Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Approved by Order No. _____ of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated _____

State Standard of Higher Education

Bachelor's Degree Program in the Specialty

Code and Title of Specialty (Program): 050210 – Political Science

BAKU– 2020

1. General Provisions

1.1. The Bachelor's degree program in Political Science **(code 050210)** – hereinafter referred to as the Degree Program – has been developed in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Education, relevant resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as well as the Classification of Specialties (Programs) for the Bachelor's Level of Higher Education (basic higher education).

1.2. Objectives of the Degree Program:

- To define the competencies of graduates in the field, the scope of the specialty, teaching and learning methods for individual subjects, assessment methods, learning outcomes, as well as the requirements for infrastructure and human resources necessary for training specialists, and opportunities for students to undertake internships, gain employment, and pursue further education;
- To inform students and employers about the knowledge, skills, and learning outcomes acquired by graduates;
- To provide relevant information to experts involved in evaluating the compliance of human resource training with the Degree Program during the quality assessment process.

1.3. The Degree Program is mandatory for all higher education institutions operating in the Republic of Azerbaijan, regardless of their subordination, ownership type, or organizational-legal form, that offer bachelor's level education in the specialty of Political Science **(code 050210).**

1.4. The total weekly workload of a student, based on a five-day working schedule, is 45 hours, including both in-class and out-of-class activities (with the exception of special-purpose higher education institutions). The number of in-class hours should not exceed 50% of the total weekly workload. Depending on the specifics of the specialty, the weekly workload may be subject to adjustment.

2. Graduate Competencies

2.1. At the end of the Bachelor's Degree Program in Political Science **(050210),** graduates are expected to demonstrate the following general competencies, which reflect the program's alignment with international standards of higher education and lifelong learning goals:

- - Oral and written communication skills in the Azerbaijani language within the field of study;
- Communication skills in at least one foreign language relevant to the field;
- Systematic and comprehensive knowledge of the essence of Azerbaijani statehood, including its legal, economic, political, cultural, and ideological foundations, as well as its current position and role in the modern world; the ability to forecast the prospective development of the national state;
- The ability to identify threats and challenges facing the national state;
- The ability to use information technologies effectively in the workplace;

- The ability to work collaboratively in a team and contribute to shared problem-solving approaches;
- The ability to adapt to new environments, take initiative, and demonstrate a strong will to succeed;
- The ability to identify and select relevant information resources for problem-solving;
- Skills to analyze, synthesize, and apply information appropriately for professional purposes;
- The ability to plan and organize professional activities, manage time effectively, enhance existing skills, pursue further education, and meet deadlines;
- A sense of social and environmental responsibility, civic awareness, ethical conduct, and a commitment to quality in professional practice;
- The capacity for self-reflection and self-criticism aimed at improving personal and professional knowledge and skills;
- Systems thinking skills: the ability to analyze systems, understand relationships between elements, and grasp systemic interconnections across various domains and levels; the competence to operate in uncertain and complex environments;
- Strategic thinking: the ability to anticipate, comprehend, and evaluate possible, probable, and desirable outcomes of actions; to form a clear vision for the future; to assess risks and potential changes; and to make innovative and creative decisions;
- The ability to listen to others, understand their needs and behaviors, engage in dialogue, resolve conflicts, collaborate in group problem-solving, and apply diverse approaches;
- The ability to critically evaluate accepted norms, perspectives, and ideas, reflect critically on one's own views and actions, and assess one's societal role from a critical perspective.

2.2 **Professional (Subject-Specific) Competencies of the Graduate**

Upon completion of the Bachelor's Degree Program in Political Science (050210), graduates are expected to demonstrate the following subject-specific competencies (designated as PK-1 to PK-26), aligned with the academic and practical demands of the discipline:

- **PK-1**: Ability to analyze and assess international political processes based on adequate understanding of the modern political map of the world, geopolitical transformations across continents, and spatial-political structures through geographical knowledge and argumentation.

- **PK-2**: Capacity to examine the development and evolution of political systems and to interpret the relationship and continuity between historical and contemporary political events.
- **PK-3**: In-depth knowledge of political history to identify the causes of current global political developments and analyze the interactions among states, political institutions, and non-governmental actors.

