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ФИО: Кубанов Сергей Исмаилович
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**MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN
FEDERATION**
Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education
NORTH-CAUCASUS FEDERAL UNIVERSITY

APPROVED
Assoc. Prof. Kubanov S.I.
PhD in Medical Sciences
Dean Faculty of Medicine and Biology

ASSESSMENT TOOLS FUND
FOUNDATIONS OF RUSSIAN STATEHOOD

Specialty	31.05.01 General Medicine
Year Commenced	2026
Type of Study	Full-time
Delivered in Semester	1

Preface

1. **Aim:** to assess the level of competencies in the discipline (module) **Foundations of Russian Statehood**.
2. The Assessment Tool Fund (ATF) is an appendix to the syllabus of the discipline (module) Foundations of Russian Statehood.
3. **Developers:** Vshivtseva L.N. Candidate of Philosophical Sciences, Associate Professor, Department of Philosophy and Ethnology, Institute of Humanities; Lyashenko O.V. Candidate of Philosophical Sciences, Associate Professor, Department of Philosophy and Ethnology
4. The ATF has undergone an expert evaluation.

Expert Group Members:

- **Chairperson:** Kubanov S.I., Associate Professor of the Department of Surgery, Orthopedics, and Traumatology
- **Commission Members:**
 - Ivchenko G.S., Acting Head of the Department of Internal Medicine Propaedeutics
 - Kotelevets S.M., Professor of the Department of Internal Medicine Propaedeutics.

Employer organization representative: Vilensky I.L., Chief Physician of Independent CDL, LLC

Expert conclusion – the ATF allows evaluating the level of competency levels and is recommended to be employed in the educational process.

5. The validity period of the ATF shall be determined by the implementation period of the educational program.

1. Description of Competency Assessment Criteria at Various Stages, and Evaluation Scales

Competency(ies), Indicator(s)	Level of competencies			
	Minimum Level Not Achieved (Unsatisfactory) – 2 points	Minimum Level (Satisfactory) – 3 points	Intermediate Level (Good) – 4 points	High Level (Excellent) – 5 points
UC-5				
Learning Outcomes for the Discipline (Module): Indicator: AI-4 UC-5 <i>Demonstrates a tolerant perception of social and cultural differences, and a respectful and careful attitude toward historical heritage and cultural traditions</i>	Poorly aware of historical heritage and cultural traditions, and struggles to perceive social and cultural differences	Demonstrates a partially 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, and a respectful and careful attitude toward historical heritage and cultural
Indicator: AI-5 UC-5 <i>Finds and uses information on the cultural characteristics and traditions of various social groups necessary for self-development and interaction with others.</i>	Not confident finding information on the cultural characteristics and traditions of various social groups required for self-development and interaction with others	Partially finds and uses information on the cultural characteristics and traditions of various social groups necessary for self-development and interaction with others	Finds and uses information on the cultural features and traditions of various social groups necessary for self-development and interaction with others	Independently finds and uses information on the cultural characteristics and traditions of various social groups necessary for self-development and interaction with others
Indicator: AI-6 UC-5 <i>Displays behavior reflecting a respectful attitude toward the historical heritage and socio-cultural traditions of various social groups, grounded in knowledge of the stages of Russia's historical development within the context of world history and global cultural traditions.</i>	Unfamiliar with the stages of Russia's historical development within the context of world history and global cultural traditions	Navigates the stages of Russia's historical development within the context of world history and global cultural traditions with some errors, 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 within the context of world history and global cultural traditions, shaping their behavior accordingly	Displays behavior reflecting a respectful attitude toward the historical heritage and socio-cultural traditions of various social groups, grounded in knowledge of the stages of Russia's historical development within the context of world history and global cultural traditions
Indicator: AI-7 UC-5 <i>Chooses value orientations and a civic stance; discusses and solves problems of an ideological, social, and personal nature with sound arguments.</i>	Struggles to discuss and solve problems of an ideological, social, and personal nature	Hesitant when choosing value orientations and a civic stance; discusses and solves problems of an ideological, social, and personal nature	Relies on value orientations and a civic stance; discusses and solves problems of an ideological, social, and personal nature	Consciously chooses value orientations and a civic stance; discusses and solves problems of an ideological, social, and personal nature with sound arguments

Assessment of the competency development is done based on the current edition of the Regulations on Ongoing Performance Monitoring and Interim Assessment of Students in Higher Education Educational Programs – Bachelor's, Specialist's, and Master's Programs – at the

Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education North Caucasus Federal University.

ASSESSMENT TOOLS FUND FOR CHECKING THE COMPETENCY LEVEL

Task #	Correct Answer	Question	Competency
1	b	Goals 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 unity of the multinational people of the Russian Federation (the Russian nation) and the all-Russian civic identity (civic self-awareness) while preserving ethnocultural and linguistic diversity to ensure the development of the country, its state and territorial integrity, internal political and social stability c) shaping the image of Russia as a unique and distinctive civilization d) preserving and developing traditional Russian spiritual and moral values	UC-5
2	c	The current number of federal subjects of the Russian Federation: a) 75 b) 85 c) 89 d) 83	UC-5
3	b	The second largest ethnic group in Russia, after Russians, is: a) Chechens b) Tatars c) Ukrainians d) Bashkirs f) Armenians	UC-5
4	a, b, d	Within the framework of 20th-century theories, the following interpretations of the category of civilization are distinguished: a) a specific 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 societal organization within a specific territory. d) a high level of human material activity, tools of labor, technology, economic and political relations, and institutions. e) a politico-territorial sovereign organization of public power possessing an apparatus of administration and coercion to which the entire population of the country is subject. f) a vast region corresponding to several areas of a country or several countries united by economic and geographical characteristics.	UC-5
5	a	As of 2026, the Russian Federation consists of: a) 24 republics, 9 krais (territories), 4 autonomous okrugs (districts), 1 autonomous oblast	UC-5

