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English for Public Administration Students

*(English for
Specific Purposes)*



Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации
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Институт управления в экономических,
экологических и социальных системах

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ENGLISH FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION STUDENTS
(English for Specific Purposes)

Учебное пособие для студентов
неязыковых специальностей вуза

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Учебное пособие “English for Public Administration Students (English for Specific Purposes)” включает текстовый материал и задания с целью развития иноязычной профессиональной коммуникативной компетентности студентов старших курсов вуза специальности 08.03.04 «Государственное и муниципальное управление». Содержание разделов направлено на развитие навыков чтения и говорения по направлению профессиональной деятельности студентов, а также подразумевает активное использование дополнительных источников информации с учетом междисциплинарного подхода к тематическому материалу, включенному в рабочую программу дисциплины на русском языке, что позволит мотивировать студентов к изучению профессиональной проблематики средствами иностранного языка под руководством преподавателя и самостоятельно.

Пособие может быть использовано не только преподавателями и студентами вуза, но также широким кругом лиц, интересующихся изучением профессиональных аспектов в сфере государственного и муниципального управления на английском языке.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Цель учебного пособия “English for Public Administration Students (English for Specific Purposes)” – развитие уровня сформированности иноязычной профессиональной коммуникативной компетентности студентов старших курсов вуза специальности 38.03.04 «Государственное и муниципальное управление».

Содержание пособия направлено на совершенствование навыков чтения и говорения в режимах диалога, монолога и полилога, а также развитие творческого мышления по темам профессиональной проблематики, имеющей междисциплинарное соответствие содержанию рабочей программы курса дисциплины по специальности студентов «Государственное и муниципальное управление» на русском языке.

Работа с пособием предполагает, что студенты прошли курс социокультурной направленности по программе обучения английскому языку (General English) на 1-2 курсах образовательного уровня бакалавриат и имеют необходимый уровень сформированности лингвистической компетенции.

Система заданий пособия предусматривает развитие активной самостоятельной деятельности студентов в процессе подготовки заданий коммуникативного характера по изучаемым темам профессионально ориентированной проблематики: использование ресурсов сети Интернет,

дополнительных материалов, написание рефератов и эссе, просмотр и обсуждение видеоконтентов.

Методическая организация индивидуальной и групповой работы студентов в аудитории и во внеаудиторное время может проводиться в форме дискуссий «круглого стола», моделирования профессионально ориентированных ситуаций в режиме ролевой игры, создания проектов, презентаций и конференций по направлению специальности студентов.

Совершенствование коммуникативных навыков на основе предлагаемых в пособии текстов, заданий и вопросов для обсуждения поможет мотивировать студентов к развитию собственного мнения в процессе изучения проблем профессиональной направленности средствами иностранного языка под руководством преподавателя и самостоятельно, осуществлению профессионального общения со специалистами других стран.

Уровень сложности текстов и заданий, по Шкале Совета Европы, соответствует уровням A2–B1 развития иноязычных компетенций.

Пособие состоит из шести тематических разделов (Units), составленных с учетом содержания рабочей программы курса по специальности студентов и количества академических часов, отведенных на изучение дисциплины «Иностранный язык для профессиональных целей» на 3 и 4 курсах (5-7 семестры) образовательного уровня «бакалавриат». Программой предусмотрено изучение двух

English for Public Administration Students (English for Specific Purposes)

разделов в семестре: 36 часов практической аудиторной работы. Пособие содержит следующие темы:

The State. The constitutional system of the Russian Federation

Administrative-territorial structure of the Russian Federation,

Levels of government in the Russian Federation, state and local authorities,

Regulatory framework of the Russian Federation,

Forms of exercising the power of the people,

Legal status of Public Administration employees.

Management Styles

и включает в себя разделы:

Switch on – «погружение» в проблематику основных тем раздела;

Vocabulary – работа с основными лексическими единицами изучаемого раздела (дефиниция, синонимы, перевод на русский язык);

Get Ready – самостоятельная работа с информационными источниками, подготовка к обсуждению вопросов раздела;

Reading – работа с текстом по проблеме раздела;

Speaking – обсуждение текстового материала раздела;

Supplementary Reading содержит два дополнительных текста по проблемам раздела;

Discussion – осуществление профессионально ориентированной коммуникации по изученным проблемам раздела, представление собственной точки зрения.

Webquest – обсуждение проблем раздела на основе содержания просмотренного видеоматериала.

Writing – содержит список тем для выполнения рефератов и написания эссе.

Student Discussion Club Supplementary Material – включает дополнительный материал для обсуждения, мнения студентов по проблемам, представленным в пособии.

Vocabulary List (Units I-VI) – представлены списки лексических единиц по проблематике разделов.

Раздел *Grammar Reference* содержит блок *Appendices*, включающий таблицы с грамматическими формами (*Tables of Tenses*) и список неправильных глаголов (*Irregular Verbs*).

В разделе *Bibliography* приведены ссылки на использованные источники.

Автор выражает благодарность сотрудникам и студентам Института управления в экономических, экологических и социальных системах Южного федерального университета за обсуждение идей, представленных в пособии, а также автор признателен коллегам кафедры иностранных языков и рецензентам за поддержку и рекомендации в процессе работы над пособием.

UNIT I

The State. The constitutional system of the Russian Federation

Switch on

Before you start the Unit find out or review the information and share your opinion on the following issues which are connected with your major (specialty):

- * Democracy * Federation * Republican form of government*
- * Legal, social, secular state*

Vocabulary

1. The following words and phrases will help you to understand the problem of Unit I and the texts you will read. Translate the following words, their definitions, and memorize the terms:

democratic (adjective) /,demə'krætɪk/ – 1) based on the principle that all people are equal and should be able to share in making decisions: a democratic organization; 2) involving elections in which people vote for their political representatives: a country proud of its democratic system; 3) Democratic used in the names of some political parties: the Democratic Unionist Party;

government (noun) /'gʌvə(r)nmənt/ – the people who control a country, region, or town and make decisions about

its laws and taxes: *The government has announced plans to raise the minimum wage next year. A democratically elected government;*

plurality (noun) /plʊə'ræləti/ – the number of votes that a politician or party gets in an election that is more than any other but is less than an absolute majority: *Political and ideological plurality as well as multi-party system are recognized in the Russian Federation;*

law (noun) /lɔ:/ – an official rule that people must obey: *The new law will be passed by Parliament in the spring;* a system of rules within a country, region, or community dealing with people's behaviour and activities. Break a law (=do something illegal): *Several traffic laws had been broken. Law against: a law against shoplifting. Law on: a new law on gun ownership;*

citizen (noun) /'sɪtɪz(ə)n/ – 1) someone who has the right to live permanently in a particular country and has the right to the legal and social benefits of that country as well as legal obligations towards it: *citizen's rights. She married an American and became a US citizen;* 2) someone who lives in a particular town or city: *the citizens of Edinburgh;*

adopt (verb) /ə'dɒpt/ – 1) to decide to start using a particular idea, plan, or method: *He decided to adopt a more radical approach to the problem;* 2) to formally accept a proposal, usually by voting: *Parliament unanimously adopted the committee's proposals;* 3) to take someone else's

child into your family and legally make him or her your own child: *The couple are hoping to adopt a baby girl;*

sovereignty (noun) /'sɒvrɪnti/ – 1) the right to rule a country: *a dispute over the sovereignty of the islands;* 2) the right of a country to rule itself: *The new Slovenian Assembly claimed full sovereignty.*

2. Match the following words with their equivalents in Russian:

Legal	Решение
Obligation	Правовой, законный
Establish	Обязательство
Motherland	Разграничение
Body	Родина
Self-determination	Устанавливать
Delimitation	Самоопределение
Contravene	Противоречить
Decision	Принудительный
Mandatory	Организация

3. Match the following words with their synonyms:

Principle	Identical
Freedom	Authority
Equal	Liberty
Power	Well-being
Prosperity	Rule
Entity	Body

Get ready

4. Use different sources of information and be ready to discuss the following issues:

According to the form of government, the Russian Federation is:

- a) a democratic state;
- b) a legal state;
- c) a state with a republican form of government;
- d) a presidential republic;
- e) a state with a mixed form of government;
- f) a parliamentary republic;
- g) a constitutional monarchy;
- h) the federal state.

The basic principles of the federal structure of Russia include:

- a) the state integrity of the Russian Federation;
- b) the unity of the system of state power;
- c) the delimitation of the subjects of jurisdiction and powers between the bodies of state power and the bodies of state power of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation;
- d) equality and self-determination peoples in the Russian Federation;
- e) the right of nations to self-determination;
- f) the republican form of government in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation;
- g) the equality of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation;

- h) the equality of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation among themselves and in relations with federal government bodies;
- i) the admissibility of adoption in the Russian Federation and education in its composition of a new constituent entity of the Russian Federation;
- j) admissibility of changing the constitutional and legal status of the object of the Russian Federation;
- k) the supremacy of the Constitution of the Russian Federation and federal laws throughout the territory of the Russian Federation;
- m) the supremacy of the Constitution of the Russian Federation over the Federal Treaty of March 31, 1992, and other domestic treaties;
- n) the supremacy of federal laws over domestic treaties;
- o) the right of the subjects of the Russian Federation to withdraw from the composition of the Russian Federation.

Reading

5. Read the text paying attention to the phrases in bold type. Find the additional information on the problem.

Fundamentals of the Constitutional System of the Russian Federation

Russia is a **democratic** federal rule-of-law **state** with a republican form of **government**. It consists of republics, territories, regions, federal cities, an autonomous region, and autonomous areas - equal subjects of the Russian Federation.

Political and ideological **plurality**, as well as multi-party system, are recognized in the Russian Federation.

The Russian Federation is a secular state. No religion may be instituted as a state-sponsored or **mandatory** religion. Religious associations are separated from the state and shall be **equal** before the law.

The state language of the Russian Federation throughout its territory is the Russian language. The republics have the right to institute their own state languages which can be used alongside the state language of the Russian Federation in bodies of **state power**, bodies of local self-government, and state institutions of the republics.

The Constitution is the basic law of Russia. It has supreme legal force and direct effect and is applicable throughout the entire territory of the Russian Federation. Laws and other **legal** acts adopted by the Russian Federation may not **contravene** the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

(1)

The constitutional system is the structure of society and the state, enshrined in the norms of constitutional **law**. The Constitution of the Russian Federation establishes the foundations of the constitutional system and the state of the Russian Federation and also guarantees the rights and freedoms of man and citizen.

The Constitution of the Russian Federation was adopted by a popular referendum on December 12, 1993. As a **citizen** of his country, each person must familiarize himself with the

content of the Constitution in order to: know, fulfill and be able to defend their rights and **obligations**; represent the essence of government **bodies** (President, Federal Assembly, Government) and local government bodies, their powers; understand the state structure and its form, form of government and political regime. The current Constitution of the Russian Federation (adopted by national vote on 12.12.1993) was approved with amendments during the all-Russian vote on 01.07.2020.

The Constitution of the Russian Federation consists of an introductory part (preamble), a first section, which, in turn, consists of nine chapters, a second section. The introductory part of the Constitution contains an indication of the people jointly adopting this Constitution, names the historical prerequisites that determine this decision, and discloses the goals for the implementation of which the Basic Law of the Russian Federation **is adopted**.

The preamble of the Constitution of the Russian Federation is as follows: “We, the multinational people of the Russian Federation, united by a common destiny on our land, affirming human rights and freedoms, civil peace and harmony, preserving the historically established state unity, proceeding from the universally recognized **principles of equality and self-determination** of peoples, honoring the memory of ancestors who passed on to us love and respect for the Fatherland, faith in goodness and justice, reviving the sovereign statehood of Russia and affirming the inviolability

of its democratic basis, striving to ensure the **well-being** and **prosperity** of Russia, proceeding from responsibility for their **Motherland** before present and future generations, recognizing that we are part of the world community, we accept the CONSTITUTION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION”.

The first section of the Constitution of the Russian Federation contains nine chapters: Fundamentals of the Constitutional System of the Russian Federation (Articles 1-16). Human and civil rights and freedoms (Articles 17-64). Federated structure (Articles 65-79). President of the Russian Federation (Articles 80-93). Federal Assembly (Articles 94-109). Government of the Russian Federation (Articles 110-117). Judiciary and Prosecutor's Office (Articles 118-129, except Article 127). Local **government** (Articles 130-133). Constitutional amendments and revision of the Constitution (Articles 134-137).

The second section of the Constitution of the Russian Federation contains final and transitional provisions. The foundations of the constitutional system of Russia contain the following principles of state structure and society: priority of human rights and freedoms; **democracy**; completeness of the **sovereignty** of the Russian Federation; equality of the subjects of the Russian Federation; uniform and equal citizenship regardless of the grounds for its acquisition; economic **freedom**; separation of powers; guarantees of local self-government; ideological diversity; political pluralism

(multiparty principle); priority of the Law; priority of generally recognized principles and **norms** of international law and international treaties of Russia over national law; a special procedure for changing the provisions of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, which constitute the foundations of the constitutional order.

(2)

Speaking

6. Use the information from the text you have read above and additional information to speak on the following issues:

- 1) For the first time, the principle of separation of powers was normatively enshrined in Russia in ____?*
- 2) The supreme body of state power according to the Constitution of the RSFSR in 1918 was ____.*
- 3) In what years were the constitutions adopted in Russia?*
- 4) The highest official in the USSR according to the Constitution of 1936?*
- 5) The day of entry into force of the Constitution of the Russian Federation is ____.*
- 6) When for the first time in the history of Russia did women receive voting rights? 7) When was Russia declared a republic?*
- 8) What principles were inherent in the electoral system under the Constitution of the USSR in 1936?*

9) Normative legal acts of the highest legal force under the Constitution of 1918 were ____?

10) The Basic Laws of the Russian Empire were approved by _____

Supplementary Reading

7. Read the following texts (A and B) and discuss the ideas. You may organize the discussion in groups. Try to include the words and phrases in bold italics type in your discussion.

Text A

What is democracy and why it is important for the state to follow

Democracy is known as the finest form of government. Why so? Because in a democracy, the people of the country choose their government. They enjoy certain ***rights*** which are very essential for any human being to live freely and happily. There are various democratic countries in the world, but India is the largest one. Democracy has withstood the test of time, and while other forms have the government has failed, democracy stood strong. It has time and again proved its importance and impact.

Democracy is a system of government in which ***laws, policies, leadership***, and major undertakings of a state or other

polity are directly or indirectly decided by the “people”, a group historically constituted by only a minority of the population (e.g., all free adult males in ancient Athens or all sufficiently propertied adult males in 19th-century Britain) but generally understood since the mid-20th century to include all (or nearly all) adult citizens.

Democracy is very important for *human development*. When people have free will to live freely, they will be happier. Moreover, we have seen how other forms of government have turned out to be. Citizens are not that happy and prosperous in a monarchy or anarchy.

Studies of contemporary nonliterate *tribal societies* and other evidence suggest that democracy, broadly speaking, was practiced within tribes of hunter-gatherers in prehistoric times. The transition to settled agricultural communities led to inequalities of *wealth and power* between and within communities and hierarchical non-democratic forms of social organization. Thousands of years later, in the 6th century BCE, a relatively democratic form of government was introduced in the city-state of Athens by Cleisthenes.

Furthermore, democracy lets people have equal rights. This ensures that equality prevails all over the country. Subsequently, it also gives them duties. These duties make them better citizens and are also important for their overall development.

States with *democratic governments* prevent rule by autocrats, guarantee fundamental individual rights, allow for a

relatively high level of *political equality*, and rarely *make war on each other*. As compared with nondemocratic states, they also better foster human development as measured by indicators such as health and education, provide more prosperity for their *citizens*, and ensure a broader range of *personal freedoms*.

Most importantly, in a democracy, the people form the government. So, this selection of the government by the citizens gives everyone a chance to work for their country. It allows the law to prevail efficiently as the rules are made by people whom they have selected.

The hallmark of democracy is that it permits citizens to participate in *making laws* and public policies by regularly choosing their leaders and by *voting in assemblies or referenda*. If their participation is to be meaningful and effective—if the democracy is to be real and not a sham—citizens must understand their own interests, know the relevant facts, and have the ability to *critically evaluate political arguments*. Each of those things presupposes education.

In addition, democracy allows people of various religions and cultures to exist peacefully. It makes them live in harmony with one another. People of democracy are more tolerant and accepting of each other's differences. This is very important for any country *to be happy and prosper*.

(3)

Text B

What changes will be in the Constitution of the Russian Federation?

On 11 March the State Duma adopted the third and *final reading* of the *amendments* to the Constitution of the Russian Federation. On the same day, these amendments were approved by the Federation Council. On 22 April *the national vote* on proposed *amendments* is scheduled in Russia. In this text, you will find out the most noticeable and important amendments to the current Constitution of the Russian Federation.