- **PK-4**: Proficiency in analyzing political theories and doctrines of political and social thinkers using primary sources; evaluating international political processes and

institutions; understanding the role of political thought in shaping modern Azerbaijani identity and ideology.

- **PK-5**: Mastery of core political science categories, paradigms, methods, concepts, and theories; ability to analyze both institutional and non-institutional spheres of politics, political authority, elites, leadership, regimes, ideologies, and political culture.

- **PK-6**: Skill in conducting comparative analyses of political systems, identifying similarities and differences in power structures, legislative-executive relations, political regimes, center-local relations, and political parties, and understanding the role of individual political behavior in governance.

- **PK-7**: Ability to analyze foreign policy objectives, implementation mechanisms, decision-making processes, and influencing factors; evaluate foreign policy theories and compare their application across different countries.

- **PK-8**: Proficiency in using computer technologies and statistical software common in social sciences to conduct research in international politics; ability to collect, analyze, and interpret reliable data.

- **PK-9**: Capability to critically analyze modern theories of international politics, evaluate global and regional political processes, identify cause-effect relationships, and make accurate forecasts.

- **PK-10**: Ability to apply psychological knowledge in analyzing political events, assess the psychological behavior of political groups and leaders.

- **PK-11**: Competence in analyzing the ideological foundations of political systems and proposing recommendations for national political development; understanding the role of ideology in modern societies, religious institutions, and political processes.

- **PK-12**: Theoretical and practical knowledge to understand, assess, and manage modern political conflicts using conflict resolution technologies.

- **PK-13**: Ability to analyze Azerbaijan's foreign policy mechanisms, priorities, bilateral and multilateral relations, regional influence of energy policy, and forecast foreign policy challenges and directions.

- **PK-14**: Proficiency in understanding international legal norms, treaties, and principles; their relevance to national legal systems, international organizations, and global legal schools.
- **PK-15**: Ability to apply international legal principles and norms to assess global events and international legal processes.

- **PK-16**: Knowledge of economic theory and macroeconomic indicators; ability to analyze national and international economic systems and adopt economically sound political decisions.

- **PK-17**: Competence in conducting social research, collecting and analyzing quantitative and qualitative data, and forecasting based on statistical knowledge.

- **PK-18**: Ability to identify, evaluate, and manage major threats and risks to the national security of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

- **PK-19**: Understanding career development processes, job interview techniques, professional ethics, and skills to prepare CVs, cover letters, and career plans.

- **PK-20**: Proficiency in time and stress management, critical and analytical thinking, public speaking, teamwork, and leadership principles.

- **PK-21**: Ability to participate in project planning and management; effective use of written and oral communication tools in the workplace.

- **PK-22**: Competence in conducting research using media resources, collecting and synthesizing data, and drawing conclusions on political topics.

- **PK-23**: Ability to develop strategic thinking, define objectives, conduct strategic analysis, and manage information resources for strategic planning.

- **PK-24**: Knowledge of political parties and electoral systems across different countries; ability to conduct independent research and analyze modern concepts of party systems.

- **PK-25**: Skill in working with various information resources and databases, conducting specialized and general data searches relevant to professional duties.

- **PK-26**: Advanced analytical skills to evaluate the dynamics of international relations and to critically examine specific political problems and challenges.

3. Structure of the Degree Program

3.1. The Bachelor's Degree Program in Political Science (Code: 050210) consists of **240 ECTS credits** over a **4-year period**. The credit distribution is as follows:

Number	Course Cat	ECTS credits

er of Courses	egory	
	General Education Courses	30
1	**Azerbaijani History** This course examines the emergence, stages, formation, and development of modern	5

	statehood traditions in Azerbaijan. It analyzes and studies the political, ideological, economic, and cultural factors that have contributed to the strengthening of cont	

| emporary Azerbaijani statehood. To foster patriotism among students, the political history of states established at various historical stages and examples of heroism | |

| | by notable individuals are interpreted based on historical facts. The course provides a systematic analysis of Azerbaijan's position and role in the modern world. The | |

| primary objective is to develop students' broad worldview, love of homeland, ability to analytically evaluate historical events, and capacity to draw accurate conclus | |

	ions from events and political processes.		
2	**Business and Academic Communication in Azerbaijani Language** This course focuses on developing students	4	

' skills in delivering presentations, public speaking, as well as academic and professional writing in the Azerbaijani language. Special emphasis is placed on enhancing	

| effective communication competencies necessary for both academic and business environments. | |

3	**Business and Academic Communication in a Foreign Language** This course emphasizes developing students' skills in delivering presentations, public speakin	15	

g, academic and professional writing, as well as oral and written communication in one of the foreign languages relevant to their specialty.	

