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MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution
higher education
NORTH CAUCASIAN FEDERAL UNIVERSITY

I APPROVED BY

Director of the Humanitarian Institute,
Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor
M.E. Kolesnikova

ASSESSMENT TOOLS FUND FOR DISCIPLINE
Fundamentals of Russian Statehood

Direction of training	11.03.02 Infocommunication technologies and communication systems
Profile	Intelligent Data Processing in Infocommunication Systems and Networks
Year of commencement of studies	2026
Form of study	full-time
Implemented in a semester	1

Introduction

1. Purpose: to check the level of development of competencies in the discipline (module) "Fundamentals of Russian statehood" .

2. FOS is an appendix to the curriculum of the discipline (module) " Fundamentals of Russian Statehood "

3. Developers: Vshivtseva L.N., Associate Professor of the Department of Philosophy and Ethnology of the State Mining University, PhD in Philosophy, Associate Professor; Lyashenko O.V., Associate Professor of the Department of Philosophy and Ethnology of the State Mining University, PhD in Philosophy.

4. An examination of the organophosphorus compounds was carried out.
Members of the expert group:

Chairman:

Saprykina E.V. - Chairman of the UMK GI, Associate Professor of the Department of Philosophy and Ethnology GI, PhD in Philosophy, Associate Professor.

Members of the commission:

Ivanova S.Yu. – Doctor of Philosophy, Professor, Head of the Department of Philosophy and Ethnology, State Institute of Geology;

Aksyumov B.V. – Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, Associate Professor, Professor of the Department of Philosophy and Ethnology of the State Mining Institute.

Mulikova N.A. – PhD in Philosophy, Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of Philosophy and Ethnology of the State Mining University;

Representative of the employer organization:

Expert opinion: the assessment tool fund is consistent with educational programs in all specialties and areas of training at the university level and is recommended for ongoing monitoring of student academic performance and midterm assessment.

5. The validity period of the FOS is determined by the period of implementation of the educational program.

1. Description of the criteria for assessing competence at various stages of its development, description of assessment scales

Competence, indicator	Levels of competence development			
	The minimum level has not been reached (Unsatisfactory) 2 points	Minimum level (satisfactorily) 3 points	Intermediate level (Fine) 4 points	High level (excellent) 5 points
<i>Competence: UK-5</i>				
Learning outcomes for the course (module): <i>Indicator:</i> ID-4 UK-5 Demonstrates a tolerant perception of social and cultural differences, a respectful and careful attitude towards historical heritage and cultural traditions.	poorly acquainted with historical heritage and cultural traditions, has difficulty perceiving social and cultural differences	partially demonstrates a tolerant perception of social and cultural differences,	demonstrates a tolerant perception of social and cultural differences,	demonstrates a tolerant perception of social and cultural differences, a respectful and careful attitude towards historical heritage and cultural traditions.
Learning outcomes for the course (module): <i>Indicator:</i> ID-5 UK-5 Finds and uses information about the cultural characteristics and traditions of various social groups necessary for self-development and interaction with other people	uncertainly finds the information necessary for self-development and interaction with other people about the cultural characteristics and traditions of various social groups	partially finds and uses information about the cultural characteristics and traditions of various social groups necessary for self-development and interaction with other people	finds and uses information about the cultural characteristics and traditions of various social groups necessary for self-development and interaction with other people	independently finds and uses information about the cultural characteristics and traditions of various social groups necessary for self-development and interaction with other people

Learning outcomes for the course (module): <i>Indicator:</i> ID-6 UK-5 Demonstrates in his/her behavior a respectful attitude toward the 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.	I am not familiar with the stages of Russia's historical development in the context of world history and cultural traditions.	with some errors, navigates the stages of Russia's historical development in the context of world history and cultural traditions, forming on this basis an attitude toward the historical heritage and socio-cultural traditions of various social groups	knows the stages of Russia's historical development in the context of world history and cultural traditions and forms his behavior on this basis	Demonstrates in his/her behavior a respectful attitude toward the 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
Learning outcomes for the course (module): <i>Indicator:</i> ID-7 UK-5 Consciously chooses value guidelines and a civic position; reasonably discusses and resolves problems of an ideological, social, and personal nature	has difficulty discussing and solving problems of an ideological, social and personal nature	uncertainly chooses value guidelines and civic position; discusses and resolves problems of ideological, social, and personal nature	relies on value orientations and a civic position; discusses and solves problems of an ideological, social, and personal nature	Consciously chooses value guidelines and a civic position; reasonably discusses and resolves problems of an ideological, social, and personal nature

The assessment of the level of development of competence in the discipline is carried out on the basis of the "Regulations on the current monitoring of academic performance and midterm assessment of students in higher education programs - bachelor's programs, specialist programs, master's programs - at the federal state autonomous educational institution of higher education "North Caucasus Federal University" in the current version.

ASSESSMENT TOOLS FOR CHECKING THE LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT OF COMPETENCIES

Task number	Correct answer	Contents of the question	Competence
1.	b , d	The objectives of the "Strategy of the State National Policy of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2036": a) modeling a multicultural educational space b) strengthening the all-Russian civic consciousness and spiritual community of the multinational people of the Russian Federation (the Russian nation) c) the formation of the image of Russia as a unique and distinctive civilization d) preservation and development of the ethnocultural diversity of the peoples of Russia	UK-5
2.	With	The number of subjects of the Russian Federation at the moment a) 75 b) 85 c) 89 d) 83	UK-5
3.	b	The second largest people in Russia, after Russians, are a) Chechens b) Tatars c) Ukrainians d) Bashkirs f) Armenians	UK-5
4.	a , b , d	Within the framework of 20th century theories, the following interpretations of	UK-5

