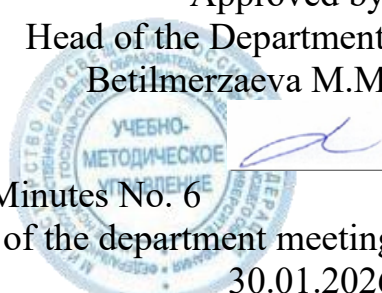


MINISTRY OF EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
FEDERAL STATE BUDGETARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF
HIGHER EDUCATION

"CHECHEN STATE PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY"

Department of Philosophy, Political Science, and Sociology

Approved by:
Head of the Department:
Betilmerzaeva M.M.



Minutes No. 6
of the department meeting
30.01.2026

ACADEMIC COURSE WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

Foundations of Russian Statehood

Field of Study
38.03.06 Trade Business

Training profile
«Marketing and PR-technologies»

Qualification : Bachelor

Form of study: Part-time

Intake year: 2026

Grozny, 2026

1. PASSPORT OF THE WORK PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

1.1. Place of the Discipline (Module) in the Structure of the Educational Program

The discipline "Foundations of Russian Statehood" is included in the curriculum of the main educational program for the field of study 38.03.06 Trade Business (Bachelor's degree) as a discipline of the basic part of the curriculum (1st year, 1st semester).

The conceptual introduction of the discipline into the curriculum is dictated by the need to continue fundamental socio-humanitarian training initiated by secondary education programs in history and social studies. Successful mastery of the course within the field of study 38.03.06 Trade Business (Bachelor's degree) is based, first and foremost, on students' concurrent work within historically, politically, and philosophically related disciplines.

1.2. Goal of Mastering the Discipline (Module)

The primary goal of teaching the discipline "Foundations of Russian Statehood" is to develop in students a system of knowledge, skills, and competencies, as well as values, rules, and norms of behavior associated with a sense of belonging to Russian society, the development of a sense of patriotism and civic consciousness, and the formation of the spiritual, moral, and cultural foundation of a developed and integrated personality. This personality aligns personal dignity and success with social progress and the political stability of one's Homeland, and recognizes the distinctive features of the historical path of the Russian state and the unique nature of its political organization.

The implementation of the course involves students sequentially mastering knowledge, concepts, scientific theories, as well as historical, cultural, sociological, and other data related to the development of Russian civilization and its statehood in historical retrospect and in the context of current political, economic, technological, and other challenges. Based on this goal, the following tasks can be identified to achieve it within the discipline:

- present the history of Russian statehood in its continuous civilizational dimension, reflecting its most significant features, principles, and current guidelines;
- reveal the value-behavioral content of civic consciousness and patriotism, inseparable from developed critical thinking, the free development of the individual, and the ability to make independent judgments about the current political and cultural context;
- examine the fundamental achievements, inventions, discoveries, and accomplishments associated with the development of Russian civilization, presenting them in a relevant and significant perspective that fosters in the citizen a sense of pride and involvement in their culture and people;
- present the key meanings, ethical, and worldview doctrines that have developed within Russian civilization, reflecting its multi-ethnic, multi-confessional, and solidary (communal) character;
- examine the features of the contemporary political organization of Russian society, the nature and specificity of its current transformation, the value-based support for traditional institutional solutions, and the particular multivariance of relationships between the Russian state and society within its federal structure;
- investigate the most likely external and internal challenges facing Russian civilization and its statehood at the present moment, outlining images of the future and key scenarios for its prospective development;
- outline the fundamental value principles (constants) of Russian civilization (unity in diversity, strength and responsibility, harmony and cooperation, love and trust, creation and development), as well as the interconnected value guidelines for Russia's civilizational development.

1.3. Planned Learning Outcomes for the Discipline (Module)

Achieving the goal of mastering the discipline (module) is ensured through the formation of the following competency: **UC-5**.

Table 1

Code and Name of Competency	Code and Name of Competency Indicator Achieved through the Discipline (Module)	Planned Learning Outcomes
<p>UC-5. Able to perceive intercultural diversity in society within socio-historical, ethical, and philosophical contexts.</p>	<p>UC-5.1. Demonstrates tolerant perception of social and cultural differences, respectful and caring attitude towards historical heritage and cultural traditions.</p> <p>UC-5.2. Finds and uses necessary information for self-development and interaction with other people about the cultural features and traditions of various social groups.</p> <p>UC-5.3. Demonstrates in his/her behavior a respectful attitude towards historical heritage and socio-cultural traditions of various social groups, based on knowledge of the stages of Russia's historical development in the context of world history and cultural traditions of the world.</p> <p>UC-5.4. Consciously chooses value orientations and civic position; argues and discusses problems of a worldview, social, and personal nature.</p>	<p><i>Have an understanding:</i> – of the civilizational character of Russian statehood, its main features, value principles, and guidelines; – of the key meanings, ethical, and worldview doctrines that have developed within Russian civilization and reflect its multi-ethnic, multi-confessional, and solidary (communal) character; – of the most likely external and internal challenges facing Russian civilization and its statehood at the present moment, and the key scenarios for the prospective development of Russia.</p> <p><i>Know:</i> – the fundamental achievements, inventions, discoveries, and accomplishments associated with the development of the Russian land and Russian civilization, presenting them in a relevant and significant perspective; – the features of the contemporary political organization of Russian society, the nature and specificity of its current transformation, the value-based support for traditional institutional solutions and the particular multivariance of relationships between the Russian state and society in its federal dimension; – the fundamental value principles (constants) of Russian civilization (such as unity in diversity, strength and responsibility, harmony and cooperation, love and trust, creation and development), as well as the prospective value guidelines for Russia's civilizational development.</p> <p><i>Be able to:</i> – adequately perceive current social and cultural differences, treat historical heritage and cultural traditions with respect and care; – find and use necessary information for self-development and interaction with other people about the cultural features and traditions of various social groups; – demonstrate in one's behavior a respectful attitude towards historical heritage and socio-cultural traditions of various social groups, based on knowledge of the stages of Russia's historical development</p>

Code and Name of Competency	Code and Name of Competency Indicator Achieved through the Discipline (Module)	Planned Learning Outcomes
		in the context of world history and cultural traditions of the world. <i>Master/Have skills in:</i> – consciously choosing value orientations and civic position; – arguing and discussing problems of a worldview, social, and personal nature; – a developed sense of civic consciousness and patriotism, skills of independent critical thinking.

1.4. Scope of the Discipline (Module)

The total workload of the discipline (module) is 2 credits (72 academic hours).

Table 2

Type of Academic Work	Full-time	Part-time
1.4.1. Contact Work of Students with the Teacher		32+40
1.4.1.1. Classroom Work		32
including:		
lectures		16
practical classes, seminars, including practical training		16
laboratory classes		-
1.4.1.2. Extracurricular Work		in
including:		
individual work of students with the teacher course design / work group and individual consultations and other types of academic activities that involve group or individual work of students with the teacher		
individual work of students with the teacher course design / work group and individual consultations and other types of academic activities		

that involve group or individual work of students with the teacher		
individual work of students with the teacher course design / work group and individual consultations and other types of academic activities that involve group or individual work of students with the teacher		
1.4.2. Independent work of Students		40
including hours allocated for preparation for the credit (exam)		

2. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

2.1. Thematic Planning of the Discipline (Module)

Table 3

No.	Name of Topic (Section)	Total PT	Lectures FT	Lectures PT	Pract. FT	Pract. PT	Indep. FT	Indep. PT
1.	Section 1. What is Russia?	12		2		2		8
2.	Section 2. The Russian State-Civilization. Topic 2. Civilizational Approach: possibilities and limitations. Topic 3. Philosophical understanding of Russia as a civilization.	16		4		4		8
3.	Section 3. Russian Worldview and Values of Russian Civilization. Topic 4. Worldview and identity. Worldview principles (constants) of Russian civilization.	12		2		2		8
4.	Section 4. Political Structure of Russia. Topic 5. Constitutional principles and separation of powers. Topic 6. Strategic planning: national projects and state programs.	16		4		4		8
5.	Section 5. Challenges of the future and development of the country. Topic 7. Current challenges and problems of Russia's development.	16		4		4		8