		(region), 3 cities of federal significance, and 48 oblasts (regions) b) 22 republics, 9 krais (territories), 4 autonomous okrugs (districts), 1 autonomous oblast (region), 2 cities of federal significance, and 46 oblasts (regions) c) 24 republics, 9 krais (territories), 2 autonomous okrugs (districts), 1 autonomous oblast (region), 2 cities of federal significance, and 48 oblasts (regions). d) 22 republics, 9 krais (territories), 4 autonomous okrugs (districts), 3 cities of federal significance, and 48 oblasts (regions)	
6	a, c	Compared to other regions of Russia, the largest number of Muslims live in: a) the North Caucasus b) Siberia c) the Volga Region d) the Far East	UC-5
7	a, c	Within the territory of Russia, Buddhism is the primary religion in: a) Buryatia b) Yakutia c) Kalmykia d) Tuva f) Chuvashia	UC-5
8	a	The systemic model of a worldview takes into account an individual's relationship to the following phenomena: a) individual – family – society – state – country b) surrounding world – needs – relations of production – spirituality – consciousness c) spiritual values – material values – individual consciousness – social existence – human being	UC-5
9	a	In the 2023 Foreign Policy Concept, Russia is defined as: a) a state-civilization. b) a state-culture. c) a welfare state d) a transboundary state	UC-5
10	c	Russians, as a naturally and historically formed unique ethnocultural community of people united by the Russian language, their history, norms, and values, living far beyond Russia alone, exist at the level of a: a) nation-state b) nation-religion c) nation-cultured) nation-ethnos	UC-5
11	a	The factor that directly influenced the establishment of the federal form of government in Russia: a) the multinational composition of the population b) vast territory c) historical experienced) republican form of government	UC-5
12	b, c	Traditional Russian spiritual and moral values include: a) individualism b) human life, dignity, rights, and freedoms c) the	UC-5

		priority of the spiritual over the material, humanism, mercy, justice d) the cultivation of selfishness, permissiveness, and immorality	
13	Russia is a multinational and multiconcessional country with a vast territory and diverse geographical, natural-climatic, and economic conditions for production and human life. Russian statehood has been developing since 862 AD, spanning twelve centuries. Russia is characterized by major transformations: the creation of Ancient Rus, the exploration and development of Siberia and the Far East, the transformation of the country 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. Thus, as of January 1, 2023, more than 146.4 million people lived in Russia. This data is provided by the Federal State Statistics Service, excluding the new subjects of Russia. The territorial span of Russia is 17 million square kilometers, encompassing 11 time zones, and ranging from 4 climate zones to 16 climate sub-zones (according to Köppen). Russia possesses exceptional natural wealth: 1st place in reserves of diamonds, asbestos, and natural gas; 1st place in palladium production, as well as wheat and mineral fertilizer exports; it holds the largest freshwater lake by volume, etc. Lake Baikal is the deepest freshwater lake on the planet, containing nearly one-fifth of the world's surface fresh water. Natural reserves exist in the Baikal area, and scientific expeditions related to the lake are regularly conducted.	General natural-geographical and socio-political characteristics of modern Russia	UC-5
14	The Ural Mountains and the Ural River conventionally divide the territory of our country into two parts – European and Asian. 23% of Russia's territory is located in the European part. From north to south, Russia stretches over 4,000 kilometers, and from west to east – about 10,000 kilometers, which accounts for the diversity of climate zones and natural regions across the country. Russia occupies about 1/8 of the Earth's landmass. The westernmost point of Russia is the Normeln border outpost in the Kaliningrad Oblast. The extreme eastern mainland point of Russia is located at Cape Dezhnev. The southernmost point of Russia is in southern Dagestan. The northernmost point is Cape Chelyuskin on the Taimyr Peninsula. The coldest inhabited place in Russia is the village of Oymyakon in Yakutia, with a record low temperature of -71.2 degrees Celsius (-96.2°F). Russia is washed by the seas of three oceans and 12	General characteristics of the territory of Russia	UC-5

	distinct seas. Oceans: The Arctic Ocean, which includes the Barents, White, Kara, Laptev, East Siberian, and Chukchi seas. The Pacific Ocean, which includes the Bering, Okhotsk, and Japan seas. The Atlantic Ocean, which includes the Baltic, Black, and Azov seas. The southern border of Russia also runs along the waters of the landlocked Caspian Sea (lake). Russia shares land borders with 16 countries and maritime borders with the United States and Japan. The country's topography includes vast plains (about 70% of the entire territory), lowlands, and mid-altitude mountains. High-mountain areas include Mount Elbrus, standing at 5,642 meters as the highest point in Russia; the mountains of southern Siberia (Altai with Mount Belukha at 4,506 meters); and the Far East (Klyuchevskaya Sopka in Kamchatka at 4,750 meters).		
15	Russia has about 20,000 mineral deposits. Russia's share in global natural resource reserves amounts to: apatites - 64.5%, natural gas – 35.4%, iron - 32%, nickel – 31%, hard coal – over 30%, brown coal – 29%, tin – 27%, cobalt – 21%, zinc – 16%, uranium - 14%, oil – 13%, lead – 12%, copper - 11%, etc. Russian oil and gas reserves are of particular importance. Notable deposits are located on the Yamal Peninsula, in Western Siberia, and the Volga-Urals oil and gas province. Vast reserves of oil and gas have also been explored on the shelves of Sakhalin Island and the Kamchatka Peninsula, as well as in Yakutia and Eastern Siberia. Russia's forest reserves: 79% are located in the eastern regions, and 21% in the European part; forest covers more than half of the country's territory. In terms of hydropower potential, Russia is second only to China. The main water artery of the European part of the country is the Volga River. Russia's navigable river routes total about 400,000 kilometers.	Natural resource potential of Russia	UC-5
16	Characteristic features of Russia:1) unprecedented territorial extension;2) exceptional natural wealth;3) federal and ethnic diversity that defines the constitutional novelty of the multinational Russian people;4) a wide range of developed domestic businesses;5) technological advancements and outstanding inventions;6) natural and cultural codes-archetypes, and value symbols of Russia.	Characteristic features of Russia	UC-5
17	The following stages can be distinguished:1) the emergence and formation of the territorial core of the state;2) the exploration and	Stages of Russia's territory formation	UC-5