Securing social support measures

The minimum wage cannot be lower than the cost of living; the mandatory increase of *pensions*, *benefits*, and other *social aids* is established. At the constitutional level, it is determined that the pension system is formed based on the principles of *universality*, *justice*, and *solidarity of generations*.

Rule of Russian law

Decisions of interstate bodies adopted based on the provisions of international treaties ratified by Russia in their interpretation that is contrary to the Constitution of the Russian Federation will not be *subject to enforcement*. The contradiction shall be established by *the Constitutional Court*.

New requirements for the President

The requirement of permanent residence of a presidential candidate in Russia for at least 25 years, as well as the absence of *foreign citizenship* or *residence permit* of another state, not only at the time of *participation in the elections* but also in the past is now established in the Constitution.

The Federal Assembly also supported the amendment to nullify the presidential term.

Immunity

Immunity for the President of Russia, who ceased to *exercise his powers*, is introduced into the Constitution. At the same time, the former head of state may be *deprived of immunity* in the manner prescribed by Art. 93 of the Constitution for the removal of the current head of state from office.

Besides, after the exercise of his powers, the President of Russia can become a *senator for a term of life*.

Securing the role of the State Council

The President forms the State Council of the Russian Federation to “ensure coordinated interaction between state authorities and determine *the main directions of domestic and foreign policy*.” The status of the State Council will be determined by special Federal Law.

Verification of the constitutionality of laws

The legislative procedure concerning the Federal Constitutional Law and Federal Law is supplemented by *the President's right to appeal to the Constitutional Court* with a request to verify the constitutionality of the law approved by the parliament before signing it.

If the constitutionality of *the law is confirmed*, the President signs it. If the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation does not confirm the constitutionality of the Federal Constitutional Law and Federal Law, then the head of state returns the law to the State Duma.

(4)

Discussion

8. Give your own opinion on the following issues:

1. *What is democracy?*
2. *Where was democracy first practiced?*
3. *Why is democracy better than other forms of government?*
4. *Why does democracy need education?*
5. *What changes were approved in the Constitution of the Russian Federation in 2020?*

WebQuest

9. Watch the video via the official President of Russia (Kremlin) site and share your opinion:

<http://en.kremlin.ru/events/president/news/59392/videos>.

(5)

Writing

10. The themes for essays:

- 1. The concept of the constitution, types of constitutions.*
- 2. The history of the adoption of the current Constitution of Russia in 1993.*
- 3. Legal properties of the Russian Constitution.*
- 4. The structure of the Constitution of the Russian Federation.*
- 5. Soviet constitutions.*
- 6. The procedure for amending the current Constitution.*
- 7. Procedure for the adoption of the new Constitution of Russia.*
- 8. Legal protection of the Constitution.*

UNIT II

Administrative-territorial structure of the Russian Federation

Switch on

Before you start the Unit find out or review the information and share your opinion on the following issues which are connected with your major (specialty):

** Economic regions * Federal districts*

** Subjects of the Russian Federation (regions, republics, territories, autonomous districts, autonomous regions, cities of federal significance)*

** Municipalities (concept, signs, types: urban district, municipal district, urban district with intracity division, intracity area, an intracity territory of a federal city, municipal district, urban and rural settlements)*

Vocabulary

1. The following words and phrases will help you to understand the problem of Unit II and the texts you will read. Translate the following words, their definitions, and memorize the terms:

legislative (adjective) /'ledʒɪslətɪv/ – 1) relating to laws or to the process of creating new laws: *legislative proposals that would reduce the amount of hazardous waste; the legislative*

power of the upper house; 2) used for talking about groups of people who have the power to create new laws. Each of the two regions will have its own legislative assembly, regional president, council of ministers and court system. Legislative elections (=for electing people to a legislative body);

agreement (noun) /ə'gri:mənt/ – 1) an arrangement or decision about what to do, made by two or more people, groups, or organizations. *Our agreement was that you would pay by the first of the month. Check the terms of your tenancy agreement.* Agreement between: *an agreement between political parties* Agreement with: *a licence agreement with the software company.* Agreement on: *an agreement on military cooperation.* An agreement to do something: *The twenty-six countries signed an agreement to cut air pollution.* Reach an agreement, come to an agreement (=make a decision after a lot of discussion): *Management announced that it had reached an agreement with the unions.* 2) the situation when people have the same opinion or have made the same decision about something: *The committee finally reached agreement on two important issues;*

organization (noun) /ˌɔ:(r)gənaɪ'zeɪʃ(ə)n/ – 1) a group of people who have a particular shared purpose or interest, for example a political party or charity: *members of the human rights organization, Amnesty International a voluntary/charitable/aid organization. This is a non-profit organization that was founded in the 1980s to improve*

women's position in the workplace. 2) the action or process of planning and arranging something. *Officials have asked for help with the organization of the local elections;*

municipality (noun) /mjuːˌnɪsɪˈpæləti/ – 1) a town or other area that has its own local government: *towns, cities and villages;* 2) the local government of a place: *government departments, administration, public bodies;*

entity (noun) /ˈentəti/ – a separate unit that is complete and has its own character. *The two countries fought for the right to become separate entities;*

establish (verb) /ɪˈstæblɪʃ/ – 1) to make something start to exist or start to happen. *A proper procedure for complaints should be established. The case established an important legal principle.* 2) to start an organization or company. *The company was established in 1860. The government agreed to establish two committees to examine the proposals.* 3) to achieve success, so that people *established his authority over Gaul;*

allow (verb) /ˈsɒvrɪnti/ – 1) the right to rule a country: *a dispute over the sovereignty of the islands;* 2) the right of a country to rule itself: *The new Slovenian Assembly claimed full sovereignty.*

2. Match the following words with their equivalents in Russian:

Jurisdiction	Исполнительный
Executive	Подведомственность, сфера полномочий
Division	Городской
Urban	Поселок, поселение
Rural	Деревенский
Settlement	Субъект, предмет
Neighboring	Гарантировать
Ensure	Разграничение
Subject	Соседний

3. Match the following words with their synonyms:

Charter	Independent
Entire	Defence
Division	Order
Autonomous	Problem
Protection	Demarcation
Issue	Whole

Get ready

4. Use different sources of information and be ready to discuss the following issues:

The administrative-territorial structure of the Russian Federation include

- Economic regions;
- Federal districts;

- Subjects of the Russian Federation (regions, republics, territories, autonomous districts, autonomous regions, cities of federal significance)
- Municipalities (concept, signs, types: urban district, municipal district, urban district with intracity division, intracity area, an intracity territory of a federal city, municipal district, urban and rural settlements).

Indicate the nature of Russian federalism according to the criterion of its legal basis:

- a) Russia is a constitutional treaty federation;
- b) a constitutional federation;
- c) contractual by the federation.

What is the nature of Russian federalism according to the criterion of social foundations?

- a) it is a form of self-determination of peoples in the Russian Federation;
- b) it is a form of self-determination of the nation;
- c) it is a method (form) of decentralization of large regions;
- d) this is a way to decentralize power through the creation of free economic zones.

The following types of subjects are (are not) included in the RF:

- a) the republics of the Russian Federation
- b) edges in the area of

- d) autonomous region
- e) federal districts

Who owns the sovereignty in the Russian Federation?

- a) the multinational people of the Russian Federation;
- b) the Federation, the state as a whole;
- c) republics within the Russian Federation;
- d) Federal state power;
- e) the nations of the Russian Federation;
- f) the President of the Russian Federation;
- g) the parliament of the Russian Federation;
- h) voters of the Russian Federation.

Reading

5. Read the text paying attention to the phrases in bold type. Find the additional information on the problem.

The subjects of the Russian Federation

The **subjects** of the Russian Federation have their own constitution or **charter** and **legislation**. Outside of the **jurisdiction** of the Russian Federation and its powers on **issues** within the joint jurisdiction of Russia and its subjects, the subjects of the Russian Federation *exercise* the **entire** spectrum of state power.

The Russian Federation **consists** of 85 subjects of Federation:

- *22 Republics:*

Republic of Adygeya (Adygeya), Republic of Altai, Republic of Bashkortostan, Republic of Buryatia, Republic of Dagestan, Ingush Republic, Kabardin-Balkar Republic, Republic of Kalmykia - Khalmg Tangch, Karachayevo-Cherkess Republic, Republic of Karelia, Republic of Komi, Republic of Mari El, Republic of Mordovia, Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Republic of North Ossetia, Republic of Tatarstan (Tatarstan), Republic of Tuva, Udmurt Republic, Republic of Khakasia, Chechen Republic, Chuvash Republic – Chuvash Republics, Republic of Crimea.

- *9 Territories:*

Altai Territory, Kamchatka Territory, Khabarovsk Territory, Krasnodar Territory, Krasnoyarsk Territory, Perm Territory, Primorsky Territory, Zabaykalsky Territory, Stavropol Territory.

- *46 Regions:*

Amur Region, Arkhangelsk Region, Astrakhan Region, Belgorod Region, Bryansk Region, Vladimir Region, Volgograd Region, Vologda Region, Voronezh Region, Ivanovo Region, Irkutsk Region, Kaliningrad Region, Kaluga Region, Kemerovo Region, Kirov Region, Kostroma Region, Kurgan Region, Kursk Region, Leningrad Region, Lipetsk Region, Magadan Region, Moscow Region, Murmansk Region, Nizhny Novgorod Region, Novgorod

Region, Novosibirsk Region, Omsk Region, Orenburg Region, Oryol Region, Penza Region, Pskov Region, Rostov Region, Ryazan Region, Samara Region, Saratov Region, Sakhalin Region, Sverdlovsk Region, Smolensk Region, Tambov Region, Tver Region, Tomsk Region, Tula Region, Tyumen Region, Ulyanovsk Region, Chelyabinsk Region, Yaroslavl Region.

- *Three federal cities:*

Moscow, Saint-Petersburg, and Sevastopol.

- *1 Autonomous Region:*

Jewish Autonomous Region.

- *4 Autonomous Areas:*

Nenets **Autonomous** Area, Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area, Chukotka Autonomous Area, Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Area (*Article 65 of the Constitution*).

Admission to the Russian Federation and the formation of a new subject within it shall be carried out in accordance with the procedure established by federal constitutional law.

The status of the republic is determined by the Constitution of the Russian Federation and the constitution of the republic.

The status of the krai, oblast, federal city, autonomous oblast, autonomous okrug is determined by the Constitution of the Russian Federation and the charter of the krai, oblast, federal city, autonomous oblast, autonomous okrug adopted by the legislative (representative) body of the corresponding constituent **entity** of the Russian Federation.

On the proposal of the **legislative** and **executive** bodies of an autonomous region, autonomous region, federal law on an autonomous region, an autonomous region may be adopted.

Relations between autonomous okrugs that are part of a krai or oblast may be regulated by federal law and an **agreement** between the state authorities of the autonomous okrug and, accordingly, the state authorities of the krai or oblast.

The status of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation may be changed by mutual agreement of the Russian Federation and the constituent entity of the Russian Federation in accordance with federal constitutional law (*Article 66 of the Constitution*).

The territory of the Russian Federation includes the territories of its constituent entities, internal waters and the territorial sea, airspace above them. Federal territories may be created on the territory of the Russian Federation in accordance with federal law. The **organization** of public power in the federal territories is **established** by the aforementioned federal law.

The Russian Federation has sovereign rights and exercises jurisdiction on the continental shelf and in the exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation in the manner determined by federal law and international law.

The Russian Federation **ensures** the **protection** of its sovereignty and territorial integrity. Actions (with the exception of delimitation, **demarcation**, redemarcation of

the state border of the Russian Federation with **neighboring** states) aimed at alienating part of the territory of the Russian Federation, as well as calls for such actions, are not **allowed**.

The boundaries between the subjects of the Russian Federation can be changed with their mutual consent (*Article 67 of the Constitution*).

Any **municipality** is an integrated system consisting of the following main elements:

- 1) the territory within which local self-government is exercised;
- 2) the population and elected bodies exercising local self-government on its behalf in the given territory;
- 3) municipal property serving as material and financial support for the activities of local governments.

The key idea of the law is the formation of a two-tier system of local self-government on the territory of the Russian Federation.

The law identifies three main types of municipalities: urban district, municipal district, urban, rural settlement.

An urban district is an urban settlement that is not part of a municipal district, the local government bodies of which exercise the powers to resolve issues of local importance of the settlement and issues of local importance of the municipal district, as well as certain state powers transferred to local government bodies by federal laws and laws of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

Intra-city district – an intra-city municipal formation on a part of the territory of an urban district with an intra-city division, within the boundaries of which local self-government is exercised by the population directly and (or) through elected and other local self-government bodies. The criteria for dividing urban districts with intracity division into intracity areas are established by the laws of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation and the charter of an urban district with intracity **division**.

Municipal district – several **settlements** united by a common territory, within the boundaries of which local self-government is carried out in order to resolve issues of local importance of an inter-settlement nature by the population directly and (or) through local self-government bodies, which also exercise certain state powers transferred to local self-government bodies by federal laws and laws subjects of the Russian Federation.

Urban settlement – a settlement within the territory of which there is a city or urban-type settlement with an adjacent territory.

Rural settlement – a settlement within the territory of which there are one or several rural settlements united by a common territory (villages, stanitsas, villages, farmsteads, kishlaks, auls, and other settlements).

(6, 7)

Speaking

6. Use the information from the text you have read above and additional information to speak on the following issues:

- 1) How many subjects are there in the Russian Federation?*
- 2) Do subjects have the right to conclude international treaties?*
- 3) What is the largest region in terms of area?*
- 4) How many federal districts are there on the territory of the Russian Federation?*
- 5) In what year was the decree on the creation of federal districts signed?*
- 6) Which federal district does St. Petersburg belong to?*
- 7) How many autonomous regions are there in the Russian Federation?*
- 8) How many regions are there in the Russian Federation?*

Supplementary Reading

7. Read the following texts (A and B) and discuss the ideas. You may organize the discussion in groups. Try to include the words and phrases in bold italics type in your discussion.

Text A

Economic regions and federal districts of the Russian Federation

For *economic and statistical purposes, the constituent entities* of the Russian Federation are combined into economic regions. In this case, an economic region is understood as a part of the country's territory, consisting of several *republics, territories, regions, autonomous regions, autonomous districts, cities of federal significance*, characterized by territorial and economic unity (complexity), relative similarity of natural and economic conditions and features. Moreover, a separate constituent entity of the Russian Federation can be included in only one economic region.

The economic regions have the following characteristics:

- common *economic and social goals* and participation in development programs;
- relatively similar *economic conditions* and potential;
- similar *climatic, ecological, and geological conditions*;
- similar methods of technical inspection of new construction;
- similar methods of conducting *customs* oversight;
- overall similar *living conditions of the population*.

No federal subject can belong to more than one economic region. Economic regions are also ***grouped into economic zones*** (also called "macrozones"). An economic region or its parts can belong to more than one economic zone.

The establishment and ***abolition*** of economic regions and economic zones or any changes in their composition are decided upon by the federal government of Russia.

This division into economic regions is different from the division into federal districts. The former is solely for economic and statistical purposes, and the latter exists solely to uphold the federal laws on the territory of the country.

In the Russian Federation, there are 12 economic regions: Central, North Caucasus, Volga, West Siberian, East Siberian, Volga-Vyatka, Northwestern, Central Black Earth, Far Eastern, Northern, Kaliningrad.

In accordance with the decree of the President of Russia "On the plenipotentiary representative of the President of the Russian Federation in the federal district" on May 13, 2000, ***federal districts*** were created.

Federal districts are not subjects or any other ***constitutional part*** of the ***administrative-territorial division*** of the Russian Federation.

Currently, there are eight federal districts in Russia: the Central Federal District, the Northwestern Federal District, the Southern Federal District, the North Caucasian Federal District, the Volga Federal District, the Ural Federal District, the Siberian Federal District, the Far Eastern Federal District.

(8)

Text B

Differences in the development of some federal districts of the Russian Federation

The *constituent entities* of the Russian Federation are fundamentally different in terms of the level of socio-economic development. The existing subsidy system is far from optimal. A small number of regions are donors, but the overwhelming majority receive subsidies. Such a system forms dependent sentiments, while the regions are not aligned. On the contrary, the regions are becoming more and more dependent on the center, and the regions - donors, have no incentives to increase their *income* and *attract additional investment*.

At present, various groups of problem regions are distinguished in Russia:

1. Underdeveloped.
2. Depressive, recipient regions, where production capacities are not used due to a reduction in government orders.
3. Regions with *environmental problems*.

With regard to problem regions, it is necessary to develop *an effective regional policy to prevent a crisis*.

There are 8 federal districts of the Russian Federation: Central Federal District, Siberian Federal District, Volga Federal District, North Caucasus Federal District, Far East Federal District, Ural Federal District, Southern Federal District, Northwestern Federal District.