		the category “civilization” are distinguished: a) a certain stage in the development of the culture of peoples and regions. b) the value of all cultures, which is common to all peoples. c) a political form of organization of society in a certain territory. d) a high level of human material activity, tools, technology, economic and political relations and institutions. e) a political-territorial sovereign organization of public authority, possessing an apparatus of governance and coercion to which the entire population of the country is subordinate. f) a vast area corresponding to several regions of a country or several countries united by economic and geographical features.	
5.	a	Part of the Russian Federation in 2023. a) 24 republics, 9 territories, 4 autonomous okrugs, 1 autonomous region, 3 cities of federal significance and 48 regions b) 22 republics, 9 territories, 4 autonomous okrugs, 1 autonomous region, 2 cities of federal significance and 46 regions c) 24 republics, 9 territories, 2 autonomous okrugs, 1 autonomous region, 2 cities of federal significance and 48 regions.	UK-5

		d) 22 republics, 9 territories, 4 autonomous okrugs, 3 cities of federal significance and 48 regions	
6.	a, s	Compared to other regions of Russia, the largest number of Muslims live in: a) in the North Caucasus b) in Siberia c) in the Volga region d) in the Far East	UK-5
7.	a, s	In Russia, Buddhism is the main religion in: a) Buryatia b) Yakutia c) Kalmykia d) Tove f) Chuvashia	UK-5
8.	a	The five-element model of worldview takes into account the individual's relationship to the following phenomena a) person – family – society – state – country b) the surrounding world – needs – production relations – spirituality is consciousness c) spiritual values – material values – individual consciousness – social being – man	UK-5
9.	a	In the 2023 Foreign Policy Concept, Russia is designated as: a) state-civilization. b) state-culture. c) welfare state d) transborder state	UK-5
10.	With	Russians , as a naturally historically	UK-5

		formed unique ethnocultural community of people united by the Russian language, their history, norms and values, living far beyond Russia, exist at the level of: a) nation-states b) nations-religions c) nation-cultures d) nation-ethnos	
11.	a	Factor that directly influenced the approval federal form of government in Russia: a) multinational composition of the population b) a vast territory c) historical experience d) republican form of government	UK-5
12.	b, c	Towards traditional Russian spiritual and moral values include: a) individualism b) life, dignity, rights and freedoms of man c) the priority of the spiritual over the material, humanism, mercy, justice d) cultivation of egoism, permissiveness and immorality	UK-5
13.	Russia is a multinational and multi-confessional country with a vast territory and diverse geographical, natural, climatic and economic conditions for production and life of the population. Russian statehood has been developing since 862, over the course of twelve centuries. Russia is characterized by great transformations: the creation of Ancient Rus', the exploration of Siberia and the Far East, the country's transformation into a great empire under Peter the Great, the accelerated industrialization of the 20th century, the atomic project, the space breakthrough, and other events that highlight the scale of Russia and Russian statehood.		UK-5

	As of January 1, 2023, more than 146.4 million people lived in Russia. This data is based on data from the Federal State Statistics Service, excluding new constituent entities of Russia. Russia's territory covers 17 million square kilometers, spanning 11 time zones, with climate zones ranging from four to 16 (according to the Koenen standard). Russia possesses exceptional natural resources: it ranks first in diamond, asbestos, and natural gas reserves, first in palladium production, wheat and mineral fertilizer exports, and is the largest freshwater lake by volume. Lake Baikal is the deepest freshwater lake on the planet, containing almost a fifth of the world's lake-based drinking water. Nature reserves exist in the Baikal region, and scientific expeditions related to the lake are conducted.		
14.	The Ural Mountains and the Ural River conditionally divide the territory of our country on two parts - European And Asian. 23% territories Russia located in the European part. From north to south, the length of Russia is more than 4 thousand kilometers, from west to east - about 10 thousand kilometers, which determines diversity climatic belts And natural zones on territory of the country. Russia occupies about 1/8 of the planet's land area. The westernmost point of Russia is the Normeln border outpost in Kaliningrad regions. The easternmost point of Russia on the mainland is located on the cape Dezhnev. The southernmost point of Russia is located in the south of Dagestan. The northernmost point is Cape Chelyuskin on the Taimyr Peninsula. The coldest populated paragraph Russia - village Oymyakon V Yakutia With temperature record - 71.2 degrees. Russia is washed by the seas of three oceans and 12 seas. Oceans: <u>NorthArctic Ocean</u> , which includes seas: Barents, White, Kara, Laptevs, East Siberian, Chukotka. <u>Quiet ocean</u> , To to whom relate seas: Beringovo, Okhotsk, Japanese. <u>Atlantic ocean</u> , To which includes the Baltic, Black and Azov seas. Southern border Russia also passes through the waters of the endorheic Caspian Sea (lake). Russia shares land borders with 16 countries and has maritime borders with the United States and Japan. borders. Relief countries includes extensive plains (near 70% all territories countries), lowlands And midlands. Highland districts, For example, Mount Elbrus, with a height of 5,642 meters, is the highest point in Russia; in the south Siberia (Altai with Mount Belukha at 4,506 meters) and the Far East (Klyuchevskaya hill in Kamchatka height 4750 meters).	General characteristics of the territory of Russia	UK-5
15.	IN Russia near 20 thousands deposits useful fossils. Russia's share in world reserves of natural resources is: apatites - 64.5%, natural gas - 35.4%, iron - 32%, nickel - 31%, hard coal – more than 30%, brown coal – 29%, tin – 27%, cobalt – 21%, zinc – 16%, uranium-14%, oil - 13%, lead – 12%, copper 11% And etc. Russia's oil and gas	Natural resource potential of Russia	UK-5