4	**Elective Courses**	4
	Elective courses are determined by the higher education institution. Depending on the specifics of the specialty, additional elective courses	

	may be incl ude d.	
4. 1	☐ Phil oso phy ☐ Soc iolo gy ☐ Con stitu tion of the Rep ubli c of Aze rbai jan and Fun dam enta ls of La w ☐ Log ic ☐ Ethi cs	3
	Info rma tion Tec hno logi	

	es (Specialty-specific)	
4.2	Information Management	3
	Fundamentals of Entrepreneurship and Introduction to Business	
	Political Science	

	Core (Compulsory) Specialty Courses	120

5	**Political Geography** This interdisciplinary course explores the relationships between physical and cultural-geographical factors and political processes. It covers the fundamental concepts, categories, directions, and development stages of political geography; borders, their typologies, and classifications. Students study the formation of states' territories and their political-geographical borders in various world regions, as well as the geographical factors influencing political structures, domestic and foreign policies. The course also examines geographical differences in the social structure of populations, the spatial distribution of political parties and forces, the geographical characteristics of elections to various government bodies, and the geographical basis of the population's national and religious composition. Furthermore, the course addresses the geographical conditions and causes of contemporary international relations and conflicts, with particular emphasis on internal conflicts.	3
6	Political History This course systematically covers the formation and development of the world's political systems from ancient times to the modern era, including the evolution of political institutions, in a chronological sequence. It examines: • The political history of ancient civilizations: the emergence of centralized political relations and the first state formations in the West and East, the rise of imperial forms of governance, democratic ancient states, and non-state actors; • The political history of the medieval period: authoritarian political relations, theocratic governance, absolute monarchy, feudal democracies, non-state actors, and the establishment of the Westphalian system; • The development of political history in the modern era: violent and democratic forms of political relations, the struggle for leadership within the global political system, the formulation of coordinated norms among the main countries of the world's political system, the evolution of non-state actors, and the emergence of the first global political system—the Versailles-Washington system; • The political history of modern countries: liberal and traditional political relations, the rise of supranational states and socio-political structures, and the role of non-state actors in contemporary times.	6

	Throughout the study of world political history, the course emphasizes political modernization, the formation of modern political society, and the evolution of power, authority, diplomacy, and warfare. The primary aim is to analyze the relationship between evolutionary and revolutionary models in the process of global political development. The Political History course provides a profound methodological and practical foundation for studying and researching contemporary political relations, processes, and theories.	

7	**Sociology** This course examines social phenomena and processes within the context of society as an integrated social system. It provides a sociological analysis of the interactions among the main components and processes of society. This analysis is based on the study of both social facts and the social models or theories that explain them. The course covers the structure, subject matter, and methodology of general sociology, including the characteristics of its methods and the theoretical levels of contemporary sociological knowledge. It also analyzes and explores the diversity of specific sociological concepts and investigates potential directions for scientific research in the field.	5
8	**History of Political Thought** This course covers the emergence and development of political doctrines, including political teachings in the ancient world, political theories of ancient Greece and Rome, political thought in ancient India and China, and differences between European and Eastern worldviews. It examines conceptions of power and rulership in the East, the socio-cultural and intellectual uniqueness of the Middle Ages, and characteristic features of medieval political doctrines. The course also explores political thought in the modern era, focusing on society, state, and law; general characteristics and nature of the Renaissance period; the formation of politics as a distinct field of	8