Created in May 2000 in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation "On the Plenipotentiary of the President of the Russian Federation in the Federal District." At the time of establishment, 7 federal districts were created – Central, North-Western, Southern, Volga, Ural, Siberian, Far Eastern. In January 2010, by the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, the North Caucasian Federal District was separated from the Southern Federal District. In March 2014, the Crimean Federal District was formed by the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation. In July 2016, the Southern Federal District and the Crimean Federal District were transformed into the Southern Federal District.

On the territory of federal districts, the *plenipotentiary representatives* of the President of the Russian Federation in federal districts ensure the implementation of the constitutional powers of the head of state in order to increase the efficiency of the activities of federal bodies of state power and improve the system of control over the implementation of their decisions.

There are direct and indirect methods of regional policy. With *direct methods* of conducting regional policy, the state actively participates in capital investments aimed at improving the territorial structure of the economy (creating growth centers, industrial parks, infrastructure in areas of preference, etc.). With *indirect methods* of conducting regional policy, the state through the financial (tax, customs) system seeks to create an appropriate economic "climate" in certain regions to stimulate their accelerated development and manage migration flows.

The underdeveloped (traditionally backward) regions chronically *lag behind* the average Russian level. This category includes more than half of all republics (Mari El, Altai, Tyva, the republics of the North Caucasus, etc.), as well as a number of regions of the European part. More than 80% of the population in these regions is *below the official poverty line*. *Depressed regions* are characterized by the deepest decline in industrial production (most often these are regions with a high concentration of the *military-industrial complex* and mechanical engineering, which have lost government orders and investment demand). Here, as a rule, the unemployment rate is the highest. This group includes many industrially developed regions of the North-West, Central, Volga, Ural, West Siberian, East Siberian regions.

The *ecologically hazardous regions* include the regions experiencing the consequences of various *disasters* (Murmansk region, the Volga region, the Urals, Kuzbass, the coast of the Caspian Sea). Taking into account the new geopolitical situation, it is advisable to single out a number of border regions as a separate group, since here it is necessary not only to raise the economy but also to create a fundamentally new border and customs infrastructure for them, which will lead to *fundamental changes*, including the way of life.

Regional programs are a kind of *targeted comprehensive programs* and serve as a tool for regulating and managing a regional strategy for economic, social, scientific, and technical

development, a form of economic activity, a way of priority concentration of resources to address urgent, priority problems.

There are the following types of regional programs: interstate, state (federal), and regional programs themselves, formed and implemented on a sectoral basis, and complex.

The main types of crisis situations in the regions:

- changes in the ***demographic situation***, leading to depopulation of the population, deterioration of the gene pool of the country and its regions;
- excess of the rational norms of the technogenic load of the territory during the placement of objects, leading to the deterioration of the ecosystem of the region;
- drop in production in the industries of specialization of the region by more than 50-60%;
- an increase in unemployment exceeding 15% of the economically active population;
- changing the ***profile of the region***, leading to the need for mass retraining of personnel;
- a high and constantly growing degree of dependence of the industrial complex (more than 50%) on interregional and foreign economic relations;
- low availability of financial resources, ***destabilizing the situation in the region*** and complicating relations with the federal center (for example, subsidies exceed 30% of the region's financial resources);
- low provision of infrastructure facilities, limiting the possibility of further development.

In the current situation, when most of the constituent entities of the Federation are not able to get out of the crisis by their own means, the importance of developing and consistently implementing regional policy becomes one of the decisive moments in maintaining the integrity, economic and *political independence* of the state.

(9)

Discussion

8. Give your own opinion on the following issues:

- 1. Will you describe the federal district you live in?*
- 2. How many federal districts are there in the Russian Federation? Will you name and describe them?*
- 3. Is the division into economic regions the same as the division into federal districts in the Russian Federation?*
- 4. How many economic regions are there in the Russian Federation? In what economic region do you live?*
- 5. Will you define the term “microzone”? How many microzones in the Russian Federation do you know?*
- 6. Choose any of the economic regions of the Russian Federation and enumerate the territories it consists of.*

WebQuest

- 9. Watch the video and share your opinion:***
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qVoHAYEwhBc>.

(10)

Writing

10. The themes for essays:

- 1. The administrative-territorial structure of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.*
- 2. Types of administrative-territorial units, the procedure for their formation.*
- 3. The procedure for assigning names to geographical objects in the Russian Federation.*
- 4. Closed administrative-territorial formation.*
- 5. Science city. Special economic zone.*
- 6. National and cultural autonomy.*
- 7. Rights of indigenous peoples of the Russian Federation.*

UNIT III

Levels of government in the Russian Federation, state and local authorities

Switch on

Before you start the Unit find out or review the information and share your opinion on the following issues which are connected with your major (specialty):

- * Federal, regional, municipal levels of government*
- * Legislative, executive, judicial branches*
- * Federal government bodies: President and presidential structures, Federal Assembly (Federation Council, State Duma), Government (ministries, federal services, agencies, state committees); courts (Constitutional, Supreme, Supreme Arbitration, courts of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation)*
- * Special structures: the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, state extra-budgetary funds*
- * State authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation (Legislative Assemblies, Governments, Governor / President)*
- * Local self-government bodies (representative - the City Duma, the Assembly of Deputies, the executive body is the local administration; the head of the municipal formation, the head of the administration, the chairman of the city Duma, the control and accounting body of the municipal formation)*

Vocabulary

1. The following words and phrases will help you to understand the problem of Unit III and the texts you will read. Translate the following words, their definitions, and memorize the terms:

vote (verb) /vəʊt/ – 1) to formally express an opinion by choosing between two or more issues, people etc. *Vote on: The Council will vote on the proposal next Friday. Vote for/in favour of/against: 68 per cent of the union voted against striking. I'm going to vote for this political party;* 2) to show your choice of a person or an issue in an election: *I've already voted. Register to vote (=sign a piece of paper so that you can vote): In Britain, you can register to vote when you are 18;*

ballot (verb) /'bælət/ – 1) the process of voting secretly to choose a candidate in an election or express an opinion about an issue: *Party leaders are elected by ballot. A strike ballot;* 2) the total number of votes recorded in an election: *She got just over 60% of the ballot;* 3) a piece of paper that you write your vote on: *to write/mark on the ballot;*

elect (verb) /ɪ'lekt/ – to choose someone by voting so that they represent you or hold an official position: *Every nation should have a right to elect its own government. The council is elected by popular vote. Elect someone to something: He was elected to parliament by a large majority. Elect someone as something: He was elected the next day as Vice President.*

Elect someone president/chairman/leader etc: *Smith was elected executive chairman of a new steering committee.*

Elect someone to do something: *We were elected to tackle poverty, and that's what we will do;*

leadership (noun) /'li:də(r)ʃɪp/ – 1) the position of being the leader or being in charge of an organization, country etc. Leadership of: *his failure to win the leadership of the party.* Under someone's leadership: *They invaded the new territories under the leadership of Julius Caesar.* A leadership struggle/contest/challenge: *The leadership struggle in the party grew more intense yesterday;* 2) the qualities and skills of a good leader: *The complaints from the club seem to be that the president isn't showing enough leadership;* 3) the position of being more successful than anyone who you are competing against: *Our aim is to achieve market leadership;*

martial (adjective) /'mɑ:(r)ʃ(ə)l/ – relating to war, fighting, or the armed forces: *martial tribes;*

policy (noun) /'pɒləsi/ – 1) a set of plans or actions agreed on by a government, political party, business, or other group: *The government has undertaken to formulate new anti-racist policies.* Foreign/housing etc policy: *the government's economic policy.* Policy on/regarding: *What is the party's policy on immigration?* Policy towards: *Soviet policy towards Afghanistan;* 2) a principle or set of ideas that you think is sensible or wise: *Honesty is the best policy;*

3) a contract between an insurance company and a person or organization: *Read the wording of your policy very carefully; draft (noun) /dra:ft/ – 1) something such as a plan, letter, or drawing that may have changes made to it before it is finished. draft of: I showed David a draft of the letter and he suggested a few changes. First/final draft: The President wants to see a first draft by the end of next week.; 2) not in a final form and likely to be changed: draft legislation; 3) a bank draft: The deposit has to be paid in cash or by draft.*

2. Match the following words with their equivalents in Russian:

Term	Представитель
Property	Недоверие, привлечение к суду
Asylum	Доверие
Proposal	Непредвиденный случай
Impeachment	Определять
Confidence	Валютный
Emergency	Убежище
Monetary	Собственность
Representative	Предложение, заявка
Define	Период

3. Match the following words with their synonyms:

Approval	Think
Execution	Assignment
Security	Introduction
Consider	Defence
Submission	Implementation
Appointment	Dismissal

Get ready

4. Use different sources of information and be ready to discuss the following issues:

1. When was the office of President of the Russian Federation established?

- a) after the February Revolution of 1917;
- b) during the Soviet socialist period of Russian history;
- c) at the referendum of the Russian Federation on March 17, 1991;
- d) with the adoption of the Constitution of the Russian Federation on December 12, 1993.

2. Determine the place of the President of the Russian Federation in the mechanism of "separation of powers" in the Russian Federation:

- a) the President of the Russian Federation is the head of state;
- b) he is the head of the executive power in the Russian Federation;

- c) is the Chairman of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of Russia;
- d) the President of the Russian Federation is the arbiter of the authorities;
- e) The President of the Russian Federation personifies an independent, presidential branch of power;
- f) The President of the Russian Federation is the guarantor of the Constitution, human and civil rights and freedoms;
- g) The President of the Russian Federation is the highest representative of the state within the country and in international relations;

3. What is the role of the President of the Russian Federation in the formation and activities of the Government?

- a) proposes the candidacy of the Chairman of the Government for the appointment of the State Duma;
- b) appoints, with the consent of the State Duma, the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation;
- c) at the suggestion of the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation, appoints and dismisses the Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation, federal ministers;
- d) at the suggestion of the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation, appoints and dismisses from office the first deputies and deputies of the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation, federal ministers;
- e) has the final say on the resignation of the Government of the Russian Federation;

- f) is the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation;
- g) manages the activities of the security forces ministries and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation;
- h) has the right to preside over meetings of the Government of the Russian Federation.

4. Choose the appropriate answer and give your attitude on the following situation: *The President of the Russian Federation issued a decree on the dissolution of the legislative (representative) body of the region - the subject of the Russian Federation it is the Constitution of the Russian Federation and the Charter of the region. The President of the Russian Federation argued for his decision by the fact that the legislative (representative) body of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation within 6 months after the publication of the decision of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation on the unconstitutionality of the law (according to the Federal Constitutional Law on the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation of 1994 (as amended on 15.12. 01) did not take measures to introduce the necessary changes and (or) amendments to the law of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation, recognized as unconstitutional:*

- a) do all the actions of the President of the Russian Federation comply with the procedure provided for by the Federal Law?

- b) do the actions of the President of the Russian Federation contradict the constitutional principle of democracy?
- c) What is the time frame for the execution of a court decision on the abolition of a law of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation that is contrary to the Constitution (charter)?
- d) Is the President of the Russian Federation the only subject of constitutional law competent to dissolve the parliament of a subject of the Russian Federation?

Reading

5. Read the text paying attention to the phrases in bold type. Find the additional information on the problem.

State power in the Russian Federation

State power in the Russian Federation is exercised on the basis of separation of the legislative, executive, and judiciary branches. The bodies of legislative, executive, and judiciary powers are independent. The President of the Russian Federation is the head of state which ensures concerted functioning and **interaction** of all bodies of state power. The Federal Assembly – Parliament of the Russian Federation – is the **supreme representative** and legislative body of the Russian Federation. The Federal Assembly consists of two Houses: the Federation Council and the State Duma.

Executive power in the Russian Federation is exercised by the Government of the Russian Federation under a Prime Minister. Justice in the Russian Federation is administered by law courts.

The Government of the Russian Federation heads the single system of executive power in the country formed by federal bodies of executive power and bodies of executive power of the subjects of the Russian Federation. The Government of the Russian Federation consists of the Chairman of the Government, Deputy Chairmen of the Government, and federal ministers. The Government of the Russian Federation:

- develops and submits the federal budget to the State Duma and a report on its **execution**;
- ensures the **implementation** of a uniform financial, credit, and **monetary policy** as well as of a uniform state policy in the field of culture, science, education, health, social **security**, and ecology;
- manages federal **property**;
- adopts measures to ensure the country's **defense**, state security, and the implementation of the foreign policy of the Russian Federation;
- implements measures to ensure legality, the rights and freedoms of citizens, protect property and public law and order and control crime, etc.

The President of the Russian Federation is the guarantor of the Constitution, of human and civil rights and freedoms. He **defines** the basic domestic and foreign policy guidelines of the state and as the head of state represents the Russian Federation inside the country and in international relations. The President of Russia shall be elected for a term of four

years on the basis of general, equal, and direct **vote** by secret **ballot**. A citizen of Russia not younger than 35, who has resided in the Russian Federation for not less than 10 years, maybe **elected** President of the Russian Federation. The main powers of the President of the Russian Federation are:

- appointment of the Chairman, Deputy Chairmen and other members of the Federal Government subject to the consent of the State Duma and taking a **decision** on its resignation;

- **submission** to the Federation Council candidates for appointment to the office of judges of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Arbitration Court of the Russian Federation as well as the candidate for Prosecutor-General of the Russian Federation, submission to the Federation Council the **proposal** on relieving the Prosecutor-General of the Russian Federation of his duties;

- **appointment** of the judges of other federal courts;

- appointment of and dismissal plenipotentiary representatives of the President Russian Federation;

- formation and **leadership** of the Security Council of the Russian Federation;

- endorsement of the military doctrine of the country;

- appointment and **dismissal** of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation as their Supreme Commander-in-Chief;

- **introduction** of **draft** laws in the State Duma;

- signing and publishing of federal laws;

- resolution issues of citizenship of the Russian Federation and of granting political **asylum**;
- granting pardon.

The Federal Assembly – Parliament of the Russian Federation is the supreme representative and legislative body of the Russian Federation. The Federal Assembly consists of two chambers -- the Federation Council and the State Duma. The Federation Council and the State Duma sit **separately**. Draft federal laws are first **introduced** in the State Duma. Federal laws adopted by the State Duma are to be passed to the Federation Council for **review**. After a federal law is approved by the Federation Council it is **considered** finally adopted.

Two deputies from each subject of the Federation become members of *the Federation Council* – one from the representative and one from the executive bodies of state **authority**. The jurisdiction of the Federation Council **includes**:

- **approval** of changes of borders between the subjects of the Russian Federation;
- approval of decrees of the President of the Russian Federation on the introduction of **martial** law;
- approval of the decree of the President of the Russian Federation on the introduction of a state of **emergency**;
- making decisions on the possibility of the use of the Russian Armed Forces outside the territory of the Russian Federation;

- calling of elections of the President of the Russian Federation;
- impeachment of the President of the Russian Federation;
- appointment of judges of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court of Arbitration of the Russian Federation;
- appointment to and removal from office of the Prosecutor-General of the Russian Federation;

The State Duma consists of 450 deputies. Deputies to the State Duma are elected from various political parties, public movements, or as independent candidates for a **term** of four years.

The jurisdiction of the State Duma includes:

- **granting** consent to the President of Russian Federation for the appointment of the Chairman of the Government of the country;
- decisions on **confidence** in the Government of the Russian Federation;
- the appointment and dismissal of the Chairman of the Central Bank;
- the appointment and dismissal of the Plenipotentiary for Human Rights;
- granting amnesty;
- bringing **charges** against the President of the Russian Federation for his **impeachment**.

(11)

Speaking

6. Use the information from the text you have read above and additional information to speak on the following issues:

- 1) How many Houses does the Federal Assembly consist of?*
- 2) What are the bodies of legislative, executive and judiciary powers? Are they independent?*
- 3) What is the jurisdiction of the State Duma?*
- 4) What is the period the deputies of the State Duma elected for?*
- 5) What is outside the jurisdiction of the Federation Council?*
- 6) What is the Presidential Administration of the Russian Federation?*
- 7) What are the main powers of the President of the Russian Federation?*
- 8) What authority is the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation?*

Supplementary Reading

7. Read the following texts (A and B) and discuss the ideas. You may organize the discussion in groups. Try to include the words and phrases in bold italics type in your discussion.

Text A

Relations between federal and regional authorities

The participation of the *constituent entities of the Russian Federation* in solving general federal issues is manifested in the following:

- the upper chamber of the federal parliament – the Federation Council – is the chamber of regions in which all constituent entities of the Russian Federation are represented on an equal footing;

- constituent entities of the Russian Federation have representation in other federal bodies (under the Government of the Russian Federation, under individual *federal executive bodies*, in the State Council of the Russian Federation, in the Council of Judges in the Council of Legislators, etc.);

- constituent entities of the Russian Federation take part in the preparation of international treaties of the Russian Federation (if the treaty affects the interests of constituent entities of the Russian Federation);

- *subjects of the Russian Federation* participate in the federal rule-making process: firstly, through the Federation Council with the approval of any federal laws; secondly, through the implementation of the right to legislative initiative in the federal parliament; thirdly, through participation in the procedures for the approval of federal regulations (*federal laws, government decrees*) on subjects of joint jurisdiction (for example, draft federal laws on subjects of joint jurisdiction

after they are submitted to the State Duma and after their adoption by the State Duma in the first reading in the mandatory order are sent to *the regional government bodies* for their submission within 30 days of responses to draft laws (in the first case) and amendments to these draft laws (in the second case), while if the responses of the higher government bodies of more than 1/3 of the subjects of the Russian Federation turn out to be negative, then a conciliation commission is created without fail, and before the expiration of the 30-day period allotted to regional parliaments for submitting amendments to bills adopted in the first reading to the State Duma, consideration of these bills in the second reading is not allowed).

