Federal state autonomous educational institution of higher professional education
"Peoples' Friendship University of Russia"

Faculty of humanities and social sciences

ANNOTATION OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

Educational program

41.04.04 Political Science

Political Institutions and Values

Title of the discipline	International and Regional Politics of Eurasia
Scope of the discipline, credits/hours	3 / 108
CONTENT OF THE COURSE	
Section's Title	**Section's Content**
1. History and politics in the Eurasian region	1.1. Strained relations between independent states in the Eurasian region – historical perspective
	1.2. Contemporary politeconomic ties between independent states in the Eurasian region – comparative perspective
2. International relations in the Eurasian region	2.1. Bilateral relations between former Soviet republics
	2.2. Integrational processes in the Eurasian region – Eurasian Economic Union
3. Security relations in the Eurasian region	3.1. Cross-border cooperation on topics of Islamic terrorism and mass-migration between former Soviet republics
	3.2. Regional security institutions – Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Collective Security Treaty Organization

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ANNOTATION OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

Educational program

41.04.04 Political Science

Political Institutions and Values

Title of the discipline	The humanitarian factor in modern politics: education and culture
Scope of the discipline, credits/hours	3 / 108
CONTENT OF THE COURSE	
Section's Title	**Section's Content**
1. Culture and education in the globalizing world	1.1. Political modernization and culture.
	1.2. The cross-cultural characteristics of modernization.
	1.3. Education as a regional integration tool.
	1.4. Russian culture and education in the global context.
2. Cultural policy and the politics of culture	2.1. The relationship between culture and politics.
	2.2. Cultural diplomacy and public policy.
	2.3 Cultural hegemony.
	2.4. Politics and popular culture.
3. Digitization of culture and education: impact on politics	3.1. The culture and politics of the cyberspace and the Internet.
	3.2. The use of popular culture and new media in social movements.
	3.3. State policies in the digitalization of international educational.
4. Education, culture and identity	4.1. Concepts of identity in modern scientific and political discourse.
	4.2. Education's impact on the political preferences and the identity of the youth.

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ANNOTATION OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

Educational program

41.04.04 Political Science

Political Institutions and Values

Title of the discipline	Empire and Nationalism in Russia, the Soviet Union and Europe
Scope of the discipline, credits/hours	3 / 108

CONTENT OF THE COURSE	
Section's Title	**Section's Content**
1. Mechanisms of imperial growth and patterns of imperial rule	1.1. The concept of the empire vs. the national state/multicultural federation
	1.2. Functioning of an empire
2. Mechanisms of nationalization of imperial politics	2.1. The transition from the empire to the national state/multicultural federation
	2.2. The differences between foreign strategies of empires and the national state/multicultural federation
3. Strategies of acculturation, assimilation and building national identities	3.1. The relations between nation-building and the nation state
	3.2. Cultivating collective political identity in the empire vs. the national state/multicultural federation

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ANNOTATION OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

Educational program

41.04.04 Political Science

Political Institutions and Values

Title of the discipline	Diversity and Governance: Civil Society, Religion and Ethnicity
Scope of the discipline, credits/hours	3 / 108
CONTENT OF THE COURSE	

Section's Title	Section's Content
1. Diversity. Institutionalization. Governance	1.1 Models of political formation and diversity management
	1.2 Public sphere: increasing and diversifying subject field
	1.3 Conciliation of interests, consensus on basic values and goals, the optimal ratio of the general and the specific as priority of management strategies
	1.4 Ethno-confessional actors in public policy: national and religious organizations as structural elements of civil society
2. Ethno-confessional diversity management	2.1 "Res publica" as priority for social development and as basic requirement for functioning civil society
	2.2. Ethnic and religious diversity of Russia
	2.3. Civil and social initiatives: classification and social trend

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ANNOTATION OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

Educational program

41.04.04 Political Science

Political Institutions and Values

Title of the discipline	Political System of Russia
Scope of the discipline, credits/hours	4 / 144
CONTENT OF THE COURSE	

Section's Title	Section's Content
1. Dissolution of the USSR and the birth of the Russian Federation	1.1. Perestroika policies and its outcomes
	1.2. Dissolution of the USSR and the Russian Federation and its government
2. Evolution of the Russian political system from the 1990s up to the present day	2.1. Evolution of the Russian political system in the 1990s
	2.2. Evolution of the Russian political system in the 2000s
	2.3. Contemporary Russian political system
	2.4. Political parties and civil society in Russia
3. Regional and local policies. Russian federalism	3.1. Russian federalism – the past and present
	3.2. Russian federal and local agenda

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ANNOTATION OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

