia.
12. Value-political projects of Russia. Russian world

**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 individual work 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 study 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. HЭБ 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](http://elibrary.ru)
12. Tishler J. Introduction to Russian Civilization  
[http://www.dartmouth.edu/~russ15/russia\\_PI/](http://www.dartmouth.edu/~russ15/russia_PI/)
13. Socio-Cultural Foundations of Russia Civilization// Russian civilization (ded. to the official visit of RF V.V.Putin to India in January, 2007).FK Publications. New-Delhi. 2007 НБ РУДН

14. Russian civilization.(ded. to the official visit of RF V.V.Putin to India in January, 2007).FK Publications. New-Delhi. 2007НБ РУДН
15. Vladimir Leksin The Russian Civilization: a Case for System Diagnostics  
<https://mirros.hse.ru/en/2012-21-4/62083073.html>
- 16.Мультимедийный образовательный ресурс «Российская цивилизация в пространстве, времени и мировом контексте» - <http://рос-мир.рф>
- 17.Официальный сайт Президента Российской Федерации.  
<http://www.kremlin.ru>
- 18.Официальный сайт Московского патриархата .<http://www.patriarchia.ru>
- 19.Официальный сайт Совета муфтиев России <http://www.muslim.ru>
- 20.Официальный сайт Фонда "Русский Мир". <http://www.ruskiymir.ru>
- 21.Официальный сайт Института социологии РАН - <http://www.isras.ru>

## **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.

### **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. System 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**

<b>Grade</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Mark</b>	<b>Definition</b>
A	<b>95 - 100</b>	Excellent	outstanding performance with only minor errors
B	<b>86 - 94</b>	Very good	above the average standard but with some errors

C	<b>69 - 85</b>	Good	generally sound work with a number of notable errors
D	<b>61 - 68</b>	Sufficiently	fair but with significant shortcomings
E	<b>51 - 60</b>	Mediocrely	performance meets the minimum criteria
FX	<b>31 - 50</b>	Bad	Fail – some more work required before the credit can be awarded
F	<b>0 - 30</b>	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](mailto: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. Ontology of Russian civilization and modernity
2. Civilization and modernization: requirements of the 21st century and Russia
3. Political discourse : the place of Russia in contemporary dialogue of civilizations
4. Civilizational profile of the Russian political system
5. Russian civilization and the West: points of dialogue
6. Poly-confessional Russian civilization: contemporary issues
7. General civil and ethnic identity in the political process in Russia
8. The challenges of modernity: perspectives of Russian civilization
9. The ideology of civilization and modern political strategy
10. Heuristic workload of the civilizational approach to explaining modernity
11. The specifics of the civilizational nature of Russia
12. Political paradigm of modernity: strategies of Russia
13. Historical memory and contemporary politics: the specificity of Russian civilization
14. Value orientations of Russians and political contexts
15. Russian world as a valuable project

### **Self study Questions:**

1. The value-normative framework as the basis of civilizational identity
2. Changes in the key parameters of modernity and Russian civilization
3. New risks and threats and the Russian civilization experience
4. The ratio of civilizational stability and diversity of cultural samobytnosti Russia
5. A foreign policy identity as a basis of political strategies: a contemporary political view
6. Russia and Europe: cooperation in practice and in discourses
7. The specificity of the political dispensation in Russia: the role of the state
8. Inter-ethnic harmony as the basis of modern Russian politics
9. Consolidating the potential of interreligious dialogue in Russia: a civilizational specificity
10. Ethnic and civic identity: global trends and Russian experience
11. The new strategy of interaction of civilizations, the need and demand of time: the status of Russia
12. Russia's place in the modern world: civilizational diversity and the search for new political configurations
13. Patriotism as a value: the projection of historical memory

### **Questions to evaluation**

1. Civilizational paradigm of a socio-political reality: political meanings
2. Russian civilization as a methodological Foundation for explaining the specificity of political forms
3. Russian identity and public policy
4. Poly-confessional and poly-ethnicity as the attributes of the Russian civilization and public policy
5. Value-the strategic project "Russian world"
6. The problem of the erosion of identity: institutional and archetypal Foundation.
7. Value preferences and the political process in Russia

8. Horizons of goal-setting in Russia and the foreign policy context
9. Social cohesion and intercultural dialogue
10. Russia as an independent subject of historical creativity

## **HANDBOOK**

### **GLOSSARY**

**Authoritarianism (from an armour. auctoritas – power)** - a sole desire for violent domination over the people, inherent in human nature and manifested in all types of civilizations. Authoritarianism is an important component of personal motivation political activities.

**Authority** is a voluntary recognition by many people of dignity and personal qualities of one person that heaven solely on the basis of such recognition (respect) is able to influence the behaviour and actions of others.

**Archetype (from the Greek. arche - beginning, and typos – way)** – the sample, the type of the primary form. In the Humanities under the archetypes to understand the invariant constants of the collective unconscious, and social psychology

**Topicsmost** – a characteristic of modern social processes, removing spatial mediation

**The interaction of civilizations** – the principles of communication for socio-cultural entities, ethnic, national, civilizational and global levels.

**Globalization** – the process of universalization, the formation of common structures, connections and relations in various spheres of life.

**Global problems** - problems that have a global character, leading to planetary effects, and requiring for their solution efforts of all mankind.

**Civil society** ( from the Latin. civis – the citizen) - a system of non-state social relations and institutions that guarantee human realization of his natural and social rights and representing the varied needs, interests and values of free, relatively independent members of society.