No.	Name of Topic (Section)	Total PT	Lectures FT	Lectures PT	Pract. FT	Pract. PT	Indep. FT	Indep. PT
	Topic 8. Development scenarios for Russian civilization.							
<i>Preparation for the credit:</i> FT – 0, PT – 4 hours. Total: 72 / 72								

2.2. Content of Sections of the Discipline (Module)

Table 4

No.	Section Name	Lecture Topics	Seminar Topics
1	Section 1. What is Russia?	Lecture 1. What is Russia?	Seminar 1. Official symbols of Russia. Unofficial symbols of Russia.
2	Section 2. The Russian State-Civilization.	Lecture 2. Civilizational approach: possibilities and limitations. Lecture 3. Philosophical understanding of Russia as a civilization.	Seminar 2. Classical and modern versions of the civilizational approach. Seminar 3. Russian civilization in the history of Russian thought.
3	Section 3. Russian worldview and values of Russian civilization.	Lecture 4. Worldview and identity. Worldview principles (constants) of Russian civilization.	Seminar 4. Values as a factor of social development.
4	Section 4. Political structure of Russia.	Lecture 5. Constitutional principles and separation of powers. Lecture 6. Strategic planning: national projects and state programs.	Seminar 5. Foundations of the constitutional system. Seminar 6. Strategic planning in the Russian Federation. National projects and state programs.
5	Section 5. Challenges of the future and development of the country.	Lecture 7. Current challenges and problems of Russia's development. Lecture 8. Development scenarios for Russian civilization.	Seminar 7. Russia in the system of world politics and international relations. Seminar 8. Images of Russia's future.

1. УСЛОВИЯ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)

3.1. Учебно-методическое обеспечение самостоятельной работы обучающихся

Таблица 5

№ п/п	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Вид самостоятельной работы обучающихся
1.	Lecture 1. What is Russia?	Preparation for oral quiz on the lecture topic, for a report on independently studied questions, preparation of a presentation project. Accessing multimedia educational portals. Watching relevant educational and artistic videos.
2.	Lecture 2. Civilizational approach: possibilities and limitations.	Preparation for oral quiz on the lecture topic, for a report on independently studied questions, preparation of a presentation project. Accessing multimedia educational portals. Watching relevant educational and artistic videos.
3.	Lecture 3. Philosophical understanding of Russia as a civilization.	Preparation for oral quiz on the lecture topic, for a report on independently studied questions, preparation of a presentation project. Accessing multimedia educational portals. Watching relevant educational and artistic videos.
4.	Lecture 4. Worldview and identity. Worldview principles (constants) of Russian civilization.	Preparation for oral quiz on the lecture topic, for a report on independently studied questions, preparation of a presentation project. Accessing multimedia educational portals. Watching relevant educational and artistic videos.
5.	Lecture 5. Constitutional principles and separation of powers.	Preparation for oral quiz on the lecture topic, for a report on independently studied questions, preparation of a presentation project. Accessing multimedia educational portals. Watching relevant educational and artistic videos.
6.	Lecture 6. Strategic planning: national projects and state programs.	Preparation for oral quiz on the lecture topic, for a report on independently studied questions, preparation of a presentation project. Accessing multimedia educational portals. Watching relevant educational and artistic videos.
7.	Lecture 7. Current challenges and problems of Russia's development.	Preparation for oral quiz on the lecture topic, for a report on independently studied questions, preparation of a presentation project. Accessing multimedia educational portals. Watching relevant educational and artistic videos.
8.	Lecture 8. Development scenarios for Russian civilization.	Preparation for oral quiz on the lecture topic, for a report on independently studied questions, preparation of a presentation project. Accessing multimedia educational portals. Watching relevant educational and artistic videos.

3.2. Educational, Methodological, and Information Support for the Discipline (Module)

3.2.1. Core and Supplementary Literature

Table 6

Type of Literature	Author, Title, City, Publisher, Year	Number of hours covered by the specified literature (classroom/independent)	Number of students	Number of copies in the university library	Access mode (EBS / electronic medium)	Student provision with literature (100%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Core Literature					

1.	Шумская, К. В. Основы российской государственности: для иностранных студентов, обучающихся по программам на английском языке. The foundations of Russian statehood: for foreign students enrolled in English language programs: учебное пособие / К. В. Шумская. — Новосибирск : НГТУ, 2025. — 72 с. — ISBN 978-5-7782-5439-8. — Текст : электронный // Лань: электронно-библиотечная система.	32/40	25		URL: https://e.lanbook.com/book/514526	100 %
2.	Matis, V. I. Pedagogy of Interethnic Communication: textbook for universities / V. I. Matis. — 2nd ed., corr. and add. — Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2026. — 343 p. — (Higher Education). — ISBN 978-5-534-13121-5. — Text: electronic // Educational Platform Yurayt [website].	32/40	25		URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/588073	100 %
3.	Borzova, E. P. Political Systems and Cultures of World Communities: textbook for universities / E. P. Borzova, I. I. Burdukova; edited by E. P. Borzova. — 2nd ed., rev. and add. — Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2026. — 579 p. — (Higher Education). — ISBN 978-5-534-13659-3. — Text: electronic // Educational Platform Yurayt [website].	32/40	25		URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/585935	100 %
4.	Panacheva, A. S. Political Culture: textbook for universities / A. S. Panacheva. — 2nd ed., corr. and add. — Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2026. — 236 p. — (Higher Education). — ISBN 978-5-534-08329-3. — Text: electronic // Educational Platform Yurayt [website].	32/40	25		URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/585053	100 %
5.	Zorin, V. Yu. National Policy of the Russian State in the 20th – Early 21st Centuries: textbook for universities / V. Yu. Zorin. — 2nd ed., corr. and add. — Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2026. — 251 p. — (Higher Education). — ISBN 978-5-534-06651-7. — Text: electronic // Educational Platform Yurayt [website].	32/40	25		URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/586487	100 %
Supplementary Literature						
1.	Formation of Professional Competence of a Teacher. Multicultural, Informational Competence: textbook for universities / edited by S. V. Zenkina. — 2nd ed. — Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2026. — 178 p. — (Higher Education). — ISBN 978-5-534-19429-6. — Text: electronic // Educational Platform Yurayt [website].	32/40	25		URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/586419	100 %
2.	Religious Studies: textbook for universities / edited by M. M. Shakhnovich. — 3rd ed., rev. and add. — Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2026. — 381 p. — (Higher Education). — ISBN 978-5-534-06458-2. — Text: electronic // Educational Platform Yurayt [website].	32/40	25		URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/582918	100 %

3.	Ethnology (Ethnography): textbook for universities / edited by V. A. Kozmin, V. S. Buzin. — Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2026. — 436 p. — (Higher Education). — ISBN 978-5-534-19249-0. — Text: electronic // Educational Platform Yurayt [website].	32/40	25		URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/582920	100 %
4.	Regional Studies: textbook for universities / edited by I. N. Barygin. — 2nd ed., corr. and add. — Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2025. — 391 p. — (Higher Education). — ISBN 978-5-534-06588-6. — Text: electronic // Educational Platform Yurayt [website].	32/40	25		URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/562851	100 %

3.2.2. Internet Resources

1. IPRsmart – www.iprbookshop.ru
2. Yurayt – <https://urait.ru/>
3. Lan – <https://e.lanbook.com/>
4. National Electronic Library – <https://rusneb.ru/>
5. ICL NSPU – <https://icdlib.nspu.ru/>
6. eLIBRARY.RU – <https://www.elibrary.ru/>
7. Rucont – <https://rucont.ru/>