Educational program

41.04.04 Political Science

Political Institutions and Values

Title of the discipline	Digital Technologies in Public Administration
Scope of the discipline, credits/hours	2 / 72
CONTENT OF THE COURSE	
Section's Title	**Section's Content**
1. Basis of digital transformation in public administration.	The impact of digital technologies to social change. Theories and perspectives on digital transformation in public administration. Legal basis in the field of public administration. Foreign states experience. Federal projects "Digital public administration" & "Service state 2.0".
2. Digital technologies in public administration.	Digitalization of state service delivery. E-government. Digitalization processes in the regions of the Russian Federation. Implementation of electronic workflow technologies in government and administrative bodies. Urban Property Management on the basis of ICT and IoT.
3. Blockchain technology.	The concept of blockchain technology. Implementation of blockchain technology in the modern world. Public and private blockchain. Blockchain technology in public administration.

Developed by

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ANNOTATION OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

Educational program

41.04.04 Political Science

Political Institutions and Values

Title of the discipline	Culture and identity in Russia
Scope of the discipline, credits/hours	4 / 144

CONTENT OF THE COURSE	
Section's Title	**Section's Content**
1. Identity in Politics: the New Reality	1.1 Identity as outline of political process in the modern world. Identity and identity politics.
	1.2 Russian identity: civilizational, civil, ethnic and religious identity.
	1.3 Polyethnic and polyconfessional Russia
	1.4 Historical identity and politics of memory
	5. Intercultural dialogue: political potential, opportunities and restrictions
2. Culture and Identity: Russia in Quest of Future	2.1 Russian identity: cultural-symbolic representation as identity foundation
	2.2 Changes in the key characteristics of the present and Russian identity: cultural-symbolic representation
	2.3 Symbolic dimensions of identity and collective political and social patterns
	2.4 Image of desired future: search and debates
	2.5 Unity of value orientations as cultural basis of national security

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ANNOTATION OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

Educational program

41.04.04 Political Science

Political Institutions and Values

Title of the discipline	China and Russia: Global Powers in the Era of Global Disorder
Scope of the discipline, credits/hours	3 / 108
CONTENT OF THE COURSE	
Section's Title	**Section's Content**
1. Transformation of the IR System	1.1 International relations as a system: the contours of the new world order
	1.2. Hegemony and the world order
	1.3. The shift of the center of world politics to the East and the Asia-Pacific region (APR)
2. The role of Russia and China in shaping the new world order	2.1. Russia and China shaping the world order
	2.2. Bilateral and multilateral interactions between Russia and China

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41.04.04 Political Science

Political Institutions and Values

Title of the discipline	Russia in the Face of Challenges of Global and Regional Development
Scope of the discipline, credits/hours	2 / 72
CONTENT OF THE COURSE	
Section's Title	**Section's Content**
1. Global challenges of our time and Russia	The current stage of development of world political processes. Russia in globalization. Emergence of a new world political system and Russian participation. Increasing influence of ethno-national and religious-confessional factors on politics. Civilization dimension of the modern world politics. Economic risks of development. Ecological risks.
2. Russian regional challenges	Regional aspect of Russian politics. Regionalization process as one of the modern trends. Regional dimension of Russian foreign policy. Russian participation in the creation of the regional space.

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41.04.04 Political Science

Political Institutions and Values

Title of the discipline	Theory, Methods and Methodologies in Political Science
Scope of the discipline, credits/hours	4 / 144
CONTENT OF THE COURSE	
Section's Title	**Section's Content**
1. Methodology of Political Science: underlying paradigms and modern approaches	1.1. Methodology of Political Science: underlying paradigms. New and the newest methods of Political Science in the modern era.
	1.2. Interdisciplinarity as a heuristic direction. Criteria of truth. Shifts in criteria of truth.
2. Methodology and methods of Political Science	2.1. Correspondence between methodology and subject field. Continuity and innovation in political knowledge. Changes in understanding of politics.
	2.2. Methodology, methods, methodics

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ANNOTATION OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

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41.04.04 Political Science

Political Institutions and Values

Title of the discipline	Soft power as European integration policy tool: forms and mechanisms
Scope of the discipline, credits/hours	3 / 108
CONTENT OF THE COURSE	
Section's Title	**Section's Content**
1. Neoliberal approach in IR	Neoliberal approach to the study of international relations. Values as base of politics.
2. Soft Power concept	The concept of soft power: the emergence and development of the concept. J.Nye. Smart Power. Sharp Power.
3. Soft Power tools	The main tools for the implementation of soft power: mass culture (music, cinema, TV shows), sports, education.
4. Emerging Powers' Soft Power Strategies	The main strategies for implementing the soft power of the emerging countries. Portman's Soft Power rating
5. Integration and Regionalisms	The influence of the soft power factor on the processes of integration and regionalization. Normative force.
6. Cases: EU, EaP, ENP, EAEU, B&R	Consideration of individual cases of the use of soft power (the European Union, the EAEU, One Belt– One Road, etc.)