	development of territories;3) territorial stabilization;4) territorial destruction and multidirectional trends.		
18	The ethnic composition of Russia is determined by the 2020–2021 All-Russian Population Census and includes about 200 ethnic groups; according to the results of the 2010 census, this figure stood at over 190 nationalities. The ethnic composition of modern Russia, much like in the imperial and Soviet periods, is characterized by great diversity. As in those periods, the Russian ethnic group remains the most numerous (accounting for 80.9% according to the 2010 census, and 71.7% according to the 2021 census). Apart from Russians, the most populous ethnic groups with a population of 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 Uralic-Yukaghir), Altaic, North Caucasian, Kartvelian, Afroasiatic, Sino-Tibetan, Chukotko-Kamchatkan, Austroasiatic, Eskimo-Aleut, and the hypothetical Yeniseian family. In addition, one ethnic group – the Nivkhs – speaks an isolated language. This language, along with the Ket language, the Chukotko-Kamchatkan, and Eskimo-Aleut languages, is conventionally grouped into the Paleo-Asiatic (Paleosiberian) language group.	Ethnic map of modern Russia	UC-5
19	The most ethnically complex region is the North Caucasus, whose ethnographic character emerged in its core features during the Early Middle Ages and has reached us without significant changes. According to the preliminary results of the 2021 All-Russian Population Census, 10,171,000 people live in the regions of the North Caucasian Federal District. Today, about 120 ethnic groups live in the North Caucasus, more than 50 of which are autochthonous (indigenous, aboriginal) peoples. In the Republic of Dagestan alone, there are 36 ethnic groups speaking more than 70 dialects. The main participants in interethnic interaction in the North Caucasus region belong to the Indo-European (Iranian, Slavic (East Slavic subgroup), Greek, Indo-Aryan, Armenian, and Germanic groups), North Caucasian (Abkhazo-Adygean and Nakh-Dagestanian groups), and Altaic (Turkic branch) language families. The North Caucasian family includes the Western (Abkhazo-Adygean) and Eastern (Nakh-Dagestanian) groups. Representatives of the North Caucasian family are the ancient inhabitants of the Caucasus (hence the term Paleocaucasian) and are linked by a common origin.	Ethnic map of the North Caucasus	UC-5

20	Russia is not only a polyethnic but also a polyconfessional country, representing all three world religions: Buddhism (Kalmyks, Buryats, Tuvans); Christianity (Slavic, Iranian, and Armenian populations); and Islam (North Caucasian and Turkic ethnic groups). There are also representatives of national religions, such as Judaism (Jews, Ashkenazi, Lakhluhi, Georgian, and Mountain Jews), while some Kurds practice Yezidism. Today, there are no official statistics in Russia regarding the affiliation of its population with specific religious organizations, as modern legislation strictly prohibits mandatory inquiries into citizens' religious self-identification. We can estimate the number of believers adhering to the country's traditional confessions – Christianity (Eastern Orthodox), Islam, Judaism, and Buddhism – only on the basis of voluntary sociological surveys, the data of which vary significantly. According to these results, 65–80% of Russian citizens identify as Orthodox Christians; 4–7% as Muslims; and 1% each as Jews and Buddhists. Orthodox Christianity is the dominant religion in Russia. Following the Baptism of Rus in 988 AD, Eastern Christianity became the religion of the majority of the population and exerted an enormous influence on diverse aspects of Russian life: spiritual and material culture, social and family life, and legal consciousness. The culture of Russia was historically shaped under the influence of Orthodoxy, and all its spheres are deeply intertwined with it. Serving as the historical core of traditional Russian culture, Orthodox culture was closely linked with the national cultures of many peoples of Russia. Nowadays, the Orthodox Christian religion remains the primary traditional religion to which the majority of Russians express affiliation or preference.	Religious space of modern Russia	UC-5
21	The federal structure of the Russian Federation is enshrined in Chapter Three of the Constitution of the RF, entitled The Federal Structure. A federation is a union of relatively autonomous subjects with a single central government. The Russian Federation is a union of 89 federal subjects. It includes: 24 republics, 9 krais, 1 autonomous oblast, 4 autonomous okrugs, 48 oblasts, and 3 cities of federal significance. Administrative-territorial units in Russia are designated based on two main principles. The primary principle for defining most federal subjects is the territorial principle (without regard to ethnic characteristics). Subjects defined via the territorial principle form a group of state-territorial formations (oblasts, krais, cities of federal significance). The national-territorial principle involves taking into account the ethnic	The federal structure of the Russian Federation	UC-5

