

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

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Recommended MCCH/MO

WORKING PROGRAM OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

Name of the discipline

Comparative Politics

Recommended for the direction of training / specialty

41.06.01 «Political science and regional studies»

(Indicate the code and name of the direction of training / specialty)

Profile:

«Political Problems of International Relations, Global and Regional Development»

1. Purpose and objectives of the discipline: for graduate students of the “Political Sciences and Regional Studies” program to master their theoretical knowledge, methodology of comparative political science, as well as practical skills in conducting comparative political research in order to use them in further research and professional (analytical, consulting) activities. Special attention is paid to the practical aspects of political comparison which is the use of empirical methods in conducting comparative political research. The discipline is theoretical and applied in nature.

Course objectives:

- Consider the essence of comparative politics as a branch of political science in order to disclose the subject
- Analyze the main theories and concepts of comparative politics
- Consider comparative policy research methodology.
- To familiarize with the main methods of comparative studies
- Introduce the tools of comparative political science
- Consider the main trends of modern comparative research.

2. The place of discipline in the structure of the OP:

The discipline "Comparative Political Science" is included in the Variable Part as an optional discipline.

Table 1 shows the preceding and subsequent disciplines aimed at the formation of the competences of the discipline in accordance with the matrix of competencies of the OP.

Table № 1

Previous and subsequent discipline aimed at formation of competences

№	The code and title of competence	Previous disciplines	Subsequent disciplines (group of disciplines)
General Professional Competencies			
1	GPC -1	Political regionalism: Russian and international specifics	
2	GPC -2	Organization of research in the Russian Federation	
Professional Competencies			
1	PC-1	Political regionalism: Russian and international specifics	

3. Requirements for the results of mastering the discipline:

The process of studying the discipline is aimed at the formation of the following competencies:

1. OPC-1 - the ability to independently carry out research activities in the relevant professional field using modern research methods and information and communication technologies.
2. OPC-2 - readiness for teaching activity in basic educational programs of higher education.
3. PC-1 – the ability to use a-level requirements for the graduate graduate, the knowledge and skills of political philosophy, the latest trends and directions of modern political science, philosophy and methodology of political science; in scientific research of political processes and relations in the analysis and interpretation of views about politics, the state and government

As a result of mastering the discipline, graduate students should:

-Know: the existing theoretical and conceptual approaches of political comparative studies, as well as methods and techniques of comparative political research.

-To be able to: use the acquired theoretical knowledge and practical skills when conducting independent comparative research in the framework of research and professional activities.

-To Master: the methodology of comparative politics, theories and concepts of comparative political science, as well as the skills to carry out independent research activities.

4. The scope of discipline and types of educational work

The total complexity of the discipline is 3 credits.

Type of study	Total hours	Semesters			
		1	2	3	4
Auditorium training (total)	72		72		
Includes:		-	-		-
<i>Lectures</i>	46		46		
<i>Practice</i>					
<i>Seminars</i>	26		26		
<i>Individual work</i>					
Individual work (total)					
Total workload	hours	108	108		
	credits	3	3		

5. The content of the discipline

5.1. The content of sections of the discipline

No	Name of sections of discipline	Brief contents of the sections
1.	Comparative Politics in the System of Political Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political comparative studies: subject and history of the discipline Methodology of comparative politics
2.	Comparative analysis as a tool for political research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organization and conduct of comparative studies Comparative analysis of political systems Comparative analysis of the democratic transit process Comparative analysis of international organizations Comparative analysis of forms of government and political administration Comparative analysis of political cultures Comparative analysis of political institutions Comparative analysis of non-institutional policy aspects Comparative analysis of modern democratic procedures
3.	Comparative Policy Studies: An Empirical Dimension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparative analysis of public policy Event analysis in comparative studies Neo institutionalism and constructivism in political comparative studies The theory of rational choice in comparative studies Comparative analysis of political networks Empirical methods in comparative studies

		• Measuring Democracy: Democracy Indices
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5.2. Sections of disciplines and types of classes

No	Name of the section	Lect.	Pract.	Lab.	Sem.	IW	TT. h
1.	Comparative Politics in the System of Political Science	12	8				20
2.	Comparative analysis as a tool for political research	16	8				24
3.	Comparative Policy Studies: An Empirical Dimension	16	10				26
4.	Certification	2					2
	Total	46	26				72

6. Laboratory workshop (subject to availability)

Not provided.