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ANNOTATION OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

Educational program

41.04.04 Political Science
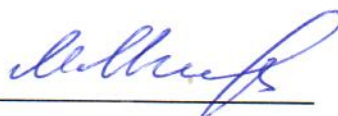
Political Institutions and Values

Title of the discipline	Energy factor in contemporary global politics
Scope of the discipline, credits/hours	3 / 108
CONTENT OF THE COURSE	
Section's Title	**Section's Content**
1. The global energy industry: major economic and political determinants of development	1.1. The global energy industry: history and major modern trends.
	1.2. The changing world energy map amidst the global energy transition.
	1.3. The global energy industry: geopolitical and regional aspects.
2. International energy cooperation and the global economic and political rivalry	2.1. Energy strategy as a vital component of the state development strategy.
	2.2. Energy security as a key factor of domestic stability in the modern world.
	2.3. Energy diplomacy as a form of energy cooperation.
3. Russia in the global energy industry: political aspects	3.1. The main vectors of Russian energy policy: problems and prospects.
	3.2. The energy cooperation between Russia and China
	3.3. The EU-Russia energy dialogue
	3.4. Russia's energy cooperation with African and Latin American countries
	3.5. The Arctic Race: new geopolitical and geo-economic implications.

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41.04.04 Political Science

Political Institutions and Values

Title of the discipline	Ethics of Public Policy and Administration
Scope of the discipline, credits/hours	4 / 108
CONTENT OF THE COURSE	
Section's Title	**Section's Content**
1. Ethics as Philosophical Science.	Ethics. Morality. Types of ethics. Main schools of ethical knowledge. Structure of moral. Categories of moral.
2. Concept of Professional Ethics.	Structure of professional ethics. Applied ethics and professional ethics.
3. Morality and Politics.	Political ethics as a type of professional ethics. The ethics of Aristotle. Ethics of N. Machiavelli. Politics as a profession. Ethics of politics as a factor of democracy. The specifics of moral regulation of politics. Conflict of interest.
4. Parliamentary Ethics.	The main components of parliamentary ethics (The Service as a mission, standards of conduct, the problem of conflict of interests, problems of lobbying). Ethics of parliamentary activity in different countries. Parliamentary ethics commissions.
5. Ethics of the Election Campaign.	Ethics of election campaign methods.
6. Professional Ethics of Employees of the State Apparatus.	Administrative ethics. Public service as profession. Moral standards in public service. The principle of political neutrality. Ethics Committee.

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ANNOTATION OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

Educational program

41.04.04 Political Science

Political Institutions and Values

Title of the discipline	Civil Society in Contemporary Russia
Scope of the discipline, credits/hours	3 / 108
CONTENT OF THE COURSE	
Section's Title	**Section's Content**
1. Why study civil society?	The logic of the course construction and its purpose. An overview of the topics of classes, literature, tasks and forms of self-examination of knowledge. The relevance of the study of civil society in Russia.
2. Development of the idea of civil society in classic and modern philosophy	The concept of the social contract: origins and modern continuity. Civil society in the concept of a social contract. The development of concepts and ideas: Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Kant. Civil society, the State and democracy: Formation of an idea based on the study of social practices and social experience. Hegel's construction and its social conditionality. The American experience and ideas of A. de Tocqueville. Marxism and new interpretations of civil society. Modernization of Marxist traditions in the works of A. Gramsci. E. Gellner and the "exposure" of Marxism. Contemporary state of issue: A. Arato and D.Cohen on contemporary discussions. The neo-Marxist approach: Andre Gorz, Klaus Offe, E. Gellner.
3. Roots of Civil Society in Russian History	Traditions of charity. Educational organizations. Scientific societies and amateur professional associations. Women's movement. The attitude of the state to public organizations. Social movements. Church and rural community. Reforms of Stolypin. The role of the state and the political elite in the processes of formation of civil society in pre-revolutionary Russia.
4. Did civil society exist in USSR?	The specifics of official and unofficial civil society institutions in the Soviet period. Komsomol, pioneer organization. Trade unions. Women's councils. Formal and informal practices of Soviet organizations. Quasi-civil organizations in the politics and ideology of the Soviet regime. Informal associations and dissidents in the USSR.