	characteristics of a territory. A federal subject is designated as an area where a specific people (the titular nation) resides, and its name determines the name of the subject. Such subjects are grouped into national-territorial formations (republics, the autonomous oblast, and autonomous okrugs).		
22	In addition to the federal subjects, Russia features federal districts, which were established in May 2000 by a decree of the President of Russia. They are not part of the administrative division but report directly to the President of Russia, who appoints plenipotentiary representatives to them. Today, 8 such federal districts are designated in Russia: Central, Northwestern, Southern, North Caucasian, Volga, Ural, Siberian, and Far Eastern.	Federal districts of the Russian Federation	UC-5
23	The largest cities in Russia are Moscow (over 12 million people) and St. Petersburg (around 5 million people). In other words, the population of these two cities exceeds that of 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	UC-5
24	A significant number of natural and man-made heritage sites are located within the Russian Federation. Approximately 144,000 heritage sites are registered in the Unified State Register of Cultural Heritage Sites of the Peoples of the Russian Federation: 48% are sites of federal significance, 50% are of regional significance, and 2% are of local (municipal) significance. 11 natural and 20 cultural sites of the Russian Federation are inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. The first sites included in the list were: The Historical Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments, Kizhi Pogost, Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow, Virgin Komi Forests, Volcanoes of Kamchatka, and Lake Baikal. The most recent addition to the World Heritage List, inscribed in 2021, was the Petroglyphs of Lake Onega and the White Sea. Since 1967, the ancient cities of Northeastern Rus have been united by the popular tourist route known as the Golden Ring of Russia: Sergiev Posad, Pereslavl-Zalessky, Rostov Veliky, Yaroslavl, Kostroma, Ivanovo, Suzdal, and Vladimir; Uglich was added to the route in 2018.	Natural and cultural heritage sites in Russia	UC-5

25	The strengthening of Russian statehood relies on historical tradition, is captured in memorial sites, and is reinforced by established commemorative dates, rituals, and holidays. Its modern symbols trace back to historical roots, preserving the memory of the achievements of the Russian State in its imperial and Soviet past while accounting for modern realities. Russian regions began seeking their own symbolism in the early 1990s. St. Petersburg and Moscow were among the first subjects of the Russian Federation to restore their historical symbols, reflecting their status as the country's most significant cultural-historical, socio-political, and socio-economic centers. Symbols and monuments of Russia have survived from the first centuries of statehood, alongside new all-Russian and regional symbols and monuments. Symbolic monuments and events of national and regional scale hold deep meaning for modern Russia.	The role of historical tradition in strengthening Russian statehood	UC-5
26	Characterizing the economy of Russia, it should be noted that the modern economic complex of Russia has a complex sectoral structure, where the most critical sectors are electric power, the fuel industry, metallurgy, chemistry, mechanical engineering, the agro-industrial complex, construction, and transport. Sectors producing consumer goods are currently developing rapidly. The agro-industrial complex demonstrates advanced development, making it no coincidence that Russia is currently one of the largest exporters of agricultural products in the world. Nevertheless, a number of primary tasks exist in the economic sphere today. These include: efficient management of natural and labor resources, improvement of regional policy, and overcoming disparities among regional economies. Sanctions and import substitution have brought changes to the development of the national economy. Russian business has restructured its logistics and strengthened ties with predictable partners. Challenges in economic development include overcoming job shortages, increasing investment activity, developing entrepreneurship, migration processes, and the territorial distribution of the population. Russia's economy ranks 5th globally and 1st 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 created in the country over a year), Russia ranked 12th in the world for 2022.	General characteristics of the Russian economy	UC-5

27	The civilizational approach to the study of history and society is a method for understanding the course of history based on the idea of the civilizational structure of social life. The core of society is composed of more or less isolated cultural-historical types (N.Ya. Danilevsky) or civilizations (O. Spengler, A. Toynbee), which pass through a series of successive stages in their development: birth, prosperity, aging, and decline. Civilization is a special state of society characterized by a high degree of order in social life based on morality and law, a significant development of science and technology, comfort of living, and technologies of activity and communication.	The civilizational approach to the study of history and society	UC-5
28	Special emphasis must be placed on the fact that the Russian people, Russian culture, and the Russian language are the foundations of Russian civilization. Russian civilization is united by a common cultural code – basic values and the Russian language, carried by the Russian people. The vast expanse of the land also shaped the vast expanse of the Russian soul. It was previously noted that Russian civilization is a local civilization. In this regard, let us highlight the characteristic features of a local civilization:- Large, historically formed communities that occupy a specific territory and possess unique features of socio-economic and cultural development; - Created on the basis of one dominant or, at most, a few ethnic groups;- - Includes regions with a relatively similar level of economic development;- - Features adherents of a single religion;- - Carried by representatives who generally belong to the same race;- - Consists of people bound by a common historical destiny and a shared cultural heritage.	Foundations of Russian civilization	UC-5
29	Traditional values are moral guidelines that shape the worldview of Russian citizens, transmitted from generation to generation, underpinning the all-Russian civic identity and the country's unified cultural space, strengthening civic unity, and finding their unique, distinctive manifestation in the spiritual, historical, and cultural development of the multinational people of Russia. According to the Fundamentals of State Policy for the Preservation and Strengthening of Traditional Russian Spiritual and Moral Values, approved on November 9, 2022: Traditional Russian spiritual and moral values include, first and foremost, life, dignity, human rights and freedoms, patriotism, civic consciousness, service to the Fatherland and responsibility for its destiny, high moral	Traditional Russian spiritual and moral values	UC-5

