

**INSTITUTION OF EDUCATION  
"ALIKHAN BOKEIKHAN UNIVERSITY"**

Educational program

**"6B03131 Political Science"**

**ELECTIVE CATALOG  
DISCIPLINE**

year of admission - 2021

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Developed by the Department of History and Social Sciences and Humanities

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Minutes No. 1 dated September 17, 2021 \_\_\_\_

Academic Degree: Bachelor in Services  
according to OP "6B03131 Political Science"

Optional component number	Name of the discipline	Number of credits	Prerequisites	Post-requisites	A brief description indicating the purpose of the study, a summary and expected learning outcomes (knowledge, skills, abilities, competence)
<b>BASIC DISCIPLINES</b>					
<b>Components of your choice (CV)</b>					
<b>1</b>	Philosophy of politics	5	philosophy-political science; - sociology.	Political systems and regimes	<p><b>Objectives of studying the discipline:</b>  <b>Purpose of studying the discipline:</b> This science is about the interaction between politics and society, between the social system and political institutions and processes. She finds out the influence of the rest, the non-political part of society and the entire social system on politics, as well as its reverse impact on its environment.</p> <p><b>Summary:</b>  <b>Political philosophy</b> is a field of knowledge that studies politics as a whole, its nature, meaning for a person, the relationship between an individual, society and state power and develops ideals, as well as general criteria for evaluating politics. The most important topics of political philosophy are freedom , justice , property , law , law and its implementation, legitimacy , citizenship, responsibility (personal and collective). Quite often, this list is supplemented with questions of a broader scale, affecting the political nature of various phenomena and categories: identity , culture , sexuality , race , wealth , ecology , religion , etc.</p> <p><b>Expected Result :</b>  the student will know: the problems of political and philosophical research, understands the diversity and specificity of such research in the world's major scientific centers;</p> <p><b>Competencies: with special</b></p>
<b>1</b>	The origins and essence of politics	5	Philosophy, political science; - sociology.	Political systems and regimes	<p><b>Objectives of studying the discipline:</b>  The course introduces students to the problems of political and philosophical research, which have become widespread in a number of scientific and educational centers in the USA, France, Germany, Italy and others, examines the diversity and aspects of research in these centers.</p> <p><b>Summary:</b>  <b>The course "The origins and essence of politics"</b> is a field of knowledge that studies politics as a whole, its nature, significance for a person, the relationship between an individual, society and state power and develops ideals, as well as general criteria for evaluating politics. The most important topics of political philosophy are freedom , justice , property , law , law and its implementation, legitimacy , citizenship, responsibility (personal and collective). Quite often, this list is supplemented with questions of a broader scale, affecting the political nature of</p>

					<p>various phenomena and categories: identity , culture , sexuality , race , wealth , ecology , religion , etc.</p> <p><b>Expected Result :</b> the student will know: the problems of political and philosophical research, understands the diversity and specificity of such research in the world's major scientific centers;</p> <p><b>Competencies: with special</b></p>
2	Politics and religion	5	philosophy-political science; - sociology.	Political systems and regimes	<p><b>Objectives of the discipline:</b> To acquaint students with the genesis of secular society and the modern political implications of the world's largest confessions. Provide a basic understanding of the significance of the religious factor in the historical and contemporary political process and the options for its influence on politics. Form the skills of applied political analysis of problems arising at the intersection of politics and religion.</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> As forms of public consciousness, religion and politics constantly interact, since their carriers are practically the same. Therefore, their mutual influence will exist as long as they figure in public life. The interaction of politics and religion occurs on two levels - structural and functional.</p> <p><b>Expected result:</b> As a result of mastering the discipline, the student: should know: the main historical stages of religious-state relations; the subject area of the relationship between religion and politics and contemporary discussions about the problem of power in a religious society; the main approaches and methods that have developed in various areas of political science on the problem of the relationship between religion and politics; modern concepts of the power of political institutions in religion. must be able to: use the categories, concepts, images and methods of modern political science and religious studies; understand and analyze worldview, political and personally significant political science problems;</p> <p><b>Competencies: with special</b></p>
2	Politics and society	5	philosophy-political science; - sociology.	Political systems and regimes	<p><b>Objectives of studying the discipline:</b> the purpose of this test is to analyze politics as a science and its role in the life of modern society. The tasks of the work are to define and identify the boundaries of politics in society, to show the structure and functions of politics, to consider the relationship between politics and morality.</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> The Society, as you know, is an extremely complex dynamic system consisting of subsystems: economic, social, political and spiritual. Politics is manifested and reflected in all these areas. But society functions and develops not in isolation, but in connection with other international public and state formations. These diverse and complex relationships also have political dimensions.</p> <p><b>Expected result:</b> As a result of mastering the discipline, the student should know: definition and identification of the boundaries of politics in society, show the structure and functions of politics, consider the relationship between politics and morality.</p> <p><b>Competencies: special</b></p>