5. Civil society and civic Consciousness in Russia	Civil society studies in Russia: institutions, methods, problems. Civic engagement and potential. Participation and attitude to charity. Attitude to non-governmental organizations. Civic consciousness, citizenship, patriotism and educational tasks. Public Chambers: GONGOs or real institutions of interaction between the state and civil society?

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ANNOTATION OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

Educational program

41.04.04 Political Science

Political Institutions and Values

Title of the discipline	Political and managerial models in the EU and Russia: levels, forms and mechanisms
Scope of the discipline, credits/hours	3 / 108
CONTENT OF THE COURSE	
Section's Title	**Section's Content**
1. Political-managerial models: the essence and types	Political and managerial models. "Good governance": theoretical and conceptual dimension. "Good governance": institutional dimension. Contemporary forms and mechanisms of "good governance". Public management: forms and mechanisms. Administrative models in politics: basic characteristics. The "hierarchic" managerial model. NPM (New public management) as the political model. The "lean management" as political and managerial model.
2. Political and managerial models in the EU: forms and mechanisms	The EU as supranational economic entity: basic characteristics. The EU as political structure: institutional framework. The EU: supranational level of governance. "Macro-model" of the governance in the EU. The government bodies of the EU: administrative dimension. The mechanisms of decision-making in the EU. "Eurocrats": The European bureaucracy as managerial class. Supranational vs. national level: distribution of the competences. "Meso-model" (national level) of the governance in the EU. The "hierarchic" managerial model in the EU. NPM (New public management) as the political model: the EU practice. The "lean management": the EU practice. Lack of "good governance" and the problem of disintegration in the EU.
3. Political and managerial models in Russia: forms and mechanisms	The political and managerial practice in Russia: historical background and contemporary state. The system of public management in Russia: institutional framework. The system of public management in Russia: non-institutional aspects. The system of public management in Russia: functional dimension. Public administration in Russia. "Good governance" vs. "Bad governance" in Russia. Decision-making process in Russia: forms and mechanisms. Autocratic vs. democratic: the decision-making process in Russia. "Macro-level" (federation) practice of governance in Russia. "Meso-level" (regions) practice of governance in Russia. Administrative models in Russian politics.

| | The "hierarchic" managerial model in Russia. Problems of implementation of NPM in Russia. The "pitfalls" of the Russian public management practice. |

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ANNOTATION OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

Educational program

41.04.04 Political Science

Political Institutions and Values

Title of the discipline	International Conflict of New Generation and its Settlement
Scope of the discipline, credits/hours	3 / 108
CONTENT OF THE COURSE	
Section's Title	**Section's Content**
1. Introduction and Overview	1.1. A conflict phenomenon in international relations.
	1.2. Fundamental and applied aspects of international conflict studying.
2. The Essence and Typology of International Conflict	2.1. Levels of disputed interaction: political and legal specificity of global, regional and interstate conflicts.
	2.2. Structure and dynamics of international conflict.
	2.3. International political crisis.
3. Global Issues and International Conflict	3.1. The basic global issues of the present (a problem of power resources, ecological and demographic issues, terrorism and drug business, a refugee problem, etc.) in context of international conflict.
4. Modern Ethnopolitical Conflicts and their Solution	4.1. Essence, main reasons and classification of ethnopolitical conflicts. The dynamics of ethnopolitical conflicts.
5. The Phenomenon of Separatism	5.1. Territorial, political, economic, confessional and ethnocultural origins of separatism.
6. Confrontations and wars	6.1. The armed violence, terror and war as a political conflict.
	6.2. World war as a multilevel conflict.
7. International conflict settlement	7.1. International conflict management: mediation, conflict prevention, implementation of peace agreements, peace enforcement, humanitarian intervention, and refugee crisis

	management.
8. The role of international and regional organizations in conflict and crisis settlement	8.1. The United Nations activities: preventive diplomacy initiatives, peacekeeping, peacemaking, peacebuilding.
9. Case Study: Territorial Disputes in International Relations	9.1. Territorial disputes in Asia, Africa and Latin America.
10. Case Study: Modern Regional Conflicts	10.1. Regional conflicts in the Middle East.
	10.2. Disputed potential of the Southern and Eastern Asia.
	10.3. Regional and local conflicts in the post-Soviet space.