The main directions of federal influence on *the state authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation* are:

- control over the activities of public authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation (it is carried out by the President of the Russian Federation, the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation and other federal courts, the Commissioner for Human Rights in the Russian Federation, prosecutors, *the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation*, etc.);
- the introduction of *martial law* and a state of emergency on the territory of individual constituent entities of the Russian Federation with the corresponding consequences;

- the introduction of the direct federal government in certain regions (as was the case in the Chechen Republic);
- early ***termination of the powers*** of the state authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation as elements of the system of "checks and balances" in the functioning of state power in the "vertical" aspect (in particular, the early termination by the President of the Russian Federation of the powers of the highest official of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation);
- the application of ***measures of responsibility to the state authorities*** of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation for violation of federal legislation.

The main provisions characterizing the subjects of the Russian Federation:

1. A number of features of Russian federalism are laid down in the Constitution of the Russian Federation, including the special status of the republics within the Russian Federation as national-state formations, the special status of the autonomous region, and autonomous regions as ***national-territorial formations***.

2. The constituent entities of the Russian Federation differ significantly in the level of socio-economic development, while the state authorities of the Russian Federation implement the practice of leveling the level of ***budgetary provision***, which increases the dependence of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation on the federal center.

3. The peculiarities of Russian federalism are reflected in *various models of organization of state power bodies* of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, including, in the procedure for elections of the regional parliament, the specifics of the structure, the powers of the highest official of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation.

4. The system of interaction between the state authorities of the Russian Federation and the constituent entities of the Russian Federation is built both on the basis of taking into account the interests of the constituent entities at the federal level, and the implementation of federal control over the activities of state authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation (for example, the creation of the institute of Plenipotentiary Representatives of the President of the Russian Federation in federal districts (9 federal districts)).

(12)

Text B

Local Self-Government

Local self-government in modern Russia is a complex social phenomenon. It needs to be considered in several aspects:

1. This is a special way of organizing *local power*, which is characterized by such features as independence in resolving issues of local importance, election of bodies and officials, *material and financial independence*.

2. It is a ***civil society institution***.

3. This is specifically the level of power - the power exercised by the population of the municipality.

4. This is a decentralized form of government, which presupposes certain independence of local authorities.

5. This is a form of democracy.

6. This is one of the foundations of the constitutional system of the Russian Federation. Local self-government is an essential element of a democratic state structure. Therefore, the provision on the guarantee of local self-government is set out in Chapter 1 of the Constitution "Fundamentals of the Constitutional System".

7. This is a ***form of self-organization of citizens at the level of the municipality***.

8. This is the right of the population to independently resolve issues of local importance.

The multidimensional definition of the institution of local self-government in the Russian Federation is due to its dual nature. On the one hand, local government is a form of public power that is inextricably linked with state power. On the other hand, local self-government is an institution of civil society that provides citizens with the opportunity to directly ***participate in solving local issues***.

Local self-government in the Russian Federation is one of the forms of public power and has a number of features that distinguish it from state power: independence within the powers determined by the state, an expanded list of types of

responsibility of local self-government bodies, the subordinate nature of activities.

In the territorial organization of local self-government in the Russian Federation, two approaches are implemented – settlement (*urban and rural settlements, urban districts*) and *territorial (municipal areas)*. There is both a two-tier model of the *territorial organization of the population (a municipal district – settlements, an urban district with an intra-city division – an intra-city district)*, and a one-level model (urban district), which makes it possible to ensure the solution of local issues at the level where there are appropriate resources.

In the Russian Federation, there are several models of organization of *local self-government bodies*. Their *diversity* is explained by the presence of different types of municipalities, different population sizes, and the socio-economic capabilities of municipalities. At the same time, the regional authorities are striving to unify the system of local self-government bodies on the territory of the municipalities that are part of them.

State control is carried out in the sphere of municipal rule-making and the implementation of certain state powers. Based on its results, the powers of local self-government bodies may be terminated early.

The constitutional and legal foundations of local self-government in the Russian Federation:

Article 130

1. Local self-government in the Russian Federation shall ensure the independent solution by the population of the issues of local importance, of possession, use, and disposal of municipal property.

2. Local self-government shall be exercised by citizens through a referendum, election, other forms of direct expression of the will of the people, through elected and other bodies of local self-government.

Article 131

1. Local self-government shall be administered in urban and rural settlements and in other areas with the consideration of the historical and other local traditions. The structure of local self-government bodies shall be determined by the population independently.

2. Changes in borders of the areas in which local self-government is administered shall be made with the consideration of the opinion of the population of the corresponding areas.

Article 132

1. The local self-government bodies shall independently manage municipal property, form, adopt and implement the *local budgets*, introduce *local taxes* and dues, ensure the protection of public order, and also solve other issues of local importance.

2. The local self-government bodies may be vested by law with certain state powers and *receive the necessary material and financial resources* for their implementation. The implementation of the *delegated powers* shall be controlled by the State.

Article 133

Local self-government in the Russian Federation shall be *guaranteed by the right for judicial protection*, for compensation for *additional expenses* emerging as a result of decisions adopted by state authority bodies, by a ban on the limitations on the rights of local self-government fixed by the Constitution of the Russian Federation and the federal laws.

(13)

Discussion

8. Give your own opinion on the following issues:

1. *Who determines the main directions of the Government's activities?*

a) *a national referendum;*

b) *the President;*

c) *the Prime Minister.*

2. *Who appoints the Prime Minister?*

a) *the Federation Council;*

b) *the President of Russia with the consent of the State Duma;*

c) *the State Duma.*

3. To which branch of state power does the Government belong?

- a) legislative;*
- b) judicial;*
- c) executive;*
- d) belongs to no branch.*

4. Before which body does the Government of the Russian Federation raise the issue of resignation?

- 1) before the State Duma;*
- 2) before the Federation Council;*
- 3) before the President of the country.*

5. What state body can express no confidence in the Government?

- 1) the State Duma;*
- 2) the Federation Council;*
- 3) the President.*

6. To which body does the Government of Russia relinquish its powers?

- 1) before the newly elected President.*
- 2) before the Federal Assembly.*
- 3) before the Constitutional Court.*

7. What are the main regulations adopted by the Government of the Russian Federation?

- 1) resolutions and orders;*
- 2) laws;*
- 3) decrees.*

8. According to Federal Law No. 131, local self-government means:

a) independent and under its own responsibility the activities of the population to resolve issues of local importance directly or through local self-government bodies, proceeding from the interests of the population, its historical and other local traditions;

b) the right and real ability of local self-government bodies to regulate and manage a significant part of public affairs, acting within the framework of the law, under their own responsibility and in the interests of the local population;

c) the form of the people exercising their power, independent and under their responsibility, the decision by the population directly and (or) through local government bodies of issues of local importance based on the interests of the population, taking into account historical and other local traditions.

9. Should the head of the municipality be elected in each municipality?

a) Yes;

b) No.

10. What models of organization of local self-government bodies do you know?

WebQuest

9. Watch the video and share your opinion:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NWVigNrPVpw>.

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Writing

10. The themes for essays:

1. *The history of the formation of the institution of the presidency in Russia.*
2. *The status of the president in foreign countries.*
3. *The history of the formation of parliamentarism.*
4. *Legislative power in foreign countries.*
5. *The Federal Assembly as a legislative (representative) body of state power in the Russian Federation: a place in the “separation of powers” mechanism. Representative bodies of the Soviet type.*
6. *Bicamerality and bicameral operation of the Federal Assembly, their significance for the implementation of the principle of “separation of powers”.*
7. *Competence of the Federation Council.*
8. *Questions related to the jurisdiction of the State Duma. The internal structure of the chambers of the Federal Assembly.*
9. *The system of legislative authorities in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.*
10. *Local self-government: concept, principles, forms of implementation.*

UNIT IV

Regulatory framework of the Russian Federation

Switch on

Before you start the Unit find out or review the information and share your opinion on the following issues which are connected with your major (specialty):

- * Constitution of the Russian Federation*
- * Codes (civil, land, tax, criminal, administrative), federal laws, regulations, orders, decrees, national projects, and state programs*
- * Strategies (socio-economic development, development of the Information Society), municipal programs, regional laws, guidelines*

Vocabulary

1. The following words and phrases will help you to understand the problem of Unit IV and the texts you will read. Translate the following words, their definitions, and memorize the terms:

consolidate (verb) /kən'sɒlɪdeɪt/ – 1) to make the power, position, or achievements you already have stronger or more effective so that they are likely to continue: The president is trying to consolidate support for his proposal. The company is consolidating its hold on technology; 2) to combine several

small things, especially companies or organizations, into one large unit; 3) to become one large unit;

provision (noun) /prəˈvɪʒ(ə)n/ – 1) the act of providing something that someone needs (provision of): *The Red Cross is in charge of the provision of emergency relief*; 2) the fact that something is provided or available (provision for): *There is provision for storage in the basement*; 3) a part of an agreement or law (or regulation, rule, order) that deals with a particular problem (provision for): *This contract includes a provision for salary increases over time*.

subordination (noun) /səˌbɔː(r)dɪˈneɪʃ(ə)n/ – the fact of having less power or authority than someone else (subordination to someone): *Women built organizations together to overcome their subordination to men*; 2) the fact of being less important than something else: *Without some subordination of individual to group interests, society would be impossible*; 3) a way of linking clauses so that one clause is dependent on another: *In subordination, we connect clauses by conjunctions like ‘after’, ‘although’, ‘when’ etc.*;

interference (noun) /ˌɪntə(r)ˈfɪərəns/ – 1) the process of deliberately becoming involved in a situation and trying to influence the way that it develops, although you have no right to do this (interference in): *They expressed resentment at outside interference in their domestic affairs*; 2) radio signals that make the sound or picture of a radio or television programme difficult to hear or see clearly, or the noise caused by this;

liberty (noun) /'lɪbə(r)ti/ – 1) the freedom to think or behave in the way that you want and not be controlled by a government or by other people: *their long struggle for liberty and independence*; 2) a particular kind of freedom, especially one that you have a legal right to: *The use of surveillance cameras could infringe people's personal liberties*; 3) freedom from being kept in prison: *He was finally given his liberty at the age of 68*. At liberty: *Two members of the gang are still at liberty*; 4) something that offends someone because you have not asked their permission: *It would be a bit of a liberty if one of my friends used my house while I was away*;

comply (verb) /kəm'plaɪ/ – 1) to obey a rule or law, or to do what someone asks you to do: *If you don't comply you could face a penalty of £100*. Comply with: *You are legally obliged to comply fully with any investigations*; 2) to make something compliant: *I'm at the start of a long period of complying TV programmes*;

inviolability (noun) /ɪn'vɪələb(ə)l/ – too important or respected to be attacked, criticized, or ignored: *The Constitution enshrine the right to life, liberty and security of person, inviolability of private life, home, freedom of movement, conscience, religion, thought, speech*.

2. Match the following words with their equivalents in Russian:

Prevail	Служащий, должностное лицо
Provision	Общество
Official	Совесть
Inalienable	Воспитание
Civil	Положение
Society	Преобладать
Liberty	Пошлина, взнос
Fee	Свобода
Conscience	Гражданский
Upbringing	Неотъемлемый

3. Match the following words with their synonyms:

Enshrine	Basis
Disabled	Standard
Normative	Advantage
Supremacy	Invalid
Environment	Keep
Foundation	Ecology

Get ready

4. Use different sources of information and be ready to discuss the following issues:

Who establishes the system of representative and executive bodies of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation?

- 1) It is clearly stated in the Constitution of the Russian Federation.
- 2) Subjects of the Russian Federation establish a system of representative and executive bodies independently in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation.
- 3) The systems of state power bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation are defined by the Federal Law of 1994 No. 125 "On the system of state power of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation."
- 4) Only the republics within the Russian Federation have the right to independently establish a system of representative and executive bodies in a constituent entity of the Russian Federation.

The Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation supervises the observance of the Constitution and the implementation of laws on behalf of:

- 1) the Russian Federation;
- 2) the people of Russia;
- 3) the Prosecutor General;

- 4) the General Prosecutor's Office;
- 5) the President of the Russian Federation.

To which of the listed types of bodies does the prosecutor's office belong?

- 1) legislative;
- 2) executive;
- 3) judicial;
- 4) having a special status;
- 5) otherwise.

3. What group of legal sciences does the prosecutor's supervision belong to?

- 1) historical and theoretical;
- 2) material;
- 3) procedural;
- 4) applied;
- 5) other.

The judicial system of the Russian Federation is established by:

- a) the Constitution of the Russian Federation;
- b) federal constitutional law;
- c) federal law;
- d) the law of the subject of the Russian Federation.

Reading

*5. Read the text paying attention to the phrases in bold type.
Find the additional information on the problem.*

Constitution of the Russian Federation

The Constitution of the Russian Federation (the word constitution comes from the Latin word "device, establishment, institution") is a single **normative** legal act with special legal properties, by means of which the people establish the basic principles of the structure of society and the state, determine the **foundations** of state power, the mechanism for its implementation, and **consolidate** rights, freedoms, and duties of a person and a citizen protected by the state.

The Constitution was adopted by popular vote on December 12, 1993. It consists of a preamble (a solemn formula for the proclamation of the Constitution, including the goals of adopting the Constitution, the principles from which the creators of the Constitution proceeded), the main text, which consists of two sections. The first section includes 9 chapters (137 articles). The second section sets out the final and transitional provisions (9 parts). The new text of the Constitution was adopted with **amendments**, which entered into force on July 4, 2020.

(15)

The main features of the Constitution of the Russian Federation:

a) the Constitution is an act that is generally adopted by the people or on behalf of the people;

b) the Constitution is of a constituent nature (fixes fundamental **provisions** that receive more detailed development in sectoral legislation);

c) the Constitution is aimed at the regulation of the all-encompassing nature of social relations;

d) the Constitution has special legal properties:

1. *Rule of the Constitution:* approval of the constitutional order; the activities of the state, public structures, individuals are adjusted with the provisions laid down in the Constitution;

2. *Higher legal force:* laws and other normative legal acts must not contradict the Constitution; the bodies of state power, local self-government, **officials**, citizens, associations must **comply** with the Constitution;

3. *Fundamentality of the Constitution:* defines the content of Russian law; defines the system of sources of Russian law; determines the order of law-making practice;

special protection of the Constitution. (The President of the Russian Federation is the guarantor of the Constitution. The Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation is the body of constitutional control); a special complicated procedure for revising the Constitution and introducing amendments to it.

The provisions of Chapter 1 of the Constitution constitute the foundations of the constitutional system of the Russian Federation.

The foundations of the constitutional system are the basic principles of the structure of society and the state, ensuring the **subordination** of the state to law and establishing the limits of the state's **interference** in the life of **civil society**. No other provisions of the Constitution can contradict the foundations of the constitutional system of the Russian Federation.

The bearer of sovereignty and the only source of power in the Russian Federation is its multinational people. He exercises his power directly (referendum, free elections), as well as through state authorities and local self-government bodies. The sovereignty of the Russian Federation extends to its entire territory. The Constitution and federal laws **prevail** throughout the territory of the Russian Federation.

The foundations of the constitutional system are the following principles enshrined in the Constitution:

1. The principle of democracy is the exercise of power by the people as a set of citizens of the state.
2. The principle of sovereignty – the unity of state power within the country, its **supremacy**, and independence in the international arena.
3. The principle of ideological diversity is the free implementation of various views, concepts, and ideologies in society.

4. The principle of political diversity - the ability of various parties and political forces to legally fight for power and influence the policy pursued by the state.

5. The principle of a secular state - no religion can be established as a state or mandatory.

6. The principle of separation of powers.

The Russian Federation (Russia) is a democratic federal rule of law with a republican form of government.

*The **provisions** of Chapter 2 of the Constitution enshrine human and civil rights and freedoms. **Inalienable** rights and freedoms belonging to a citizen from birth or by virtue of **citizenship** are protected by the state and constitute the core of the legal status. It should be noted that the Constitution enshrines not only rights and freedoms, but also obligations.*

The duty of the state to recognize, respect, and protect human and civil rights and freedoms are enshrined in article 2 of the Constitution.