3.3. Material and Technical Support for the Discipline

For the implementation of the educational process in the discipline, the following material and technical base is necessary:

Table 7

Rooms for conducting educational activities	List of Main Equipment (indicating number of seats)	Address (location)
Rooms for lectures		
Lecture hall, Room 3-05	Classroom board, furniture (student tables, student chairs) for 50 seats, computer – 1, projector – 1, interactive whiteboard – 1	Academic building No. Grozny, Isaeva St., 62
Rooms for practical classes, progress monitoring		
Computer classroom, Room 5-02	Computers with Internet access and access to the university's electronic information and educational environment, technical means for displaying multimedia or text information: multimedia projector, screen, sound system. Furniture (student tables, student chairs) for 50 seats.	Academic building No. Grozny, Isaeva St., 62
Room for practical classes, Room 3-01	Classroom board, furniture (student tables, student chairs) for 30 seats, computer – 1, projector – 1, interactive whiteboard – 1	Academic building No. Grozny, Isaeva St., 62
Rooms for independent work		
Reading room of the ChSPU library	Computers with Internet access and access to the university's electronic information and educational environment.	Electronic reading room, 2nd floor Library-computer center Grozny, Suvorov St., 33

	Number of seats: 50.	
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4. CONTROL AND ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS OF MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE / MODULE

4.1. Characteristics of Assessment Tools

Control and assessment of the results of mastering the discipline / module is carried out by the teacher during practical and laboratory classes, tests, as well as through students' completion of individual assignments, projects, research, etc.

Table 8

№ п/п	Name of Topic (Section) with Controlled Content	Code and Name of Assessed Competencies	Assessment Tools	
			Ongoing Control	Intermediate Assessment
1.	Symbols of Russia.	UK-5	Combined check	1st modular control
2.	Russia: figures and facts.	UK-5	Combined check	1st modular control
3.	Civilizational approach: possibilities and limitations.	UK-5	Combined check	1st modular control
4.	Philosophical understanding of Russia as a civilization.	UK-5	Combined check	1st modular control
5.	Worldview and identity.	UK-5	Combined check	1st modular control
6.	Worldview principles (constants) of Russian civilization.	UK-5	Combined check	1st modular control
7.	Constitutional principles and separation of powers.	UK-5	Combined check	1st modular control
8.	Strategic planning: national projects and state programs.	UK-5	Combined check	1st modular control
9.	Current challenges and problems of Russia's development.	UK-5	Combined check	1st modular control
10.	Development scenarios for Russian civilization.	UK-5	Combined check	1st modular control

4.2. Assessment Tools for Ongoing Progress Monitoring

4.2.1. Final Testing

I:

S: Which of the following is an official symbol of Russia?

-: birch tree

-: matryoshka

+: coat of arms of the Russian Federation

-: Kremlin

I:

S: Which color is absent from the flag of the Russian Federation?

-: white

-: blue

-: red

+: green

I:

S: Which double-headed eagle is depicted on the coat of arms of Russia?

- + : with crowns, scepter, and orb
- : with sword and shield
- : with cross and crescent
- : with laurel wreath and torch

I:

S: Which fact belongs to the category "Russia: figures and facts"?

- : Russia is the smallest country in the world by area
- + : Russia borders 18 countries
- : Russia has one time zone
- : Russia has no access to the sea

I:

S: Which of the following is an unofficial symbol of Russia?

- : passport of a citizen of the Russian Federation
- : national anthem
- + : balalaika
- : Constitution of the Russian Federation

I:

S: Which factor is NOT among the factors of Russia's historical development?

- : geopolitical position
- : multi-ethnic composition
- : natural and climatic conditions
- + : absence of external threats

I:

S: What characterizes contemporary Russian society?

- : mono-ethnic composition
- + : diversity of cultures and religions
- : absence of social institutions
- : isolation from the outside world

I:

S: Which approach studies a country as a unique socio-cultural entity?

- : formational
- + : civilizational
- : liberal
- : technocratic

I:

S: What is a limitation of the civilizational approach?

- : complete objectivity
- + : risk of excessive generalization and simplification

- : ignoring cultural differences
- : lack of historical perspective

I:

S: Which thinker contributed to understanding Russia as a civilization?

- : Adam Smith
- +: Nikolai Danilevsky
- : John Locke
- : Karl Marx

I:

S: What is Russian civilizational identity?

- : belonging to European culture
- : denial of one's own historical path
- +: awareness of a shared historical destiny, culture, and values
- : only ethnic belonging

I:

S: Which idea is characteristic of classical versions of the civilizational approach?

- : all civilizations develop the same way
- +: each civilization has a unique path of development
- : civilizations do not interact with each other
- : only Western civilization is progressive

I:

S: Which of the following is a constant of Russian civilization?

- : individualism
- : exclusively market economy
- +: sobornost (spiritual community) and communal spirit
- : denial of statehood

I:

S: How is worldview understood in the social sciences?

- : only religious views
- : the sum of scientific knowledge
- +: a system of views on the world, society, and the place of man
- : the political program of a party

I:

S: Who among the following is an outstanding hero of Russian history?

- : Julius Caesar
- +: Alexander Nevsky
- : Napoleon Bonaparte
- : George Washington

I:

S: How do values influence social development?

- : have no influence at all
- +: guide people's behavior and set development goals
- : only slow down progress
- : operate exclusively in the economy

I:

S: What does the systemic model of civic worldview include?

- : only knowledge of laws
- : only patriotic feelings
- +: values, knowledge, attitudes, and readiness for action
- : only participation in elections

I:

S: Which principle is constitutional in Russia?

- : one-party system
- : media censorship
- +: separation of powers
- : hereditary power

I:

S: What branches of government exist in the Russian Federation?

- : local, regional, federal
- +: legislative, executive, judicial
- : party, trade union, public
- : military, civilian, church

I:

S: What are national projects in Russia?

- : tax laws
- +: large-scale strategic development programs
- : business plans of private companies
- : international treaties

I:

S: Which document is the basis for strategic planning in the Russian Federation?

- : Criminal Code
- : Family Code
- +: Decree of the President on National Development Goals
- : Labor Code

I:

S: What form of civic participation exists in Russia?

- : only presidential elections
- : only tax payment
- +: volunteering and NGO activities
- : any public activity is prohibited

I:

S: Which level of government manages federal property?

-: only municipal

-: only regional

+: federal

-: private

I:

S: What is a current challenge for Russia's development?

-: lack of natural resources

+: demographic problems and population aging

-: complete isolation from the world

-: lack of cultural heritage

I:

S: What place does Russia occupy in contemporary world politics?

-: a completely isolated state

+: one of the key actors in international relations

-: a country without influence on global processes

-: a colony of Western countries

I:

S: What global challenge does Russia face?

-: climate warming is only beneficial for the country

-: absence of pandemics

+: international terrorism and cyber threats

-: complete absence of migration

I:

S: What refers to internal challenges to Russia's social development?

-: only external aggression

+: socio-economic inequality

-: lack of culture

-: mono-ethnicity

I:

S: Which development scenario for Russian civilization is positive?

-: loss of sovereignty

-: disintegration of the country

+: sustainable development based on traditional values

-: complete copying of the Western model

I:

S: What could be an image of Russia's future?

-: a country without history

-: only a raw materials appendage

- + : a civilization-country with a unique path of development
- : a state without culture

I:

S: Which value is traditional for Russian civilization?

- : the cult of money at any cost
- : individualism above collectivism
- + : justice and mutual aid
- : indifference to the fate of the Motherland

I:

S: Which principle underlies Russian federalism?