	reserves are of particular importance. deposits peninsulas Yamal, Western Siberia, Volga-Ural oil and gas bearing provinces. Also colossal reserves oil And gas explored on the shelves of Sakhalin Island and the Kamchatka Peninsula, in Yakutia and Eastern Siberia. Forest reserves Russia: 79% located V eastern areas, A V European parts - 21%; forest covered more half territories countries. In terms of hydroelectric potential, Russia is second only to China. The main water The artery of the European part of the country is the Volga. The river routes of Russia make up near 400 thousands of kilometers.		
16.	Characteristic features of Russia: 1) unprecedented territorial extent; 2) exceptional natural wealth; 3) federal and ethnic diversity, which determines the constitutional novelty of the multinational Russian people; 4) a wide range of developed national businesses; 5) technological cross-section and outstanding inventions; 6) natural and cultural codes-archetypes, value symbols of Russia.	Characteristic features of Russia	UK-5
17.	The following stages can be distinguished: 1) the emergence and formation of the territorial core of the state; 2) development of territories; 3) territorial stabilization; 4) territorial destruction, multidirectional tendencies.	Stages of formation of the territory of Russia	UK-5
18.	The ethnic composition of Russia was determined by the 2020-2021 All-Russian Population Census and includes approximately 200 ethnic groups. According to the 2010 census, this figure was over 190. The ethnic composition of modern Russia, as it was during the imperial and Soviet periods, is highly diverse. As in those periods, the Russian ethnic group remains the most numerous (according to the 2010 census – 80.9%, 2021 – 71.7%). Besides Russians, the most numerous peoples, numbering over 1 million, are: Tatars, Bashkirs, Chuvash, Avars, and Chechens. Experts classify the peoples living in Russia by their native languages. The following language families have been identified: Indo-European, Uralic (or Uralo-Yuka- Girish), Altaic, North Caucasian, Kartvelian, Afro-Asiatic, Sino-Tibetan, Chukchi-Kamchatkan, Austro-Asiatic, Eskimo-Aleut, and a hypothetical Yeniseian. In addition, one people—the Nivkh—speaks an isolated language. This language, along with the Ket, Chukchi-Kamchatkan, and Eskimo-Aleut languages, are conventionally grouped into the Paleoasiatic language group.	Ethnic map of modern Russia	UK-5

19.	The North Caucasus is the most ethnically complex region, the ethnographic makeup of which, in its main features, developed in the early Middle Ages and has survived to this day largely unchanged. According to preliminary results of the 2021 All-Russian Population Census, 10,171,000 people live in the regions of the North Caucasus Federal District. Currently, approximately 120 ethnic groups reside in the North Caucasus, of which more than 50 are autochthonous (native, aboriginal) peoples. The Republic of Dagestan alone is home to 36 ethnic groups, speaking more than 70 dialects. The main participants in interethnic interaction in the North Caucasus region are the peoples of the Indo-European (Iranian, Slavic (East Slavic subgroup), Greek, Indo-Aryan, Armenian, Germanic groups), North Caucasian (Adyghe-Abkhaz and Nakh-Dagestani groups) and Altaic (Turkic branch) language families. The North Caucasian family includes the western (Adyghe-Abkhaz) and eastern (Nakh-Dagestani) groups. Representatives of the North Caucasian family are the most ancient inhabitants of the Caucasus (hence the name "Paleocaucasian") and are related to each other by a common origin.	Ethnic map of the North Caucasus	UK-5
20.	Russia is not only a multi-ethnic country but also a multi-confessional one, with all three world religions represented: Buddhism (Kalmyks, Buryats, and Tuvans); Christianity (Slavic, Iranian, and Armenian); and Islam (North Caucasian and Turkic ethnic groups). There are also representatives of national religions, such as Judaism (Jews, Ashkenazim, Lakhluks, Georgians, and Mountain Jews), and some Kurds practice Yazidism. Today, Russia has no official statistics on its population's religious affiliation, as current legislation prohibits forced religious self-identification. We can only estimate the number of believers affiliated with the country's traditional faiths—Christianity (Orthodox), Islam, Judaism, and Buddhism—based on voluntary sociological surveys, the data from which varies significantly. According to these surveys, 65-80% of Russian citizens identify as Orthodox; 4-7% as Muslim; and 1% each as Jews and Buddhists. Orthodox Christianity is the dominant religion in Russia. Following the baptism of Rus' in 988, Eastern Christianity became the religion of the majority of the country's population and has had a profound influence on diverse aspects of Russian life: spiritual and material culture, social and family life, and legal consciousness. Russian culture has historically been shaped by Orthodoxy, and all its spheres are deeply connected to it. Historically the core of traditional Russian culture, Orthodox culture has been closely linked to the national cultures of many of Russia's peoples. Today,	Confessional space of modern Russia	UK-5