Developed by   **associate professor of the Department
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ANNOTATION OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

Educational program

41.04.04 Political Science

Political Institutions and Values

Title of the discipline	Professionally Oriented Foreign Language
Scope of the discipline, credits/hours	6 / 216

CONTENT OF THE COURSE	
Section's Title	**Section's Content**
1. The world of science. Scientific progress	1.1. The world of science. Scientific discoveries, theories and related problems.
	1.2. Translation of scientific texts of different types and genres (abstracts, reports, essays, scientific articles, dictionary articles, etc.) from English into Russian and from Russian into English.
2. Science and scientific methods	2.1. Various aspects of science and scientific methods.
	2.2. Reading, note-taking and abstracting of scientific articles on the issues under study. The general concept of terminological clichés and stable phrases.
3. Science and society	3.1. The level and degree of science's influence on the society.
	3.2. Academic translation of professional texts.
	3.3. Stylistic features of scientific works and their translation.
4. Science and education	4.1. The mutual influence of education and research.
	4.2. Academic translation of professional texts.
	4.3. Analyzing the text and identifying the influence of the context on the translation of the terms.
5. Writing an article	5.1. Writing an introduction and conclusion to a scientific article on the issue under study.
	5.2. Selecting the literature and preparing the list of references for a scientific article.
	5.3. Writing an article on the issues under study.
6. International conference participation	6.1. Rules for participation in international conferences and basic principles for preparing a report.
	6.2. Correspondence with conference organizers and paperwork for registration.
7. Effective presentation. Making a start. Visual aids	7.1. Establishing contact with the audience, technical means of presentation.
8. Effective presentation. Dealing with questions	8.1. Successfully completing the presentation. Answering to questions.
	8.2. Preparing a presentation on the issue under study.

9. Scientific ethics in modern society. Scientists' Reputation.	9.1. Moral and ethical standards of a modern scholar in the humanities.
	9.2. Building a scientific reputation.

Developed by

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ANNOTATION OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

Educational program

41.04.04 Political Science

Political Institutions and Values

Title of the discipline	Contemporary Schools of Thought in Russian and Global Political Science
Scope of the discipline, credits/hours	2 / 72

CONTENT OF THE COURSE	
Section's Title	**Section's Content**
1. Nature of modern discussions about the subject field of Political Science.	Subject of Political Science; history of development of Political Science in Russia; new challenges in world politics.
2. Universals in science and issue of national Political Science schools.	Democratic transit; transition to universal standards of a civilized society; reform in Russian politics
3. Features and main plots of the leading national Political Science schools.	National Political Science schools: American, European, Chinese, Russian school etc.
4. World Political Science community: leading scientific centers of our time.	International Political Science Association (IPSA).
5. Theoretical and instrumental capabilities of Political Science.	General (fundamental) Political Science; Middle-range theories; Applied theories
6. Features and tasks of branches of Political Science in the period of modernization.	Political Science by directions and fields of political activity: international; social; youth; regional; ecological; energy; corporate etc.
7. New paradigms of Political Science knowledge: a detailed description.	New paradigms of Political Science knowledge: Global Studies; Transitology; Synergetics; Integrated communications theory; Duverger's law; Inclusiveness hypothesis; Convergence theory; Modern world-systems theory by I. Wallerstein etc.
8. Enrichment of methods of scientific knowledge in modern Political Science.	Research methods (approaches): system-historical; system-component; system-structural; system-functional; system-integrative; system-communicative; sociological; cultural; normative value; behavioral; anthropological; psychological; comparative; substantial

	(ontological); historical approach etc.
9. Link between traditions and innovations in development of Political Science knowledge.	Features of traditions and innovations.

Developed by **professor of the Department of Comparative Politics**

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ANNOTATION OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

Educational program

41.04.04 Political Science

Political Institutions and Values

Title of the discipline	Political Analytics: Possibilities and Implementation
Scope of the discipline, credits/hours	2 / 72

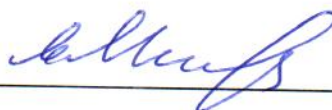| CONTENT OF THE COURSE	
Section's Title	**Section's Content**
1. Basic approaches to understanding the term "political analysis"	Dominant approaches to understanding the term "political analysis" in Political Science. Understanding political analysis as use of logical analysis in political research, as well as theoretical and applied political analysis. Differentiation between theoretical and applied Political Science on various grounds. Problem of methodological specialness of applied and theoretical political analysis. Understanding of the three groups of methods used in Political Science. The third approach to explaining the term "political analysis". Justification of understanding of political analysis as applied analysis. Features of translating the terms "public policy analysis" and "political analysis" from English into Russian. Significance of linguistic nuances for definition of "political analysis".
2. Analysis of a political situation	Concept of political situation. Evolution of case study. Protoforms of case study. Main and necessary features of modern case study. Main types of analysis of a political situation.
3. Political forecasting	Concept of political forecast. Difference between political forecasts and political projects. Classification of political forecasts on various grounds.
4. Political decision-making	Political decision-making. Feedback principle in political decision-making process. The most well-known schemes of political decision-making process. Their advantages and disadvantages. Attempts to classify political decisions. Their strong and weak points.
5. Subjects of political analysis	Concept of political expert. Paradox of political expert examination. Evolution of political expert examination. Reasons for rapid development of expert knowledge in the 20th century. Classification of subjects of political analysis. State of political expert examination in the Russian Federation.