7. Practical classes (seminars)

No	Section Number	Themes of practical classes (seminars)	Labor capacity (hours)
1.	1	Comparative politics as a branch of political science	2
2.	1	Types of comparative studies	1
3.	1	Comparative research methodology	1
4.	1	Comparative Research Toolbox	1
5.		Organization and conduct of a comparative study (model of a comparative study)	2
6.	2	Political systems as an object of comparative research	2
7.	2	Political institutions as an object of comparative research	1
8.	2	Non-institutional aspects of policy in a comparative study	1
9.	2	Political cultures as an object of comparative research	1
10.	2	Political relations as an object of comparative research	1
11.	2	Political transit as an object of comparative research	2
12.	2	International organizations as an object of comparative research	1
13.	3	Public policy as an object of comparative research	1
14.	3	Event analysis in comparative studies	1
15.	3	Empirical methods of comparative political research	2

8. Material and technical means of the discipline:

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

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

9. Information support of the discipline:

a) Software: Only licensed ones installed in RUDN are used; Microsoft Office software package.

b) Databases, reference and search systems:

Database UNIBCR RUDN:

The electronic catalog is the base of books and periodicals in the library of the PFUR library.

Electronic resources - including a section: Licensed resources of UNIBC (NB):

Universal databases

Politnauka portal <http://www.politnauka.org/>

Federal educational portal - eLibrary.ru

Federal educational portal "Economics, Sociology, Management"

<http://www.ecsocman.hse.ru>

Electronic library of dissertations RSL

Britannica Electronic Library - www.britannica.com

10. Training and methodological support disciplines:

a) Main literature

1. Сравнительная политология: учебник и практикум / О.В. Михайлова. — М.: Издательство Юрайт, 2015.
2. Сравнительная политология: Учебник / под ред. О.В. Гаман-Голутвиной. – М.: Аспект-пресс, 2015.
3. Oxford Handbook of Comparative Politics. Oxford Univ. Press, 2013.

b) Additional literature

1. Ильин М.В. Сравнительная политология: научная компаративистика в системе политического знания // Полис, 2001, №4.
2. Ильин М. Основные методологические проблемы сравнительной политологии // Полис, 2001, №6.
3. Ильин М.В. Сморгунов Л. В. Сравнительная политология // Современные направления политической науки. – М.: 2002.
4. Сартори Дж. Искажение понятий в сравнительной политологии // Полис, 2003, №3.
5. Сартори Дж. Искажение понятий в сравнительной политологии // Полис, 2003, №4.
6. Сморгунов Л.В. Современная сравнительная политология. Учебник. М.: Российская политическая энциклопедия (РОССПЭН), 2002.
7. Almond G. Comparative Political Systems. The Journal of Politics, Vol. 18, No3 (Aug. 1956). - pp. 391-409.
8. Almond G., Powell G. B. Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach. – Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1960. – pp. 1-41.
9. Boerzel T. Organizing Babylon – On the different Concepts of Political Networks // Public Administration, 1998, Vol. 76, Summer.
10. Lijphart A. Comparative Politics and the Comparative Method // The American Political Science Review, Vol. 65, #3.
11. Rhodes R. Recovering the 'craft' of public administration in network governance // Recovering the craft of public administration, 2014.