	Orthodox Christianity is the primary traditional religion, to which the majority of Russians either belong or prefer.		
21.	Federal device Russian Federations reflected third chapter Constitutions Russian Federation, called "Federal device". A federation is a union of relatively independent entities with a single The Russian Federation is a union of 89 federal subjects. It consists of 24 republics, 9 territories, 1 autonomous region, 4 autonomous okrugs, 48 regions, and 3 federal cities. Administrative-territorial units in Russia are defined based on two main principles. The primary principle for defining most federal subjects is territoriality (without regard to national characteristics). Subjects defined based on the territorial principle form a group of state-territorial entities (regions, territories, and federal cities). The national-territorial principle takes into account the ethnic characteristics of a territory. A federal subject is defined as a territory inhabited by a specific people (the titular nation), whose name determines the name of the subject. Such subjects are grouped into national-territorial entities (republics, autonomous regions, and autonomous okrugs).	Federal device Russian Federations	UK-5
22.	In addition to the federal subjects, Russia also has federal districts, which were created in May 2000 by decree of the President of Russia. They are not part of the administrative divisions but report directly to the President of Russia, who appoints his plenipotentiary representatives to them. Currently, eight such federal districts exist in Russia: Central, Northwestern, Southern, North Caucasian, Volga, Ural, Siberian, and Far Eastern.	Federal districts of the Russian Federation	UK-5
23.	The largest cities in Russia are Moscow (over 12 million people) and St. Petersburg (approximately 5 million people). In other words, the population of these two cities exceeds most megacities in the world. Other major cities include Novosibirsk, Nizhny Novgorod, Yekaterinburg, Samara, Omsk, Kazan, Chelyabinsk, Rostov-on-Don, Ufa, Volgograd, and Perm.	The largest cities in Russia	UK-5
24.	There are a significant number of natural and man-made objects heritage. In United state registry objects cultural heritage There are about 144 thousand registered objects among the peoples of the Russian Federation heritage: 48% are objects of federal significance, 50% are regional values and 2% - of local (municipal) significance. 11 natural and 20 cultural sites of the Russian Federation are included in the World Heritage List heritage UNESCO. First to the list were included next	Natural and cultural objects heritage on the territory of Russia	UK-5

	objects: "Historical center St. Petersburg And related With him groups monuments", Kizhi churchyard" And Moscow Kremlin And Red square", "Virgins forests Komi, Volcanoes Kamchatka" And "Lake Baikal". The most last one By time inclusions V list WorldwideThe heritage site in 2021 was "Petroglyphs of Lake Onega and Beloe" seas." WITH 1967 G. ancient cities North-East Rus' unites popular tourist route "Golden ring Russia": Sergiev Posad, Pereslavl Zalesky, Rostov Great, Yaroslavl, Kostroma, Ivanovo, Suzdal, Vladimir; V 2018 G. V route included Uglich.		
25.	Strengthening Russian statehood is based on historical tradition, is fixed V memorial objects, is being fixed established memorable dates, conducted rituals And holidays. Her modern symbols ascend To historical roots, preserve the memory of the achievements of the Russian state in the imperial and Soviet periods past, take into account realities modern times. Russian regions started search for its symbolism in the early 1990s. Among the first subjects Russian Federation, restored my historical symbolism, steel Saint Petersburg And Moscow How most significant cultural- historical, socio-political And socio-economic centers countries. Symbols And monuments Russia preserved With first centuries statehood, there are also new all-Russian and regional symbols and monuments. Symbolic monuments and events of national and regional scale significant For modern Russia.	The role of historical tradition in strengthening Russian statehood	UK-5
26.	When characterizing the Russian economy, it should be noted that the modern Russian economic complex has a complex industry structure, where the most important sectors are electric power, the fuel industry, metallurgy, chemistry, mechanical engineering, the agro-industrial complex, construction, and transportation. Industries producing goods for the population are currently developing rapidly. The agro-industrial complex is experiencing accelerated development, so it is no coincidence that Russia is currently one of the largest exporters of agricultural products in the world. Nevertheless, a number of priority economic tasks exist today. These include: effective management of natural and labor resources, improving regional policy, and overcoming disparities in regional economies. Sanctions and import substitution have changed the development of the national economy. Russian businesses have	General characteristics of the economy Russia	UK-5

	restructured logistics and strengthened ties with predictable partners. Challenges in economic development include: overcoming deficits. workers places, increase investment activities, development entrepreneurship, migration processes, territorial distribution population. Russia's economy ranks fifth globally and first in Europe in terms of GDP at purchasing power parity (PPP – the cost of a consumer basket) for 2022 (World Bank ranking). In terms of nominal GDP (the monetary value of goods produced in a country annually), Russia ranks 12th globally for 2022.		
27.	The civilizational approach to the study of history and society is one method for understanding the course of history, based on the idea of a civilizational structure of social life. The core of society consists of more or less isolated "cultural-historical types" (N. Ya. Danilevsky) or "civilizations" (O. Spengler, A. Toynbee), which develop through a series of successive stages: birth, flourishing, decline, and decline. Civilization is a specific state of society, characterized by a high degree of social order based on morality and law, significant advancement of science and technology, comfortable living, and the technologies of activity and communication.	A civilizational approach to the study of history and society	UK-5
28.	It is necessary to especially emphasize the fact that the Russian people, the Russian culture, Russian language - basics Russian civilizations. Unites Russian civilization has a common cultural code – basic values and Russian language, carrier whom is Russian people. Big space lands formed And big space Russian souls. Previously it was noted What Russian civilization is local civilization. IN connections With this let's highlight characteristic features local civilizations: Big ones historically established communities, which occupy a certain territory and have their own social characteristics economic and cultural development; It is being created on basis one dominant And, V extreme case, a few ethnic groups; Includes regions with relatively the same level economic development; Has adherents one religions; Representative carriers How rule, one races; Consists of from people, related general historical fate, common cultural legacy	The Foundations of Russian Civilization	UK-5
29.	Traditional values are moral guidelines that shape the worldview of Russian citizens, passed down from generation to generation, underpinning the all-Russian civic	Traditional Russian spiritual and moral values	UK-5