6. Imposed restrictions on the use of rational techniques in political analysis	Specific nature of Western political scientists' understanding of the object of political analysis. Need for a stricter attitude towards the latter. Impossibility of using a number of economic techniques in political analysis. Specific nature of formal analytical techniques. Rational choice theory and attempts to modify it in neoinstitutional economic theory. Reason for the limited use of rational techniques in political analysis. Knowledge bases and expert systems - difficulties of using them in political analysis.
7. Political modeling	Concept of model. Types of models used in political analysis. Some examples of political models - model of political space, model of falsification of elections, model of administrative market.
8. Game theory and the matrix method	Foundations of game theory. Its formation and development. Concept of a payment matrix and its types. Principles of using payment matrices in political analysis. Examples of payment matrices and political decision-making based on them.

Developed by   **head of the Department of Comparative Politics**

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Faculty of humanities and social sciences

ANNOTATION OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

Educational program

41.04.04 Political Science

Political Institutions and Values

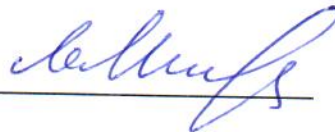| Title of the discipline	Political stability, international conflicts and state failure
Scope of the discipline, credits/hours	7 / 252
CONTENT OF THE COURSE	
Section's Title	**Section's Content**
1. The concept and phenomenon of political stability	Political stability: different approaches to its study (behaviorism, structural functionalism, conflictological paradigms, positivism, comparative approach). The importance of political stability in the contemporary world. Modern challenges. External and internal political dimensions of stability. Destabilization from above and below. Stabilization strategies. "Emergency stabilization". Manageability of the political situation. Political stability in the "risk society".
2. Stability of the political regime and political system	Typology of political regimes. Factors that have a primary impact on the stability of the political regime: political, economic, demographic and social. Typology of political systems. Factors that have a primary impact on the stability of the political system: political, economic, demographic and social. Consideration of specific cases: USSR, Russia, Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, Poland, Georgia.
3. International stability (stability of the world system)	The impact of globalization and the information revolution on ensuring political stability. The growing role of the external factor. Global threats: freedom of movement of financial capital, international terrorism, a new arms race, the growth of international migration, "color revolutions". International cooperation and modern initiatives in ensuring the stability of the world system.
4. International conflicts as a challenge to the political stability of individual states and the world community	International conflicts in the context of globalization and the information revolution. Internationalization of intra-State conflicts. Involvement of a large number of internal and external actors in conflicts. Strengthening the value character of conflicts based on ethnic, cultural and religious differences. The role of identity in modern conflicts. Military actions as radical forms of conflict. Military conflict as a form of political process. The role of hybrid wars as new forms of armed conflicts. Patterns of transformation of civil wars in individual countries into hybrid wars due to the

	intervention of external forces. The structure and dynamics of the development of international conflicts.
5. The problem of state failure in the post-Cold War world	The state in the context of globalization: challenges for sovereignty, political stability and territorial integrity. Transformation of the state in the processes of regionalization. The typology of states according to the criterion of sovereignty. The causes of the emergence and reproduction of failed states. The role of international extremism and terrorism in destabilizing states and regions. Ways to counter international security challenges emanating from failed states in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

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ANNOTATION OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

Educational program

41.04.04 Political Science

Political Institutions and Values

Title of the discipline	Universal System of Human Rights Protection
Scope of the discipline, credits/hours	4 / 144

CONTENT OF THE COURSE	
Section's Title	**Section's Content**
1. History of the Universal system of human rights protection within the UN	1.1. The scourge of the world Wars I and II.
	1.2. Crimes against humanity and war crimes.
	1.3. The UN Charter and human rights protection.
	1.4. Human rights movements and human rights protection.
2. Human rights Commission/Human rights council	2.1. Human rights Commission.
	2.2. History of the Commission on human rights. Creation of the Commission on human rights. Composition of the Commission human rights. Functions of the Commission on human rights. Drafting and adoption of the International Bill of Rights.
	2.3. Universal Declaration of human rights.
	2.4. Pact on civil and Political rights.
	2.5. Pact on economic social and cultural rights. Optional Protocols to the Pact on civil and political rights and the Pact on economic, social and cultural rights.
	2.6. End if the Commission on Human rights.
	2.7. Creation of the Human rights Council
3. Conventional human rights bodies	3.1. Human rights bodies: creation and competences.
	3.2. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD).
	3.3. Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR).
	3.4. Human Rights Committee (CCPR).
	3.5. Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

