

**AL-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND POLITICAL
TECHNOLOGIES**

**PROGRAM OF THE FINAL EXAM IN THE DISCIPLINE
"Political systems and regimes"**

Educational program "6B03106 - Politology"

Course – 2

Semester-4

Number of credits – 5

Almaty, 2025

The program of the final exam of the discipline was compiled by Abzhapparova Aigul Abdumutalipovna, Acting Associate Professor of the Department of Political Science and Political Technologies

Based on the curriculum of the educational program "6B03106-Political Science"

Reviewed and recommended at the meeting of the Department of Political Science and Political Technologies

"__" _____ 2025 city, protocol no. _ _ _

Head of the Department, Professor _____ Nasimova G. O.

Introduction

The exam in the discipline "**Political systems and regimes**" will be held in the traditional written form-answers to questions.

The exam format is written – offline.

The process of passing a written exam by a student involves the automatic creation of an exam ticket, which the student must answer in writing in the audience of the exam board. When conducting a written exam, video surveillance is mandatory.

Rules of conduct.

The exam is conducted according to the schedule that will be available in the UNIVER system.

Duration of the exam: 2 hours to answer all questions of the ticket for the social and humanitarian direction.

1. Topics and questions for exam preparation in writing

Introduction. General theory of systems. System Analysis Categories

Sources of the system-theoretic worldview. Development of a systematic approach and creation of a general theory of systems. System analysis and system synthesis as research methods for complex objects. Definitions of system objects. The "non-system" and "environment" categories. Communication between the system and the environment through inputs and outputs. Structural and functional analysis as the study of functional dependencies of system elements and its adaptation to a changing environment.

Theory of the political system of society. Conditions for the legitimacy of a political system

The theory of social systems by T. Parsons and its influence on the development of the theory of the political system. D. Easton and G. Almond as the founders of the theory of the political system, the specifics of their concepts. Modern interpretations of political systems, overcoming the underestimation of the independence of the political system. Subsystems of the political system: institutional, normative, ideological, communicative, cultural. Main functions of the political system. Conditions for the legitimacy of the political system. Political stability, its prerequisites and ways to achieve it. Absolute, static and dynamic stability. Political risk, risk factors.

Typology of political systems

Multi-dimensionality of political life, its analysis from the standpoint of different criteria. Classifications of political systems. The Weberian and Marxist traditions in the analysis of social structures. Typology Of Zh.Blondel, G. Almond, D. Berg-Schlosser, H. Mayer, T. Shtamenn. Tsch.Endraina et al. Traditional and modernized, conservative and transforming, open and closed, centralized and decentralized, microscopic, local, macroscopic and global political systems.

Political regime as a way of managing and exercising political power.

Types of political regimes Political regime as a way of functioning of the political life of society, its essence. Functional connection of the political regime with the

political system of society. Characteristics of the political regime and its main types. Ways to transform anti-democratic regimes into democratic ones.

Theory and political practice of totalitarian regimes

Totalitarianism as a historical and political phenomenon. Ideological origins, causes and main features of the totalitarian regime. Varieties of totalitarianism. "Left" and "right" totalitarianism, their social base. Characteristics of totalitarian regimes in terms of their legitimacy and effectiveness. The role and fate of great goals in a totalitarian society.

Modern authoritarianism. Traditional absolute monarchies, oligarchic and military regimes

Authoritarian political regime, its essential features. The main differences between authoritarian and totalitarian regimes. Reasons for the preservation and reproduction of authoritarianism in the modern world. Bureaucratic authoritarianism and its driving forces. Oligarchic and military regimes.

Historical destinies of democracy. Democratic scenarios of political development in the XXI century

The concept of democracy. Theories and models of democratic governance from antiquity to the present. Socio-economic and socio-political prerequisites for the democratic structure of society. Democratic principles and procedures, criteria of democracy. Institutions and values of democracy. Democratic organization of public life, democratic model of "human rights". Common features of modern democracies, their advantages and disadvantages. Models of democracy.

Bureaucratic authoritarian systems

Bureaucratic authoritarian system as one of the types of political system. Factors of existence and spread of bureaucratic authoritarian systems. The main features of agricultural and industrializing systems. The bureaucratic state in the history of development of modern countries and social transformations.