	identity and the country's unified cultural space, strengthening civic unity, and finding their unique, distinctive expression in the spiritual, historical, and cultural development of the multinational people of Russia. The Fundamentals of State Policy for the Preservation and Strengthening of Traditional Russian Spiritual and Moral Values, APPROVED BYd on November 9, 2022, state: "Traditional Russian spiritual and moral values include, first and foremost, life, dignity, human rights and freedoms, patriotism, civic responsibility, service to the Fatherland and responsibility for its fate, high moral ideals, a strong family, creative work, the priority of the spiritual over the material, humanism, mercy, justice, collectivism, mutual assistance and mutual respect, historical memory and the continuity of generations, and the unity of the peoples of Russia."		
30.	The state policy of the Russian Federation for the preservation and strengthening of traditional Russian spiritual and moral values (hereinafter referred to as the state policy for the preservation and strengthening of traditional values) is a set of coordinated measures implemented by the President of the Russian Federation and other public authorities with the participation of civil society institutions to counter socio-cultural threats to the national security of the Russian Federation in terms of the protection of traditional values. 10. The state policy for the preservation and strengthening of traditional values is implemented in the fields of education and upbringing, work with youth, culture, science, interethnic and interreligious relations, mass media and mass communications, and international cooperation. Federal executive bodies responsible for defense, state security, internal affairs, public safety, and other public authorities within the limits of their authority participate in the implementation of such state policy.	State policy of the Russian Federation on the preservation and strengthening of traditional Russian spiritual and moral values	UK-5
31.	The Constitution of the Russian Federation enshrines the fundamental values and principles that form the foundations of Russian society, the country's security, and Russia's further development as a rule-of-law social state, in which the highest priority is given to the observance and protection of human and civil rights and freedoms, improving the well-being of the people, and protecting the dignity of citizens of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as citizens). Only a harmonious combination of a strong state and human well-being will ensure the formation of a just society and the prosperity of Russia.	Fundamental values enshrined in the Constitution of the Russian Federation	UK-5
32.	The key factors determining the long-term position and role of the Russian Federation in the world are the high quality of human potential, the ability to ensure technological leadership, effective public administration, and the transition of the economy to a new technological foundation. The state of science, innovation,	The main factors determining the position and role of the Russian Federation in the world	UK-5

	industry, education, healthcare, and culture is becoming a key indicator of Russia's competitiveness. Achieving leadership in these areas will further strengthen the country's defense capability, achieve national development goals, and create conditions for enhancing the international prestige of the Russian Federation and the attractiveness of cooperation with it for other states. Preserving Russian identity, culture, traditional Russian spiritual and moral values, and the patriotic education of citizens will contribute to the further development of the democratic system of the Russian Federation and its openness to the world.		
33.	More than a thousand years of experience of independent statehood, the cultural heritage of the preceding era, deep historical ties with traditional European culture and other cultures of Eurasia, the ability developed over many centuries to ensure the harmonious coexistence of various peoples, ethnic, religious and linguistic groups on a common territory determine the special position of Russia as an original state-civilization, a vast Eurasian and Euro-Pacific power that has united the Russian people and other peoples that make up the cultural and civilizational community of the Russian world.	What determines Russia's special position as a distinctive state-civilization, according to the Russian Foreign Policy Concept, 2023?	UK-5
34.	National projects and state programs are a form of strategic planning in today's environment. The overall strategic goal of all efforts is the preservation and development of Russia as a state and civilization. Strategic planning ensures Russia's sustainable long-term development and meets the needs of society. Implementation of national projects and state programs The foundation of the country's prosperity, sovereignty, and national security. What are Russia's national goals and the guarantors of their implementation? Man is the guarantor of development and progress; The family is the guarantor of the life of the nation (due to birth and upbringing); Society is the guarantor of ethical norms and values; The country is a guarantor of opportunities and resources for development (from natural resources to cultural traditions); The state is the guarantor of security. The Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of May 7, 2018, established the main directions of national programs in the Russian Federation; Demography; Health care; Education; Ecology; Housing and urban environment;	National projects And state programs of the Russian Federation	UK-5

	Safe and high-quality roads; Labor productivity and employment support; Science; Digital economy; Culture; Small and medium-sized businesses and support for individual entrepreneurial initiatives; International cooperation and export.		
35.	Russia is a democratic, federal, legal, secular, and social state with a republican form of government. A secular state means that no religion can be established as a state or mandatory religion. Religious associations are separate from the state and equal before the law. A social state is one in which policies are aimed at creating conditions that ensure a dignified life and free human development. Furthermore, labor protection and human health, the establishment of a guaranteed minimum wage, provision of state support for families, motherhood, fatherhood, and childhood, the disabled and elderly citizens, the development of a system of social services, the establishment of state pensions, benefits, and other guarantees of social protection. In the Russian Federation, the bearer of sovereignty and the sole source of power are the multinational people. The people exercise their power directly, as well as through state authorities and local governments. The highest direct expression of the power of the people is a referendum and free elections. A state of law has the following characteristics: the rule of law; The principle of separation of powers (legislative, executive, and judicial), where the legislative, executive, and judicial branches are independent; the principle of mutual responsibility of the state and citizens; the principle of periodic reporting of executive bodies to the people; the principle of majority rule; the presence of democratic procedures. The Russian Federation is a republic, meaning an elected government. Republics can be presidential, parliamentary, or mixed. We have a presidential republic.	Fundamentals of the constitutional system of Russia	UK-5
36.	Article 68 of the Russian Constitution emphasizes: "The state language of the Russian Federation throughout its territory is Russian as the language of the state-forming people, part of the multinational union of equal peoples of the Russian Federation." State programs for the preservation and development of national languages serve as an important means of state support. The list of living languages of Russia as of 2022 includes 155 languages. Not a single language of the peoples included in Russia has become extinct. On the contrary, many peoples have acquired their own written languages. The most numerous group (by number of native speakers) are the Indo-European languages. In addition to	Language And cultural diversity peoples Russia	UK-5