- : unitarism
- + : equality of the subjects of the Russian Federation
- : absence of a common constitution
- : ban on national republics

I:

S: Who is the guarantor of the Constitution of the Russian Federation?

- : Chairman of the Government
- : Chairman of the Federation Council
- + : President of the Russian Federation
- : Prosecutor General

I:

S: Which religion is traditional for the peoples of Russia alongside others?

- : only Buddhism
- : only Islam
- : only Orthodoxy
- + : Orthodoxy, Islam, Buddhism, Judaism

I:

S: What is patriotism in the context of Russian statehood?

- : hatred of other countries
- + : love for the Fatherland and service to the people
- : only military service
- : isolation from everything foreign

I:

S: Which body exercises legislative power in the Russian Federation?

- : Government of the Russian Federation
- + : Federal Assembly
- : Supreme Court
- : General Prosecutor's Office

I:

S: Which of the following is a state program of the Russian Federation?

- : private pension fund
- +: healthcare development
- : business plan of Romashka LLC
- : school charter

I:

S: Which factor is a challenge to Russian identity?

- : growth in the number of languages and cultures
- +: information expansion from outside
- : strengthening of the family
- : development of education

I:

S: What contributes to the strengthening of Russian statehood?

- : separatism
- +: interethnic harmony
- : social injustice
- : weakening of the army

I:

S: Which event is an example of the unity of the peoples of Russia?

- : internecine wars
- +: the fight against Nazism during the Great Patriotic War
- : the dissolution of the USSR
- : serfdom

I:

S: What is "soft power" in foreign policy?

- : military invasion
- +: cultural and educational influence
- : economic blockade
- : terrorist acts

I:

S: Which government body approves the federal budget?

- : Government of the Russian Federation
- +: State Duma
- : Constitutional Court
- : Accounts Chamber

I:

S: What is the highest executive body in Russia called?

- : Presidential Administration
- +: Government of the Russian Federation
- : Security Council
- : State Council

I:

S: Which of the following refers to Russia's strategic national priorities?

- : reduction of defense capability
- +: national defense and state security
- : degradation of education
- : destruction of culture

I:

S: Which trait is characteristic of the Russian mentality?

- : contempt for education
- +: tolerance and responsiveness
- : complete lack of spirituality
- : isolationism

I:

S: Which principle regarding the individual is enshrined in the Constitution of the Russian Federation?

- : man is a tool of the state
- +: human rights and freedoms are the highest value
- : a person has no rights
- : human rights only for officials

I:

S: Which of the following is a duty of a citizen of the Russian Federation?

- : ignoring taxes
- : participating only in riots
- +: defense of the Fatherland
- : violating laws

I:

S: Which document defines the foundations of Russian strategic planning?

- : Criminal Procedure Code
- +: Federal Law "On Strategic Planning in the Russian Federation"
- : Housing Code
- : Code of Administrative Offenses

I:

S: What refers to the national development goals of Russia until 2030?

- : reduction in life expectancy
- +: preserving the population and people's health
- : increasing poverty
- : destruction of the digital economy

I:

S: What role does the Russian language play in Russia?

- : prohibited for communication
- +: state language and language of interethnic communication

- : used only at home
- : has no legal status

I:

S: What is the basis of Russian identity?

- : common territory and culture
- : common historical memory
- : common statehood
- +: all of the above

I:

S: Which threat relates to Russia's information security?

- : development of science
- +: fake news and manipulation
- : accessibility of education
- : development of printing

I:

S: Which subject of the Russian Federation is a republic within Russia?

- : Krasnoyarsk Krai
- +: Tatarstan
- : Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug
- : Moscow

I:

S: What is state sovereignty?

- : dependence on another country
- +: supremacy and independence of authority within the country and beyond its borders
- : absence of a national army
- : being under a protectorate

I:

S: Which holiday is Russia Day?

- : May 1
- +: June 12
- : November 4
- : March 8

I:

S: Which holiday is celebrated on November 4?

- : New Year
- +: Unity Day
- : Victory Day
- : Defender of the Fatherland Day

I:

S: Who is considered the founder of Russian statehood according to the chronicles?

- : Ivan the Terrible
- : Peter I
- +: Rurik
- : Vladimir Putin

I:

S: Which battle was a turning point in the struggle against the Mongol-Tatar yoke?

- : Battle of the Ice
- +: Battle of Kulikovo
- : Battle of Gangut
- : Battle of Borodino

I:

S: Who is the author of the concept "Moscow – the Third Rome"?

- : Lomonosov
- : Karamzin
- +: Philotheus (Filofey)
- : Dostoevsky

I:

S: Which event belongs to the Time of Troubles?

- : Great Northern War
- +: Polish intervention
- : Patriotic War of 1812
- : Crimean War

I:

S: Which dynasty ascended the throne after the Time of Troubles?

- : Rurikids
- +: Romanovs
- : Godunovs
- : Shuiskys

I:

S: Who won the Great Northern War?

- : Sweden
- +: Russia
- : Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth
- : Denmark

I:

S: Which city became the capital of Russia under Peter I?

- : Moscow
- +: Saint Petersburg
- : Novgorod
- : Kiev

I:

S: Which emperor abolished serfdom?

-: Nicholas I

+: Alexander II

-: Alexander III

-: Paul I

I:

S: In which year did the October Revolution occur?

-: 1905

+: 1917

-: 1922

-: 1914

I:

S: Who was the first President of Russia?

-: Vladimir Putin

+: Boris Yeltsin

-: Mikhail Gorbachev

-: Dmitry Medvedev

I:

S: When was the current Constitution of the Russian Federation adopted?

-: 1991

+: 1993

-: 2000

-: 2014

I:

S: What was the "gold standard" in the history of Russian monetary circulation?

-: paper money

+: backing of the ruble with gold under Witte

-: non-cash payments

-: silver payments

I:

S: Who commanded the Russian army in the Patriotic War of 1812?

-: Suvorov

+: Kutuzov

-: Bagration

-: Raevsky

I:

S: Which battle was the main one in the Patriotic War of 1812?

-: Assault on Izmail

+: Battle of Borodino

- : Battle of Sinop
- : Defense of Sevastopol

I:

S: Who was the first person to fly into space?

- : German Titov
- +: Yuri Gagarin
- : Alexei Leonov
- : Valentina Tereshkova

I:

S: What was the name of the first artificial Earth satellite?

- : Vostok
- : Soyuz
- +: Sputnik-1
- : Mir

I:

S: Which reform was carried out by Stolypin?

- : monetary
- +: agrarian
- : military
- : judicial

I:

S: Who founded the Tretyakov Gallery?

- : The Romanovs
- +: Pavel Tretyakov
- : Savva Mamontov
- : Sergei Shchukin

I:

S: Which Russian writer created "War and Peace"?

- : Dostoevsky
- +: Tolstoy
- : Chekhov
- : Turgenev

I:

S: Which composer created the opera "Boris Godunov"?

- : Tchaikovsky
- +: Mussorgsky
- : Rimsky-Korsakov
- : Rachmaninoff

I:

S: What is a federal district in Russia?

- : a state within a state
- +: a large macro-region for administration
- : a municipal entity
- : a foreign territory

I:

S: Which city is the capital of the Volga Federal District?

- : Samara
- : Kazan
- +: Nizhny Novgorod
- : Ufa

I:

S: Who has the right to declare an amnesty in the Russian Federation?

- : The President
- +: The State Duma
- : The Government
- : The Federation Council

I:

S: What is corruption?

- : helping the poor
- +: abuse of official position for personal gain
- : charity
- : protection of citizens' rights

I:

S: Which body fights corruption at the highest level in the Russian Federation?

- : commercial banks
- +: Investigative Committee and Prosecutor's Office
- : media
- : only the UN

I:

S: Which of the following is a form of direct democracy in Russia?