11. Guidelines for students on the development of the discipline

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

Postgraduate students are required: attendance of classes, obligatory participation in certification tests, conferences and round tables, implementation of all tasks of the head of the discipline. The completeness, quality and elaboration of the issue in the process is assessed:

- work on practical classes (the ability to lead a discussion, a creative approach, the ability to clearly and capaciously formulate your thoughts in writing and orally in the process of a response, report or opposition);
- Preparation for independent research and practical activities of a specialist - political scientist;
- Performance of tasks, reports, speeches, presentations, written works;
- Current and intermediate certification.

1. Guidelines for graduate students.

At the seminars, examinations are carried out in order to identify the acquired knowledge, skills, abilities and competencies. Within the framework of independent work, graduate students study the educational and methodological support of the discipline, prepare their homework, work on questions and tasks for self-study, and are engaged in searching and reviewing scientific publications and electronic sources of information. Independent work should be systematic and controlled by the teacher, taken into account by the teacher for issuing certification.

To improve the quality level of mastering the discipline, a graduate student should prepare for a lecture, as it is the leading form of organization of student learning and implements functions that contribute to:

- ✓ the formation of the basic concepts of discipline,
- ✓ Stimulate interest in the discipline, the themes of its study,
- ✓ Systematization and structuring of the entire body of knowledge on the discipline,
- ✓ Orientation in scientific literature, revealing the problems of the discipline.

Preparation for the lecture is as follows::

- ✓ carefully read the material of the previous lecture,
- ✓ find out the topic of the upcoming lecture (according to the thematic plan, according to the information of the lecturer),
- ✓ familiarize yourself with the educational material on the textbook and teaching aids,
- ✓ Try to understand the place of the topic being studied in your professional training,
- ✓ Write down the possible questions that you will ask the lecturer in the lecture.

Preparation for seminars:

- carefully read the plan of the seminar: first with basic questions, then with questions for discussion, assessing the scope of the task;
- read the abstract of the lecture on the topic of the seminar lesson, noting the material necessary for studying the questions posed;
- Read the recommended basic and additional literature on the topic, new publications in periodicals;
- pay special attention to the basic concepts of the topic being studied, the possession of which contributes to the effective development of the discipline;
- Prepare abstracts or mini-notes that can be used in a public speaking session.

The work program of the discipline in terms of goals, a list of knowledge, skills, terms and training questions can be used as a guideline in the organization of training.

Exam preparation. It is necessary to prepare for offsetting purposefully, regularly, systematically and from the first days of training in this discipline. At the very beginning of the study of the discipline, the graduate student gets acquainted with the program on the discipline, the

list of knowledge and skills that the graduate student should possess, control measures, a textbook, textbooks on the discipline under study, electronic resources, a list of questions to offset.

Systematic implementation of educational work at lectures, seminars and classes will allow you to successfully master the discipline and create a good basis for the exam.

Graduate students are required to attend classes, complete the tasks of the head of the discipline, familiarize themselves with the recommended literature and prepare an abstract. (The choice of the topic of the abstract is carried out in consultation with the supervisor). Graduate students prepare reports taking into account the profile of the disciplines that will be realized by them in the process of production practice. The results of the tasks for independent work are evaluated on the basis of a point-rating score. During graduate student attestation, the quality of work in the classroom is assessed (the ability to lead a scientific discussion, the ability to clearly and concisely articulate their thoughts), the level of preparation for the specialist's independent research activities, the quality of assignments (presentations, reports, analytical notes, etc.).

Students need to familiarize themselves with the basic literature on the subject.

2. Methodical recommendations to teachers.

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

The teacher should pay attention of graduate students to the content of the categorical apparatus of the discipline, its relationship with other concepts. When conducting lectures, it is necessary to involve graduate students in discussions affecting current problems of modern civilization processes.

Work on seminars should be aimed at actively mastering a set of theoretical knowledge, emphasizing the features of the content of the lectures. The teacher should direct graduate students to the ability to organize and conduct various types of training sessions in student groups at all stages of higher education.