3	Political consciousness	3	philosophy-political science; - sociology.	Political leadership	<p><b>Objectives of studying the discipline:</b> The essence of political consciousness lies in the fact that it is a result and at the same time a process of reflection and assimilation of political reality, taking into account the interests of people.</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Political consciousness is a system of knowledge, assessments, moods and feelings through which there is an awareness of the political sphere by subjects - individuals, groups, nations, and the like. Political consciousness is a system of ideas, theories, views, perceptions, feelings, beliefs, emotions of people, moods, which reflect nature, the material life of society and the entire system of social relations; it is a system of knowledge and assessments, thanks to which there is an awareness of the sphere of politics by subjects acting in the form of individuals, groups, classes, communities. It is a necessary element of the functioning and development of the political system as a whole.</p> <p><b>Expected result:</b> As a result of mastering the discipline, the student should know: a system of ideas, theories, views, perceptions, feelings, beliefs, emotions of people, moods, which reflect nature, the material life of society and the entire system of social relations;</p> <p><b>Competencies: with special</b></p>
3	Political Marketing	3	philosophy-political science; - sociology.	Political leadership	<p><b>Objectives of the discipline: to</b> demonstrate that the scope of political marketing is not limited to the electoral period and the activities of parties. Political marketing tools and technologies are in demand within the framework of the activities of public authorities, civil society organizations and in the context of international political interaction.</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> This course reveals the essence of the marketing approach to research and management of political processes, as well as the specifics of the use of marketing tools in the field of politics. A description of the most popular tools in the context of modern political marketing is given: political branding, including positioning and image formation, agenda formation, as well as political advertising and technologies of direct interaction with the voter.</p> <p><b>Expected result:</b> As a result of mastering the discipline, the student should know: Improvement of state power and political marketing in general.</p> <p><b>Competencies: with special</b></p>
4	Political mentality	5	Politics and religion	Political communications	<p><b>Objectives of studying the discipline:</b> To study the deep level of collective and individual consciousness, including the unconscious; a set of intellectual and psychological attitudes that guide the political behavior of a social and ethnic group, an individual.</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Political mentality is a relatively stable set of political attitudes of various social communities, a way of thinking and political patterns of people's behavior.</p> <p><b>Expected result:</b> As a result of mastering the discipline, the student should know: the set of political attitudes of various social communities, the way of thinking and political patterns of people's behavior.</p>

					<b>Competencies: with special</b>
4	Local self-government in the public		Politics and religion	Political communications	<p><b>Objectives of the discipline:</b> Local self-government - a - legitimate power system that operates in the frames - kah the legislative field produced by the state.</p> <p><b>Summary:</b></p> <p>Local government occupies an important place in the public sector management system. The very allocation of local self-government bodies in the general structure of government bodies is due to their performance of special management functions. Local self-government has its own sphere of competence along with state government bodies: federal and regional. In most democratic countries, in the course of public administration reforms, local self-government bodies were removed from the structures of public authorities. In this regard, it is important to emphasize that at the same time, local self-government always acts within the framework of the state and a certain state policy.</p> <p><b>Expected result:</b> As a result of mastering the discipline, the student should know:</p> <p>Local self-government - an important element of the entire control system in the country, largely defined - -governing all state structure.</p> <p><b>Competencies: with special</b></p>
5	Rhetoric, Logic and Theory of Argumentation	3	Politics and religion	Political communications	<p><b>Objectives of the discipline:</b> The purpose of this discipline is to increase the logical-reasoned culture of thinking of students on the basis of studying and practically mastered in the course of the logic of the modern theory of argumentation, various techniques and methods of argumentation in the process of forming beliefs.</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> This discipline reveals the content of the modern theory of argumentation. The definition of the central concept of "argumaentation" is given, the dialectical relationship of the logical communicative aspects of argumaentation, its significance in the formation of beliefs is substantiated .</p> <p><b>Expected result:</b> As a result of mastering the discipline, the student should know:</p> <p>Forms the systematization of speech and the arguments used in it, the doctrine of the selection of words, the combination of words, the paths and rhetorical figures - everything that forms the style of speech - the technique of presenting the material, the techniques of oratory, giving it persuasiveness for listeners, the technique of presenting the material , methods of oratory, giving it persuasiveness for listeners, memorization.</p> <p><b>Competencies: with special</b></p>
5	Oratory	3	Politics and religion	Political communications	<p><b>Objectives of studying the discipline:</b> The objectives of mastering the discipline are: □ to study the basics of oratory, history, theory, practice, technology; □ study the basics, principles, techniques of modern rhetoric as the most important branch of communication; □ to form practical skills of public speaking; □ teach to work with the body, speech and respiratory apparatus, voice; □ teach to use schemes for constructing a public speech, having studied the laws of logic and argumentation; □ reveal students as individuals and help them express themselves through verbal art.</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> History of public speaking and rhetoric.</p>