- : appointment of governors
- +: referendum
- : approval of laws by the president
- : parliamentary hearings

I:

S: How often are elections for the President of the Russian Federation held?

- : every year
- : once every 4 years (before 2020 amendments), from 2024 once every 6 years
- +: once every 6 years
- : once every 10 years

I:

S: What is the minimum age for participation in elections in the Russian Federation?

-: 16 years old

+: 18 years old

-: 21 years old

-: 25 years old

I:

S: What is the Public Chamber?

-: a political party

+: a consultative body for interaction with civil society

-: a judicial body

-: a law enforcement body

I:

S: Which of the following languages is NOT an official language of the UN?

-: English

-: French

+: German

-: Russian

I:

S: Russia is a permanent member of which UN body?

-: General Assembly

+: UN Security Council

-: ECOSOC

-: International Court of Justice

I:

S: What is the EAEU?

-: a military bloc

+: Eurasian Economic Union

-: a cultural association

-: an environmental organization

I:

S: Which country is NOT a member of the CIS?

-: Belarus

-: Kazakhstan

+: Latvia

-: Armenia

I:

S: What is import substitution?

-: a ban on all foreign goods

+: domestic production of goods instead of imported ones

- : only raw material exports
- : duty-free trade

I:

S: Which sector is key in the Russian economy?

- : light industry
- : agriculture
- +: energy and fuel and energy complex (FEC)
- : fishing

I:

S: What is the "digital economy"?

- : an economy without money
- +: economic activity using digital technologies
- : only computer manufacturing
- : ban on cash

I:

S: Which project is an example of Russia's transport infrastructure?

- : BAM (Baikal-Amur Mainline)
- : Trans-Siberian Railway
- : Crimean Bridge
- +: all of the above

I:

S: Which sea is internal to Russia?

- : Black Sea
- : Sea of Okhotsk
- +: Caspian Sea
- : Baltic Sea

I:

S: What is the longest river in Europe, flowing through Russia?

- : Yenisei
- : Lena
- +: Volga
- : Ob

I:

S: What is the deepest lake in the world, located in Russia?

- : Lake Ladoga
- : Lake Onega
- +: Baikal
- : Lake Ilmen

I:

S: Which mineral resource does Russia extract in the largest volumes?

- : gold
- : diamonds
- +: natural gas and oil
- : coal

I:

S: What is the Arctic for Russia?

- : an insignificant territory
- +: a strategic region with resources and the Northern Sea Route
- : only a tourist zone
- : a zone completely ceded to other countries

I:

S: What threat is associated with climate change for Russia?

- : increase in fertile land
- +: thawing of permafrost and infrastructure destruction
- : only positive effects
- : lack of changes

I:

S: What is the "green economy"?

- : agricultural economy
- +: an economy with low carbon emissions and careful use of resources
- : production of only green goods
- : ban on industry

I:

S: Which national project is aimed at housing development?

- : "Demography"
- +: "Housing and Urban Environment"
- : "Culture"
- : "Education"

I:

S: What is "maternity capital"?

- : a tax on children
- +: a state support measure for families with the birth of children
- : payment for kindergarten
- : a loan for buying a car

I:

S: What is the retirement age in Russia (general, 2024)?

- : 50 years (women), 55 (men)
- +: 60 years (women), 65 (men) considering the transition period
- : 55 and 60
- : 65 and 70

I:

S: Which doctor is key in the primary healthcare system?

- : surgeon
- +: primary care physician (therapist)
- : neurosurgeon
- : dentist

I:

S: What is the Unified State Exam (USE/EGE)?

- : entrance exam for master's programs
- +: unified state exam in secondary school
- : physical education exam
- : citizenship test

I:

S: Which university is the oldest in Russia?

- : Moscow State University (MSU)
- +: Saint Petersburg State University (SPbSU) (preceded by the Academic University, but formally SPbSU traces its history to 1724)
- : Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO)
- : Higher School of Economics (HSE)

I:

S: What is the "Pushkin Card"?

- : a library card
- +: a card for visiting museums and theaters at state expense for young people
- : a discount card for a store
- : a travel pass

I:

S: Which holiday is dedicated to the defenders of the Fatherland?

- : March 8
- +: February 23
- : April 12
- : September 1

I:

S: What is the "Immortal Regiment"?

- : a military parade
- +: a public commemoration of participants in the Great Patriotic War
- : a sporting event
- : a religious procession

I:

S: Which Russian city holds the status of Hero City?

- : Sochi
- : Novosibirsk

+ : Volgograd
- : Yekaterinburg

I:

S: What does the St. George's Ribbon symbolize?

- : victory in space
- : naval valor
+ : memory and respect for war veterans
- : environmental movement

I:

S: Which sport is considered national in Russia (traditionally)?

- : football
+ : bandy and ice hockey
- : baseball
- : cricket

I:

S: Which athlete from Russia is an Olympic champion in figure skating?

- : Yelena Isinbayeva
+ : Alina Zagitova
- : Maria Sharapova
- : Ekaterina Gamova

I:

S: What is the "Total Dictation"?

- : a school test
+ : an annual educational event for checking literacy
- : a university exam
- : a history test

I:

S: Which Russian custom is associated with welcoming spring?

- : Kolyadka
+ : Maslenitsa
- : Ivan Kupala
- : Svyatki (Christmastide)

I:

S: Which dish is considered traditionally Russian?

- : plov (pilaf)
+ : shchi (cabbage soup)
- : lagman
- : khinkali

I:

S: Which architectural style is a hallmark of Moscow?

- : Gothic
- : Baroque
- +: tent-roof style and Stalinist Empire style
- : Rococo

I:

S: What is "Russia – a Land of Opportunities"?

- : a political slogan with no substance
- +: a platform and competitions for citizens' self-realization
- : a travel agency
- : a bank

I:

S: What is the name of the program for long-term citizen savings?

- : mortgage
- +: long-term savings program
- : consumer loan
- : micro-loan

I:

S: What is a "Social Contract"?

- : a marriage contract
- +: assistance to low-income families to overcome poverty
- : a housing rental agreement
- : an employment contract

I:

S: Which agency handles emergency situations in Russia?

- : Police
- +: Ministry of Emergency Situations (MChS) of Russia
- : Federal Security Service (FSB)
- : National Guard (Rosgvardiya)

I:

S: Which holiday is celebrated in Russia on September 1?

- : Independence Day
- +: Knowledge Day
- : Teacher's Day
- : Student's Day

I:

S: What is the "Far Eastern Hectare"?

- : a tax amount
- +: a program for providing land in the Far East free of charge
- : a tourist visa
- : a unit of measurement

I:

S: Who is a governor?

- : mayor of a city
- +: highest official of a subject of the Russian Federation
- : deputy of the State Duma
- : judge

I:

S: What is a municipality?

- : a state corporation
- +: a local self-government body
- : a bank branch
- : a military unit

I:

S: Which city is the capital of the Siberian Federal District?

- : Omsk
- +: Novosibirsk
- : Tomsk
- : Irkutsk

I:

S: Which strait separates Russia from the USA?

- : English Channel
- +: Bering Strait
- : Strait of Gibraltar
- : Strait of Magellan

I:

S: What is Russia's rank in terms of territory size in the world?

- : second
- +: first
- : third
- : fourth

I:

S: What type of state structure does Russia have?

- : unitary
- +: federal
- : confederal
- : Empire

I:

S: What is a Smart City?

- : a city of scientists
- +: a project for digitalization of urban services

- : a museum city
- : a capital

I:

S: Which project is aimed at the development of rural areas?

- : "My Yard"
- +: "Integrated Development of Rural Areas"
- : "Safe Roads"
- : "Small Homeland Culture"

I:

S: What is volunteering?

- : paid work
- +: voluntary activity for the benefit of society
- : state service requirement
- : business

I:

S: Who is the President of the Russian Federation according to the Constitution?