	3.6. Committee against Torture (CAT).
	3.7. Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC).
	3.8. Committee on Migrant Workers (CMW).
	3.9. Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT).
	3.10. Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).
4. Special procedure	4.1. Understanding Human rights Procedure.
	4.2. Mandates of the human rights Special Procedure. Thematic of the human rights Special Procedure and country mandates.
	4.3. Working groups of the Special procedure and their tasks
	4.4. Independent experts of the Special Procedure and their tasks
	4.5. Special reporters of the Special Procedure and their tasks.
	4.6. Committees of the Special Procedure and their tasks
5. Universal Periodic Review	5.1. Definition of the Universal Periodic Review. Universal Periodic Review as a human rights mechanism.
	5.2. Creation of the Universal Periodic Review. Procedures of the Universal Periodic Review. Circles of the Universal Periodic Review.
	5.3. First circle of the Universal Periodic Review. Second circle of the Universal Periodic Review. Third circle of the Universal Periodic Review. Roles of the Civil societies in the Universal Periodic Review.

Developed by   **associate professor of the Department**
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ADU Yao Nikez

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ANNOTATION OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

Educational program

41.04.04 Political Science

Political Institutions and Values

Title of the discipline	International Migration: Political Values and Cultural Aspects
Scope of the discipline, credits/hours	5 / 180

CONTENT OF THE COURSE	
Section's Title	**Section's Content**
1. The global context of modern migration	1.1. Globalization and its consequences. F. Fukuyama: the end of "the end of history" and identity politics.
	1.2. The crisis of the liberal world order.
	1.3. Global crisis and aggravating contradictions between regions.
2. Migration as a policy and global governance issue	2.1 Migration as a relevant policy issue.
	2.2. Problems of the global governance of migration.
	2.3. The International Organization for Migration and other international institutions.
	2.4. The Global Compact for Migration.
	2.5. Globalization, migration and identity.
	2.6. Migration challenges and responses: isolationism and barriers to migration.
3. Migration and democracy: a complex interdependence	3.1. Population mobility and democratic transit.
	3.2. Migration and the democratic rollback.
	3.3. The Arab spring and the European migrant crisis.
	3.4. The democratic rollback, populism and illiberal democracy.
	3.5. Identity politics and its consequences.
4. Migration, integration, disintegration	4.1. Social, cultural, political integration.
	4.2. The migration crisis as a challenge for European solidarity and integration.
	4.3. New forms of international cooperation.
	4.4. Types of disintegration and their impact on migration.

	4.5. Educational migration as a factor of integration.
5. The historical and new political reflection on migration	5.1. Memory politics, memory discourses and modern migration challenges.
	5.2. Memory politics and migrant integration.
	5.3. The complex relationship between migrant rights and the rights of the host communities.
6. Migration in the political discourse of foreign countries	6.1. The problem of migration in the mirror of public opinion and discourse analysis of European politicians.
	6.2. Worldwide approaches to the problem and prospects of migration.
	6.3 Educational migration as a dynamically developing area.

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ANNOTATION OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

Educational program

41.04.04 Political Science

Political Institutions and Values

Title of the discipline	Political values: ways of formation and methods of study
Scope of the discipline, credits/hours	4 / 144
CONTENT OF THE COURSE	
Section's Title	**Section's Content**
1. The terms 'values' and 'value orientations' in theoretical and empirical research	1.1. Definitions of key terms in the study of political culture
	1.2. Public opinion
	1.3. Values and value orientations, worldview priorities
	1.4. Social representations
	1.5. Social stereotypes
	1.6. Social/political activity (motives, subjective 'dimension', structural levels, types of goals, actual forms, factors of development)
	1.7. Generational analysis (value priorities, attitudes and behavioral patterns of age subgroups, social status and symbolic features of generations, quantitative and qualitative approaches)
2. Approaches to the formation of political values: the mass-media constructivist potential and the status of expertise in the information society	2.1. Interpretations of the term 'social problem'
	2.2. Constructivist approach to the analysis of the functioning of the mass media
	2.3. Social trust (causes and effects, determinants and practical implications, quantitative and qualitative approaches, comparative perspective)
	2.4. Information society as both depending on and devaluating expertise