	Russian, this group includes Armenian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Yiddish, German, Romani, Kurdish, Ossetian, Moldovan, Belarusian, Czech, and others. Other languages of Russia also include Abkhaz-Adyghe, Nakh-Dagestani, Tungus-Manchu, Mongolian, Turkic, Uralic, Chukchi-Kamchatkan, Eskimo-Aleut, Nivkh, Semitic, and others. The list of languages that have become dormant or disappeared since the early 20th century includes 15 languages.		
37.	In his work "On the Russian Character," N.O. Lossky recognizes the fundamental character trait of the Russian people as their religiosity and the associated search for absolute goodness, which is only attainable in the Kingdom of God. A highly developed moral experience is manifested in a particular interest in distinguishing good from evil. The second primary quality of the Russian character is a powerful willpower. This search for absolute goodness has shaped the Russian people's appreciation of the high value of each individual. This explains their heightened interest in social justice. A third characteristic characteristic of the Russian people, according to N.O. Lossky, is kindness.	Main character traits Russian people	UK-5
38.	Domestic science, considering Russia as a civilization, assessed it from the point of view of its relationship with other civilizations, the interaction of individual ethnic groups living in a vast space, climatic and geographical conditions, historical dynamics, and cultural and religious affiliation. Russia's distinctive features have evolved over the course of the contradictory and discontinuous development of Russian history, creating common, fundamental traits, the most important of which is self-identification and belonging to Russia. Opponents of recognizing Russia as a civilization based their position on the fact that the country is populated by ethnically and religiously diverse peoples incapable of integration. In reality, this is an indicator of civilization as a complex phenomenon of the balance of various social and cultural interactions, united by the phenomenon of supranationality and community.	Russia as unique and distinctive civilization	UK-5
39.	This is, first and foremost, a specific type of confluence between personal trajectories of human development and various forms of social organization (from the community or society to statehood). Numerous factors play a role in the formation of civilizational identity, concentrated in ways of thinking, ideas, rights, and customs. The special role of religious ethics and art in this process was emphasized by European thinkers (Maxim Weber, Otto Spengler, A.J. Toynbee) and Russian thinkers (Pavel Sorokin, Alexander Losev, and others). It should be noted that in situations of political choice, spiritual factors are more significant than economic and political interests.	Civilizational identity of Russia	UK-5

	Thus, civilizational identity is the primary factor integrating Russia's vast territory. This unity is based on symbols, ideological principles and language, rules, customs and norms, institutions and rituals, and is steadily transmitted from one generation to the next. This is precisely how—based on continuity, tradition, and historical experience—Russia and Russian statehood have developed over the centuries. The state, in turn, acts as a means of organizing civilizational diversity within our system of spiritual and moral values.		
40.	The following stages can be distinguished in the history of Russian statehood: Ancient Rus'. The formation of ancient Russian statehood and the appanage period. This period should be considered as a single one, since neither the great Vladimir princes in the 13th century, nor the Moscow princes in the 15th century created a fundamentally new model of statehood; Russian statehood in the 16th-17th centuries. The crisis and restoration of statehood during the Time of Troubles of the early 17th century. Estate-representative (cathedral) monarchy. The Russian Empire in 1721-1917: from absolute to Duma monarchy; Transformation of statehood in 1917-1991. The USSR (1922-1991); Statehood of the Russian Federation at the present stage. For the Russian people, the state was more than just a formal legal organization; it was identified with the destiny of the people themselves, with the image of Russia. For the Russian people, belonging to a great state encompassed the exploration of a vast civilizational space, the friendship of peoples, the "gathering of lands," and the flexible, peaceful resolution of various social conflicts, not just through wars and confrontations with external enemies.	Stages development Russian statehood	UK-5
41.	When characterizing the principles of Russian statehood, we can distinguish between fundamental principles and those stemming from spiritual and political values. Fundamental principles include: the principle of limiting the role of the state in society, free market relations, the institutionalization of political power, and the separation of powers. Based on spiritual and political values, these include such guidelines as the Russian world (Russian land, patriotism, love for the Fatherland, diversity, harmony, trust, creativity, and freedom). It can be stated that Russia will firmly defend its independence, sovereignty, identity, historically established political system, and the right to independently determine its own path of development in accordance with international law.	Principles Russian statehood	UK-5
42.	Researchers define the set of Russian or Russian values in different ways. For example, the Russian philosopher A.S. Panarin emphasized that Russia's political development should be based on traditional Orthodox values. Other Russian thinkers developed entire concepts that were significant for society and played a significant	Values Russia How states - civilizations	UK-5

	role in shaping the philosophical foundations of Russian statehood. These concepts include: The principle of solidarity and conciliarity; Communitarianism and unity; Healthy conservatism. The principle of solidarity and conciliarity was reflected in the philosophical views of A.S. Khomyakov, V.S. Solovyov, S.N. Trubetskoy, and I.V. Kireevsky. Generally original, these Russian thinkers, in one form or another, opposed the European social Darwinist idea of the survival of the fittest. Conciliarity presupposes integrity as a fundamental principle, which constitutes the chief virtue of the Russian mind and character (I.V. Kireevsky). Conciliarity is a principle of special spiritual unity, i.e., community in spirit. The idea of solidarity is the idea of collectivism, but reinforced by a spiritual orientation, when not just a collective is formed, but a collective with its own fundamental spiritual ideals. It was precisely the fact that solidarity was realized on a spiritual basis that fundamentally distinguished the concept of conciliarity from other collectivist teachings.		
43.	However, the geopolitical aspects of Russia's global role were reflected within the framework of Eurasianism (G.V. Vernadsky, N.S. Trubetskoy, P.N. Savitsky, and others). The fundamental tenets of Eurasianism are ideocracy as the principle of state organization and an integral supra-ethnic community based on Slavic-Turkic symbiosis. Eurasianism represents a Russian scientific school of geopolitics, hence the concept of "place development." Russian thought places great emphasis on the philosophy of love. It is love that serves as the true and lasting foundation of creativity, joint creative activity, and harmony. Moreover, love is understood in the highest sense—as the greatest virtue bestowed upon man from above and incompatible with egoism. Russian thinkers called for love of the Motherland, not with a blind, but with a sighted love; to see its weaknesses but not to disparage them; to acknowledge its imperfections but, while continuing to love, to direct all one's efforts toward overcoming them. Currently, the process of creating a national image, imbuing it with traditional values, and shaping a national identity as a whole has begun and is intensifying. Social scientists emphasize the importance of a citizen's personal emotional relationship with the country, its values, history, and culture. This fosters pride in the country, love for it, and a stronger sense of belonging, hope (trust), and faith in possibilities and prospects.	Philosophical understanding of Russia	UK-5
44.	For civilizational states such as Russia, the presence of a specific ideology—one that isn't always dogmatically imposed, but that nevertheless represents the highest values	Ideology And her functions	UK-5