- : Head of the executive branch
- +: Head of State, guarantor of the Constitution
- : Chairman of the Government
- : leader of the parliamentary majority

I:

S: How many readings does a bill go through in the State Duma?

- : one
- +: three
- : five
- : ten

I:

S: What is a senator in the Russian Federation?

- : Deputy of the State Duma
- +: Member of the Federation Council
- : Judge
- : Member of the Public Chamber

I:

S: Who has the right to dissolve the State Duma?

- : Chairman of the Government
- +: President of the Russian Federation
- : Chairman of the Duma
- : Constitutional Court

I:

S: Which body resolves disputes about competence between government bodies?

- : Supreme Court
- +: Constitutional Court
- : Arbitration Court
- : Prosecutor's Office

I:

S: What is the "All-Russia People's Front"?

- : a political party
- +: a coalition of public forces to support the President
- : a trade union
- : a youth organization

I:

S: Which Russian IT company is a world leader in cybersecurity?

- : Yandex
- +: Kaspersky
- : Mail.ru
- : VK

I:

S: What are "Gosuslugi" (Public Services)?

- : Multifunctional Center (MFC)
- +: a portal for providing public services in electronic form
- : passport office
- : management company

I:

S: Which document certifies the identity of a citizen of the Russian Federation?

- : SNILS (pension insurance certificate)
- +: Passport
- : INN (taxpayer identification number)
- : Compulsory Medical Insurance policy

I:

S: What is the "Pushkin Ball"?

- : an annual race
- +: a cultural event in museums
- : a military parade
- : an economic forum

I:

S: Which Russian holiday symbolizes the end of winter?

- : Christmas
- +: Maslenitsa
- : Easter
- : Trinity Day

I:

S: What is the "Golden Ring of Russia"?

- : a piece of jewelry
- +: a tourist route through ancient cities
- : a hotel name
- : a sports trophy

I:

S: Which type of painting is a Russian folk craft?

- : Gzhel
- : Khokhloma
- : Zhostovo
- +: all of the above

I:

S: Which composer wrote the ballet "Swan Lake"?

- : Rimsky-Korsakov
- +: Tchaikovsky
- : Stravinsky
- : Prokofiev

I:

S: Who painted the painting "Morning in a Pine Forest"?

- : Repin
- +: Shishkin
- : Vasnetsov
- : Aivazovsky

I:

S: Which theater in Moscow is known worldwide?

- : Taganka Theatre
- +: Bolshoi Theatre
- : Vakhtangov Theatre
- : Sovremennik Theatre

I:

S: What are "Kizhi"?

- : A city
- +: Open-air museum of wooden architecture
- : A mountain
- : A river

Criteria for evaluating testing

Since the evaluation of testing results directly depends on the absolute number of questions in a specific test, the table below presents the evaluation criteria in relative terms:

Table 9

Proportion of correct answers	Grade	Number of rating points (if the testing serves as a control for mastering the material that is taken into account when using the rating system)
0-50	2	0
51-65	3	2
66-80	4	4
81-100	5	6

4.2.2. Typical control tasks or other materials for intermediate assessment

Sample control tasks or other materials for ongoing progress monitoring

Control questions:

1. Diversity of Russian regions.
2. Trials and victories of Russia.
3. Heroes of the country, heroes of the people.
4. Applicability and alternatives of the civilizational approach.
5. Russian civilization in academic discourse.
6. Value-based challenges of contemporary politics.
7. Concept of worldview in social sciences.
8. Systemic model of worldview.
9. Values of Russian civilization.
10. Worldview and the state.
11. Power and legitimacy in constitutional perspective.
12. Levels and branches of government.
13. Planning the future: state strategies and civic participation.
14. Russia and global challenges.
15. Internal challenges of social development.
16. Images of Russia's future.
17. Guidelines for strategic development.
18. Development scenarios for Russian civilization.

Criteria and scale for evaluating answers to control task questions

Table 10

Number of interview questions per student on one topic	10
Correct answer to interview question 1	1 score
Maximum number of points	10
Conditions for a positive assessment of the interview	60% of correct answers from the maximum possible number
Number of interview questions per student on one topic	10

4.2.3. Sample Questions for Preparation for the Credit (Exam)

1. Contemporary Russia: key socio-economic parameters.
2. Russian federalism.
3. Civilizational approach in social sciences.

4. Nation-state and civilization-state: commonalities and differences.
5. State, power, legitimacy: concepts and definitions.
6. Value principles of Russian civilization: approaches and ideas.
7. Historical features of the formation of Russian civilization.
8. Role and mission of Russia as seen by Russian thinkers (P.Ya. Chaadaev, N.Ya. Danilevsky, V.L. Tsymbursky).
9. Worldview as a phenomenon.
10. Contemporary theories of identity.
11. Systemic model of worldview ("person-family-society-state-country").
12. Foundations of the constitutional system of Russia.
13. Main branches and levels of public authority in contemporary Russia.
14. Traditional spiritual and moral values.
15. Foundations of Russian foreign policy (based on Foreign Policy Concept and National Security Strategy).
16. Russia and global challenges.

Criteria for evaluating a student's answer in the context of an oral form of ongoing assessment

Table 11

Criteria	Grades, points
A complete, detailed answer to the question is given, systematically demonstrating a set of acquired knowledge about the object, manifested in the free use of concepts, the ability to identify its essential and non-essential features, and cause-and-effect relationships. The answer is formulated using the scientific categorical and conceptual apparatus, presented consistently, logically, with evidence, demonstrating the student's own position.	Excellent (5)
A complete, detailed answer to the question is given, demonstrating a set of conscious knowledge about the object, the main points of the topic are revealed with evidence; the answer has a clear structure and logical sequence reflecting the essence of the concepts, theories, and phenomena being disclosed. The answer is presented consistently, logically, and with evidence, but minor inaccuracies in defining concepts are allowed, which the student corrects independently during the answer.	Good (4)
A complete but insufficiently consistent answer to the question is given, but the ability to identify essential and non-essential features and cause-and-effect relationships is shown. The answer is logical and presented in scientific language. 2-3 errors may be made in defining basic concepts, which the student finds difficult to correct independently.	Satisfactory (3)
An incomplete answer is given, representing fragmented knowledge on the topic of the question with significant errors in definitions. Fragmentation and illogical presentation are present. The student does not understand the connections between concepts, conceptual intersections, or structural patterns between different objects of the discipline. Conclusions, specificity, and evidentiary presentation are absent. Speech is ungrammatical. The teacher's follow-up and clarifying questions do not lead to correction of the student's answer, not only for the specific question but also for other questions in the discipline.	Unsatisfactory (2)

4.2.4. Example Topics for Semester Projects

1. Eurasian civilizations: list, specificity, historical dynamics.
2. Russia: national state, nation-state, or civilization-state?
3. Contemporary models of identity: relevance for Russia.
4. Value-based challenges of contemporary Russian society.
5. Strategic development of Russia: opportunities and scenarios.
6. Patriotism and traditional values as subjects of state policy.
7. Civilizations in the era of globalization: key challenges and features.
8. Russian worldview in a regional perspective.
9. State policy in the field of political socialization: key problems and possible solutions.