3. Survey techniques in the study of political values	3.1. Mass surveys in assessing the general features of political culture (level of anxiety, fears and hopes, political interest/apathy and awareness/unawareness)
	3.2. Empirical indicators of patriotism
	3.3. Social stereotypes of the mass consciousness
	3.4. Levels of social trust/distrust) to the state, public administration, civil servants and municipal officials
	3.5. Comparative (cross-cultural) analysis: tasks, capabilities and limitations
4. Textual analysis in the study of political values	4.1. Discursive construction of political/social reality: conceptual foundations and empirical approaches
	4.2. Discourse analysis and narrative analysis
	4.3. Types of content-analysis
	4.4. Linguistic analysis
	4.5. 'Visual turn' and 'emotional turn' as affecting the foundations of political culture and methods of its study

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ANNOTATION OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

Educational program

41.04.04 Political Science

Political Institutions and Values

Title of the discipline	Russia and the West: Contexts of Intercultural Communication
Scope of the discipline, credits/hours	4 / 144

CONTENT OF THE COURSE	
Section's Title	**Section's Content**
1. Intercultural communication as a modern socio-cultural phenomenon	Definition of intercultural communication. The global context of intercultural communication. Levels of cultural interaction: from contacts between individual cultures to global cultural systems, conventionally designated by the concepts of "West" and "East", "Russia" and "West". Intercultural communication as an integral part of a holistic vision of global processes taking place in the world. Mutual conditionality of various vectors of socio-cultural interaction: integration-differentiation; universalization-particularization; conflicts-cooperation.
2. Political aspects of intercultural communication	Interaction of civilizations as an imperative of modern world politics. Weakening of the role of the national state as a source of human identification. The contradiction between the global and the local - gaining the level of a citizen of the world without losing their own roots. The multidimensional nature of intercultural communication, including the sphere of political relations. The deployment of intercultural political communication in the form of political discourse. Intercultural communication as the knowledge of one's own and another's in political culture. The current state of intercultural relations: intensification of the processes of interaction between different cultures and differentiation, the search for cultural identity. The importance of stereotypes for intercultural communication. Metaphors in political discourse.
3. Russia and the West: Civilizational Synthesis and Cultural Pluralism	Definition of the concepts of Russia and the West as cultural and historical communities. A wide range of relations of struggle and cooperation between Russia and the West: from alternative confrontation to direct export of cultural values. The influence of cultural differences on the attitude to the problems of world politics, leading to clashes and conflicts. The alternation of the phenomena of the "velvet curtain of culture" and the "iron curtain of ideology" as a demarcation line between Russia and the West. The impact of intercultural communication on Russia's domestic and foreign policy in the context of expanding international contacts and increasing the volume and importance of intercultural communication in the field of politics. The importance of intercultural communication in the context of the transformation of modern Russian society.

4. Challenges for Russia as a result of intercultural communication with the West	The specifics of the development of the theory and practice of intercultural communication after World War II in the United States in connection with the development of assistance projects for developing countries. Definition by culture and various types of cultural identification of models of cohesion, disintegration and conflict in world politics after the end of the Cold War. The evolution of the process of intercultural communication between Russia and the West after the collapse of the USSR: from complete openness to refusal to share Western values. The problem of the global expansion of Western cultural standards, their artificial planting in Russia, the substitution of the dialogue of cultures by the exchange of cultural products. Information and psychological warfare as a conflict form of intercultural communication. The role of information suppression of the enemy in the wars of the new generation (hybrid wars). Manipulation of consciousness in political discourse in the post-truth era. Modeling the image of Russia in Western political discourse. Russia's commitment to the ideas of cultural relativism about the independence and usefulness of each culture, the denial of the absolute importance of the American or European evaluation system when comparing cultures of different peoples, the rejection of the idea of the universality of the Western path of development and the Western socio-cultural system. Unification of cultures as the main danger of globalization. The need to limit uncontrolled borrowing of cultural values. Russia's opposition to the desire of industrially developed and post-industrial countries led by the United States to impose a globalization model on the world in the form of "Westernization". The influence of the process of searching for a national idea on intercultural communication in Russia
5. A model of mutually beneficial intercultural communication between Russia and the West	Principles of effective intercultural interaction: rejection of the dictates of worldview; strict observance of the right of another culture to identity; study of historical and cultural experience; mutual respect; consideration of mutual relations in the general context of politics in the world; improvement of the mechanism of cultural exchange, information and promotion of cultural values. The task of forming intercultural competence, which involves the development of an individual's ability to analyze a foreign culture, changing attitudes and assessments, fostering tolerance, the ability to recognize alternative values and behaviors.

Developed by   **professor of the Department
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of Comparative Politics**   _____   **M.M. Mchedlova**