	ideals, a strong family, creative labor, the priority of the spiritual over the material, humanism, mercy, justice, collectivism, mutual assistance and mutual respect, historical memory and 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 carried out 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 regarding 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, youth work, 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 their powers participate in the implementation of this state policy.	State policy of the Russian Federation for the preservation and strengthening of traditional Russian spiritual and moral values	UC-5
31	The Constitution of the Russian Federation enshrines the fundamental values and principles that form the basis of Russian society, the country's security, and the further development of Russia as a democratic social state governed by the rule of law, in which the observance and protection of human and civil rights and freedoms, the improvement of the people's welfare, and the protection of the dignity of citizens of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as citizens) are of the highest importance. Only a harmonious combination of a strong state power 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	UC-5
32	The primary factors determining the position and role of the Russian Federation in the world over the long term are the high quality of human potential, the capacity to ensure technological leadership, the efficiency of public administration, and the transition of the economy to a new technological foundation. The state of science, the innovation sphere, industry, the education system, healthcare, and culture are becoming key indicators of Russia's competitiveness. Achieving leading positions in	Main factors determining the position and role of the Russian Federation in the world	UC-5

	these areas will ensure the further strengthening of the country's defense capability, the attainment of national development goals, and create conditions for increasing the international prestige of the Russian Federation and the attractiveness of cooperation with it for other states. The preservation of Russian distinctiveness, culture, traditional Russian spiritual and moral values, and the patriotic education of citizens will contribute to the further development of the democratic structure of the Russian Federation and its openness to the world.		
33	More than a thousand years of independent statehood, the cultural heritage of the preceding era, deep historical ties with traditional European culture and other cultures of Eurasia, and the ability developed over many centuries to ensure the harmonious coexistence of diverse peoples, ethnic, religious, and linguistic groups within a common territory determine Russia's special position as a distinctive state-civilization, a vast Eurasian and Euro-Pacific power that has united the Russian people and other peoples constituting the cultural-civilizational community of the Russian World.	What determines the special position of Russia as a distinctive state-civilization, according to the 2023 Foreign Policy Concept of Russia	UC-5
34	National projects and state programs serve as a form of strategic planning under modern conditions. The overall strategic goal of all this work is the preservation and development of Russia as a state-civilization. Strategic planning ensures the sustainable long-term development of Russia and meets the needs of society. The implementation of national projects and state programs is the foundation of the country's welfare, sovereignty, and national security. What are Russia's national goals and the guarantors of their realization?- The Individual – the guarantor of development and progress;- The Family – the guarantor of the nation's life (through birth and upbringing);- Society – the guarantor of ethical norms and values;- The Country – the guarantor of opportunities and resources for development (from natural resources to cultural traditions);- The State – the guarantor of security. The Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated May 7, 2018, established the main directions of national programs in the Russian Federation:- Demography;- Healthcare;- Education;- Ecology;- Housing and Urban Environment;- Safe and High-Quality Roads;- Labor Productivity and Employment Support;- Science;- Digital Economy;- Culture;- Small and Medium Entrepreneurship and Support for Individual Entrepreneurial Initiative;- International Cooperation and Export.	National projects and state programs of the Russian Federation	UC-5

35	Russia is a democratic, federal, law-based, secular, social state with a republican form of government. A secular state means that no religion may be established as a state or mandatory religion. Religious associations are separate from the state and equal before the law. A social state (welfare state) means that its policy is aimed at creating conditions that ensure a dignified life and the free development of human beings. Furthermore, it involves the protection of labor and health, the establishment of a guaranteed minimum wage, state support for the family, motherhood, fatherhood, childhood, disabled individuals, and elderly citizens, the development of a system of social services, and 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 is its multinational people. The people exercise their power directly, as well as through state authorities and local government bodies. The highest direct expression of the power of the people is the referendum and free elections. A state governed by the rule of law possesses the following characteristics: the supremacy of law; the principle of the separation of powers (legislative, executive, and judicial), where the organs of legislative, executive, and judicial power are independent; the principle of mutual responsibility between the state and its citizens; the principle of periodic accountability of executive authorities to the people; the majority principle; and the presence of democratic procedures. The Russian Federation is a republic, meaning it has an elected government. A republic can be presidential, parliamentary, or mixed. Russia is a presidential republic.	Foundations of the constitutional system of Russia	UC-5
36	Article 68 of the Constitution of Russia emphasizes: The state language of the Russian Federation throughout its territory shall be the Russian language as the language of the state-forming people, which is part of the multinational union of equal peoples of the Russian Federation. An important method of state support for national languages is found in state programs dedicated to their preservation and development. The list of living languages in Russia for 2022 includes 155 languages. In Russia, not a single language of the peoples that joined it has vanished. On the contrary, many peoples received their own written language. The largest group (by number of speakers) consists of Indo-European languages. In addition to Russian, this group includes Armenian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Yiddish, German, Romani, Kurdish, Ossetian, Moldovan, Belarusian, Czech, and others. Other languages of Russia include Abkhazo-Adygean,	Linguistic and cultural diversity of the peoples of Russia	UC-5