In the course of studying the course, the teacher uses a variety of technologies and forms of classes (lectures, dialogues, problem lectures, advanced lectures, seminars, interactive interactions, business games, debates, discussions, etc).

The teacher creates the conditions for the demonstration by graduate students of communication skills, readiness to lead a discussion on pedagogical problems. In the course of interim certification, the quality of mastering basic pedagogical categories, their ability to use knowledge to solve educational problems in teaching graduate students, and their readiness to actualize psychological and pedagogical competence in the real educational process of the university are assessed.

12. Fund of appraisal funds for the intermediate certification of students in the discipline (module)

In the process of mastering the academic discipline "Comparative Politics" for the assessment of the level of General professional competencies GPC-1, GPC-2 and Professional Competences PC-1 uses assessment tools, presented in the table.

№ п/п	Code of the controlled competence	Controlled sections of the discipline	Name of evaluation tools
1	GPC-1	1. Comparative Politics in the System of Political Science 2. Comparative analysis as a tool for political research	Oral presentation, work at the seminar. Review, report.

2	GPC-2, PC-1	2. Comparative analysis as a tool for political research 3. Comparative Policy Studies: An Empirical Dimension	Oral presentation, work at the seminar. Review, report.
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Intermediate certification of students in the discipline "Comparative Politics" is carried out on the basis of the results of training and is mandatory.

The final score takes into account the cumulative knowledge control results. Knowledge, skills and abilities of the student are assessed according to the BRS.

Table of compliance scores and ratings in appraisals

Semester work

The maximum number of points scored per semester – 100

Type of the Task	Number of tasks	Number of points	Total points
1. Seminar's activity	15	1	15
2. Report	1	15	15
3. Presentation	1	10	10
4. Research Project	1	40	40
5. Middle-term attestation	1	20	20
6. Total			100

Table of correspondence of points and grades during certification

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

Tasks for independent work

Report

Criteria for the preparation of the report and its structure:

1. Content.

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

2. Introduction.

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

3. The main part.

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

4. Conclusion.

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

5. The list of used sources and literature.

Consist of a list of at least 5 references.

Preparation and active work in seminars

Evaluated ability to lead a discussion on the criteria:

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

Research project (+ Power point presentation)

Structure:

1. Introduction.

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

2. The basic content.

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

3. Conclusion.

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

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

Topics of research projects (approximate):

- EAEU as an integration education: problems and prospects
- Russian-Kazakhstan relations: political perspectives
- Russian-Belarusian relations: political perspectives
- Western sanctions against Russia: political aspects
- Russian-Turkish relations in the 21st century: political and economic aspects
- Russian politics in the Middle East: Syria's experience
- "Arctic race" as a form of big geopolitics
- EU enlargement: political aspects
- Russian policy in the CAR region
- Russia-EU cooperation: political perspectives
- UN as an international organization: political perspectives
- Russian-Norwegian relations: political perspectives
- BRICS as an integration education
- Russian politics in Latin America (on the example of Venezuela)
- Russian-Chinese cooperation: political perspectives
- Ukrainian crisis in the context of the project "Big Europe"
- Georgian-Ossetian conflict: prospects for settlement
- Prospects for Serbia's integration into the EU
- The problem of immigration in the EU: political aspects
- Russian-Turkmen relations: political perspectives
- US Presidential Election 2018: political breakdown

- "New" EU member states: political positions (on the example of the Baltic states)
- OSCE as a political mediator: in the context of the Ukrainian crisis
- Russian-Polish relations: political perspectives
- Greece default: possible political consequences
- Russian-Lithuanian relations: political perspectives

Guidelines for creating a Power point presentation

1. Principles of presentation preparation

First, to clearly understand the purpose of applying the presentation based on the topic why it is needed and why it cannot do without it. Those uses of the presentation must be justified.

To do this, it is necessary to clearly define the objectives of the presentation, because it should help in solving specific professional problems. Help, not distract or entertain. Therefore, the visual and sound range will be built depending on the tasks to be solved.