					<p>Antiquity: the origin of rhetoric - place, motives, outstanding personalities. History of Russian oratory. The place of rhetoric today, interaction with psychology and philosophy, types of rhetoric. The speaking process is a bodily practice. How the body participates in the process of speaking and what role is assigned to it in speaking</p> <p><b>Expected result:</b> As a result of mastering the discipline, the student should know: the basics of oratory, history, theory, practice, technology; □ study the basics, principles, techniques of modern rhetoric as the most important branch of communication; □ to form practical skills of public speaking; □ teach to work with the body, speech and respiratory apparatus, voice; □ teach to use schemes for constructing a public speech, having studied the laws of logic and argumentation; □ reveal students as individuals and help them express themselves through verbal art.</p> <p><b>Competencies: with special</b></p>
6	Political communications	5	Political consciousness	World process political	<p><b>Objectives of the discipline:</b> The objectives of mastering the discipline "Political communications" are: to reveal the content of the main theoretical concepts and concepts used in modern communication science in relation to a special area of the information space - political communications, to form students' understanding of the most influential research approaches in the study of this problem field, applied in world and domestic science, to help students master the necessary knowledge of the practical application and use of methods and basic methods of sociological study of the processes of political communication.</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The curriculum contains basic concepts: communications, social communications, political communications, agents of political communications, political innovations, information support of political and social projects, resources of political communications, models and channels of political communications, political communications in the media, "virtual politics" ...</p> <p><b>Expected result:</b> As a result of mastering the discipline, the student must: Know the basic theoretical approaches and concepts of modern political communication, Be able to freely navigate the problems of the functioning of the modern information space, Acquire the skills of analyzing the functioning of conventional and electronic political media.</p> <p><b>Competencies: with special</b></p>
6	Political relations and political processes in modern Kazakhstan	5	Political consciousness	World process political	<p><b>Objectives of studying the discipline:</b> The political process reflects the dynamics of the development of the political life of society and is a form of functioning of the political system.</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Features of the modern political process in Kazakhstan are determined by many specific factors, the nature of the activities of the participants in this process and the connections that arise between them. The political process reflects the dynamics of the development of the political life of society and is a form of functioning of the political system.</p> <p><b>Expected result:</b> As a result of mastering the</p>

					<p>discipline, the student should: know the features of the modern political process in Kazakhstan are determined by many specific factors, the nature of the activities of the participants in this process and the connections that arise between them.</p> <p><b>Competencies: with special</b></p>
7	Political regionalism	5	Politics and religion Rhetoric, Logic and Theory of Argumentation	History and theory of democracy	<p><b>Objectives of the discipline:</b> The purpose of the course is to acquaint students with the basic categories of political regionalism. To form ideas about the history and traditions of the formation and development of political regionalism. To teach to reveal the peculiarities of regional political processes in modern Russia. Promote the development of skills in comparative political analysis.</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Political regional studies is a new direction of political research that arose as a result of the differentiation of political science and the need for a more in-depth study of such a political phenomenon as a region. In modern science, you can find many concepts that designate areas of knowledge that study the spatial aspects of heterogeneous phenomena.</p> <p><b>Expected result:</b> A student who has attended the course "Political regional studies": 5 1. must know: 1. sources and main parts of political regional studies 2. theoretical and methodological concepts of political regional studies 3. features of the functioning and development of regional political regimes 4. specifics of the implementation of regional policy. 2. should be able to: 1. analyze the texts of political and legal documents of the subjects of the Republic of Kazakhstan 2. apply the knowledge gained in the field of studying regional political processes 3. use the skills of comparative political science analysis 4. use scientific and reference literature</p> <p><b>Competencies: with special</b></p>
7	Methodological problems of modern political science	5	Politics and religion Rhetoric, Logic and Theory of Argumentation	History and theory of democracy	<p><b>Objectives of studying the discipline:</b> The main problems of political science can be called: ideological, theoretical and social substantiation of politics; problems of power and power relations, political systems, state institutions, political regimes; political parties and movements, political processes, political norms; political culture, political consciousness, political ideology.</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The methodology of political science is a complex, multifaceted and multidimensional intellectual and practical-behavioral phenomenon. It took shape in the process of understanding the laws governing the formation and development of social and political life.</p> <p><b>Expected result:</b> As a result of mastering the discipline, the student should: know the ideological, theoretical and social rationale of politics; problems of power and power relations, political systems, state institutions, political regimes; political parties and movements, political processes, political norms; political culture, political consciousness, political ideology.</p> <p><b>Competencies: with special</b></p>
eight	World political process	5	Politics and religion Rhetoric, Logic and Theory of	History and theory of democracy	<p><b>Objectives of studying the discipline:</b> The political process is one of the main, basic categories of political science. It takes place both in individual countries and at the regional and global levels. The</p>