The following types of rights are distinguished:

- personal (civil). For example, the right to life, **liberty**, and security of person, **inviolability** of private life, home, freedom of movement, **conscience**, religion, thought, speech;

- political. For example, the right to association, the right to participate in the management of state affairs, the right to elect and be elected;

- economic. For example, the right to private property, the right to use property and property for business activities;

- social. For example, the right to work, to rest, to social security.

– cultural rights. For example, the right to education, freedom of literary, scientific creativity, teaching;

The following duties are enshrined in the Constitution:

– the right and duty to take care of children, their **upbringing**;

– the obligation to protect the monuments of history and culture;

– the obligation to obtain basic general education;

– the obligation to protect the **environment**;

– the obligation to pay **taxes and fees**;

– military duty;

– the duty of children to take care of **disabled needy** parents.

The provisions of Chapter 3 of the Constitution determine the federal structure of the Russian Federation.

The provisions of Chapter 4 of the Constitution consolidate the constitutional and legal status of the President of the Russian Federation.

General characteristics of the constitutional and legal status of the President of the Russian Federation are the following: a) the head of state; b) does not belong to any of the branches of government; c) performs a law enforcement function (guarantor of human and civil rights and freedoms, ensures the coordinated functioning and interaction of public authorities); d) a protective function (takes measures to protect the sovereignty of the Russian Federation, its independence and territorial integrity); e) a political function (determines the internal and foreign policy of the state);

f) a representative function (represents the Russian Federation within the country and in the international arena).

Features of the status of the President of the Russian Federation: a) immunity; b) has an official residence, which is located in the city of Moscow; c) the presence of symbols of presidential power (standard of the President, sign of the President).

Chapter 5 of the Constitution contains provisions on the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation.

Chapter 6 of the Constitution contains provisions on the Government of the Russian Federation.

Chapter 7 of the Constitution establishes the status of the judiciary and the prosecutor's office of the Russian Federation.

Chapter 8 of the Constitution contains provisions on local self-government.

Chapter 9 of the Constitution enshrines constitutional amendments and revisions to the Constitution of the Russian Federation. There are 3 manipulations with the text of the Constitution: 1) revision of the Constitution (changing the essential characteristics of the Constitution and actually adopting a new Constitution - changing the provisions of chapters 1, 2, 9 of the Constitution); 2) adoption of constitutional amendments (changing the provisions of chapters of the Constitution from 3 to 8); 3) amendments to Art. 65 of the Constitution.

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Speaking

6. Use the information from the text you have read above and additional information to speak on the following issues:

- 1) The main features of the Constitution of the Russian Federation.*
- 2) The rights and duties distinguished by the Constitution.*
- 3) The constitutional and legal status of the President of the Russian Federation.*
- 4) Protection of human and civil rights and freedoms enshrined in article 2 of the Constitution.*
- 5) Executive power in the Russian Federation.*
- 6) Judicial and control authorities in the Russian Federation.*
- 7) Composition, structure, powers of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation.*
- 8) Constitutional amendments and revisions to the Constitution of the Russian Federation of 2020.*
- 9) Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation: competence, formation procedure. The structure of the Constitutional Court, the organization of its work.*
- 10) What rights and duties of citizens would you like to add to the Constitution of the Russian Federation?*

Supplementary Reading

7. Read the following texts (A and B) and discuss the ideas. You may organize the discussion in groups. Try to include the words and phrases in bold italics type in your discussion.

Text A

The documents aimed at the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation

The forecast of the long-term socio-economic development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030 **designed by the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia** is one of the main documents of the strategic planning system for the development of the Russian Federation. It **determines** the directions and expected results of the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation and the constituent entities of the Russian Federation ***in the long term***.

The long-term forecast forms a unified platform for the development of long-term strategies, target programs, as well as ***forecast and planning*** documents of a medium-term nature.

The basic provisions for the development of a long-term forecast are the main provisions of the Concept of long-term socio-economic development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2020, the Concept of demographic policy of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025, the message of the President of the Russian Federation to the Federal

Assembly of the Russian Federation, decrees of the President of the Russian Federation of May 7, 2012 No. 596 - 606, Main directions of activities of the Government of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2018 and other documents of a long-term nature.

The forecast of the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030 is based on the scenario conditions of the forecast for the long-term socio-economic development of the Russian Federation until 2030, taking into account the parameters of the forecast of the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation for 2013 and *the planning period* of 2014 and 2015, as well as prepared on their basis forecast materials of *federal executive authorities* and *executive authorities* of the *constituent entities of the Russian Federation*.

The document includes the following parts:

1. Results of the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation.
2. Conditions for the development of the economy in the long term.
3. Development scenarios.
4. Development of *human capital and living standards of the population*.
5. Development of science, technology, and innovation.
6. *Investments*.

7. ***Prices and tariffs*** for products (services) of companies in the infrastructure sector. Inflation parameters, dynamics of producer prices.

8. ***Environmental protection***. Development of the ***resource potential of the economy***.

9. Development of production infrastructure.

10. Increasing the competitiveness of industries.

11. Development of the agro-industrial complex.

12. Development of small business and institutional transformations.

13. Territorial development.

14. Long-term forecast of the parameters of the budget system development.

15. Foreign economic activity.

The subparagraphs of section 13 provide information on the development prospects of each region of the Russian Federation.

For example, subparagraph 13.3. “Forecast of socio-economic development of regions” has the information concerned:

Central Federal District

Northwestern Federal District

Southern Federal District

North Caucasian Federal District

Volga Federal District

Ural federal district

Siberian Federal District

Far Eastern Federal District

The document has 21 appendices.

Thus, Appendix 21 touches upon the problem of effective reform of the pension system as the main element necessary to ensure the balance of the budgets of *the budgetary system* of the Russian Federation in the long term.

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Text B

The key external challenges for Russia in terms of innovative development

The Forecast of the long-term socio-economic development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030 developed by the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia marked the following key external challenges for Russia in the sphere of innovative development:

- acceleration of the technological development of the world economy;

- strengthening the global competition, primarily for highly qualified labor and investments that attract new knowledge, technologies, and competencies to projects, that is, for the factors that determine the *competitiveness of innovation systems*. Given the low efficiency of the innovation system in Russia, this means an increase in the

outflow of *competitive personnel*, technologies, ideas, and capital from the country;

– climate change, *population aging*, problems of health systems – challenges that not only our country but also humanity as a whole face. These challenges dictate the need for the advanced development of certain specific areas of scientific research and technological development, including clean energy, genomic medicine, new technologies in agriculture, for many of which there are no significant reserves in Russia.

To ensure the possibility of integrating Russia into the global world space, it is necessary to take into account the most important trends that determine the development of the world as a whole. Understanding the relationship between the most important *global and national trends*, as well as their impact on the scientific and technological complex of Russia, allows you to form an effective state policy in the field of research and development.

Along with the foundations of the policy of the Russian Federation in the field of development of science and technology for the period up to 2020 and beyond (approved by the President of the Russian Federation on January 11, 2012) and the Strategy for innovative development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2020 (order of the Government of the Russian Federation N 2227-r dated December 8, 2011), the long-term forecast of the scientific and technological development of the Russian Federation is one of the key elements of the system for managing the

country's economic, scientific and technological development. Its main goal is to develop options for long-term scientific and technological development, on the basis of which the country's position in the system of *international scientific and technological cooperation*, as well as the necessary measures for the development of the national innovation system, are determined.

At the same time, taking into account the long-term forecast, sectoral strategies, federal and departmental target programs, strategies of large state corporations, fundamental research programs of state academies of sciences, leading universities, national and state research centers, strategic research programs for technology platforms are being formed.

The main tasks to be solved to achieve the *strategic goal of the policy of the Russian Federation* in the field of science and technology development are:

- increasing the efficiency of state participation in the development of science and technology (primarily domestic fundamental science, as well as applied research and technologies necessary to *ensure national defense, state, and public security*, for life support systems and other areas of state responsibility);

- ensuring the innovative attractiveness of the research and development segment in order to increase the share of *non-government funding* for the research and development segment in the Russian Federation and reduce the share of government funding to the values achieved in countries with a developed *intellectual property* market;

- the creation of an *innovation system competitive at the world level* and activation of innovation processes in the national economy and social sphere, including through the development of mechanisms of *public-private partnership* in the innovation sphere;

- ensuring the rational integration of *domestic science and technology* into the global innovation system in the national interests of the Russian Federation.

Actual tasks within the framework of these priorities will be implemented in the state programs of the Russian Federation, including the State Program of the Russian Federation "*Development of Science and Technology*", the State Program of the Russian Federation "*Development of Education*", the State Program of the Russian Federation "*Economic Development and Innovative Economy*", the State Program of the Russian Federation "Industrial Development", State Program of the Russian Federation "*Information Society*".

At the same time, through government programs, the *general innovation policy* will be associated with solving the problems of innovative development in various sectors of the economy and social sphere, including healthcare, culture, and energy. Development programs for these sectors will also determine the main directions and measures of innovative development in the *relevant area*.

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Discussion

8. Give your own opinion on the following issues:

- 1. What are the key external challenges for Russia in the sphere of innovative development?*
- 2. What parts does the forecast of the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030 include?*
- 3. What are the perspective directions of the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation?*
- 4. Why are the main characteristics of the innovative state?*
- 5. What do you know about the State Program of the Russian Federation "Information Society"?*
- 6. Do you use state information systems such as the Unified portal of state and municipal services? Will you give your attitude about the functional and information significance of this system?*

WebQuest

9. Watch the video and share your opinion:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TjhlpzHksq0>. Before watching the video review Chapters 60 and 61 of the Constitution.

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Writing

10. The themes for essays:

1. *Principles of the Constitution that make up the Fundamentals of the Constitutional System.*
2. *The steps to develop the information society of the Russian Federation.*
3. *The main directions to achieve the strategic goal of the policy of the Russian Federation in the field of science and technology.*
4. *The documents supporting the environmental protection and development of the resource potential of the economy in the Russian Federation.*
5. *Directions to increase the competitiveness of industries in Russia.*
6. *Documents, programs, and projects which support the collaboration in the sphere of foreign economic policy in the Russian Federation.*
7. *The provisions of Chapter 2 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation guarantee human and civil rights and freedoms.*
8. *Chapter 7 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation establishes the status of the judiciary and the prosecutor's office of the Russian Federation.*
9. *Documents that define the conditions for the development of the economy of the Russian Federation in the long term.*

UNIT V

Forms of exercising the power of the people

Switch on

Before you start the Unit find out or review the information and share your opinion on the following issues which are connected with your major (specialty):

** Referendum* Elections*

** Participation in political parties*

** Public hearings and discussions*

** Picket, meeting*

** Appeals to state authorities and local self-government bodies*

Vocabulary

1. The following words and phrases will help you to understand the problem of Unit V and the texts you will read. Translate the following words, their definitions, and memorize the terms:

retain (verb) /rɪ'teɪn/ – 1) to keep someone or something: These plans encourage the elderly to retain their independence. We're trying to recruit and retain skilled staff; 2) to remember ideas or information: I shall retain a lasting and fond memory of him.; 3) to employ a professional person such as a lawyer or doctor by paying an amount of money called a retainer before the work is done: It will cost £2,500 to retain a good lawyer;

assembly (noun) / ə'sembli/ – 1) a part of a government consisting of people who have been elected to make laws: *the French National Assembly. The ruling party holds only a three-vote majority in the assembly;* 2) a group of people who have been elected in order to discuss issues and make decisions affecting a particular region: *the United Nations General Assembly;* 3) belonging to or relating to an assembly: *an assembly member, the assembly election/race;* 4) a meeting of people who represent different parts of a large organization: *The trade group held its assembly in Santiago, Chile;* 5) a group of people who meet together for a particular reason: *a public assembly.*

proclaim (verb) /prə'kleɪm/ – 1) to state something publicly: *The Head of the Company has always proclaimed his innocence of the charges.* Proclaim (that): *They still proclaim that their policy was successful.* Proclaim someone/something (to be) something: *a prime minister who proclaims himself a champion of the free market;* 2) used about a sign or notice that tells people something: *Their banners proclaimed “Elections now”;* 3) to announce something officially: *The president proclaimed the sovereignty and independence of the new republic.* Proclaim someone/something something: *In 1882, Brazil proclaimed itself independent from Portugal;*

influence (verb) /'ɪnfluəns/ – 1) the effect that a person or thing has on someone's decisions, opinions, or behaviour or on the way something happens: *Without his famous father's*

influence, he would never have got the job. Exert/exercise/use influence: He couldn't hope to exert any real influence in the new department. Influence on/over: influence over what is done by the Party; 2) outside influence (=the influence of people who do not belong to your group): The decision-making process will be free from outside influence;

manifestation (noun) /ˌmænɪfeɪ'steɪʃ(ə)n/ – evidence that something exists or is present (manifestation of): *The demonstrations were a manifestation of the people's discontent. The manifestation of arthritis in young people calls for immediate treatment;*

maturity (noun) /mə'tʃʊərəti/ – 1) the qualities and behaviour that you would expect of a sensible adult: *He hasn't got the maturity to be a father;* 2) full growth, or completed development: *It takes roughly forty years for the trees to reach maturity;*

solve (verb) /sɒlv/ – 1) to find a solution to something that is causing difficulties. Solve a problem: *We can help you solve your financial problems.* Solve a crisis/dispute/conflict: *It is hoped that diplomatic efforts can solve the crisis peacefully;* 2) to find the reason or explanation for something. Solve a case/crime/murder (=find out who committed a crime): *The case was solved 25 years later using DNA evidence;* 3) to find the answer to a question in a puzzle, crossword etc.

2. Match the following words with their equivalents in Russian:

Suffrage	Проводить
Binding	Избиратель
Hold	Выбор
Voter	Принимать участие
Alternative	Недееспособный
Accountability	Обновление
Participate	Пол, род
Incapacitated	Подотчетность
Gender	Избирательное право
Renewal	Обязательное

3. Match the following words with their synonyms:

Influence	Decide
Maturity	Declare
Proclaim	Stasis
Stagnation	Adulthood
Expand	Impact
Solve	Widen

Get ready

4. Use different sources of information and be ready to discuss the following issues:

Under what conditions does a person not have the right to vote?

- 1) dual citizenship;
- 2) lack of higher education;
- 3) long stay abroad;
- 4) being in places of deprivation of liberty according to a court verdict that has entered into force.

What is active suffrage?

- 1) the right to elect a representative and executive bodies of power, starting from bodies of state power, local self-government up to the president of the country;
- 2) the right to be elected to state and local government bodies;
- 3) the right not to participate in voting.

At what age does a citizen have a passive right to vote?

- 1) 21 years old;
- 2) 18 years old;
- 3) 25 years old;
- 4) 35 years old.

The voter is endowed with the following rights:

- 1) set the date for the elections;
- 2) give instructions to the members of the precinct election commission;

- 3) vote;
- 4) call for a violent change in the constitutional order of the Russian Federation;
- 5) participate in the nomination of a candidate.

At what age can you become a candidate for the post of President of the Russian Federation?

- 1) 30 years old;
- 2) 35 years old;
- 3) 40 years old;
- 4) 21 years old.

To nominate a candidate for the office of President, you need to collect at least:

- 1) 500 thousand signatures;
- 2) 1 million signatures;
- 3) 2 million signatures;
- 4) 1.5 thousand signatures.

What percentage of those who took part in the voting should a candidate for President of the Russian Federation gain in order to win the elections?

- 1) 30%;
- 2) 75%;
- 3) 100%;
- 4) 50% + 1 vote.

The names of registered candidates shall be indicated on the ballot paper:

- 1) in alphabetical order;
- 2) in no particular order;
- 3) by the date and time of the nomination of candidates;
- 4) by the date and time of registration of candidates.

Reading

**5. Read the text paying attention to the phrases in bold type.
Find the additional information on the problem.**

Elections and referendums

In modern democracies, citizens have the right to **participate** in government. Control over the formation and activities of legislative, executive bodies of power, local self-government bodies allows citizens to participate in elections or vote. The process of elections is aimed at electing deputies, officials, members of an organization by voting.

Elections ensure the systematic **renewal** and **accountability** of the authorities, thereby protecting society from **stagnation**, abuse, and the danger of dictatorship. Stages of the election process in the Russian Federation (preparatory, the nomination of candidates, election campaigning, voting, and summing up the election results).

Democratic elections are based on the following basic principles:

1. **Alternative** candidates. The presence of several equal candidates.

2. Secret ballot. Participants vote anonymously. No one has the right to control the expression of the will of the voter.

3. Objectivity of information. Objective informing voters by the mass media about the course of preparation and **holding** of elections, about the timing and procedure for

carrying out electoral actions, about the legislation of the Russian Federation on elections, on candidates, electoral associations.

4. Universality. Every citizen who has reached the age of 18, regardless of his social status, **gender**, nationality, religion, education, place of residence, can take part in elections as a voter (with the exception of persons held in places of imprisonment by a court sentence, as well as those recognized in legally **incapacitated**, i.e. incapable of their mental, mental state to fully exercise their rights).