	and meanings—is of particular importance. Ideological reflection can be traced throughout Russian history. Russia's state ideology was most systematically formulated within the concepts of "Moscow as the Third Rome" (modified as "New Jerusalem"), "the Orthodox Empire" (the triad of Orthodoxy, autocracy, and nationality), and Soviet communism. In addition, other ideological projects were also put forward at various times—a New Constantinople (Yaroslav the Wise), a New Jerusalem (Patriarch Nikon), a state of common good (Peter the Great), a Universal Christian Empire (Paul I), and others. However, all of these were secondary in nature and lacked the finality to form an ideology. Of course, Russia's experience of ideological construction has had its share of errors and excesses, for example, during the Soviet period. But these errors were historically corrected, and Russia's identical value paradigm was restored. Thus, the primary functions of political ideology are: capturing public consciousness; instilling its own criteria for evaluating the past, present, and future; and projecting a positive image in the eyes of public opinion for the goals and objectives of political development it proposes. Moreover, political ideology is called upon not so much to disseminate and promote its goals and ideals as to elicit purposeful action from citizens in pursuit of its stated objectives.		
45.	The general principles of the state apparatus in Russia are: The principle of democracy, according to the Constitution of the Russian Federation, “the people exercise their power directly, as well as through state authorities and local government bodies”; The principle of separation of powers, according to which "state power in the Russian Federation is exercised on the basis of division into legislative, executive, and judicial branches. The bodies of legislative, executive, and judicial power are independent"; Glasnost, which provides for the right to receive information, according to the Constitution of the Russian Federation: “Government bodies and local government bodies are obliged to provide everyone with the opportunity to become familiar with documents and materials that directly affect their rights and freedoms”; Respect for the dignity of the individual: “nothing may be used as a basis for its diminution; no one shall be subjected to torture, violence, other cruel or degrading treatment or punishment; no one shall be subjected to medical, scientific or other experiments without his or her voluntary consent”; Legality, the essence of which lies in the observance by all state authorities, local government bodies, officials, citizens and their associations of the obligation to comply with the constitution and laws of the Russian Federation. Humanism, which means recognizing man, his rights and freedoms as the highest	Principles state apparatus V Russia	UK-5

	value: "Recognition, observance and protection of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen is the duty of the state." Other principles include federalism, centralism, national equality, professionalism, equal access to public service, and a combination of collegiality and one-man management.		
46.	Russia must put forward a comprehensive plan for achieving its desired future, consistent with its predictable capabilities. This project posits that the strength of every civilization lies in its reliance on its traditional spiritual and moral values, which preserves the uniqueness of each civilization and unites them in the fight against the anti-values of globalism embraced by Anglo-Saxon civilization. Only by relying on traditional values can existing civilizations survive.	Project for the future of Russia	UK-5
47.	The modern world has entered the next phase of systemic transformations. This suggests that there are directions of ongoing changes – global trends. Trends are understood as the main tendencies of ongoing changes that set the general logic of transformation. What are these trends of the beginning of the third millennium? The trend of shifting the global economic center to Asia. In this regard, Russia is reorienting its strategic priorities to the East in line with the eastern vectors of global economic development. The trend of ending the period of unipolarity. Russia was the first to criticize unipolarity and the advisability of transition to a multipolar world order. In particular, Vladimir Putin spoke at the Munich Security Conference. How is the crisis of unipolarity manifested? Firstly, the loss of economic leadership by the West; secondly, the balance of power in the military-technical sphere has changed due to the modernization of the armed forces of Russia and China, which ultimately shaken the idea of the priority of Western military power; Thirdly, the perception of Western leadership in human development has changed. A trend of growing geopolitical tensions and military escalation. What can eliminate wars in the future? To achieve this, in our opinion, inequality and hegemony must be overcome in the global political system. Russia has always opposed global war and global hegemony. A trend of growing social polarization. A trend of increasing value contradictions. A trend in natural population reproduction – the threat of demographic transition. A trend of increasing migration flows. A trend of "bubble" economics. Here we are talking about the American economy and the monopolization of the dollar and their impact on the global economy. A trend of growing terrorist threats. A trend of forming a unified information space. A trend of increasing crisis prospects in the environmental sphere. A trend of resource depletion. A trend of desovereignization. Russian President Vladimir Putin has repeatedly spoken about the fundamental	Global trends And peculiarities world development	UK-5