	Nakh-Dagestanian, Tungusic, Mongolian, Turkic, Uralic, Chukotko-Kamchatkan, Eskimo-Aleut, Nivkh, Semitic, etc. The list of dormant and extinct languages since the beginning of the 20th century includes 15 languages.		
37	In his work <i>On the Russian Character</i> , N.O. Lossky identifies the primary character trait of the Russian people as their religiosity and the associated search for absolute good, which is attainable only in the Kingdom of God. The high development of moral experience manifests in a special interest in distinguishing between good and evil. The second primary attribute of the Russian character is a powerful force of will. The search for absolute good cultivated within the Russian people an acknowledgment of the high value of each individual, which explains the heightened interest in social justice. According to N.O. Lossky, the third characteristic trait of the Russian people is kindness.	Primary character traits of the Russian people	UC-5
38	Domestic science, viewing Russia as a civilization, has evaluated it from the perspective of its correlation with other civilizations, the interaction of individual ethnic groups living across a vast territory, climatic and geographical conditions, historical dynamics, and cultural and religious affiliation. The characteristic features of Russia were formed throughout the contradictory and discontinuous development of Russian history, creating general, foundational features, the main one being 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 confessionally heterogeneous peoples incapable of integration. In reality, this is an indicator of civilization as a complex phenomenon – a balance of diverse social and cultural interactions united by the phenomenon of supranationality and community.	Russia as a unique and distinctive civilization	UC-5
39	This is, first and foremost, a specific type of coupling between individual trajectories of human development and various forms of social organization (from a commune or community to statehood). Numerous factors play a role in shaping civilizational identity, concentrating in worldviews, ideas, rights, and customs. The special role of religious ethics and art in this process was emphasized by European thinkers (M. Weber, O. Spengler, A.J. Toynbee) and Russian thinkers (P.A. Sorokin, A.F. Losev, and others). It should be noted that in situations of political	Civilizational identity of Russia	UC-5

	choice, spiritual factors carry greater weight than economic and political interests. Thus, civilizational identity is the main factor integrating the vast expanse of Russia. This unity is based on symbols, ideological settings, language, rules, customs, norms, institutions, and rituals, and is sustainably transmitted from one generation to the next. It is precisely in this way – on the basis of continuity, traditions, and historical experience – that Russia and Russian statehood have developed for centuries. The state, in turn, acts as a method 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 early Russian statehood and the appanage (feudal) period. This period should be viewed as a unified whole, since neither the Grand Princes of Vladimir in the 13th century nor the Grand Princes of Moscow 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 in the early 17th century. The estate-representative (soborny) monarchy; - The Russian Empire in 1721–1917: from an absolute to a Duma monarchy; - The transformation of statehood in 1917–1991. The USSR (1922–1991); - The statehood of the Russian Federation at the modern stage. For the Russian person, the state has always been more than a formal legal organization; it was identified with the destiny of the people themselves, with the image of Russia. Belonging to a great state meant for the Russian people the development of a vast civilizational space, the friendship of peoples, the gathering of lands, and a flexible, peaceful resolution of various social conflicts, rather than relying solely on wars and confrontations with external enemies.	Stages in the development of Russian statehood	UC-5
41	Characterizing the principles of Russian statehood, one can distinguish foundational principles and principles derived from spiritual-political values. Thus, foundational principles include: the principle of limiting the role of the state in society, the freedom of market relations, the institutionalization of political power, and the separation of powers.	Principles of Russian statehood	UC-5

	Based on spiritual-political values, these are guidelines such as the Russian World (Russian land, patriotism, love for the Fatherland, diversity, harmony, trust, creation, freedom). It can be stated that Russia will firmly defend its independence, sovereignty, identity, historically established political structure, and the right to independently determine its path of development in accordance with the norms of international law.		
42	Researchers define the set of Russian values in various ways. For instance, the Russian philosopher A.S. Panarin emphasized that the political development of Russia must be based on traditional Orthodox values. Other Russian thinkers created comprehensive concepts significant to society that played a major role in forming the philosophical foundation of Russian statehood. These concepts include: - The principle of solidarity and <i>sobornost</i> (spiritual unity); - Communitarianism and all-unity (<i>vseedinstvo</i>); - Healthy conservatism. The principle of solidarity and <i>sobornost</i> found reflection in the philosophical views of A.S. Khomyakov, V.S. Solovyov, S.N. Trubetskoy, and I.V. Kireevsky. On the whole, the distinctive thinkers of Russia opposed, in one form or another, the European Social Darwinist idea of the survival of the fittest. <i>Sobornost</i> implies wholeness as a core principle, which constitutes the main virtue of the Russian mind and character (I.V. Kireevsky). <i>Sobornost</i> is a principle of a special spiritual union, i.e., community in spirit. The idea of solidarity is the idea of collectivism, but reinforced by a spiritual orientation, forming not just a collective, but a collective with its own foundational spiritual ideals. The fact that solidarity was carried out on spiritual grounds fundamentally distinguished the concept of <i>sobornost</i> from other collectivist doctrines.	Values of Russia as a state-civilization	UC-5
43	Geopolitical aspects of understanding Russia's global role found expression within Eurasianism (G.V. Vernadsky, N.S. Trubetskoy, P.N. Savitsky, and others). The core tenets of Eurasianism are: ideocracy as a principle of state organization, and an integral supra-ethnic community based on a Slavic-Turkic symbiosis. Eurasianism represents a Russian scientific school of geopolitics, hence the concept of <i>mestorazvitie</i> (topogenesis/place-development). In Russian thought, great attention is dedicated to the philosophy of love. It is love that serves as a genuine and durable foundation for creativity, collaborative constructive activity, and	Philosophical understanding of Russia	UC-5