5. Equality of votes for all citizens. Each voter has only one vote.

Electorate

During the election campaign, all candidates fight to create their electorate. The electorate (in the Latine language an elector is a **voter**) is the circle of voters who vote for a particular party or candidate in parliamentary, presidential, or municipal elections. Each candidate, each party is interested in **expanding** and **retaining** the electorate in order to get as many votes as possible in the elections.

In the Russian Federation, the head of state is elected by-elections - the President of the Russian Federation, deputies of the State Duma, representative (legislative) bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation are formed (state assemblies, legislative **assemblies**, regional dumas, parliaments, etc.), elected bodies of local self-government (elective assemblies, councils, dumas, zemstvos, municipal **committees**, etc.).

Electoral law in the Russian Federation

The electoral rights of citizens are the constitutional right to elect and be elected to government bodies and to elected bodies of local self-government. Participation in elections is a **manifestation** of the social responsibility, conscience, political **maturity** of every citizen. The right to elect and be elected is enshrined in the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

The right to vote can be: 1) active (the right to vote); 2) passive (the right to be elected).

The principles of electoral law in Russia: 1) universal law; 2) equal right; 3) direct law; 4) secret ballot.

Participation in elections is voluntary. No one has the right to **influence** a citizen of the Russian Federation in order to force him to participate or not to participate in elections, as well as to his free expression of **will**. One of the manifestations of active suffrage is the participation of citizens in a referendum.

A referendum (in the Latine language a referendum is what must be discussed) is a vote of citizens on the most important issues of state importance: bills, laws in force, etc. In the Russian Federation, it can be represented at the federal level, as well as at the level of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation or local self-government. During the national referendum on December 12, 1993, for example, the modern Russian constitution was adopted.

Referendums are held in other countries as well. For example, the referendum on September 28, 1958, in France. The referendum ratified the draft of a new constitution prepared by Charles de Gaulle. 82% of those who came to the referendum voted for the adoption of the constitution. The constitution was adopted on October 4, 1958, and the Fifth Republic was **proclaimed** the next day.

The referendum is held on the basis of universal, equal, and direct **suffrage** by secret ballot.

The issues of changing the status of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation, the adoption of emergency security measures, amnesty and pardon, etc. cannot be submitted to a referendum. The decision taken at the referendum is **binding** and does not need additional approval. A referendum in our country, along with free elections, is a form of direct expression of the will of the people. The more actively and consciously the population participates in elections and referenda, the sooner and better the country **solves** complex problems, the more successful its development.

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Speaking

6. Use the information from the text you have read above and additional information to speak on the following issues:

1) The main stages of the process of elections in the Russian Federation?

2) *The basic principles of democratic elections.*

3) *How can the formation of the electorate take place?*

4) *The voter received, filled in the ballot paper, and dropped it into the ballot box. After that, he turned to a member of the precinct election commission to issue him a new ballot due to the fact that he made a mistake when filling out the ballot, and in this case, there is an opportunity to receive a new ballot. How should a member of a precinct election commission act?*

a) *issue a new ballot;*

b) *clarify that the issuance of a new ballot is not provided;*

c) *clarify that this is only possible if the ballot was not placed in the ballot box;*

d) *explain that this is possible only on the basis of voter application which will be the subject to the permission of the chairman of the precinct election commission.*

5) *Can foreign citizens be voters in the Russian Federation?*

a) *yes, if they have reached the age of 18, have not been recognized by the court as incompetent, permanently residing in the Russian Federation;*

b) *no;*

c) *yes, if they have reached the age of 18, are not recognized as legally incompetent and not held in places of imprisonment by sentence, permanently residing in the territory of the municipality, in elections to local self-government bodies.*

6) *The voter is endowed with the following rights:*

- a) set the date for the elections;*
- b) give instructions to the members of the precinct election commission;*
- 3) vote;*
- c) call for a violent change in the constitutional order of the Russian Federation;*
- d) participate in the nomination of a candidate.*

7) *The election campaign ends:*

- a) registration of a candidate for an elective position;*
- b) by counting votes and determining the results of elections;*
- c) the closure of polling stations;*
- d) the official speech of the winning candidate.*

Supplementary Reading

7. Read the following texts (A and B) and discuss the ideas. You may organize the discussion in groups. Try to include the words and phrases in bold italics type in your discussion.

Text A

Political parties and movements

A political party (from the Latin language *Pars* (*partis*) – part, group) is an ***organized group of like-minded people*** expressing the interests of ***certain social strata*** and striving to achieve ***certain political goals*** (conquering state power or participating in its implementation).

Distinctive features of a political party:

1. Aiming at the ***conquest and exercise of power***.
2. The presence of a ***political program***, that is, a document in which the ***goals and objectives*** of the party are formulated.
3. The presence of an organization (governing bodies, ***membership, party charter***).
4. The presence of an extensive network of local organizations, the core of which is formed by ***volunteer activists***.
5. The ***bearer of a certain ideology*** or a special vision of the world and man.

Variety of political parties

The real diversity of parties involved in the political life of society is enormous. This is partly due to the fact that different parties profess ***different ideologies***, which are implemented not only in words, that is, in political programs, but also in deeds, including how the parties are organized, what goals they set, and what the paths of achievement are chosen. Here it is necessary to take into account both the personal characteristics of the leaders and the leadership of the party, as well as the specifics of the country's political regime, etc.

In order to cover the whole variety of parties from the point of view of their ideology and ***internal structure***, it is impossible to limit oneself to any one principle of classification. Therefore, in political science, there are

numerous classifications, with the help of which one can ultimately describe any party.

Classification of political parties

Ideological focus:

1. Social Democratic – advocate more visible participation of the state in the life of society, in the management of the economy while ***maintaining fundamental freedoms***.

2. Communist – they strive for the complete nationalization of the economy, for the distribution of wealth, taking into account the interests of all social strata of society, for complete control by the state over the spheres of education, health care, etc.

3. Conservative and liberal – they are guided by the denationalization of the economy and some other spheres of life, that is, at minimizing the participation of the state in the life of society.

4. Clerical – ***adheres to a religious ideology***.

5. Nationalist – build their activities on the basis of nationalist and fascist ideas.

Membership nature:

1. Personnel: a) are few; b) free membership in them; c) rely on professional politicians and the ***financial elite***; d) there are only those members who vote in the elections for the given party; e) carry out activities only during the election period.

2. Massy: a) are numerous; b) the educational function prevails in them; c) are distinguished by close ties between

party members; d) they have strict discipline; e) there are **primary party organizations**; f) their activities are carried out systematically.

Political spectrum scale:

1. Left (socialist and communist): a) *implementation of reforms*; b) crowding out the private sector; c) **social protection** of workers; d) radical revolutionary methods of action.

2. Centrist: compromise, cooperation.

3. Right (liberal and conservative): a) for a strong state; b) protection of **private property**; c) for **stability**; d) a **negative attitude** towards the revolution.

Method of operation:

1. Reform parties – strive for a gradual transformation of society using legal means of influencing power and legal means of achieving power.

2. Revolutionary parties – strive to transform society using means of struggle, which, from the point of view of the existing state structure and **political regime**, are **illegal**.

Functions of a political party: a) struggle for power in the state and influence on the policy of the state; b) participation in the exercise of power; c) Participation in the formation of power; d) formation of public opinion; e) expression of interests of social groups; f) political education; g) training of cadres of politicians.

Party system

Party system – a set of parties participating in the formation of **legislative and executive power structures**. Types of party systems: one-party, two-party, multi-party systems.

Political movements

Political (socio-political, socio-political) movement is a **voluntary formation** that arises as a result of the free and conscious desire of citizens to unite on the basis of their **community of interests**.

Distinctive features of a political movement:

1. Strives not to achieve power, but to influence power in the direction necessary for him.
2. Has **voluntary membership** or does not have clear, **formal procedures** related to the membership at all.
3. It does not have a strict hierarchy, that is, there is no clear distribution between the center and the periphery in it.
4. Focuses on the expression of the **private interests** of a **particular group of people**.
5. Depends more on its leader, his popularity, than on the clarity of *program settings*.

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Text B

Principles of Russian citizenship

Citizenship is a stable **legal relationship** between a person and the state, expressed in the totality of their **mutual rights, duties, and responsibilities**.

In the Russian Federation, citizenship issues are regulated by the *relevant constitutional norms, international treaties*, and the Federal Law “On Citizenship in the Russian Federation”. These acts establish *democratic principles of citizenship*:

1. The principle of single citizenship: citizens of the Russian Federation permanently residing in the territory of the republics within the Russian Federation are at the same time citizens of these republics.

2. The principle of equal citizenship: all persons who have citizenship in the Russian Federation have the same constitutional and legal status.

3. The principles of *inadmissibility of deprivation of citizenship* or the right to change it by a unilateral decision of the state.

4. The principle of the existence of *permanent citizenship*: the preservation of the citizenship of the Russian Federation by persons residing outside of Russia, at the conclusion and dissolution of marriage, change of citizenship by another spouse.

5. The principle of protection and patronage of citizens of the Russian Federation by the Russian state.

Citizenship is confirmed by documents: passport, *identity card*, before their obtaining – *a birth certificate*.

According to the Federal Law "On Citizenship in the Russian Federation", every person living in Russia has the

right to citizenship, no one can be deprived of their citizenship or the right to change it.

Principles for determining citizenship:

1. "Right of blood" - the newborn receives the same citizenship as his parents had. The place of birth (country) does not matter. (Russia)

2. "Right of the soil" - a newborn acquires the citizenship of the state in whose territory he was born, regardless of the citizenship of his parents. (UK, USA)

The Constitution of the Russian Federation states that a citizen of Russia cannot be expelled from the Russian Federation or extradited to another state. In addition, the Russian Federation guarantees its citizens *protection and patronage* outside its borders.

Participation of citizens in political life (political participation) are actions of a citizen with the aim of influencing the adoption and implementation of government decisions, the choice of representatives to government bodies.

Basic forms of *political participation*:

1. Appeals and letters of citizens to the authorities, meetings with politicians.

2. Participation of citizens in the activities of political parties, organizations, movements.

3. Participation of citizens in elections and referenda.

4. Direct actions of citizens (participation in meetings, picketing, demonstrations, etc.).

In order to competently participate in political life, it is necessary to strive to become a ***politically cultured person***.

Political culture is a combination of political knowledge, attitudes, values, and beliefs of people.

Political culture includes:

1. ***Political knowledge***: knowledge of the social structure, state structure, government policy, various political organizations, the most important events of our time

2. A positive attitude towards politics as a form of human activity, understanding of its important role in the life of society.

3. ***Skills of political action***: a) the ability to clearly and convincingly express their views to other people, listen to and understand a different point of view, understand the ***essence of the dispute, defend their beliefs***; b) the ability to independently navigate political information, collect and systematize it and correctly evaluate; c) organizational skills, the ability to properly distribute assignments, check their implementation.

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To discuss draft municipal legal acts on issues of local importance with the participation of residents of the municipality, the representative body of the municipality, the head of the municipality may hold ***public hearings***.

Public hearings held at the ***initiative of the population*** or the representative body of the municipality are appointed by

the representative body of the municipality, and at the initiative of the head of the municipality or the head of the local administration, exercising his powers on the basis of a contract, by *the head of the municipality*.

The following documents must be submitted to public hearings:

a) a *draft charter* of a municipal formation, as well as a draft municipal normative legal act on amendments and additions to this charter, except for cases when amendments are made to the charter of a municipal formation in the form of an exact reproduction of the provisions of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws, the constitution (charter), or laws of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation in order to bring this charter in line with these regulatory legal acts

b) a draft local budget and a report on its implementation;

3) a draft strategy for the socio-economic development of the municipality;

c) *polls* on the transformation of the *municipal formation*, except in cases where, in accordance with Article 13 of this Federal Law, the transformation of the municipal formation requires obtaining the consent of the population of the municipal formation, expressed by voting or at citizens' gatherings.

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Discussion

8. Give your own opinion on the following issues:

- 1. What are the principles of Russian citizenship?*
- 2. What does the Federal Law "On Citizenship in the Russian Federation" contain?*
- 3. Have you ever voted? What are the advantages and disadvantages of the electoral process, in your point of view, would you highlight?*
- 4. What do you know about public hearings?*
- 5. How can you characterize political culture?*
- 6. What do you think: Ballot papers are issued to voters included in the electoral list upon presentation of:*
 - 1) a passport of a citizen of the Russian Federation or an international passport;*
 - 2) a passport of a citizen of the Russian Federation, an international passport or a driver's license;*
 - 3) a passport of a citizen of the Russian Federation or a document replacing a passport of a citizen;*
 - 4) a birth certificate?*

WebQuest

9. Watch the videos, compare two systems of elections in the Russian Federation and the US and share your opinions:

1) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CTiZHv-quGs>; (24)

2) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jdadb7qMBcE>. (25)

Writing

10. The themes for essays:

1. *Stages of the electoral process.*

2. *Election commissions: types, formation procedure, powers.*

3. *Electoral districts: concept, types, methods of formation.*

4. *Procedure for voter registration.*

Ways to nominate candidates. Conditions for the registration of candidates. Election campaigning: rules of conduct, limits.

5. *Electoral systems used in the Russian Federation. Summing up the election results. Electoral disputes.*

6. *Features of elections of the President of the Russian Federation, deputies of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation.*

7. *Political parties in the Russian Federation.*

8. *Participation of citizens in political life in the Russian Federation and abroad.*

UNIT VI

Legal status of Public Administration employees. Management Styles

Switch on

Before you start the Unit find out or review the information and share your opinion on the following issues which are connected with your major (specialty):

- * Public Administration service: restrictions, prohibitions, rights, ethics*
- * Management structures*
- * Styles of management: democratic, authoritarian*
- * Leadership and teamwork*
- * Decision-making methods*

Vocabulary

1. The following words and phrases will help you to understand the problem of Unit VI and the texts you will read. Translate the following words, their definitions, and memorize the terms:

prohibition (noun) /ˌprəʊɪˈbɪʃ(ə)n/ – 1) a law or rule that stops people from doing something. Prohibition on: *Environmental groups want a total prohibition on the dumping of nuclear waste.* Prohibition against: *a prohibition against the disclosure of information;* 2) the action of

officially preventing something from being done: *the prohibition of discrimination*;

impose (verb) /ɪm'pəʊz/ – 1) to introduce something such as a new law or new system, and force people to accept it: *rules and regulations imposed by national governments*.

Impose something on someone/something: *They have imposed restrictions on trade with foreign companies*; 2) to force someone to have the same opinion, belief, etc.: *impose something on someone: I wouldn't want to impose my views on anyone*; 3) to give someone something unpleasant to deal with (impose something on someone): *This new tax is imposing an unfair burden on employers*; 4) to cause extra work for someone by asking them to do something that may not be convenient for them: *Please come and stay. You wouldn't be imposing on us at all*;

restriction (verb) /rɪ'strɪkʃ(ə)n/ – 1) a rule, action, or situation that limits or controls someone or something (trade/travel/speed/parking restrictions). Impose/place restrictions (on): *The judge had imposed restrictions on the reporting of the case*. Lift/remove restrictions (on): *We have been asking the government to lift all restrictions on food shipments*; 2) the act of limiting or controlling someone or something: *The restriction of press freedom is seen as an abuse of human rights*;

decency (noun) /'di:s(ə)nsi/ – 1) behaviour that is moral, good, or reasonable.

No one with any sense of decency can ignore their request for help. It would have been only common decency to phone and say you'd be late. Have the decency to do something: You might at least have the decency to say you're sorry!

2) standards of behaviour that are generally considered to be good;

honesty (noun) /'ɒnɪsti/ – 1) an honest way of behaving, speaking, or thinking:

There is a refreshing honesty about his work; 2) an honest personality: *Her honesty was never in question.*

compliance (noun) /kəm'plaɪəns/ – 1) the practice of obeying a law, rule, or request (compliance with): *strategies to force compliance with air quality standards;* In compliance with: *All building work must be carried out in compliance with safety regulations;* 2) the behaviour of someone who is too willing to do what other people want or too willing to accept their opinions;

ethics (noun) /'eθɪks/ – 1) a set of principles that people use to decide what is right and what is wrong: *the ethics of filming people without their permission, business/medical/professional ethics;* 2) a general principle or belief that affects the way that people behave: *commitment to the Christian ethics.*

2. Match the following words with their equivalents in Russian:

Conduct	Подчиненный
Requirement	Привлекать
Behavior	Средства массовой информации
Unacceptable	Поведение
Attract	Управленческий
Media	Неприемлимый
Managerial	Требование
Subordinate	Беспристрастность
Impartiality	Вред
Harm	Манера поведения

3. Match the following words with their synonyms:

Advice	Criterion
Measure	Antagonize
Require	Suggestion
Counteract	Demand
Doubt	Reliably
Responsibly	Mistrust

Get ready

4. Use different sources of information and be ready to discuss the following issues:

What are the three groups of methods for making management decisions?