**Dialogue** – communication among actors, with the aim of achieving understanding

**Eurasianism** – an original socio-philosophical direction, considering Eurasia, not just as a geographical concept, continent (Europe + Asia), and as a special, the middle world, which unites Europe and Asia, however, differs from them in specific geopolitical, ethno-cultural, spiritual and other properties that determine the historical path and mission of its constituent peoples.

**The identity of the all-Russian** category, retaining the socio-cultural identity of Russian civilization, an extremely broad level of cultural identity of individuals.

**Ideology** – set of ideas that Express a specific human perception and relation to reality, of seeing reality, ways of its development, transformation from the position of goals, values, ideals adopted by the different actors in the socio-cultural life, from individual, group, class, society, community and to humanity as a whole.

**Historical** consciousness is a complex spiritual-semantic education, providing the processing and translation of socio-cultural and event-national information from the past to the present, operabase future, because man lives simultaneously in past, present and future.

**Modernization** - the transition from the traditional to the modern, open society both globally and on a regional scale. In different regions modernization had a different background and starting conditions, duration, and adaptation to the

environment, form and results. In Western European countries the modernization process took a long period realizovyvali in combined forms (evolutionary and revolutionary). As a result, the upgrade has achieved its goal: establishment of a modern market economy, civil society, legal state.

**Mentality** – a deep layer of social consciousness, the totality of the mechanisms of psychological reactions and basic concepts characteristic of the social communities.

**People** – disambiguation used: a). in the socio-political and historical sense, as the population of a particular country, a set of social and ethnic groups with common historical fate; b). in ethnoculturological sense, as an ethnic group (so, the population of Russia is more than 150 Nations, or ethnic groups).

**Nationalism** - 1) the official ideology and policies of the state; 2) worldview is the definition of the classes, strata, social groups and their political and social organizations; 3) special, specific form of social phenomena characterizing the state of interethnic relations.

**Nation** is the term used in the ethno-cultural and civil-political sense. In the first case is the ultimate ethnic community, which is characterized by common language, economic life, territory, culture, mental makeup, self-awareness. The second – the political community of the United civil mechanisms.

**National idea** - the idea clearancesale for the individual and society as a whole , the base of a consolidating ideology.

**Climatic factors** objective specific historical mechanism will affect the nature and pace of development of society as a whole.



Public opinion is a way of existence and manifestation of mass consciousness, which is expressed through a spiritual or spiritually-practical attitude of the majority to the relevant facts, events, phenomena and processes of reality.

**The cultural identity** of the peoples of Russia – the diversity of ethnocultural identities, which are the basis of Russian civilization.

**Social justice** – a category ethical, legal and socio-political consciousness, reflected in different types of civilizations. It captures the historically changing ideas about inalienable human rights on the relationship between rights and responsibilities of individuals and social groups, between the act and reward, crime and punishment, work and reward personal merit and public recognition, between equality or inequality in the living conditions of people and social groups.

**Tolerance** (tolerance) culture (moral, legal, political) of any society, each type of civilization. Tolerance comes in many forms: personal and public (reflected in morality, manners, social psychology, consciousness), the state (reflected in legislation, political practice). The tolerant culture of the citizen, the freedom freely chosen moral, socio-political, ideological preferences implies his loyalty to the similar choices of others.

**Transnational political spaces** - the modern organization of political reality, characterized by the emergence of new actors and new NEGOSUDARSTVENNYI level decision-making

**Civilization is local (concept)** – the common name for a number of theories, which is one of the most important approaches to the interpretation of civilizational theory. The main methodological setting of such concepts is the recognition of the discreteness of the historical process, accomplished by means of a conglomerate of social integrity.

**Civilizational specificity** is an important characteristic of any civilization – the possibility and the necessity of choosing between its historically established form and ability to ensure its survival in an increasingly complex world.

**Civilization** is a very broad, sustainable socio-cultural community that exists in certain space-time coordinates. The formation, the formation of specific forms of civilization corresponds to a certain stage, which are produced by certain values, distinct from manufactured and other socio-cultural communities and therefore represents its contribution to the development of the whole of humanity, becoming transitorizes heritage .

**Russian civilization** – one of the largest on the territory of the civilizations that emerged on the expanses of Eastern Europe and Northern Asia, the identity of which is determined by the interaction of specific geographical, climatic, ethnic, religious, political, and historical factors.

**Extremism** is adherence to extreme views and actions ( most often in politics, religion, etc.)

**Elite** - a community of makers strategically-important decisions

**Elites of Central** – government groups at the Federal level

**Regional elites** – the concept of "elite regional" is used to describe the powerful groups of Russian regions.

**Ethnicity** is a stable community of people with inherent cultural and psychological symptoms, language and consciousness.

**COURS TOPICS**

1. Civilizational approach to explaining social reality: history and modern paradigm.
2. The offset of the sense of civilizational theory towards political refrains.
3. The civilizational approach to modern politics, civilization as subjects of political process
4. Ontology and key features of Russian civilization
5. The value-normative framework as the basis of civilizational identity. Russian identity
6. Poly-confessional and poly-ethnicity as the attributes of the Russian civilization.
7. The problem of ensuring inter-ethnic harmony and National policy Strategy
8. Russian model of civilization: political power, state, civil society
9. The modern transformation of socio-political reality and change in Russia: the problem of modernization reforms
10. Historical memory and historical continuity and value-consolidating mechanisms of Russian civilization
11. Pair of dominant civilization and political processes. Challenge policy challenge of the global world: problem of a choice of strategy of the Russian civilization
12. Actualization of religious differences as a challenge of modernity and historical experience of Russia.
13. Value-political projects of Russia. Russian world

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

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