Conciliatory systems

Transformation of bureaucratic authoritarian systems and transition to conciliatory systems. The cumbersome nature of the ruling bureaucracy, the repressive nature of the police, the lack of institutionalization of the party system, and the lack of strong independent trade unions are obstacles to the establishment of pluralistic democracies or an effective conciliation system. Conditions for forming a conciliatory political system. The main features of a conciliatory political system.

Mobilization systems

Mobilization political system as one of the types of systems. Principles of the mobilization political system. The main features of the mobilization system. Populist and elitist political systems of mobilization type (country study analysis).

Military coups in Latin America. The disintegration of military regimes in Latin America

The collapse of political mobilization systems. Military coups in Latin America. The disintegration of military regimes in Latin America.

The political system of Kazakhstan and the practice of its transformation. Mechanisms of adaptation of the political system of Kazakhstan

The main stages of post-totalitarian modernization in Kazakhstan. Development paradigms at the stages of modernization. Mechanism for exercising political power in Kazakhstan. Decentralization of power, distribution of powers between central and local authorities, development of local self-government as a new stage of democratization of Kazakhstan.

National program of political reforms

The national Program of Political Reforms is a unified, holistic approach to the reform of state, political and public institutions. Further use of the potential of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Executive power reform. Strengthening the political authority of the legislative branch of government. Reform of the judicial system and legal protection of citizens. Elections and development of civil society institutions. Fight against corruption and crime.

Political leadership as a factor of consolidation of Kazakhstan's political system

The role of the political leader in the implementation of the national program of political reforms, in the consolidation of the political system. Political and psychological portrait of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev. N. Nazarbayev and the development of constitutionalism, separation of powers, democratization of the political system in Kazakhstan.

Problems of national consolidation of the political system and society of Kazakhstan

Preservation and strengthening of internal political stability and consolidation of society as a condition for implementing the national strategy. Achieving real, sustainable and increasing economic growth rates. Development of key sectors of the economy, creation of a professional state. Improvement of living conditions, health, education, and the surrounding ecological environment. Ensuring national security and independent sovereign development of Kazakhstan.

2. Recommended literature:

1. Arendt H. Istoki totalitarizma [The Origins of totalitarianism], Moscow, 1996.
2. Aron R. Demokratiya i totalitarizm [Democracy and totalitarianism], Moscow, 1993.
3. Almond G., Powell J., Strom K., Dalton R. Sistemy: struktura i funktsii [Systems: structure and functions] // Sravnitel'naya politologiya segodnya: mirovoy obzor: Ucheb. posobie [Comparative Political Science today: A World overview: Textbook], Moscow, 2002, pp. 74-88.
4. Bertalanfi L. background. General theory of systems-an overview of problems and results. Yearbook, 1969. Moscow, 1969.
5. Anokhin M. G. Politicheskie sistemy: adaptatsiya, dinamika, ustoichivost' [Political systems: adaptation, Dynamics, sustainability], Moscow, 1996.
6. Easton D. Kategorii sistemnogo analiza politiki [Categories of system analysis of politics]. Anthologiya mirovoi politicheskoi mysli: v 5 t. - M., 1997. Vol. 2.
7. Leyphart A. Demokratiya v mnogostavnykh obshchestvakh: Sravnitelnoe issledovanie [Democracy in multi-component societies: A comparative study]. Moscow, 1997.