- a) informal methods (heuristic);
- b) collective methods of discussion and decision-making;
- c) qualitative methods;
- d) quantitative methods.

Informal methods (heuristic):

- a) are based on the joint generation of ideas and subsequent decision-making;
- b) are based on the study of complex special issues at the stage of developing management decisions;
- c) are based on the choice of optimal solutions by processing them using a computer;
- d) are based on the analytical skills of managers.

3. Collective methods of discussion and decision-making:

- a) are based on the joint generation of ideas and subsequent decision-making;
- b) are based on the study of complex special issues at the stage of developing management decisions;
- c) are based on the choice of optimal solutions by processing them using a computer;
- d) are based on the analytical skills of managers.

Reading

5. Read the text paying attention to the phrases in bold type. Find the additional information on the problem.

Public-legal status of Public Administration employees

The special public-legal status of state (municipal) employees, conditioned by the exercise of the powers of state bodies and local self-government bodies, **imposes** on this category of persons a number of special **restrictions**, **prohibitions**, and **requirements** established by federal laws.

The principles of the official **conduct** of civil servants are also included in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated August 12, 2002 No. 885 and the Model Code of **Ethics** and Official Conduct of Civil Servants of the Russian Federation and municipal employees, approved by the decision of the Presidium of the Council under the President of the Russian Federation for Combating Corruption dated December 23, 2010 (Protocol No. 21).

Regardless of the place and time, employees need to take into account that their **behavior** must fully comply with restrictions, prohibitions, and requirements, and not **allow** actions that could raise **doubts** about their **honesty** and **decency**. easily recognizable, directly associated with state (municipal) authorities, and therefore **attract** the attention of the community, including the **media**, including outside of

office hours. Employees filling **managerial** positions, by their personal example, form the rules of behavior for **subordinates**. Regardless of the position held, it must be remembered that the employee should not **commit** acts that discredit his honor and dignity. The employee is advised to think about how it will be perceived by colleagues in the service and listen to their professional **advice** before committing any action.

When posting information on the information and telecommunication network (Internet), including in social media, for personal purposes, it is necessary to approach this issue consciously and **responsibly**. It is **unacceptable** for employees to post images, text, audio, video materials that directly or indirectly indicate their official status if this action is not related to the performance of official duties.

It is important to remember that information published on the Internet can remain open for access for an unlimited amount of time to an unlimited number of people.

The provision and public placement of information on behalf of a state (municipal) body may be carried out only by persons authorized to post and provide such information.

An employee must remember that his unethical act, including that committed during the off-duty time, may cause damage to his reputation, the authority of the state (municipal) body, and, in general, the state (municipal) service.

In order to **counteract** corruption and other offenses, the employee is recommended to be guided in his behavior in the performance of official duties by the following fundamental mimic and ethical values: honesty; **impartiality**.

An employee, in the performance of official duties and in non-official relations, must not allow any actions that could raise **doubts** about the **decency** of his actions and thereby undermine public confidence in the activities of state (municipal) bodies.

An unethical act of an employee, including that committed during off-duty hours, if it entails **harm** to his reputation, the authority of a state (municipal) body and, in general, the state (municipal) service, may become the subject of consideration of the commission on **compliance** with the requirements for official conduct of state (municipal) employees and the settlement of conflicts of interest and entail the onset of liability provided for by the legislation of the Russian Federation, if this act was associated with the use of his official status and (or) is a violation of the established restrictions, prohibitions, and requirements.

Taking into account the analysis of law enforcement practice, including the work of the commissions on compliance with the **requirements** for official behavior of state (municipal) employees and the settlement of conflicts of interest, employees are recommended to exclude the occurrence of the following unethical acts:

1. Out-of-office communication with stakeholders.

2. Using official status for personal benefits.
3. Use of property incomparable with income.

An unethical act of an employee may be considered at a meeting of the commission for compliance with the requirements for official conduct of employees and the settlement of conflicts of interest. Based on the results of considering this issue, the head of the state (municipal) body can be recommended:

indicate to the employee that it is inadmissible to commit an unethical act;

apply to an employee a specific **measure** of responsibility provided for by the legislation on state (municipal) service and on combating corruption.

An instruction to an employee about the inadmissibility of committing an unethical act can be expressed in oral observation; warning about the inadmissibility of committing an unethical act; demand for a public apology.

State (municipal) bodies are advised to take into account the existence of facts of an unethical act committed by an employee, including that considered at a meeting of the commission on compliance with the requirements for official conduct of employees and the settlement of conflicts of interest, when making personnel decisions.

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Speaking

6. Use the information from the text you have read above and additional information to speak on the following issues:

- 1) What are the principles of the official conduct of civil servants?*
- 2) What are the main features and characteristics of a Public Administration employee's behavior?*
- 3) What is considered to be an unethical act of an employee?*
- 4). Give a description of the manager, reveal his legal status in comparison with the legal status of an entrepreneur.*
- 5) What is the role of law in the proper provision of management?*
- 6) Formulate the basic principles of management and reveal their content.*
- 7) What is a business plan and what is its significance? Reveal the legal status of the business plan.*

Supplementary Reading

7. Read the following texts (A and B) and discuss the ideas. You may organize the discussion in groups. Try to include the words and phrases in bold italics type in your discussion.

Text A

Decision-making methods

Three groups of *decision-making methods* are conventionally distinguished:

I. ***Informal methods*** (heuristic) - based on the analytical skills of managers. This is a set of logical techniques and methods for choosing optimal solutions by theoretically comparing alternatives, taking into account the accumulated experience. It is mainly based on the intuition of the manager, their advantage is efficiency; disadvantage – making an erroneous (ineffective) decision, since intuition can fail.

For informal methods, sources are used:

1) ***Verbal (oral) information*** – most often used in the analysis of the external environment. Sources: Radio and TV broadcasts, from consumers, suppliers, competitors, at trade meetings, in professional organizations, from lawyers, accountants, and financial auditors, consultants.

2) ***Written information*** – sources: newspapers, trade journals, newsletters, professional journals, annual reports.

3) ***Industrial espionage – obtaining information by illegal means*** (collecting data on the actions of competitors with subsequent use to reformulate the goals of the organization).

II. ***Collective methods*** of discussion and *decision-making*.

Basic moments:

1) The circle of persons - participants of this procedure is determined;

2) The main criteria for the formation of such a group:

- Competence;
- ***Ability to solve creative problems;***
- Constructive thinking;
- Sociability.

3) Forms of group work: meeting, meeting, work in the commission, and more.

The most ***common method*** of collective preparation of management decisions is "Brainstorming" or "Brainstorming" (joint generation of ideas and subsequent decision-making). It is used in cases where there is a minimum of information about the problem being solved and a short time frame for its solution is set.

III. ***Quantitative methods.***

It is based on a scientific and practical approach, involving the choice of optimal solutions by processing large amounts of information using a computer.

1) Time series analysis - based on the assumption that what happened in the past gives a fairly good approximation in assessing the future. This analysis method is often used to assess:

- demand for goods and services,
- assessing the need for commodity stocks,
- forecasting the structure of sales,
- staffing requirements.

2) ***Causal modeling.*** The most sophisticated and mathematically complex quantitative method. It is an ***attempt to predict*** what will happen in similar situations by

examining the statistical relationship between the factor in question and other variables.

Example: forecasting demand - the level of personal income, demographic changes, the emergence of new competitors, etc.

3) ***Game theory*** – a method of modeling, assessing the impact of a decision on competitors (originally developed by the military in order to take into account the actions of opponents in the strategy). Example: If, using game theory, the management of a trading company concludes that if the price of a product rises, competitors will not do the same, then it is advisable to abandon the decision to raise prices so as not to get into a disadvantage.

4) ***Mathematical modeling***. It is used in cases where a management decision is made on the basis of extensive digital information.

(27)

Text B

Public Administration leadership and teamwork

The styles of leadership and the role of a team leader

A team is a single organism united by a common goal. Ways to achieve the goal are developed jointly by all team members.

Teamwork makes everyone more open and ***tolerant***, teaches them how to interact with others, build connections and collaborate effectively. In a team, you need to obey *the*

decision of the majority, and this fosters an adequate perception of the world in a person, teaches logical and critical thinking.

A team leader is a team member who has additional leadership responsibilities. Team leaders receive specific training to help them in this role.

The responsibilities of the team leader include the following:

1. Conduct team meetings according to the agenda.
2. Lead the team in the process of improvement.
3. Teach quality improvement techniques.
4. If the team is progressing, inform them about it.

5. *Be aware of* and observe the working enthusiasm of the team, that is, learn the principles of dynamic teamwork.

6. Ensure that people with different backgrounds, backgrounds, values, and beliefs work in concert.

7. Communicate, coordinate with the leader and assistant, especially before and after the team meeting.

8. Share your experience and knowledge.

Being a team leader doesn't mean doing everything yourself. One of the main functions of a team leader is to encourage participation: the team leader collects notes, draws graphs, collects data, presents an idea.

Leadership styles: authoritarian; democratic; laissez-faire; transactional; transformational; bureaucratic; people orientated; task orientated; appropriate style for a situation; leadership styles used in the uniformed public services.

Team leader role: position, commanding officer; responsibilities, coordinate multi-agencies; leadership qualities, decisiveness, adaptability, courage, compassion; leadership skills, communication, organisation, multi-tasking, planning, motivating.

How to communicate effectively to brief and debrief teams

Types of communication: verbal, tone; non-verbal, body language, listening skills; articulation of ideas; self-presentation; building, morale/confidence; questioning; defusing and resolving conflict; tact; sincerity.

Briefing teams: ground orientation; safety points; summary of a situation; primary aim; methods to achieve aim; designated roles; timings; equipment; team motivation; check understanding.

Debriefing teams: feedback; acknowledge success; identify strengths and weaknesses; development/action points for future.

Leadership styles are a **set of techniques** and **methods of activity** of a political leader, the nature of interaction with group members and followers. The following leadership styles are distinguished: charismatic leader; authoritarian leader (task-oriented) and democratic leader (human relations oriented); formal leader and informal leader; situational leader.

Appropriate skills and qualities to lead a team

1. Skills and qualities: time management, commitment, motivation, delegation skills.

2. Implementing a plan: identify primary aim(s); consider factors, available resources, *team member capabilities*; select course of action.

3. Leading the team: brief team; check understanding including overall aim, individual roles; execute the plan; ongoing quality control, of safety, of performance; achieve aim; debrief team; review and evaluation, goals achieved, identification of skills gap; *recommendations for future*; reflect on own practice.

4. Personal organization: preparation (organizing information/equipment, diary/calendaring events); identification of issues; scheduling activities; responsibility; accountability; responsiveness; adaptability; *consideration of options*; maintaining focus; *openness to criticism*; the importance of personal organization in team work within the uniformed public services.

Participation in teamwork activities within the public services

Types of teams: formal, informal; size, small, large; temporary project/task teams; *permanent groupings*.

Benefits of teams: contribution to organizational productivity and effectiveness; reduction of alienation; fostering innovation; sharing expertise; implementing change; identification and *development of talent*.

Types of teamwork activities: paper-based exercises, disaster, logistics; activity-based, physical training activities, team-building exercises, military/emergency exercises;

work-related team activity, achieving work objectives, planning and achieving a project.

Types of teams in the public services: divisional; departmental; sectional; geographical; multi-disciplinary; regiment; brigade; force; multi-agency/services teams; specialist teams, search and rescue, project teams, *emergency services*.

(28)

Discussion

8. Give your own opinion on the following issues:

- 1. What refers to informal methods of making management decisions?*
- 2. What sources are used for informal decision-making methods?*
- 3. What are the highlights of quantitative decision-making methods?*
- 4. When to use the method "Brainstorming"*
- 5. What is the basis of quantitative methods of making management decisions?*

WebQuest

9. Watch the videos and share your opinion:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xBhOE9Shk6o;>

(29)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PWmhl6rzVpM>

(30)

Writing

10. The themes for essays:

- 1. The most valuable characteristic of a perfect leader in the management sphere nowadays?*
- 2. Types of teamwork activities.*
- 3. Team Building.*
- 4. How to ensure effective Teamwork?*
- 5. The styles of leadership and the role of a team leader*
- 6. Organization structure of management.*
- 7. Gaming methods in teamwork.*
- 8. Informal methods of making management decisions.*


Student Discussion Club Supplementary Material

This section contains students' opinions on some valuable managerial problems they discussed in groups. What is your point of view on the given issues? Try to prepare the questions and share your attitude on the Units' ideas in class with your groupmates.

1. Appeals of Citizens to Local Self-government Bodies

QUESTIONS:

1. Do you think Russia has an effective system for dealing with citizens' appeals?
2. Have you ever sent an appeal to the authorities? What was it about?
3. Which method of submitting an appeal do you consider the most convenient and effective: oral, written or electronic?
4. What can the complaint be about, give an example?
5. Do you think that the authorities are always obliged to respond to the appeal, or they may not do it?
6. In what cases can the deadline for responding to an appeal be extended?




MY OPINION

I believe that a good idea for working with appeals has been implemented in the Russian Federation. It allows citizens to convey their opinion to the authorities so that their opinion is considered when managing the territory. But this system is not quite effective, because it is too bureaucratic, as it requires the processing of many documents, and people are often not satisfied with the answers received.



2. *How to Ensure Effective Teamwork?*



Questions:

- How to achieve effective teamwork?
- What behaviors do you know?
- Who can be trusted to do the work in stressful situations?
- Which behavior model is suitable for an analytical approach to work?
- Who mainly in the team offers new ideas?

MY OPINION

- To create a reliable team, the manager must analyze the tasks to be solved, the circumstances and the psychotypes of employees.
- The team must include representatives of various types in it.
- Their number may vary due to the solution of various tasks.
- During crises, people of type D are more suitable.
- If the company is waiting for serious checks, it is good to include people of type C in the team.



3. Organization Structure of Management

Questions:



1. What is the organizational structure of management?
2. What types of links are there in the organization?
3. What organizational structures can exist in the practice of individual enterprises?
4. What is the main function of any management structure?
5. What factors does the organizational structure depend on?



MY OPINION

The efficiency and effectiveness of management, as a whole, the elimination of duplication in the performance of functions, the responsibility of each head of departments depends on the correct development of the organizational structure of management.

4. *Psychology in Management*

Questions:

1. Why is psychology so important in management?
2. Do you agree that the most popular of the theories of motivation in manuals and works on practical management is the concept of A.Maslow's pyramid? What do you know about it?
3. What is management psychology?
4. Who or what does the manager manage? Who does the manager mean first of all - individuals or a group?



Previously, the following were considered priorities in the management system: expansion, competition, quantity, dominance, self-affirmation.

The new management concept puts forward as priorities: conservation, cooperation, quality, partnership, integration.

5. What is a City Manager?

Questions



- 1) How is the selection of candidates for the position of city manager?
- 2) To whom does the city manager report?
- 3) Can the population choose a city manager?
- 4) At what age can a person become a city manager?
- 5) How many years should a city manager work in municipal positions ?

My opinion

I think the city manager is an important person that the city needs. He is entrusted with a number of powers that previously belonged to the mayor. This unloads the chief manager of the city and helps to manage more effectively.



6. *Types of Management*

Questions:

1. What is management?
2. What types of management are there?
3. What are the management objects?
4. What are the types of management in the field of material production?
5. What applies to social management?



My opinion

There are a significant number of types of management. The variety of types of management is not limited to this. Thus, numerous types of management related to its functional specialization, such as sales, inventory, transport, labor, costs, quality, investment, etc., have remained out of sight. Management can be carried out only if there is a real operating system that is an organic part of the organization, which is called a management system.



7. Smart City



MY OPINION



In the modern world, changes are taking place in all spheres of society, which are replaced one after another at high speed.

Information and communication technologies represented by Smart Cities are focused on ensuring the rational use of all available resources, the safe and comfortable life of citizens, as well as control over the activities of government bodies in order to ensure the productive, efficient functioning and development of the society.

8. *Innovative Technologies*

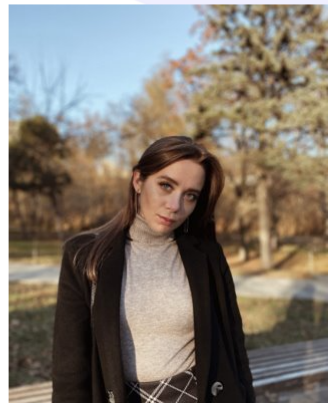
Questions

- Why are innovative technologies become more and more popular?
- Which technology is more applicable in your region?
- Is it reasonable to use innovative technologies in the management of region?



In my opinion...

It is worth saying that innovative technologies are things that change not only our everyday life, but also economic, political, and social mechanisms. All these changes influence the world, make it faster, easier, and more convenient.



Vocabulary List (Units I-VI)

For the convenience of finding words in the text of the Units, the words are given not in alphabetical order, but in the order they are used in the section “Vocabulary”.