			Argumentation		<p>global political process is the aggregate activity of peoples, states, social movements and organizations.</p> <p><b>Summary:</b></p> <p>The world political process is the process of developing, adopting and implementing decisions affecting the life of the world community.</p> <p>The political process is one of the main, basic categories of political science. It takes place both in individual countries and at the regional and global levels. The global political process is the aggregate activity of peoples, states, social movements and organizations.</p> <p>The world political process is made up of the following structural elements:</p> <p>a) politically significant activities of the United Nations (UN) and other legitimate international bodies, organizations and institutions;</p> <p>b) political actions of institutions of a regional and subregional nature, which are of an interstate, supranational nature, as well as relevant public groups and organizations;</p> <p>c) foreign policy activity of sovereign, independent states, which have the necessary attributes for this</p> <p><b>Expected result:</b> As a result of mastering the discipline, the student should: know</p> <p>The global political process is the process of developing, adopting and implementing decisions affecting the life of the world community</p> <p><b>Competencies: with special</b></p>
eight	Modern political processes in Kazakhstan	5	Politics and religion Rhetoric, Logic and Theory of Argumentation	History and of theory of democracy	<p><b>Objectives of studying the discipline:</b> The political process is the aggregate activity of peoples, states, social movements and organizations.</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The modern political process is the process of developing, making and implementing decisions that affect the life of the world community.</p> <p>The political process is one of the main, basic categories of political science. It takes place both in individual countries and at the regional and global levels. The political process is the aggregate activity of peoples, states, social movements and organizations.</p> <p>The political process is made up of the following structural elements:</p> <p>a) politically significant activities of legitimate international bodies, organizations and institutions;</p> <p>b) political actions of institutions of a regional and subregional nature, which are of an interstate, supranational nature, as well as relevant public groups and organizations;</p> <p><b>Expected result:</b> As a result of mastering the discipline, the student should: know</p> <p>the modern political process is the process of developing, adopting and implementing decisions affecting the life of the world community.</p> <p>The political process is one of the main, basic categories of political science.</p> <p><b>Competencies: with special</b></p>
nine	Political consulting	5	Power and politics	Political communications	<p><b>Objectives of the discipline:</b> The course aims to acquaint students with the peculiarities of political consulting in Kazakhstan, with the legal and ethical regulation of the activities of political consultants, with the organization and conduct of political election campaigns, and also call for help in mastering the technological skills of political consulting.</p>

					<p><b>Abstract:</b> Political consulting (consulting) as a type of activity is currently quite in demand, since the need for power has always been, is and will be for a certain part of people. But political consulting is not only consulting, but also the use of certain technologies that ensure the successful conduct of actions, elections, and other campaigns. Some political scientists link the work of political consultants with the organizers of PR-actions, others - with the activities of professionals related to electoral technologies, and still others - with the help of politicians who are already in power in their activities. <b>Expected result:</b> As a result of mastering the discipline, the student should: know the features of political consulting in Kazakhstan, legal and ethical regulation of the activities of political consultants, know the organization and conduct of political election campaigns, master the technological skills of policy advice.</p> <p><b>Competencies:</b> with special</p>
nine	Political mentality	5	Power and politics	Political communications	<p><b>Objective of the discipline:</b> The study of political interactions that represent the diverse flow of human life in the public sphere.</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Mentality is a collection of images and ideas that guides a person or a group of people.</p> <p><b>Expected result:</b> As a result of mastering the discipline, the student should: know the variety of mobile and changeable human views that the mentality forms multidirectional political processes.</p> <p><b>Competencies:</b> intellectual</p>
ten	International system electoral	5	Power and politics	Political communications	<p><b>Objectives of the discipline:</b> The course studies the principles of international law as the most general rules of conduct for participants in international communication, as such, have a certain impact on the establishment of international legal norms as more specific rules of conduct.</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The value of international electoral standards has become especially evident in the 21st century, when many states are harmonizing the principles on which their legal systems are built, recognizing the right of citizens to equal access to information, to participate in governing the country, the right to vote and be elected as the main human rights. International electoral standards are understood as the principles of international law related to the electoral rights of citizens, to the organization and conduct of elections. The principles of international law as the most general rules of conduct for participants in international communication, as such, have a certain impact on the establishment of international legal norms as more specific rules of conduct.</p> <p><b>Expected result:</b> As a result of mastering the discipline, the student should: know the principles of international law as the most general rules of conduct for participants in international communication, as such, have a certain impact on the establishment of international legal norms as more specific rules of conduct.</p> <p><b>Competencies:</b> special</p>
ten	Political power	5	Power and politics	Political communications	<p><b>Objectives of studying the discipline:</b> to provide a system of scientific knowledge on the problems of</p>

					<p>political power, taking into account the new level of development of the concept of "the phenomenon of power".</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> show the origins, essence of power, principles of its formation, structure, forms and methods of exercising political power in society.</p> <p><b>Expected result:</b> As a result of studying this discipline, students should have an <b>idea of:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- about the main political institutions of power in society;</li> <li>- the role of the individual in the exercise of power;</li> <li>- the legitimacy and illegality of the existence of political power;</li> <li>- about the role of the media in modern society and the degree of their influence on the functioning of the political regime.</li> </ul> <p><b>Know:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- modern scientific theories about the formation and functioning of power;</li> <li>- the main methods of exercising political power in society.</li> </ul> <p><b>Be able to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to see various aspects of power, its diverse manifestations;</li> <li>- to analyze specific phenomena and processes associated with power and power relations in society;</li> <li>- to assess the power structures and methods of exercising power functions;</li> <li>- to build preliminary forecasts of certain political phenomena in society.</li> </ul> <p><b>Competencies: with special</b></p>
eleven	Applied Political Science	5	<p>theoretical political science;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- political systems and regimes;</li> <li>- philosophy; history of political doctrines;</li> <li>- political history;</li> <li>- political power</li> </ul>	<p>The knowledge, skills and abilities obtained in the study of the discipline are necessary for passing the State exam and defending the thesis.</p>	<p><b>Objectives of studying the discipline:</b> in the formation of the necessary volume of knowledge among students and their mastery of analytical skills in the field of modern applied political science as a branch of political science. In political science, such an important problem as the purpose and functions of applied political science is being developed more and more actively. Politicians are increasingly resorting to political mobilization, i.e. strive to provide support to certain candidates, parties, organizations. This is happening in order to achieve a higher level of participation of the masses in politics, to engage them ideologically, and to achieve the intended goals faster.</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The course is focused on the problem of using fundamental models of politics and their transformation into applied political technologies in the analysis of political situations, decision-making and managerial impact. Discipline objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- education of students' political literacy, development of their independence and creative abilities;</li> <li>-to teach students to orient themselves in the issues of the surrounding political reality, to more actively involve them in the political processes taking place at the present stage;</li> <li>-to promote the formation of professional qualities;</li> <li>-Help to gain a holistic view of the change in the political picture of the world;</li> <li>- to teach the student the basic methods of analyzing political processes, making political decisions, owning the tools of political analysis and forecasting.</li> </ul> <p><b>Expected result:</b> As a result of studying the discipline, students should have an idea of: -the</p>