10. The value principle in the Fundamental Law: constitutional design in the contemporary world.

Criteria and scale for evaluating essays/reports/projects/written work

Table 12

Criteria	Grades, points
The content of the written work corresponds to the topic stated in the title. The document is formatted in accordance with the general requirements for writing and technical requirements. The work has a clear composition and structure; there are no logical inconsistencies in the presentation of material. Footnotes and references to the literature used are correctly formatted and fully presented. There are no spelling, punctuation, grammatical, lexical, stylistic, or other errors in the author's text. The written work represents independent research; a qualitative analysis of the found material is presented; there are no instances of incorrect borrowing.	Excellent (5)
The content of the written work corresponds to the topic stated in the title. The work is formatted in accordance with the general requirements for writing, but there are minor technical formatting errors. The written work has a clear composition and structure; there are no logical inconsistencies in the presentation of material. A complete list of used literature is presented, but there are errors in its formatting. Footnotes and references to the used literature are correctly formatted and fully presented. There are no spelling, punctuation, grammatical, lexical, stylistic, or other errors in the author's text. The written work represents independent research; a qualitative analysis of the found material is presented; there are no instances of incorrect borrowing.	Good (4)
The content of the written work corresponds to the topic stated in the title. Overall, the work is formatted in accordance with the general requirements for writing such texts, but there are technical formatting errors. Overall, the written work has a clear composition and structure, but there are logical inconsistencies in the presentation of material. A complete list of used literature is presented, but there are errors in formatting. Footnotes and references to the used literature in the text are formatted incorrectly or not fully presented. There are isolated spelling, punctuation, grammatical, lexical, stylistic, or other errors in the author's text. Overall, the written work represents independent research; an analysis of the found material is presented; there are isolated instances of minor, insignificant incorrect borrowings.	Satisfactory (3)
The content of the written work corresponds to the topic stated in the title. Violations of the general formatting requirements are noted in the work. There are technical formatting errors. Overall, the written work has a clear composition and structure, but there are logical inconsistencies in the presentation of material. A complete list of used literature is presented, but there are errors in formatting. Footnotes and references to the used literature in the text are formatted incorrectly or not fully presented. There are frequent spelling, punctuation, grammatical, lexical, stylistic, or other errors in the author's text. The written work does not constitute independent research; there is no analysis of the found material; the text fragmentarily represents incorrect borrowing of the work of another author (other authors).	Unsatisfactory (2)

4.2.5. Glossary of the Discipline (complete)

Goods – that which satisfies needs.

Welfare – a generalizing characteristic of the population's standard and quality of living.

Currency – a form of universal equivalent used in a specific state and participating in global monetary exchange.

Faith – belief in the existence of something without requiring grounds or proof.

Power – the ability and opportunity to exert one's will in interaction with others.

Will (as a quality of the subject) – a conscious striving expressed in overcoming obstacles on the path to a goal.

Upbringing – activities aimed at the socialization of the individual.

Globalization – the process of international integration driven by the development of communication systems.

Globalism – an idea justifying the necessity of dominance of a certain cultural-value model on a global scale.

Public Administration – activities of public authorities to exercise their powers in the sphere of societal development and security provision.

Statehood – a special attribute of societal organization, characterized by territorial unity, its own legal system, and sovereign political institutions.

State – a system of political institutions endowed with legal and legitimate public authority over a defined territory.

Civilization-State – a form of civilization whose cultural integrity and historical continuity are based on a unified and unique statehood.

Citizen – an individual in their specific political-legal connection with a particular state, endowed with rights, freedoms, and responsibilities.

Democracy – a way of organizing political power based on collective citizen participation, the concept of the people as the sole source of power, equality, and natural human rights.

Money – a universal equivalent arising within a social contract, expressing the value of goods and services.

Determinism – the idea of the categorical conditionality of one object or phenomenon by another.

Activity – purposeful application of efforts aimed at transforming oneself and/or surrounding reality.

Income – obtaining measurable resources as a result of economic activity.

Spirituality – a property of a person consisting in the predominance of moral and intellectual interests over material ones.

Law (norm) – a norm affirming an existing and/or necessary connection between phenomena.

Legislation – the totality of all normative legal acts adopted by the state.

Knowledge – systematized confirmed information allowing informed conclusions.

Ideal – a representation of an unattainable but desired state of an object.

Identity – a system of acquired patterns forming models of self-awareness through a sense of belonging and community.

Ideology – a social institution based on a complex of shared ideas about secular ideals, used for political and managerial practices.

Individual – a single representative of the human species.

Institution – a stable multi-level model of social interaction, including values, norms, and rituals.

Integration – the process of interaction leading to new properties.

Collective – a real social group and a special form of institution based on common goals and activities.

Team – a real social group united by common activity to solve specific tasks.

Competition – natural rivalry arising from limited resources.

Conflict – a type of interaction based on contradiction of interests, values, goals.

Culture – a historically developed system of institutions, practices, norms, ideals, and symbols.

Cultural code – a set of the most characteristic cultural patterns (symbols and signs).

Legitimacy – voluntary and free recognition of the right to exercise power.

Personality – a system of qualities of a person formed during socialization.

Intercultural interaction – contacts between communities with different cultural features.

Mercy – readiness to help and show compassion.

World culture – synthesis of the best achievements of all national cultures.

Worldview – a system of fundamental ideas about the world and social interaction based on identity.

World order – a system of principles, norms, and institutions recognized as permissible regulators of international relations.

Morality – a system of values and norms serving as regulators of behavior.

Motivation – a system of stimuli causing activity and determining its direction.

People – a historically formed community united by history, culture, and language.

Nationality – awareness of belonging to a certain ethnic community.

Nation – a community whose members define themselves through belonging to a specific country/state.

Norm – a recognized model of behavior or state.

Legal norm – a universally binding and formally defined rule of conduct established by the state.

Nurture (morality as conformity) – correspondence of an individual's behavior to morality.

Education – activities aimed at transmitting and acquiring knowledge, values, and behaviors.

Public goods – goods whose accessibility is ensured by the state for all citizens.

Society – a complex system of inter-individual and supra-individual relations.

Responsibility – the ability to understand reasons for one's own actions and the duty to manage their consequences.

Patriotism – internal readiness to act voluntarily, consciously, and responsibly for the benefit of the Motherland.

Planning – activities aimed at setting and achieving specific goals.

Utility – the ability of a good to satisfy a need.

Politics – activities to ensure the availability of resources for power.

Benefit – a value concept reflecting the positive significance of objects.

Need – an internal driver of activity arising from dissatisfaction.

Rights – a range of possibilities recognized and guaranteed by social institutions.

Law (as a system) – a social institution within which a system of norms is developed.

Profit – the difference between total income and total costs.

Progress – change manifested in improvement.

Product – a material or immaterial result of economic activity.

Psyche – a property of living organisms allowing perception and processing of stimuli.

Development – change manifested in the accretion of qualities.

Rationality – conscious striving for an optimal combination of goal and means.

Religion – an organizationally formalized social institution based on belief in God.

Resource – necessary and available means to achieve a goal.

Ritual – an established sequence of actions with symbolic meaning.

Motherland/Fatherland – a value-significant representation of a space connected with historical memory and identity.

Market – a system of contractual relations concerning the exchange of goods.

Freedom – a state where a subject is able to independently assess the range of his/her capabilities.

Free will – the ability to make choices without coercion.

Liberties (Freedoms) – a range of possibilities protected from unreasonable interference.

Family – a special form of social community based on union, kinship, or parenthood, united by value and economic continuity.

Symbol – a socially conditioned, multi-valued image.

System – a set of elements in relationships forming a whole.

System of Public Authority – the totality of different levels of authority organization in the Russian Federation.

Service – purposeful, voluntary, and responsible activity for the benefit of a subject.

Property – historically determined and legally recognized relations of belonging.

Creative labor – labor whose result is socially valuable.

Consciousness – a level of mental development where a holistic image of self and reality is possible.

Cooperation – mutually beneficial and voluntary pooling of resources for a common goal.

Socialization – inclusion of a person into social relations through mastery of norms and

values.

Social group (nominal/real) – an artificially distinguished or naturally interacting set of people.

Social system – a system of institutions ensuring the reproduction and functioning of society.

Social structure – the order of interconnection of elements of the social system.

Social (public) relations – any stable interactions between people.

Justice – the idea of correspondence between deed and reward.