<i>UNIT I</i>	<i>UNIT II</i>
democratic (adjective)	legislative (adjective)
government (noun)	agreement (noun)
plurality (noun)	organization (noun)
law (noun)	municipality (noun)
citizen (noun)	entity (noun)
adopt (verb)	establish (verb)
sovereignty (noun)	allow (verb)
legal (adjective)	jurisdiction (noun)
obligation (noun)	executive (adjective)
establish (verb)	division (noun)
motherland (noun)	urban (adjective)
body (noun)	rural (adjective)
self-determination (noun)	settlement (noun)
delimitation (noun)	neighboring (adjective)
contravene (verb)	ensure (verb)
decision (noun)	subject (noun)
mandatory (adjective)	charter (noun)
principle (noun)	entire (adjective)
freedom (noun)	division (noun)
equal (adjective)	autonomous (adjective)
power (noun)	protection (noun)
prosperity (noun)	issue (noun)
entity (noun)	

<i>UNIT III</i>	<i>UNIT IV</i>
vote (verb)	consolidate (verb)
ballot (verb)	provision (noun)
elect (verb)	subordination (noun)
leadership (noun)	interference (noun)
martial (adjective)	liberty (noun)
policy (noun)	comply (verb)
draft (noun)	inviolability (noun)
term (noun)	prevail (verb)
property (noun)	provision (noun)
asylum (noun)	official (adjective)
proposal (noun)	inalienable (adjective)
impeachment (noun)	civil (adjective)
confidence (noun)	society (noun)
emergency (noun)	liberty (noun)
monetary (adjective)	fee (noun)
representative (noun)	conscience (noun)
define (verb)	upbringing (noun)
execution (noun)	enshrine (verb)
security (noun)	disabled (adjective)
consider (verb)	normative (adjective)
submission (noun)	supremacy (noun)
appointment (noun)	environment (noun)
	foundation (noun)

English for Public Administration Students
(English for Specific Purposes)

<i>UNIT V</i>	<i>UNIT VI</i>
retain (verb)	prohibition (noun)
assembly (noun)	impose (verb)
proclaim (verb)	restriction (verb)
influence (verb)	decency (noun)
manifestation (noun)	honesty (noun)
maturity (noun)	compliance (noun)
solve (verb)	ethics (noun)
suffrage (noun)	conduct (noun)
binding (adjective)	requirement (noun)
hold (verb)	behavior (noun)
voter (noun)	unacceptable (adjective)
alternative (noun)	attract (verb)
accountability (noun)	media (noun)
participate (verb)	managerial (adjective)
incapacitated (adjective)	subordinate (noun)
gender (noun)	impartiality (noun)
renewal (noun)	harm (noun)
influence (noun)	advice (noun)
maturity (noun)	measure (noun)
proclaim (verb)	require (verb)
stagnation (noun)	counteract (verb)
expand (verb)	doubt (noun)
solve (verb)	responsibly (adverb)

Grammar Reference
*APPENDIX 1***TABLES OF TENSES***The verb to elect – избирать (на выборах)***ACTIVE VOICE***I. Грyнна Indefinite**Infinitive: to elect – избирать, избрать*

<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>
I elect Я избираю he elects we elect you elect they elect	I elected Я избрал he elected we elected you elected they elected
Do I elect?	Did I elect?
I do not elect	I did not elect

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<i>Future</i>	<i>Future-in-the-Past</i>
I shall elect Я избѣру He will elect We shall elect You will elect They will elect	I should elect Я избѣру He would elect We should elect You would elect They would elect
Shall I elect?	Should I elect
I shall not elect	I should not elect

II. Грынна Continuous

Infinitive: to be electing – (все еще) избирать

<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>
I am electing Я избираю he is electing we are electing you are electing they are electing	I was inviting Я избирал he was electing we were electing you were electing they were electing
Am I electing?	Was I electing?
I am not electing	I was not electing

<i>Future</i>	<i>Future-in-the-Past</i>
I shall be electing Я буду избирать he will be electing we shall be electing you will be electing they will be electing	I should be electing Я буду избирать he would be electing we should be electing you would be electing they would be electing
Shall I be electing?	Should I be electing?
I shall not be electing	I should not be electing

PASSIVE VOICE

I. Грyнна Indefinite

Infinitive: **to be elected – быть избранным**

<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>
I am elected Я избран he is elected we are elected	I was elected Я был избран he was elected we were elected

English for Public Administration Students
(English for Specific Purposes)

you are elected they are elected	you were elected they were elected
Am I elected?	Was I elected?
I am not elected	I was not elected

<i>Future</i>	<i>Future-in-the-Past</i>
<i>I shall be elected</i> <i>Я буду избран</i> <i>he will be elected</i> <i>we shall be elected</i> <i>you will be elected</i> <i>they will be elected</i>	<i>I should be elected</i> <i>Я буду избран</i> <i>he would be elected</i> <i>we should be elected</i> <i>you would be elected</i> <i>they would be elected</i>
<i>Shall I be elected?</i>	<i>Should I be elected?</i>
<i>I shall not be elected</i>	<i>I should not be elected</i>

II. Грyнна Continuous

Infinitive – (не употребляется)

<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Future</i>	<i>Future-in-the-Past</i>
I am being elected Меня избирают he is being elected we are being elected you are being elected they are being elected	I was being elected Меня избирали he was being elected we were being elected you were being elected they were being elected	–	–
Am I being elected?	Was I being elected?	–	–
I am not being elected	I was not being elected	–	–

ACTIVE VOICE

III. Грyнна Perfect

Infinitive: to have elected – избрать

<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>
I have elected Я избрал he has elected we have elected you have elected they have elected	I had elected Я (уже) избрал he had elected we had elected you had elected they had elected
Have I elected?	Had I elected?
I have not elected	I had not elected

<i>Future</i>	<i>Future-in-the-Past</i>
I shall have elected Я (уже) изберу he will have elected we shall have elected	I should have elected Я (уже) изберу he would have elected we should have elected

you will have elected they will have elected	you would have elected they would have elected
Shall I have elected?	Should I have elected?
I shall not have elected	I should not have elected

IV. Грyнна Perfect Continous

Infinitive: **to have been electing – избирать**

<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>
I have been electing Я (уже) избираю he has been electing we have been electing you have been electing they have been electing	I had been electing Я (уже) избирал he had been electing we had been electing you had been electing they had been electing
Have I been electing?	Had I been electing?
I have not been electing	I had not been electing

English for Public Administration Students
(English for Specific Purposes)

<i>Future</i>	<i>Future-in-the-Past</i>
I shall have been electing Я (уже) буду приглашать he will have been electing we shall have been electing you will have been electing they will have been electing	I should have been electing Я (уже) буду приглашать he would have been electing we should have been electing you would have been electing they would have been electing
Shall I have been electing?	Should I have been electing?
I shall not have been electing	I should not have been electing

PASSIVE VOICE

III. Грyнна Perfect

Infinitive: to have been elected — (уже) быть избранным

<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>
I have been elected Я (уже) избран he has been elected	I had been elected Я (уже) был избран he had been elected

we have been elected you have been elected they have been elected	we had been elected you had been elected they had been elected
Have I been elected?	Had I been elected?
I have not been elected	I had not been elected

<i>Future</i>	<i>Future-in-the-Past</i>
I shall have been elected Я (уже) буду избран he will have been elected we shall have been elected you will have been elected they will have been elected	I should have been elected Я (уже) буду избран he would have been elected we should have been elected you would have been elected they would have been elected
Shall I have been elected?	Should I have been elected?
I shall not have been elected	I should not have been elected

*Perfect Continuous Tenses страдательного залога не имеют.

APPENDIX 2

IRREGULAR VERBS

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Past Indefinite</i>	<i>Participle II</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
arise [ə'raɪz]	arose [ə'rəʊz]	arisen [ə'riz(ə)n]	возникать, появляться
be [bi:]	was, were [wɒz], [wɜ:]	been [bi:n]	быть
bear [beə]	bore [bɔ:]	born [bɔ:n]	рождать, приносить
beat [bi:t]	beat [bi:t]	beaten [ˈbi:tn]	бить
become [bi 'kʌm]	became [bi 'keɪm]	become [bi 'kʌm]	становиться
begin [bi 'ɡɪn]	began [bi 'ɡæn]	begun [bi 'ɡʌn]	начинать(ся)
bend [bend]	bent [bent]	bent [bent]	гнуть, сгибать
bite [baɪt]	bit [bɪt]	bitten [ˈbɪtn]	кусать(ся)
bleed [bli:d]	bled [bled]	bled [bled]	кровоточить
blow [blou]	blew [blu:]	blown [bloun]	дуть
break [breɪk]	broke [brʊk]	broken [ˈbrʊkən]	ломать(ся)
breed [bri:d]	bred [bred]	bred [bred]	воспитывать
bring [brɪŋ]	brought [brɔ:t]	brought [brɔ:t]	приносить
build [bɪld]	built [bɪlt]	built [bɪlt]	строить
burn [bɜ:rn]	burnt [bɜ:nt]	burnt [bɜ:nt]	гореть, жечь

buy [baɪ]	bought [bɔ:t]	bought [bɔ:t]	покупать
can [kæn]	could [kud]	—	мочь, могу
cast [kɑ:st]	cast [kɑ:st]	cast [kɑ:st]	кинуть, лить (металл)
catch [kætʃ]	caught [kɔ:t]	caught [kɔ:t]	ловить, схватывать
choose [tʃu:z]	chose [tʃouz]	chosen [ˈtʃouzən]	выбирать, подбирать
come [kʌm]	came [keɪm]	come [kʌm]	приходить
cost [kɒst]	cost [kɒst]	cost [kɒst]	стоить
cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	резать
deal [di:l]	dealt [delt]	dealt [delt]	торговать, иметь дело; рассматри- вать вопрос
dig [dɪg]	dug [dʌg]	dug [dʌg]	рыть, копать
do [du:]	did [dɪd]	done [dʌn]	делать
draw [drɔ:]	drew [dru:]	drawn [drɔ:n]	тащить, везти
dream [dri:m]	dreamt [dremt]	dreamt [dremt]	видеть во сне, мечтать
	R	R	
drink [drɪŋk]	drank [dræŋk]	drunk [drʌŋk]	пить
drive [draɪv]	drove [drəʊv]	driven [ˈdrɪvn]	везти, гнать
dwell [dwel]	dwelt [dwelt]	dwelt [dwelt]	обитать; оста- навливаться
eat [i:t]	ate [et]	eaten [ˈi:tn]	есть, принимать пищу

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fall [fɔ:l]	fell [fel]	fallen ['fɔ:ln]	падать
feed [fi:d]	fed [fed]	fed [fed]	кормить
feel [fi:l]	felt [felt]	felt [felt]	чувствовать
fight [fart]	fought ['fɔ:t]	fought ['fɔ:t]	бороться, сражаться
find [faɪnd]	found [faund]	found [faund]	находить
fly [flaɪ]	flew [flu:]	flown [fləʊn]	летать
forbid [fə'bid]	forbade [fə'bæd]	forbidden [fə'bidn]	запрещать
forget [fə'get]	forgot [fə'gɒt]	forgotten [fə'gɒtn]	забыть
freeze [fri:z]	froze [frəʊz]	frozen ['frəʊzn]	замораживать
get ['get]	got [gɒt]	got [gɒt]	получать; становиться
give [gɪv]	gave [geɪv]	given['gɪvn]	давать
go [gou]	went [went]	gone[gɒn]	идти, ехать
grow [grəʊ]	grew [gru:]	grown [grəʊn]	расти, выращивать
hang [hæŋ]	hung [hʌŋ] R	hung [hʌŋ] R	висеть, вешать
have [hæv]	had [hæd]	had [hæd]	иметь
hear [hiə]	heard [hɜ:d]	heard [hɜ:d]	слышать
hide [haɪd]	hid [hɪd]	hidden ['hɪdn]	прятать
hit [hɪt]	hit [hɪt]	hit [hɪt]	ударять
hold [həʊld]	held [held]	held [held]	держать, владеть

hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]	ушибить, ранить
keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	kept [kept]	держать, хранить
know [nəu]	knew [nju:]	known [nəun]	знать
lay [lei]	laid [leid]	laid [leid]	класть
lead [li:d]	led [led]	led [led]	вести
leap [li:p]	leapt [lept] R	leapt [lept] R	прыгать
learn [lə:n]	learnt [lə:nt] R	learnt [lə:nt] R	учиться
leave [li:v]	left [left]	left [left]	оставлять, уезжать
lend [lend]	lent [lent]	lent [lent]	давать в займы
let [let]	let [let]	let [let]	позволять
lie [lai]	lay [lei]	lain [lein]	лежать
light [lait]	lit [lit] R	lit [lit] R	зажигать, освещать
lose [lu:z]	lost [lɒst]	lost [lɒst]	терять
make [meik]	made [meid]	made [meid]	делать, заставлять
may [mei]	might [maɪt]	—	могу
mean [mi:n]	meant [ment]	meant [ment]	значить, подразумевать
meet [mi:t]	met [met]	met [met]	встречать
pay [pei]	paid [peɪd]	paid [peɪd]	платить
put [put]	put [put]	put [put]	класть

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read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]	читать
ride [raid]	rode [roud]	ridden ['ridn]	ездить
ring [riŋ]	rang [ræŋ]	rung [rʌŋ]	звонить
rise [raiz]	rose [rouz]	risen ['rizn]	вставать
run [rʌn]	ran [ræn]	run [rʌn]	бежать
saw [sɔ:]	sawed [sɔ:d]	sawn [sɔ:n]	пилить
		R	
say [sei]	said [sed]	said [sed]	говорить, сказать
see [si:]	saw [sɔ:]	seen [si:n]	видеть
sell [sel]	sold [sould]	sold [sould]	продавать
send [send]	sent [sent]	sent [sent]	посылать
set [set]	set [set]	set [set]	устанавливать
shake [ʃeik]	shook [ʃuk]	shaken [ʃerkn]	трясти
shall [ʃæl]	should [ʃud]	—	должен
shed [ʃed]	shed [ʃed]	shed [ʃed]	проливать
shine [ʃain]	shone [ʃɒn]	shone [ʃɒn]	сиять, светить
shoot [ʃu:t]	shot [ʃɒt]	shot [ʃɒt]	стрелять
show [ʃou]	showed [ʃoud]	shown [ʃoun]	показывать
shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	закрывать
sing [siŋ]	sung [sæŋ]	sung [sʌŋ]	петь
sink [siŋk]	sank [sæŋk]	sunk [sʌŋk]	опускать(ся); тонуть
sit [sit]	sat [sæt]	sat [sæt]	сидеть
sleep [sli:p]	slept [slept]	slept [slept]	спать

sow [sou]	sowed [soud]	sown [soun] R	сеять
speak [spi:k]	spoke [spouk]	spoken ['spoukn]	говорить
spell [spel]	spelt [spelt] R	spelt [spelt] R	писать(произ- носить) слово по буквам
spend [spend]	spent [spent]	spent [spent]	тратить, истощать
spread [spred]	spread [spred]	spread [spred]	распространять
spring [sprɪŋ]	sprang [spræŋ]	sprung [sprʌŋ]	прыгать
stand [stænd]	stood [stud]	stood [stud]	стоять
steal [sti:l]	stole [stəul]	stolen ['stəulən]	красть
stick [stɪk]	stuck [stʌk]	stuck [stʌk]	липнуть
strike [straɪk]	struck [strʌk]	struck [strʌk]	ударять, поражать, бастовать
strive [straɪv]	strove[strouv]	stricken ['stri:kən] striven ['strɪvən]	стремиться
sweep [swi:p]	swept [swept]	swept[swept]	мести
swim [swɪm]	swam [swæm]	swum [swʌm]	плавать
swing [swɪŋ]	swung [swʌŋ]	swung [swʌŋ]	качать(ся)
take [teɪk]	took [tuk]	taken ['teɪkən]	брать
teach [ti:tʃ]	taught [tɔ:t]	taught [tɔ:t]	обучать, учить
tear [tiə]	tore ['tɔ:]	torn ['tɔ:n]	разрывать

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tell [tel]	told [tould]	told [tould]	рассказывать; сообщать
think [θɪŋk]	thought [θɔ:t]	thought [θɔ:t]	думать
throw [θrəu]	threw [θru:]	thrown [θrəʊn]	кидать, бросать
understand [ˌʌndə'stænd]	understood [ʌndə'stʊd]	understood [ʌndə'stʊd]	понимать
wear [weə]	wore [wɔ:]	worn [wɔ:n]	носить
weave [wi:v]	wove [wəʊv]	woven ['wəʊvən]	ткать
weep [wi:p]	wept [wept]	wept [wept]	плакать
will [wɪl]	would [wud]	—	хочу
win [wɪn]	won [wɒn]	won [wɒn]	выигрывать, получать
write [raɪt]	wrote [rəʊt]	written ['rɪtən]	писать

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