Before you make a presentation, you must carefully study the material that it will accompany.

The presentation is not a literal display on the screen of what the lecturer says. This is not an analogue of the board. The presentation should not turn into an independent form, the text of which is read by the lecturer.

Secondly, understand the addressee, the level of preparedness and interest of the audience.

Thirdly, any presentation should not be just a collection of pictures. It should be structured.

In the beginning, it is necessary to systematize and arrange the material into blocks, which will consist of text. Think about what conclusions it should be, the allocation of periods, stages, features, characteristics, etc. (what should not only be heard, but also be recorded; which logical accents will stand at the beginning and which at the end of the presentation). Then think over the elements that complement the presentation: an illustrative series, a sound series.

2. Principles of technical presentation design

Table

There are templates in presentation programs.

It is desirable to perform the entire presentation on the basis of a single template, so it looks like a single whole.

Text

If this is a spectator presentation, then it should complement, illustrate what is being said, but should not become the main part of the performance, and should not completely duplicate the performance material.

Think of a concise, informational way of presenting the material.

Correctly write, carefully check spelling and punctuation.

Align text, drop caps, bullets, and lists.

Preferably a horizontal arrangement of information.

Color

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

The general tone and color screensavers, illustrations should be combined.

It is desirable to perform the entire presentation in the same color scheme.

Font

It is desirable to choose fonts, without being carried away by their ingenuity and variety. The more different fonts to use, the harder the slides are perceived. However, it is necessary to think about the font selection, their subordination and logic. The style of the main font is also important. In any case, the selected fonts should be easily perceived at first glance.

Animation and sound

No need to overload the presentation with animated effects and sound.

Requirements for interim certification for the discipline

Final certification is a written work. Graduate students must demonstrate the results of self-preparation and study of recommended literature, knowledge of lecture material and practical materials. A graduate student should reasonably represent their position, show the ability to analyze, compare, summarize, make independent conclusions.

The basic material for the preparation should be lecture notes, recommended literature, and Internet resources.

Questions for the interim assessment of the course:

- Comparative method in politics (A. Leiphart)
- Subject area of comparative political science
- Formation and development of political comparative studies: the main stages
- “Traditional” political comparative studies: main features
- Behavioral Comparative Political Science: main features
- Post-behavioral (pluralistic) comparative political science: main features
- Evanston workshop and its impact on the development of political comparative studies
- Comparative political science tools: dichotomy, typology, classification, taxonomy, operationalization
- Types of comparative studies
- Binary comparative studies
- Cluster comparative studies
- Cross-temporal comparative studies
- Benchmarking methods
- Methodological problems of modern political comparative studies (M. Ilyin)
- Methodological approaches in comparative studies
- Neo institutionalism in political comparative studies
- Development in political comparative studies
- Concept (concept) in political comparative studies (J. Sartori)
- Organization of comparative studies
- Model of comparative study
- Building a comparative research hypothesis
- Variable selection in a comparative study
- The ideal type (pattern) in comparative studies. Pattern selection
- Comparative analysis of political systems: methodology
- Concept, structure, functions of the political system (G. Almond)
- Typology of political systems
- Comparative analysis of political regimes: methodology
- Concept, structure, functions of the political system
- Comparative analysis of democratic systems: methodology
- The concept of the “third wave” of democratization, the model of elitist democracy (competitive): the main characteristics
- Democratic Party Model: Main Characteristics
- The model of polyarchic democracy, the political-modernization model: the main characteristics
- Model of human rights, institutional model of integrative democracy: main characteristics
- Democracy Index (Bollena, Garr) as instruments of political comparative studies
- Comparative analysis of forms of government: comparison methodology
- Comparative analysis of legislative and representative authorities: methodology
- Comparative analysis of political parties: methodology
- Comparative analysis of political cultures: methodology
- Comparative analysis in transitional societies: methodology

- Comparative World Politics: Methodology

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

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