Sovereignty – the ability of a state to conduct independent domestic and foreign policy.

Commodity – a resource within economic exchange.

Tradition – a set of practices serving to reproduce culture.

Traditional values – moral guidelines transmitted from generation to generation, forming the basis of identity and cultural unity.

Labor – conscious, energy consuming, result oriented activity to transform resources.

Physical individual – the legal status of an individual as a single representative of the human species.

Values – stable, significant semantic and moral guidelines determining life priorities.

Civilization – a historically stable and culturally continuous community with its own value model and large scale influence.

Human – a representative of Homo sapiens, existing in society, feeling, cognizing, and possessing free will.

Humanity – the idea of the unity of the human species. Net profit – the share of profit remaining after mandatory payments.

Economy – a system of institutions related to resource management and economic decision making.

Language – a system of signs and rules enabling expression, accumulation of information, and communication.

Presented in Appendix No. 1.

Author(s) of the course (module) work program:

Cand. of Philos. Sc., Associate Professor  Betimerzaeva M.M..

AGREED:


Director of the Library _____ Arsagirieva T.A

Assessment Tools for Intermediate Assessment in the Discipline

Foundations of Russian Statehood,

Field of study

38.03.06 Trade Business

Training profile

«Marketing and PR-technologies»

Part-time

Year of admission: 2026

1. Characteristics of the Assessment Procedure

Semester – 1.

Form of assessment – credit (pass/fail with grade).

2. Assessment materials necessary for evaluating knowledge, skills, and (or) practical experience

2.1. Questions for Intermediate Assessment

Sample Questions for Preparation for the Credit (Exam)

1. Contemporary Russia: key socio-economic parameters.
2. Russian federalism.
3. Civilizational approach in social sciences.
4. Nation-state and civilization-state: commonalities and differences.
5. State, power, legitimacy: concepts and definitions.
6. Value principles of Russian civilization: approaches and ideas.
7. Historical features of the formation of Russian civilization.
8. Role and mission of Russia as seen by Russian thinkers (P.Ya. Chaadaev, N.Ya. Danilevsky, V.L. Tsymbursky).
9. Worldview as a phenomenon.
10. Contemporary theories of identity.
11. Systemic model of worldview ("person-family-society-state-country").
12. Foundations of the constitutional system of Russia.
13. Main branches and levels of public authority in contemporary Russia.
14. Traditional spiritual and moral values.
15. Foundations of Russian foreign policy (based on Foreign Policy Concept and National Security Strategy).
16. Russia and global challenges.

3. Criteria and Scale for Evaluating Oral Answer at the Credit (Exam)

Maximum number of points for the credit (exam) – 30, of which:

1. Answer to the first question – 15 points.
2. Answer to the second question – 15 points.

Table 13

№	Characteristics of the answer	Points
1.	A complete, detailed answer to the question is given, systematically demonstrating a set of	9-10

	<i>acquired knowledge about the object, manifested in the free use of concepts, the ability to identify its essential and non-essential features, and cause-and-effect relationships. The answer is formulated using the scientific categorical-conceptual apparatus, presented consistently, logically, with evidence, demonstrating the student's own position.</i>	
2.	<i>A complete, detailed answer to the question is given, demonstrating a set of conscious knowledge about the object, the main points of the topic are revealed with evidence; the answer has a clear structure and logical sequence reflecting the essence of the concepts, theories, and phenomena being disclosed. The answer is presented consistently, logically, and with evidence, but minor inaccuracies in defining concepts are allowed, which the student corrects independently during the answer.</i>	7-8
3	<i>A complete but insufficiently consistent answer to the question is given, but the ability to identify essential and non-essential features and cause-and-effect relationships is shown. The answer is logical and presented in scientific language. 2-3 errors may be made in defining basic concepts, which the student finds difficult to correct independently.</i>	6-7
4.	<i>An incomplete answer is given, representing fragmented knowledge on the topic of the question with significant errors in definitions. Fragmentation and illogical presentation are present. The student does not understand the connections between concepts, conceptual intersections, or structural patterns between different objects of the discipline. Conclusions, specificity, and evidentiary presentation are absent. Speech is ungrammatical. The teacher's follow-up and clarifying questions do not lead to correction of the student's answer, not only for the specific question but also for other questions in the discipline.</i>	5 or less

Calculation of the final rating grade

Table 14

Up to 50 points	"Unsatisfactory"
from 51 to 70 points	"Satisfactory"
from 71 to 86 points	"Good"
from 86 to 100 points	"Excellent"

4. Levels of competency formation based on the results of mastering the discipline (module)

Table 15

Competency achievement indicators (CAI)	Levels of competency formation			
	«excellent»	«good»	«satisfactory»	«unsatisfactory»
	86-100	71-85	51-70	Less than 51
	«pass»			«fail»
UC-5. Able to perceive intercultural diversity in society within socio-historical, ethical, and philosophical contexts.				
	Criteria 1: – knows at a high level and in full volume	Criteria 1: – knows not at a high level and not in full volume	Criteria 1: – knows at a low level and to a small extent	Criteria 1: – does not know
	Criteria 2: – is able to fully and at a high level	Criteria 2: – is able not fully and not at a high level	Criteria 2: – is able to an insignificant extent and at a low level	Criteria 2: – is not able
	Criteria 3: – masters at a high level	Criteria 3: – masters not fully and not at a high level	Criteria 3: – masters at a low level	Criteria 3: – does not master the skills

5. Rating Plan for Studying the Discipline

Table 16

I	BASIC PART OF THE RATING SYSTEM БАЗОВАЯ ЧАСТЬ РЕЙТИНГОВОЙ СИСТЕМЫ		
Types of control	Control measures	Min. points per class	Max. points per class
Ongoing control №1	Topic No. 1. Symbols of Russia.	0	10
	Topic No. 2. Russia: figures and facts.		
Ongoing control №2	Topic No. 3. Civilizational approach: possibilities and limitations.	0	10
	Topic No. 4. Philosophical understanding of Russia as a civilization.		
	Topic No. 5. Worldview and identity.		
Рубежный контроль: контрольная работа №1 (Темы 1-5)		0	10
Ongoing control №3	Topic No. 6. Worldview principles (constants) of Russian civilization.	0	10
	Topic No. 7. Constitutional principles and separation of powers.		
Ongoing control №4	Topic No. 8. Strategic planning: national projects and state programs.	0	10
	Topic No. 9. Current challenges and problems of Russia's development.		
	Topic No. 10. Development scenarios for Russian civilization.		
Modular control: test No. 2 (Topics 6-10)		0	10
Admission to intermediate assessment		Min 36	
II	ADDITIONAL PART OF THE RATING SYSTEM	Min. points	Max. points
1	Bonus points	0-10	10
	Preparation of a report with a presentation on the discipline	0-1	1
	Lecture attendance (100%)	0-2	2
	Participation in a round table or student conference	0-2	2
	Socio-personal rating	0-3	3
	Participation in public, cultural, mass, and sports activities	0-2	2
2	Penalty points	0-3	3
	Missing lectures	3for missing a lecture, the point value of the lecture is deducted (2:8=0.25)	
	Late submission of control (assessment) work No. 1	minus 5% of the maximum score	
	Late submission of control (assessment) work No. 2	minus 5% of the maximum score	
			- 0,5
III	FINAL CONTROL	0-30	30
Form of final control:	Credit (exam)	0-30	30
TOTAL POINTS FOR THE SEMESTER:		0-100	

CHANGE REGISTRATION SHEET

Curriculum of Discipline "Foundations of Russian Statehood" for the 2026/2027
academic year.

Field of study

Year of admission 2026, part-time.

The following changes are being made to the working curriculum of the discipline / module:

№	Section of Working Curriculum (item)	Brief Description of Changes	Basis for Changes