	activity; theories of civil society; social-political ideas of the Enlightenment period; the theory of separation of powers in the rule of law; ideas of popular sovereignty and direct democracy; German classical philosophy; political and legal doctrines in 18th-century USA; political teachings at the end of the 18th century in Germany and England; political ideas in 19th-century Europe; and political and legal doctrines in 20th-century Western countries.	
9	**Political Theory** Within the scope of this course, students acquire a comprehensive understanding of the fundamental categories and paradigms of political theory, as well as the primary methods of political science. The course covers contemporary political concepts and theories, institutional and non-institutional spheres of politics, characteristics of political power, political elites and leaders, the state as a political institution, political parties, and social movements. Additionally, students study political systems and regimes, political ideologies, political psychology, political culture, and political processes. Students develop the ability to analyze political phenomena and processes within a broad context, applying core principles of modern political theory to practical situations and contemporary political issues.	6
10	**Comparative Politics** The aim of this course is to examine similarities and differences in political models on a global scale through comparative analysis. It involves the study of politics within countries, as well as between countries and regions. The course covers political institutions and regimes, human rights, electoral behaviors and procedures, identity, the concept of democracy, ideology and culture, public policy, political violence, social movements and organizations, protests and revolutions, political modernization, political systems, parliaments, and the comparative analysis of party and electoral systems. Analyses conducted within the framework of comparative politics are of critical importance for conducting systematic comparisons, developing theories, and testing these theories in practice.	6

11	**Analysis of Foreign Policy** This course covers the mechanism of foreign policy, the stages of decision-making processes in the field of foreign policy, factors influencing these processes, and the distinctive characteristics of foreign policy decision-making in various states. Additionally, the course addresses the forecasting of foreign policy developments. It also includes the study of leading global think tanks engaged in foreign policy analysis, the examination of foreign policy courses of different states, and the analysis of data and facts related to foreign policy.	4
12	**International Relations Theory** This course provides an in-depth study and critical analysis of the main theories and approaches in international relations. A key component of the course is the application of each theory to practical examples and real-world situations. Additionally, the course covers fundamental concepts, methods, structure, processes, and manifestations of international relations, along with an analysis of the major contemporary challenges in the field. The theory of international relations serves as the methodological foundation for the study of international politics.	6
13	**Political Ideologies** This course examines the evolution of the concept of ideology and its contemporary meaning, including the category of political ideology, its functions, levels, and mechanisms of operation. Within the course framework, students study the doctrines and concepts of traditional ideologies, right-wing and left-wing social movements, as well as the socio-political doctrines of Islam, Christianity, and other widely practiced religions.	3
14	**History of Political Thought in Azerbaijan** This course explores the social, political, and legal ideas of Azerbaijani thinkers from ancient times to the modern era. It covers their most significant and foundational theoretical contributions	4

	concerning law, freedom of speech and press, equality, social justice, and related concepts. While studying the main developmental stages of the history of political thought in Azerbaijan, special emphasis is placed on the formation of national identity, the ideology of Azerbaijani nationalism, and the ideas related to the establishment of the national state during the 19th and early 20th centuries.	
15	**Political Psychology** The course on Political Psychology examines the mechanisms and patterns of political behavior and political consciousness in accordance with the current level of development in the field. It covers the classical problems of political psychology, contemporary scientific schools, and ongoing research in the discipline, providing knowledge about the mechanisms and research methods employed in political psychology. The course explores the role of individual factors in politics, the concept of political leadership, characteristics, types, and functions of political leaders, as well as the mechanisms and forms of mass behavior. It emphasizes the role and significance of emotions in political processes and the psychological features of political communication. Drawing on knowledge from general and social psychology, the course analyzes political behavior. Key topics include personality psychology in politics, group dynamics, the role of masses in politics, and the psychological mechanisms underlying election campaign organization.	3
16	**Modern Conflicts and the Peace Process** This course involves the analysis of contemporary theories related to conflicts, with a particular focus on civil conflicts and wars. It emphasizes the practical application of these theories to real-world conflicts. The course covers the causes, types, and forms of conflicts that have occurred from the late 20th century through the 21st century, as well as approaches to their resolution. It aims to provide comprehensive knowledge about the increasing prevalence of conflicts globally, their various forms, the dynamics of their development in different world regions, and the international technologies used in conflict management. Special attention is given to the impact of conflicts on internal affairs. Furthermore, the course includes an in-depth examination of widely used diplomatic, political, and foreign intervention methods for conflict regulation and resolution in the modern era.	4