	harmony. At the same time, love is understood in the highest sense – as the greatest virtue given to man from above and incompatible with selfishness. Russian thinkers urged people to love the Motherland with a seeing, rather than blind, love; to see its weaknesses but not to disparage it, to acknowledge its imperfections but, while continuing to love it, to direct all one’s strength toward overcoming them. Currently, the process of creating an image of the country, filling it with traditional values, and forming an overall national identity has begun and is intensifying. Social scientists emphasize the importance of a citizen’s personal emotional attitude toward the country, its values, history, and culture. From this grows pride in the country, love for it, and the feelings of involvement, hope (trust), and faith in opportunities and prospects are strengthened.		
44	For states-civilizations such as Russia, the presence of a certain ideology – not always imposed dogmatically, but representing the highest values and meanings – holds special significance. Ideological reflection can be traced throughout Russian history. The state ideology of Russia was most systematically formulated within the concepts of Moscow – the Third Rome (with the modification of New Jerusalem), the Orthodox Empire (featuring the triad: Orthodoxy, Autocracy, Nationality), and Soviet communism. Along with these, other ideological projects were put forward at various times: New Constantinople (Yaroslav the Wise), New Jerusalem (Patriarch Nikon), the welfare state (Peter the Great), the World Christian Empire (Paul I), and others. However, all of them were secondary in nature and lacked the completeness required to form a full ideology. Of course, the Russian experience of ideological construction had its own mistakes and excesses, for instance, during the Soviet period of history. But these mistakes were historically corrected, and Russia’s identical value paradigm was restored. Thus, the main functions of a political ideology are: mastering public consciousness; introducing its own criteria for evaluating the past, present, and future into it; and imparting a positive image in the eyes of public opinion to the goals and objectives of political development it proposes. At the same time, a political ideology is intended not so much to spread and propagate its goals and ideals as to achieve targeted actions by citizens in fulfillment of the tasks it sets.	Ideology and its functions	UC-5
45	The general principles of the state apparatus in Russia are: - The principle of popular sovereignty: according to the Constitution of	Principles of the state apparatus in Russia	UC-5

	the RF, the people shall exercise their power directly, as well as through state authorities and local government bodies; - The principle of the separation of powers, according to which state power in the Russian Federation shall be exercised on the basis of its separation into legislative, executive, and judicial. The organs of legislative, executive, and judicial power shall be independent; - Openness (transparency), which provides the right to receive information; according to the Constitution of the Russian Federation, State authorities and local government bodies shall be obliged to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to familiarize themselves with documents and materials directly affecting their rights and freedoms; - Respect for personal dignity: nothing may be a ground for its derogation; no one shall be subjected to torture, violence, or other cruel or degrading treatment or punishment; no one may be subjected to medical, scientific, or other experiments without voluntary consent; - Legality (the rule of law), the essence of which lies in the obligation of all state authorities, local government bodies, officials, citizens, and their associations to observe the Constitution and laws of the Russian Federation. - Humanism, which means recognizing the human being, their rights and freedoms as the highest value: The recognition, observance, and protection of human and civil rights and freedoms shall be the duty of the state. Among other principles are federalism, centralism, national equality, professionalism, equal access to public service, and the combination of collegiality and one-man management.		
46	Russia must put forward a project for achieving a desired future in line with forecast capabilities. This project consists in the idea that the strength of each civilization lies in relying on its traditional spiritual and moral values, which allows each civilization to preserve its uniqueness and unites them in the fight against the anti-values of globalism, to which the Anglo-Saxon civilization has transitioned. Existing civilizations can be preserved only by relying on traditional values.	Russia's project for the future	UC-5
47	The modern world has entered another phase of systemic transformations. This indicates that there are directions to the ongoing changes – global trends. Trends are understood as the main tendencies of ongoing changes that set the general logic of transformation. What are	Global trends and characteristics of world development	UC-5

	these trends of the started third millennium? - The trend of shifting the world economic center to Asia. In this regard, Russia is reorienting its strategic priorities toward the East in accordance with the eastern vectors of global economic development. - The trend of ending the period of unipolarity. Russia was the first to criticize unipolarity and argue for the expediency of transitioning to a multipolar world order. In particular, V.V. Putin spoke on this at the Munich Security Conference. How does the crisis of unipolarity manifest? First, the West's loss of economic leadership; second, the balance of power in the military-technical sphere has shifted due to the modernization of the armed forces of Russia and China, which ultimately shook the notion of the West's military supremacy; third, the perception of Western leadership in human potential development has changed. - The trend of rising geopolitical tensions and military escalation. What can eliminate wars in the future? To achieve this, in our view, it is necessary to overcome inequality and hegemonism in the system of world politics. Russia has opposed global war and global hegemony both in the past and present. - The trend of growing social polarization. - The trend of intensifying value contradictions. - The trend in natural population reproduction – the threat of demographic transition. - The trend of increasing dynamics of migration flows. - The trend of a bubble economy. This refers to the American economy, the monopolization of the dollar, and their impact on the global economy. - The trend of rising terrorist threats. - The trend of forming a unified information space. - The trend of increasing crisis prospects in the environmental sphere. - The trend of resource depletion. - The trend of desovereignization. Russian President V.V. Putin has spoken more than once about the fundamental importance of state sovereignty for the very existence of Russia. Sovereignty is understood today in Russia in an integral sense, manifesting in various spheres – in the economy, technology, culture, and personnel policy. The current course is explained by the president as a movement toward attaining the full sovereignty of the Russian State. - The trend of forming a consumer society.		
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48	A country exists within a global space, and its position in it cannot but be linked with the system of the world order. In this regard, the following targets of Russian policy are highlighted: - It was the Russian political leadership that proposed the idea of building a system of a multipolar world order. This means that Russia calls for building 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, standing for realpolitik and multipolarity. - Russia has opposed globalism, which erases the uniqueness of civilizations and denies their characteristics. The uniqueness of states and development models, in line with the Russian vision, is a guarantee for preserving and reproducing the diversity of the world. - Russia traditionally opposes colonialism and neocolonialism in all their manifestations, standing for equal opportunities for countries and national economies, and the reformatting of the international division of labor on the principles of equality. - Russia is against projects of digital unification, supporting technological development instead. Russia's vision in this matter is cultural, technological, and digital sovereignty. - Distortions of human nature, and perversions of the ideals of love and family are unacceptable to Russia in any form. Russia's target orientation is the natural development of the human being and the maximum realization of their spiritual, intellectual, and physical potential. So, what does the Russian mission consist of? First, the integral goal of Russia's state policy is the preservation and development of Russian civilization. Second, the identification of five key foundations that guarantee the realization of internal goals related to the country, the individual, the family, society, and the state. The existence of the country as such provides resources and opportunities for the development of the corresponding civilizational community. Development resources include the country's natural potential, as well as the cultural traditions of the peoples inhabiting it.	Target guidelines of Russian policy: what Russia should be like	UC-5
49	The platform of the future Russia must include the following components: - Presenting humanity with a value alternative to the trends of biologicalizing human existence (consumerism, hedonism); - Asserting the traditional understanding of good and evil, and countering	What the future of Russia includes	UC-5