					<p>similarities and differences between applied and theoretical political science; - about the place and role of applied political science in political science; - on the ways and methods of applied political science research. Know: -conceptual and methodological foundations of applied political science; - the main stages and types of applied political analysis (descriptive analytics, diagnostics, prognostics, etc.); -characteristic features and characteristics of the political system, patterns of functioning and trends in its practical development; -basic models and procedures of the political decision-making process; -political reality in a more systematic form; -basic professional terms and categories, principles and classifications related to applied political science. To be able to: - understand the objective laws of the development of political life, quickly adapt and navigate in changing political situations;</p> <p><b>Competencies: with special</b></p>
eleven	Comparative Political Science	5	<p>theoretical political science; - political systems and regimes; - philosophy; - history of political doctrines; - political history; - political power</p>	<p>The knowledge, skills and abilities obtained in the study of the discipline are necessary for passing the State exam and defending the thesis.</p>	<p><b>Objectives of the discipline:</b> The objectives of mastering the discipline "Comparative Politics" are: familiarization of students with the key categories of political comparative studies, basic concepts and approaches to the study of political systems and institutions, to characterize the urgent problems of comparative political science; the formation of students' scientific ideas about the essence of the concepts of structural functionalism, neoinstitutionalism, rational choice, about the forms and methods of studying the processes of modernization and democratic transition, about the structure and functioning of political systems in different countries; acquisition by students of knowledge, skills and abilities necessary for professional activity; broadening their political science and professional horizons.</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The objectives of the course "Comparative politics" are to teach students: to understand the nature of politics, to characterize its country characteristics; critically assess the various theoretical approaches that exist in the field of comparative political science; navigate the problems of modern political comparative studies; see the possible areas of application of the acquired knowledge in professional activities; know the concepts and paradigms used in comparative political science; understand the importance of political institutions in modern politics and political science.</p> <p><b>Expected result:</b> As a result of mastering the discipline, the student should: know the key categories of political comparative studies, the basic concepts and approaches to the study of political systems and institutions, characterize the current problems of comparative political science; the formation of students' scientific ideas about the essence of the concepts of structural functionalism, neoinstitutionalism, rational choice, about the forms and methods of studying the processes of modernization and democratic transition, about the structure and functioning of political systems in different countries; acquisition by students of knowledge, skills and abilities necessary for professional activity; broadening their political science and professional horizons.</p>

					<b>Competencies: with special</b>
12	Political modernization	5	Political theory Political power Political conflictology	Contemporary political movements Contemporary international relations and global development State policy	<p><b>Objectives of studying the discipline:</b> is to form a clear understanding of the content and nature of political interactions among students, which are set by the culture system of social subjects and bearers of power, the political picture of the world. Students should understand that the political process reflects the volatility of politics, is a dynamic characteristic of politics and acts in the form of political change and political development. The main role in the framework of political change is played by the process of modernization.</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Objectives of studying the discipline: - to acquire theoretical knowledge about the essence of political changes, political modernization, as a political process aimed at changing a specific political system; - to understand the fact that the process of political change and political modernization has several evolutionary alternatives; - to prove that the meaning of statements that the nature of political changes is always progressive, irreversible and associated with the advancement of society towards democracy is not so immutable and obvious.</p> <p><b>Expected result:</b> As a result of studying the discipline, students should know: - modern political systems that have developed in developed countries; - reasons, specific circumstances conducive to modernization in a given country; - sources, nature and direction of political changes, quantitative and qualitative measurements of this process. As a result of studying the discipline, students should be able to: - identify the real mechanisms of social change, considering as such the system of culture, stereotypes of national consciousness, moral ideals, mentality; - to highlight the main elements of political development, as well as the factors influencing it; - identify and characterize various models of modernization; - to identify the features of political modernization in the Republic of Kazakhstan.</p> <p><b>Competencies: with special</b></p>
12	Political culture and ideology	5	Introduction to the specialty	Political Marketing	<p><b>The purpose of studying the discipline:</b> the formation of a holistic understanding of the nature of politics, its role and significance in the life of society, the principles and mechanisms of its organization and implementation. Special attention is paid to the political structure of Russian society, the specifics of the formation and functioning of the state, political parties, and social movements. Substantial emphasis is placed on disclosing the human dimension of Russian politics; role in its political leaders and ordinary citizens; the meaning of psychological and cultural elements of political life (ideals, perceptions, stereotypes, beliefs, norms, values , etc.).</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Political culture characterizes a person's ability to understand the specifics of his power interests. It is an internal code of human behavior embodied in practice. In general, political culture is capable of</p>