17	**Foreign Policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan** This course covers the mechanism, structure, and resources of the foreign policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan. It explores the theoretical and conceptual foundations, core principles, priorities, and directions of Azerbaijan's foreign policy. The course examines bilateral political, military, diplomatic, economic, and cultural relations with various states. It also addresses diplomatic and political efforts aimed at safeguarding the country's territorial integrity, as well as relations with international organizations and Azerbaijan's participation in the activities of various international institutions. Furthermore, the course analyzes energy policy and its impact on regional and international relations, along with the process of Azerbaijan's emergence as a regional leader state.	4
18	**Political Analysis and Critical Thinking** The preparation of qualified professionals in political science requires the development of independent analytical and research skills, as well as the ability to make sound decisions. Within this course, students acquire a range of essential theoretical and empirical methods used to address specific academic and professional objectives and problems. These include: model building, drawing analogies, deduction, hypothesis formulation, abstraction, observation, experimentation, survey design, analysis and evaluation, the Delphi method, content analysis, data/information collection, selection, computer-based processing, establishing correlations, comparison, measurement, and application of statistical analyses for hypothesis testing. The course also fosters students' logical reasoning and critical thinking skills. Students learn to derive conclusions through both deductive and inductive reasoning, to identify and assess deductive and inductive arguments, to detect and avoid logical fallacies, and to understand and apply the key components of critical thinking. Furthermore, the course trains students to integrate deduction, induction, and argumentation into both oral and written communication, thereby enhancing their ability to conduct research through the synthesis of logical and critical reasoning. Additionally, the inclusion of elements of mathematical logic provides a solid foundation for students' future academic and professional development.	4

19	**International Law** This course provides a comprehensive overview of public international law, which governs the legal relations between states and other subjects of international law. It explores the legal regulation of international relations within the framework of international legal norms and principles. Key topics include: the subjects and sources of international law, the law of international treaties, fundamental principles of international law, the relationship between international and national legal systems, state responsibility, and the peaceful settlement of international disputes. The course also covers various branches of international law such as the law of international organizations, international security law, foreign relations law, territorial issues, the law of the sea, air and space law, international economic law, international environmental law, international humanitarian law, and international criminal law. Particular emphasis is placed on analyzing the essential elements and characteristics of each field within international law in order to contribute to the development and improvement of the national legal framework of the Republic of Azerbaijan.	4
20	**Fundamentals of Economics** This course provides foundational knowledge of economic theory, including its fundamental laws and categories, core concepts of economic science, and main directions of contemporary economic thought. Students will study economic processes, economic regularities, economic tools and mechanisms, economic resources, and the market economy. The role and functions of the state within a market economy are examined, alongside economic activities, economic growth, the national economy, and the global economy. The course covers both macroeconomics and microeconomics, offering insights into different models of market economies. It provides a general characterization of market economies and highlights the role of market mechanisms in the efficient allocation of scarce economic resources. Principles influencing the behavior and decision-making of economic agents are analyzed and understood.	4
	Political Parties and Electoral Technologies	

21	This course provides comprehensive knowledge about the functioning of political parties, their role in the development of political systems, and the theory and practice of the electoral process. It covers the definition and origins of political parties, their ideologies; the structure of political parties, their classifications and institutional forms; party policies; party blocs and coalitions; political movements and alliances; and civic organizations in politics. The course examines the types of modern party systems, comparative analysis of party systems, and the characteristics of party systems in Western and Eastern countries. Topics include political leadership, inter-party competition, and the formation of multiparty systems in the post-Soviet space. The organization and content of electoral processes are studied, with particular emphasis on the features of the party system in the Republic of Azerbaijan. The concept of political technology is introduced, along with specific types of electoral systems and institutions and their impact on the electoral process. The course explores the main characteristics of electoral technologies, their implementation mechanisms in election campaigns, and the evaluation of various voting behavior models and their application in contemporary electoral competition. It also analyzes the specifics and content of improper electoral technologies and elaborates on the concept of an "election campaign."	4
22	**Political Communication** This course examines the subjects of reciprocal political activity by interlinking political-legal and state institutions, ensuring the logical coherence and sequence of political events. It provides knowledge on the continuous transmission of political information among various elements of the political system as well as between the political system and society. The course covers the management of information for political purposes, the development of interaction mechanisms within the political system, between civil society and individuals, the process of political socialization, and the formation of public opinion. Its primary objective is to study and teach the processes of communication within the political sphere and their effective management.	4