	importance of state sovereignty for the very existence of Russia. Sovereignty is understood today in Russia in an integral sense, manifested in various spheres—economics, technology, culture, and human resources policy. The president explains the current course as a movement toward achieving the full sovereignty of the Russian state. The trend is toward the emergence of a consumer society.		
48.	The country exists in a global space, and its position within it is inevitably linked to the global system. In this regard, the following target guidelines for Russian policy are identified: It was the Russian political leadership that proposed the idea of building a multipolar world order. This means that Russia calls for a system of international relations based on the recognition of the interests of states belonging to different civilizational communities, mutual respect, and cooperation, without the imposed ideological clichés of a unipolar world, advocating for realpolitik and multipolarity. Russia opposed globalism, which erases the uniqueness of civilizations and denies their distinctive features. The uniqueness of states and development models, according to Russia's vision, guarantees the preservation and reproduction of the world's diversity. Russia has traditionally opposed colonialism and neocolonialism in all their manifestations, and advocates equal opportunities for countries and national economies, as well as reformatting the system of international division of labor based on principles of equality. Russia opposes digital unification projects while supporting technological development. Russia's vision on this issue is cultural, technological, and digital sovereignty. Distortions of human nature, perversions of the ideals of love and family—any attempts of this kind are unacceptable for Russia. Russia's goal is the natural development of the individual and the maximum development of their spiritual, intellectual, and physical potential. So what is Russia's mission? First, the integral goal of Russian state policy is the preservation and development of Russian civilization. Second, the identification of five key foundations that guarantee the achievement of internal goals related to the country, the individual, the family, society, and the state. The existence of a country as such provides resources and opportunities for the development of the corresponding civilizational community. These development resources include the country's natural potential, as well as the cultural traditions of	Targeted landmarks Russian politicians: Which should be Russia	UK-5

	the peoples inhabiting it.		
49.	The platform for the future Russia should include the following components: Presenting humanity with a value-based alternative to the tendencies of biologization of human existence (consumerism, hedonism); Affirmation of the traditional understanding of good and evil, resistance to the challenge of postmodernism; guidelines for the social life of the country's citizens; Conciliarity, free spiritual unity of people, communication of fellow citizens in brotherhood and love; Development of interethnic relations in accordance with the historical experience of the multinational Russian people; The ideal of a "moral state" as a development of the concept "social state"; Building an educational system in accordance with traditional value guidelines, understanding a person as a social, spiritually oriented individual. Formation of an alternative to spiritually-centered development of humanity; Synthesis of tradition and modernization within the framework of a new development model, modernization based on one's own civilizational heritage; Civilizational polycentricity, rejection of the system of unipolar world order, global inequality and neocolonialism; The value of labor, rejection of the rent-speculative model of the economy; The value of the family as the primary element of social structure; Solidarity, cooperation and mutual assistance as fundamental	What includes V myself future Russia	UK-5
50.	To ensure the successful development of modern global civilizations, Russia offers the world its own planetary project. This project asserts that the strength of every civilization lies in its reliance on its traditional spiritual and moral values. Preserving and developing the traditional values of all civilizations (these values overlap in many ways, but some are unique to specific civilizations) will preserve the uniqueness of each and unite them in their struggle against the anti-values of globalism, which the former Anglo-Saxon civilization has embraced. As a result, the Anglo-Saxon civilization is currently absent from the ranks of world civilizations, replaced by a global world. Only by relying on traditional values can existing civilizations survive.	Planetary project of Russia	UK-5

2. Description of the rating scale

Under the rating system, student performance in each discipline is assessed through ongoing assessments and midterm assessments. The rating system for assessing student knowledge is based on a set of assessment activities (checkpoints) optimally spaced throughout the course. The principles of the rating system for assessing student knowledge are based on the requirements described in the Regulation on the Organization of the Educational Process Based on the Rating System for Assessing Student Knowledge at North Caucasus Federal University.

The rating system of assessment is not provided for students studying in educational programs at the level of higher education for students studying in educational programs at the level of higher education of the bachelor's degree in full-time and part-time education.

3. Competency assessment criteria

A student receives an "excellent" grade if they provide a complete, detailed answer to the question posed, systematically demonstrating the sum of their acquired knowledge about the subject, manifested in fluent conceptual manipulation, the ability to identify essential and non-essential features, and cause-and-effect relationships. The answer is formulated using scientific categorical and conceptual frameworks, presented consistently, logically, and convincingly, demonstrating the student's own position. Competency UK-5 is mastered at a high level.

A "good" grade is awarded to a student who provides a complete, detailed answer to the question posed, demonstrates a comprehensive understanding of the subject, and convincingly explains the main concepts of the topic. The answer demonstrates a clear structure and logical sequence, reflecting the essence of the concepts, theories, and phenomena being explored. The answer is presented consistently, logically, and convincingly; however, there are some deficiencies in the definitions of concepts that the student corrects independently during the answer process. Competency UK-5 is mastered at an intermediate level.

A "satisfactory" grade is awarded to a student who provides a complete but insufficiently consistent answer to the question posed, demonstrating the ability to identify essential and nonessential features and cause-and-effect relationships. The answer is logical and presented in scientific language. Two or three errors in defining key concepts may be made, which the student has difficulty correcting independently. Competency UK-5 has been mastered at a minimum level.

A student receives a grade of "unsatisfactory" if their answer is incomplete, reflecting fragmented knowledge on the topic of the question and significant definitional errors. The presentation is fragmented and illogical. The student fails to recognize the connections between concepts, conceptual overlaps, and structural patterns between various discipline objects. Conclusions, concretization, and evidence are lacking. Speech is illiterate. The instructor's additional and clarifying questions fail to correct the student's answer, not only to the question posed but also to other questions in the course. Competency UK-5 is not developed; most of the curriculum-required assignments are not completed, and the quality of their completion is assessed at a score close to the minimum.