					<p>exerting a threefold influence on political processes and institutions.</p> <p><b>Expected Result :</b></p> <p>As a result of studying the discipline, students must: Master the skills of cognitive, information and communication, reflective activities. Implementation of various types of collective, group and individual work.</p> <p>Formation of a scientific worldview and independent worldview positions. Education of moral qualities, aesthetic perception of the world.</p> <p><b>Competencies:</b> intellectual</p>
13	Political relations and political processes in modern Kazakhstan	5	History of political doctrines	Political systems and regimes	<p><b>The purpose of studying the discipline: Politics</b> is an integral part of human culture. It manifests itself in all relationships and structures of society, permeates the public and private life of a person.</p> <p><b>Summary:</b></p> <p><b>Political life</b> is a special aspect of social life that is closely related to state power, its functions, institutions and ways of exercising power.</p> <p><b>Expected result:</b> As a result of studying the discipline, students should know: interests of various classes and social groups, activities of parties and public organizations, social and political movements.</p> <p><b>Competencies:</b> intellectual</p>
13	Actual problems of modern political science	5	History of political doctrines	Political systems and regimes	<p><b>Objectives of studying the discipline:</b> The main problems of political science can be called: ideological, theoretical and social substantiation of politics; problems of power and power relations, political systems, state institutions, political regimes; political parties and movements, political processes, political norms; political culture, political consciousness, political ideology.</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The methodology of political science is a complex, multifaceted and multidimensional intellectual and practical-behavioral phenomenon. It took shape in the process of understanding the laws governing the formation and development of social and political life.</p> <p><b>Expected result:</b> As a result of mastering the discipline, the student should: know the ideological, theoretical and social rationale of politics; problems of power and power relations, political systems, state institutions, political regimes; political parties and movements, political processes, political norms; political culture, political consciousness, political ideology.</p> <p><b>Competencies:</b> with special</p>
fourteen	Place and role of Kazakhstan in world politics	4	Political culture and ideology	Local self-government in the system of public administration	<p><b>The purpose of studying the discipline:</b> Politics and religion are one of the most ancient forms of manifestation of human social activity, then their interaction and mutual influence can be found at any stage of development of human society.</p> <p><b>Content:</b> From the point of view of political functions, ideology seeks to unite, integrate society either on the basis of the interests of a certain social (national, religious, etc.) group, or to achieve goals that are not based on specific segments of the population (for example, the ideology of anarchism, fascism).</p> <p><b>Expected result:</b> The main functions of political ideology are: mastery of public consciousness; introduction of its own criteria for assessing the</p>

					past, present and future; creating a positive image in the eyes of public opinion of its proposed goals and objectives of political development. <b>Competencies:</b> special
fourteen	Foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	4	Political culture and ideology	Local self-government in the system of public administration	<p><b>Objectives of the discipline:</b> To consider the factors and alternatives affecting the domestic and foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, to identify the role of domestic and foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, to form students' understanding of the role and place of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the global political process.</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> "Internal in the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan" is the study of political management as a process in which subject-object relations are realized, consideration of the conditions of its occurrence, structure, factors of influence, development trends; study of intrapersonal processes that affect the motivation and behavior of people involved and involved in the political and technological process.</p> <p><b>Expected result:</b> As a result of mastering the discipline, the student should: know to know: - the main provisions of the formation of domestic and foreign policy - the main directions of foreign policy - the main priorities of foreign policy - the relationship between domestic and foreign policy - to understand the role of Kazakhstan in the world community to be able to: - implement the acquired knowledge in professional activity - to adapt them to the changing political reality</p> <p><b>Competencies:</b> with special</p>
<b>PROFILING DISCIPLINES</b>					
<b>Components of your choice (CV)</b>					
1	History and theory of democracy	5	Politics and Religious Studies	Power and politics	<p><b>The purpose of studying the discipline:</b> Democracy is one of the main forms of political self-organization of society.</p> <p><b>Content:</b> Currently, there are several theories of democracy, the main of which are pluralistic, participatory (or participatory democracy), market, plebiscite, consocial, representative, popular, socialist.</p> <p><b>Expected result:</b> The complex of institutions and organizations, the structure and functioning of which is based on liberal-democratic worldview and value postulates, norms, attitudes, constitutes the political system of democracy.</p> <p><b>Competencies:</b> intellectual</p>
1	The rule of law and moral aspects of politics	5	Politics and society	Modern political parties	<p><b>Purpose of studying the discipline:</b> The course reveals the issues of the rule of law and the moral aspects of politics.</p> <p><b>Content:</b> The state, all activities of which are subject to the norms and fundamental principles of law.</p> <p><b>Expected result:</b> The stability of the rule of law depends on the perception of the rule of law as a cultural value.</p> <p><b>Competencies:</b> intellectual</p>
2	Geopolitics: history and modern approaches	5	Power and politics	Political leadership	<p><b>Purpose of studying the discipline:</b> This course examines topical issues of theory and practice of modern international relations and world politics.</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Analysis of the main theoretical concepts of international relations, the problems of modern</p>