	Within the course framework, students also explore theoretical concepts and models of political communication, methods of organizing reciprocal informational activities in the political domain, the characteristics of political discourse and texts, and the formation of ideas regarding the state's information policy. Additionally, the course investigates the nature of relationships between the state and media structures, as well as the influence of political elites on public opinion and political behavior.	
23	**Modern Information and Communication Technologies and Information Security** This course covers the classification and characteristics of modern information and communication technologies (ICT); the fundamentals of information technologies including various types of computer devices and network technologies; data representation schemes such as binary number systems; and an introduction to the tools and applications required to operate within ICT environments. The course also addresses the fundamental principles of computer information processing, including encoding, storage, and transmission of data. The concept and characteristics of the information society, stages of informatization development across different sectors, and the role of information technologies in areas such as electronic life, communication, virtual communities, and electronic signatures are examined. Criteria for evaluating the efficiency of information technologies and issues related to information and cybersecurity are also studied. Key topics include modern operating systems (OS) and their principles of operation; file management within operating systems; fundamentals of programming; networking; web systems and technologies; web page development using HTML coding and WYSIWYG editors; and artificial intelligence systems. The course further explores information security concepts and techniques for achieving it, including encryption methods, cryptosystems, steganography, data concealment techniques, network security, digital signature technology, and protective measures against cyberattacks and unauthorized use of computer systems and information, such as antivirus software. Practical applications of MS Office 365 suite are taught, including advanced functionalities of MS Word text processor, creation and	3

	calculation of complex (discipline-specific) tables in MS Excel, preparation of presentations, and editing PDF files. The use of collaborative platforms such as Microsoft Teams and other relevant application software is also included. Additionally, students learn about databases (DB), database management systems (DBMS), and their functionalities.	
24	**Professionally Oriented Foreign Language** This course provides students with a theoretical understanding of the phonological system, lexical-semantic nature, vocabulary composition, grammatical structure, and constituent elements of the taught foreign language. It also covers the paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations of lexical-grammatical units, their functions, and related linguistic aspects. Alongside theoretical knowledge, the course emphasizes the development of practical skills for applying this knowledge. Within the framework of this course, students systematically develop their speaking, writing, reading, and listening skills to achieve proficiency in the foreign language. The course aims to enable students to express their ideas and thoughts fluently and coherently in the target language, as well as to analyze and interpret the presented language material effectively.	20
25	**Civil Defense** This course covers the unified state system for the prevention and elimination of emergencies, focusing on ensuring safety during natural disasters and the rights and responsibilities of citizens. It addresses the principles of individual and collective protection, emergency rescue operations, and other urgent tasks, including the provision of first aid, emergency evacuation, and recovery measures. The course also includes the organization of civil defense activities within the education sector.	3
	Strategic Management This course covers the fundamentals of strategic management and planning, including its history, core principles, and objectives. It explores the strategic management of information resources, information warfare, psychological warfare, and propaganda. The	

26	course examines strategic management in political, social, and economic spheres. Key topics include situational analysis in the strategy development process, proper formulation of strategic goals, consideration and analysis of internal and external environments, decision-making processes, and minimizing risks in decision implementation. Students study quantitative and qualitative indicators for strategy evaluation, strategy implementation, monitoring, and assessment of strategic management effectiveness. The course also addresses decision-making methods, strategic management models, and tools. Special emphasis is placed on learning methods of strategic analysis.	3
27	**Fundamentals of National Security of the Republic of Azerbaijan** This course covers theories of national security and the conceptual and legal foundations and principles of the national security of the Republic of Azerbaijan. It provides a comprehensive overview of the national security system as a whole. Particular attention is given to the Armenia-Azerbaijan Nagorno-Karabakh conflict as the most serious threat to Azerbaijan's national security. The course also explores Azerbaijan's military security, economic security, energy security, information-ideological security, and environmental security. Additionally, it addresses Azerbaijan's participation in the international security assurance process and issues related to combating transnational threats.	3
28	**Political and Social Statistics** This course identifies the interrelations and dependencies of political and social phenomena, regulates their developmental dynamics, and ensures comparability. It assists in making important political and socio-economic decisions at both central and regional levels. The curriculum covers principles of statistical data collection and processing, research methods for political and social phenomena and processes, and techniques for determining and calculating relevant aggregate indicators for political and social events with various characteristics. By acquiring theoretical knowledge, students are equipped to conduct independent research.	4
	Constitutional Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan	