	the challenges of postmodernism; - <i>Sobornost</i>, the free spiritual union of people, and communication among fellow citizens in brotherhood and love; - Developing 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 of a social state; - Building an educational system in line with traditional value guidelines and understanding the human being as a social, spiritually-oriented personality; - Forming an alternative of spiritually-centered human development; - A synthesis of tradition and modernization within a new development model, modernizing while relying on one's own civilizational heritage; - Civilizational polycentricity, rejection of the system of a unipolar world order, global inequality, and neocolonialism; - The value of labor, and rejection of a rent-seeking and speculative economic model; - The value of the family as the primary element of social structure; - Solidarity, cooperation, and mutual assistance as basic guidelines for the social life of the country's citizens.		
50	For the successful development of modern world civilizations, Russia offers the world its planetary project. This project posits that the strength of each civilization lies in relying on its traditional spiritual and moral values. The preservation and development of the traditional values of all civilizations (these values largely coincide, though some are unique to a specific civilization) will make it possible to preserve the uniqueness of each and unite them in countering the anti-values of globalism, to which the former Anglo-Saxon civilization has transitioned. As a result, the Anglo-Saxon civilization is currently absent from the rank of world civilizations, and its place has been taken by the global world. Existing civilizations can be preserved only by relying on traditional values.	The planetary project of Russia	UC-5

2. Evaluation Scale

Within the framework of the rating system, student performance in each discipline is assessed during ongoing monitoring and interim assessment. The rating system for assessing student knowledge is based on the use of a combination of control activities to verify the material covered (control points), optimally distributed throughout the entire time interval of studying the discipline. The principles of the rating system for assessing student knowledge are grounded in the requirements described in the current edition of the Regulations on the Organization of the Educational Process Based on the Rating System for Assessing Student Knowledge at NCFU.

The rating assessment system is not provided for students enrolled in higher education educational programs at the Master's level, nor for students enrolled in higher education educational programs at the Bachelor's level under part-time (evening) and extramural modes of attendance.

3. Competency Evaluation Criteria

- **An Excellent grade** is awarded to a student if a complete, detailed answer to the question is given, and a system of acquired knowledge has been demonstrated. This manifests in the fluent use of concepts, the ability to highlight its essential and non-essential features, and cause-and-effect relationships. The answer is formulated using scientific categorical and conceptual apparatus, stated sequentially, logically, and demonstratively, and showcases the student's own authorial position. The UC-5 competency has been mastered at a **high level**.
- **A Good grade** is awarded to a student if a complete, detailed answer to the question is given, showing a system of good knowledge, and the main points of the topic are revealed. The answer traces a clear structure and logical sequence reflecting the essence of the concepts, theories, and phenomena being disclosed. The answer is sequential, logical, and straightforward; however, minor flaws are permitted in the definition of concepts, which are corrected by the student independently during the response process. The UC-5 competency has been mastered at an **intermediate level**.
- **A Satisfactory grade** is awarded to a student if a complete but insufficiently sequential answer to the question is given, yet the ability to highlight essential and non-essential features and cause-and-effect relationships is obvious. The answer is logical and presented in scientific language. 2-3 errors may be allowed in the definition of basic concepts, which the student finds difficult to correct independently. The UC-5 competency has been mastered at a **minimum level**.
- **An Unsatisfactory grade** is awarded to a student if an incomplete answer is given, representing fragmented knowledge with significant errors in definitions. Fragmentariness and lack of logic in the presentation are present. The student does not comprehend the connections between concepts, conceptual intersections, or structural regularities between various objects of the discipline. Conclusions, specification, and demonstrativeness of the presentation are absent. Speech is grammatically incorrect. Additional and clarifying questions from the instructor do not lead to a correction of the student's answer, not only to the question asked but also to other questions of the discipline. The UC-5 competency **has not been developed**, the majority of the educational assignments provided by the program have not been completed, and the quality of their performance is assessed with a number of points close to the minimum.