					<p>world politics, as well as the problems of international relations in the context of Kazakhstan's foreign policy.</p> <p><b>Expected result:</b> Particular attention is paid to the characteristics of the situations emerging in different regions of the world and the prospects for the development of relations between Kazakhstan and the countries of Western Europe, the CIS states, other countries of Africa and Asia.</p> <p><b>Competencies:</b> special</p>
2	Political Sociology	5	Local self-government in the system of public administration	The rule of law and moral aspects of politics	<p><b>The purpose of studying the discipline:</b> An important purpose of the political sphere of society is to manage society as a whole.</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Depending on the subject of the policy, the nature and content of the problems and the issues that it solves (sphere of management, volume, scale, etc.), there are different classifications of types of policy.</p> <p><b>Expected result:</b> <b>Politics in society</b> always appears in certain specific forms and directions.</p> <p><b>Competencies:</b> special</p>
3	Politic system	5	Political modernization	Politics and society	<p><b>Purpose of studying the discipline:</b> The course reveals questions about the political system.</p> <p><b>Content:</b> A political system can be viewed as a social system, for which such an interconnection of its elements is assumed, which forms a certain integrity, unity.</p> <p><b>Expected result:</b> A set of interactions (relations) of political subjects, organized on a single normative-value basis, associated with the exercise of power (government) and the management of society.</p> <p><b>Competencies:</b> special</p>
3	Transitional political processes	5	Politic system	Modern political parties	<p><b>The purpose of studying the discipline:</b> The political process is the aggregate activity of subjects of politics (social communities, individuals, institutions) to pursue their specific interests with the help of power.</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> The life of any society is a continuous chain of various processes. Where people enter into relations of domination and subordination, management and execution, cooperation-cooperation and at the same time influence political power, the processes that take place take on a political character.</p> <p><b>Expected result:</b> The overall result of political processes is changes and transformations of the political system as a whole or its individual links.</p> <p><b>Competencies:</b> special</p>
4	Political ideology	5	Politics and religion	Politic system	<p><b>The purpose of the discipline:</b> Political ideology is primarily determined - chief doctrine justifying the claim of a group of persons on the power.</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Political ideology is one of the most influential forms of political consciousness, affecting the content of power relations.</p> <p><b>Expected result:</b> ideology is a system of values, views and ideas that reflect people's attitudes towards politics, the existing political system and the political order, as well as the goals towards which politicians and society as a whole should strive.</p> <p><b>Competencies:</b> special</p>
4	Comparative analysis of the institution of presidential	5	History of political	Political systems and regimes	<p><b>The purpose of studying the discipline:</b> Analysis of the institution of presidency in the system of state</p>



	power		doctrines		<p>power is one of the topical directions in state legal research.</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> The President, as a state institution, occupies a special, specific position, covering with his activities a whole wide range of issues of state importance. Its special position is reflected in the structure of the Constitution, in which the description of the system of state bodies begins with a chapter on the President. The office of the president is fundamental, but only one of the constituent elements of the institution of the presidency. In order for this institution to take its rightful place in the political system, first of all, a solid constitutional basis for the presidency and broad socio-political support for the presidential power are needed. In the Basic Law and other legal norms, the status of the head of state, his powers and the limits of these powers should be defined as clearly and fully as possible.</p> <p><b>Expected result :</b> In a presidential republic, the president, combining the powers of the head of state and head of government, should be an effective political leader who directly directs government policy.</p> <p><b>Competencies:</b> special</p>
5	Political leadership	5	Applied Political Science	Political communications	<p><b>Purpose of studying the discipline:</b> The course is designed to reveal questions about political leaders as the main toolkit of political power.</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Political leadership is a long-term influence on large groups of people, based on the personal authority of the leader.</p> <p><b>Expected Result:</b> Leadership is formal decision-making power that does not necessarily imply authority.</p> <p><b>Competencies:</b> special</p>
5	Political myths	5	Political ideology	Political parties of our time	<p><b>Purpose of studying the discipline:</b> The course is designed to disclose issues regarding political myths existing in politics and society.</p> <p><b>Content:</b> The appeal to myths in politics in certain periods of historical development is typical for all states.</p> <p><b>Expected result:</b> It is associated with special socio-political and economic conditions that do not allow solving complex problems at the expense of really existing means and forcing politicians to influence the mass consciousness of people with the help of myths and thereby distract them, at least for a while, from the urgent and difficult to solve. contradictions.</p> <p><b>Competencies:</b> special</p>
6	Political parties of our time	5	Power and politics	Electoral process: mechanisms and procedures	<p><b>The purpose of studying the discipline:</b> To reveal the formation of a multi-party system and the formation of a political elite in Kazakhstan.</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> This discipline defines the phenomenon of the main historical and political processes, such as totalitarianism, authoritarianism, democracy, etc.</p> <p><b>Expected result :</b> Reveals the basic concepts of domestic and foreign policy in the political system of the Republic of Kazakhstan.</p> <p><b>Competencies:</b> special</p>
6	Electoral process:	5	Power and	Political parties of	<b>The purpose of studying the discipline:</b> The course