29	This course covers the foundations of Azerbaijan's constitutional system, the legal status of individuals and citizens, the political-territorial organization of the state, and the organization and functioning of state authority and local self-government bodies. It also examines the interrelationship between law and legislation, as well as legal norms regulating the legislative system. The primary objective of the course is to provide students with an introductory understanding of Azerbaijan's constitutional legal norms and institutions. It includes the study of the historical development of constitutionalism, theoretical foundations of constitutional law, the objects of constitutional regulation, and the fundamental constitutional relations between the state, society, and the individual. The course also addresses the basic principles of constitutional order, popular sovereignty, and the constitutional status of state and local self-governing bodies.		3
	Courses Determined by Higher Education Institutions The courses listed here are individually determined by each higher education institution and are included in the curriculum of the respective academic program.		60
	Internship		30
	Total		120

[1] These courses are proposed by the higher education institution, taking into account the experience of the faculty, research infrastructure, and local and international employment opportunities. The courses determined by the higher education institution should be elective for students and should also facilitate their participation in international exchange programs.

Teaching and Learning

4.1. The teaching and learning environment must be organized in a way that enables students to achieve the intended learning outcomes defined in the academic program.

4.2. Teaching and learning methods must be described in relevant documents (e.g., course syllabi) and made publicly available (e.g., on the university website, in program brochures, etc.).

4.3. Teaching and learning methods should be continuously reviewed and improved in line with innovative educational practices. The regular enhancement of these methods should be an integral part of the institution's internal quality assurance system.

4.4. A variety of teaching methods must be employed during the educational process. These methods should promote a student-centered approach and encourage active student engagement in the learning process. Examples of applicable teaching and learning methods include (but are not limited to):

- Lectures, seminars, and practical assignments;
- Presentations, discussions, and debates;
- Independent study/research (e.g., working with real-life case studies);
- Project-based work;
- Problem-based learning;
- Fieldwork;
- Role-playing exercises;
- Reports;
- Peer assessment;
- Expert method;
- Video and audio conferencing technologies;
- Video and audio lectures;
- Distance learning;
- Simulations;
- Etc.

Note: The selection and application of the above-mentioned methods may vary depending on the specific requirements and characteristics of the academic discipline.

4.5. A balance between theoretical knowledge and practical training must be maintained in the educational process. Particular emphasis should be placed on strengthening practical skills in line with the evolving demands of the labor market.

4.6. The academic program should support student autonomy and foster the concept of lifelong learning. By the end of the educational process, students should be capable of working independently in their field and continuing their education throughout their lives.

Assessment

5.1. Assessment should be organized in a way that effectively measures the extent to which students have achieved the intended learning outcomes. It should support the monitoring of student progress, evaluation of program effectiveness, facilitate constructive feedback to students, and contribute to the continuous improvement of academic programs.

5.2. Assessment methods must be clearly described in relevant documents (e.g., course syllabi, subject descriptions) and be publicly accessible (e.g., university website, program brochures).

5.3. Assessment methods should be regularly reviewed and improved in light of innovative teaching practices. The continuous enhancement of assessment practices must be an integral part of the institution's internal quality assurance system.

5.4. A variety of assessment methods should be employed to promote student-centered learning and encourage active student participation in the educational process. Examples of such methods include:

- written assignments;
- knowledge and skills tests, computer-based testing;
- oral presentations;
- questionnaires;
- open discussions;
- internship and fieldwork reports;
- performance-based assessment through direct observation in practice or laboratory settings;
- project-based reports;
- portfolio assessment;
- oral questioning;
- group and self-assessment;
- and others.

Note: The selection and application of assessment methods may vary depending on the nature and specifics of the subject/course.

5.5. The methods used for assessing learning outcomes must be based on clearly defined criteria and allow for accurate and reliable evaluation of the knowledge, skills, and competencies acquired by students throughout their studies. In assessing learning outcomes, instructors must adhere to principles of transparency, impartiality, mutual respect, and academic integrity.

5.6. Students must be given the opportunity to discuss all aspects of their education, including the assessment process, with instructors and evaluators. Higher education institutions should establish clear procedures for appeals related to the assessment process and grading, in accordance with institutional regulations.