8. Parsons T. Sistema sovremennykh obshchestv [The system of modern societies].
9. Seleznev L. I. Political systems of modernity: a comparative analysis. - SPb., 1995.
10. Simonishvili L. R. Formy pravleniya: istoriya i sovremennost' [Forms of government: history and modernity]. stipend.- M, 2007.
11. Endrain, Ch. F. Sravnitel'nyj analiz politicheskikh sistem: Effektivnost' realizatsii politicheskogo kursa i sotsial'nye pererabaniya [Comparative analysis of political systems: The effectiveness of the political course implementation and social transformations].", 2000.- 318, [2] with.
12. Kazakhstan in the new reality: time for action. Address of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan K. K. Tokayev to the people of Kazakhstan. - Nur-Sultan, 2020.
13. Economic course of Fair Kazakhstan. Address of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan K. K. Tokayev to the people of Kazakhstan. - Astana, 2023
14. Ashimbayev, M. S. Political transit: from global to national dimension. Astana: Elorda Publ., 2002.
15. Mukhaev R. T. Politicheskayateoriya [Political theory]. Textbook for university students, Moscow, 2023.
16. Isaev B. A. Politicheskaya teoriya: uchebnik dlya vuzov [Political theory: a textbook for universities].; edited by B. A. Isaeva Street. - 3rd ed., ispr. and dop. - Moscow, 2019.
17. Political science: an electronic textbook (multimedia textbook). Author and comp.: Sanzharevsky I. I. 4th edition, ispr. and add. - Tambov, 2016.
18. Solov'ev A. I. Politologiya: Politicheskaya teoriya, politicheskie tekhnologii: Uchebnik dlya studentov vuzov [Political Science: Political Theory, Political Technologies: Textbook for university students], Moscow, 2010.
19. Chebotarev A. E. Politicheskaya mysl sovershennogo Kazakhstana: istoki, evolyutsiya, sovremennost' [Political thought of sovereign Kazakhstan: origins, evolution, and modernity]. Monograph. - Nur-Sultan: Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2021.
20. Chernykh I. A. Teorii mezhdunarodnykh otnosheniy [Theory of International relations]. manual for specialists. "Mezhdunar. Relations", "Regional Studies" and "Political Science" - Almaty, 2009.
21. Andrew Heywood. Politics. Third Edition. - New York, 2019.
22. Michels R. the Sociology of political parties in democracy // Dialog. - 1990. - №5,9; 1991. - №4.
23. Kazakhstan-2023: trends of the present and contours of the future. Collective monograph. Astana: Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2023.
24. Sultanov B. K. Kazakhstansky put' - 2050 [Kazakhstan's Way-2050]. Book 1. Economy of Kazakhstan in the XXI century. Book 2. Socio-political and social development. Book 3. Consistent and predictable foreign policy. - Almaty, 2014.
25. Rastou D. A. Transitions to democracy: an attempt at a dynamic model // Polis. - 1996. - No. 5. - pp. 5-15.
26. Hayek F. A. The road to slavery // Questions of philosophy. - 1990. - №10-11.

27. Huntington S. The future of the democratic process: from expansion to consolidation // World Economy and International Relations. - 1995. -№10.

28. Koldybaev S. A. Modernization of public consciousness and the national code of Kazakhstan. - Kostanay, 2020.

29. Asylov K. J. Political parties of modern Kazakhstan/ Under the general editorship of Z. K. Shaukenova, A. S. Zholdybalina. Astana: KISI under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2018.

Online resources:

<http://wayne.edu/polsci2/links/compara.html>

<http://software2.bu.edu/POLISCI/LINKS/Comparative.html>

<http://www.skalman.nu/seven/pol-links.html>

<http://www.lib.uwaterloo.ca/discipline/politic/other.html>

<http://www.dolpin.gulf.net/Political.html>

http://www.lsu.edu/guests/poli/public_html

<http://www.PoliticalResources.com>

<http://www.agora.stm.it/politic/>

<http://library.ubc.ca/poli/pswelcom.html>

3. Evaluation of the student's response to the exam:

1question – 30 points

Question 2 – 35 points

Question 3 – 35 points

№	Examination assessment	Criteria for evaluating exam results
1	Great	. Comprehensive, systematic and in-depth knowledge of the theory, concepts, features of conceptual models of the system and structural-functional approaches of scientific research, defines and gives a systematic description of the structure and methodology of research of the political system and political regime, defines criteria for various approaches to typologizing political systems, justifies the features of modern political systems. It defines the types of political regimes of modern countries and their evolution. As a rule, the "excellent" rating is given to students who have mastered the relationship of basic concepts in their meaning in practice, who have shown creative abilities in understanding, presenting and using educational material in their professional activities.
2	Well	. Complete knowledge and ability to navigate in political science schools and directions, to form

		<p>your own approach to the knowledge and assessment of facts, events and phenomena in the functioning of the political system, highlights theoretical, applied, and value aspects in relation to the political system and political regime in the context of country studies. As a rule, the "good" rating is given to students who have shown a systematic nature of knowledge, who are able to independently replenish and update them in the course of further academic work and professional activities.</p>
3	A satisfactory	<p>knowledge of the essence of the evolution of views on the application of a systematic approach in political science, reveals the features of various models of political systems and political regime. As a rule, the "satisfactory" rating is given to students who have made unprincipled errors in the answer to the exam and when performing exam tasks.</p>
4	Unsatisfactory	<p>Gaps in knowledge of the main program material of the discipline, the presence of fundamental errors in the performance of tasks provided for in the program. As a rule, the "unsatisfactory" rating is given to students who cannot continue their studies or start professional activities after completing their bachelor's degree without additional classes.</p>