	mechanisms and procedures		politics	our time	<p>reveals the issues of the electoral process: mechanisms and procedures.</p> <p><b>Content:</b> An important place in the electoral system is occupied by the institution of registration, which is regulated by the relevant laws.</p> <p><b>Expected result :</b> Closely related to the principle of representation and the idea of a party as a legitimate opposition is the idea of electivity, designed to ensure popular sovereignty and representation of all interested groups and strata of the population in the power system through parties.</p> <p><b>Competencies:</b> special</p>
7	National security of the Republic of Kazakhstan	5	Political modernization	Politics and society	<p><b>The purpose of studying the discipline:</b> To provide students with a system of deep large-scale knowledge about the emergence and current state of national security as a branch of scientific knowledge. Lay the foundations of professional political science competence and analytical culture in the field of geopolitical national security of the Republic of Kazakhstan.</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> In the process of studying the course National Security of the Republic of Kazakhstan , the geopolitical foundations of the Republic of Kazakhstan, its location at the junction of two continents, raw materials, specificity of population, vast territories are considered.</p> <p><b>Expected result:</b> As a result of studying this course, the student must master the conceptual apparatus, - must know the methodological foundations of the course being studied, the stages of development of the education system from a cultural point of view</p> <p><b>Competencies:</b> intellectual</p>
7	Place and role of Kazakhstan in world culture	5	Political culture and ideology	Local self-government in the system of public administration	<p><b>The purpose of studying the discipline:</b> Politics and religion are one of the most ancient forms of manifestation of human social activity, then their interaction and mutual influence can be found at any stage of development of human society.</p> <p><b>Content:</b> From the point of view of political functions, ideology seeks to unite, integrate society either on the basis of the interests of a certain social (national, religious, etc.) group, or to achieve goals that are not based on specific segments of the population (for example, the ideology of anarchism, fascism).</p> <p><b>Expected result:</b> The main functions of political ideology are: mastery of public consciousness; introduction of its own criteria for assessing the past, present and future; creating a positive image in the eyes of public opinion of its proposed goals and objectives of political development.</p> <p><b>Competencies:</b> special</p>

Note : U - discipline for an accelerated form of training (on the basis of BB, SSO)

**THE LIST OF DISCIPLINES**  
**elective courses for the educational program**  
**6B03131 on a speciality " Political Science »**

**Form of study: Evening**  
**Duration of training: 2 years**  
**year of receipt 2021**

Name of discipline	Code of discipline	Number of credits	Semester
<b>Basic discipline</b>			
<b>Component of choice 1</b>			
Philosophy of politics	FP 1113	5	1
The origins and essence of politics	ISP 1113	5	1
<b>Component of choice 2</b>			
Politics and religion	PR 1114	5	1
Politics and society	PO 1114	5	1
<b>Component of choice 3</b>			
Political consciousness	PS 1115	3	2
Political Marketing	PM 1115	3	2
<b>Component of choice 4</b>			
Political mentality	PM 1116	5	2
Local self-government in the public	MSSOU 1116	5	2
<b>Component of choice 5</b>			
Rhetoric, Logic and Theory of Argumentation	RLTA 1117	3	2
Oratory	RLTA 1117	3	2
<b>Component of choice 6</b>			
Political communications	PK 1118	5	2
Political relations and political processes in modern Kazakhstan	PK 1118	5	2
<b>Component of choice 7</b>			
Political regionalism	PR 2119	5	3
Methodological problems of modern political science	MPSP 2119	5	3
<b>Component of choice 8</b>			
World political process	MPP 2120	5	3
Modern political processes in Kazakhstan	SPPK 2120	5	3
<b>Component of choice 9</b>			
Political consulting	PK 2121	5	3

Political mentality	PK 2121	5	3
<b>Component of choice 10</b>			
International electoral system	MVS 2122	5	3
Political power	PRV 2122	5	3
<b>Component of choice 11</b>			
Applied Political Science	PP 2123	5	3
Comparative Political Science	SP 2123	5	3
<b>Component of choice 12</b>			
Political modernization	PM 2124	5	3
Political culture and ideology	PKI 2124	5	3
<b>Component of choice 13</b>			
Political relations and political processes in modern Kazakhstan	POPPSK 2125	5	3
Actual problems of modern political science	MPSP 2125	5	3
<b>Component of choice 14</b>			
Place and role of Kazakhstan in world politics	MRKMP 2126	4	3
Foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	VPRK 2126	4	3
<b>Профилирующие дисциплины</b>			
<b>Component of choice</b>			
History and theory of democracy	ITD 2206	5	4
The rule of law and moral aspects of politics	PGNAP 2206	5	4
<b>Component of choice</b>			
Geopolitics: history and modern approaches	GISP 2207	5	4
Political Sociology	PS 2207	5	4
<b>Component of choice</b>			
Politic system	PS 2208	5	4
Transitional political processes	PPP 2208	5	4
<b>Component of choice</b>			
Political ideology	PI 2209	5	4
Comparative analysis of the institution of presidential power	SAIPV 2209	5	4
<b>Component of choice</b>			
Political leadership	PL 2210	5	4
Political myths	PM 2210	5	4
<b>Component of choice</b>			
Political parties of our time	PPS 2211	5	4
Electoral process: mechanisms and procedures	IPMP 2211	5	4

<b>Component of choice</b>			
National security of the Republic of Kazakhstan	NBRK 2212	5	4
Place and role of Kazakhstan in world culture	MRKMK 2212	5	4