5.7. Academic ethics is a vital part of the educational process. Students must be educated on the importance of academic honesty and the consequences of plagiarism. They should also be made aware of intellectual property rights and the ethical use of academic and intellectual work.

Learning Outcomes of the Programme and Its Individual Courses

6.1. The definition of the programme learning outcomes, as well as the learning outcomes of individual courses and the development of course syllabi, fall under the authority of the higher education institution and its academic staff.

6.2. Learning outcomes shall be determined by each higher education institution in accordance with the template provided in Annex 1. The learning outcomes matrix (Annex 2) must demonstrate the alignment between individual courses and the programme-level learning outcomes.

6.3. In order to ensure that the educational programme offers theoretical and practical content that meets the evolving needs of society and the labour market, course syllabi must be reviewed and updated on a regular basis.

Infrastructure and Human Resources Capacity

7.1. The educational program for the "050210 Political Science" major must have a material and technical base equipped with appropriately furnished classrooms and laboratories, computer rooms, workshops, etc., fitted with relevant ICT tools to conduct lectures, practical sessions, and scientific research activities for the courses outlined in the curriculum. Students should be provided access to the university's local network, the internet, databases, electronic libraries, and search systems.

7.2. The academic staff of higher education institutions are generally required to hold academic degrees. Additionally, highly qualified specialists from other public or private institutions and/or relevant organizations, as well as individuals with at least a master's degree in the relevant specialty group, may also be involved in teaching.

Internship

8.1. Practical training is important for the application of theoretical knowledge in practice and for strengthening professional skills. The organization of practical training may be determined by the higher education institution depending on the specifics of the specialty.

8.2. Practical training can be arranged in private companies, public institutions, research laboratories, as well as in universities, the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences (ANAS), local or international private organizations and companies, etc.

8.3. To maximize the benefits of practical training, students should be involved in preliminary preparation processes (career planning) and their relevant skills (both soft and hard skills) should be developed.

8.4. Organizing practical training is the responsibility of the higher education institution. Before the training begins, a contract must be signed between the higher education institution and the organization providing the training. The contract should include the terms and conditions of the training, the rights and responsibilities of the students, and other necessary details. Practical training can be organized in two forms. According to the signed contract, students will explore internship opportunities at relevant companies and organizations, and those positively evaluated will submit approval documents from the host institution to the university. Additionally, based on the student's individual request, permission may be granted for practical training in other organizations, including abroad, relevant to their specialty.

8.5. The second form of practical training organization involves the execution of commissioned projects originating from the business world. Research needs, improvement opportunities, and problem-solving approaches required by various private and public organizations will be analyzed and investigated jointly by students and their mentors and presented to the clients in the form of projects.

8.6. The evaluation of practical training will be conducted by representatives from the business sector after the submitted projects have been assessed.

---

9. Employment and Lifelong Learning

9.1. Graduates of the "050210 Political Science" program can primarily work in government agencies and various enterprises regardless of ownership type as specialists/advisors in international relations and as policymakers. Additionally, graduates may work as specialists in any field, organization, administration, enterprise, association, institution, ministry, committee, agency, and research/think tanks relevant to their profession and degree.

9.2. The higher education institution should regularly conduct surveys on the employment status of graduates of the educational program and post information about job vacancies on its website.

9.3. Graduates of the "050210 Political Science" educational program can continue their education in master's programs within the "Humanities and Social Sciences" group such as "060213 International Relations," "060208 Political Science," "060211 Regional Studies," "060216 Public Administration," "060210 Sociology," "060206 History" (certain specializations), "060204 Journalism" (International Journalism), "060202 Philosophy" (Social Philosophy), as well as in the "Economics and Management" group including "060410 Public and Municipal Administration," "060412 Sustainable Development Management" (Political Management of Sustainable Development), "060805 Social Work" (certain specializations), and "060212 Law" (Human Rights).

9.4. The knowledge, skills, and approaches acquired during the course of study constitute the foundational prerequisites for graduates to independently pursue lifelong learning.

A

g

Deputy head of the Secretariat of the Ministry

of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan

e   Within the group of Humanities and

Social Sciences disciplines

Head of the Department of Science, Higher and Secondary Specialized Education

_____ Yagub Piriyev

"_____" _____2020

Head of the Working Group for the

Development of State Education Programs

_____ Fariz İsmayılzade

"_____" _____2020