

**FACULTY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL
STUDIES**

Mendel University in Brno

- **MENDELU**
- **Faculty of Regional**
- **Development and**
- **International Studies**

STATE EXAM

Bachelor's programs:

International Territorial Studies in English

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1. Basic rules for graduation

The basic rules for successful completion of studies in Bachelor's and Master's degree programs are laid down by Act No.111/1998 Coll., on Higher Education and on Amendments and Supplements to Other Acts (hereinafter referred to as the Act) and are further specified by the Study and Examination Regulations of Mendel University in Brno and other internal regulations of the university or faculty.

Bachelor's and Master's studies are properly completed if the student fulfils all the study requirements stipulated by the respective study program, including passing the state examination.

The state examination is held before an examination board for state examinations appointed by the dean of the faculty in accordance with § 53 para. 2 and 3 of the Law.

2. Framework procedure of the state examination

The course of the state examination is managed by the chairperson or a member of the examination board authorized by the chairperson.

The state examination begins with the defense of the diploma thesis, which includes an introductory speech by the student, acquaintance of the board with the opinions of the supervisor and the opponent of the diploma thesis, the student's reaction to the opinions and a debate on the diploma thesis.

The defense of the diploma thesis is immediately followed by an oral examination from the subject areas of the state examination. The oral examination in the subject areas is always conducted by the relevant member of the examination board. The order of the individual subject areas is determined by the chairperson, or a member of the examination board authorized by the chairperson.

After the defense of the thesis and the oral examination in the subject areas, a closed meeting of the examination board follows. The defense of the diploma thesis and the oral examination in each of the subject areas will be evaluated separately. The grading scale is the same as the grading scale in individual courses of the study plan (A to F). The criteria for the overall evaluation of the state examination and the overall evaluation of the study are given in point 3.

3. Evaluation of the state examination and the overall result of the study

Evaluation of the state examination

The thesis defense is graded on a scale: excellent (A), very good plus (B), very good (C), good plus (D), good (E). The evaluation of the thesis supervisor and the opponent is only recommendatory for the evaluation of the thesis defense.

Grading of subject areas of the state examination:

Grades	Final grade
A, A, A	A
A, A, B	A
A, A, C	B
A, A, D	B
A, A, E	B
A, B, B	B
A, B, C	B
A, B, D	B
A, B, E	C
A, C, C	B
A, C, D	C
A, C, E	C
A, D, D	C
A, D, E	C
A, E, E	D
B, B, B	B
B, B, C	B

Grades	Final grade
B, B, D	C
B, B, E	C
B, C, C	C
B, C, D	C
B, C, E	C
B, D, D	C
B, D, E	D
B, E, E	D
C, C, C	C
C, C, D	C
C, C, E	D
C, D, D	D
C, D, E	D
C, E, E	D
D, D, D	D
D, D, E	D
D, E, E	E
E, E, E	E

Overall evaluation of the state examination:

The overall result of the state examination is determined as the average grade from the defense of the diploma thesis and the final grades from the subject areas of the state examination.

Overall result of the state examination
excellent (A), (average < 1.25)
very good plus (B), (average \geq 1.25 and < 1.75)
very good (C), (average \geq 1.75 and < 2.25)
good plus (D), (average \geq 2.25 and < 2.75)
good (E), (average \geq 3.0)

If the defense of the diploma thesis is graded as fail (F), or the grade in one subject area is fail (F), the overall grade of the state exam is fail (F).

Evaluation of the overall result of the study

Overall result of the state examination	Average grade for the whole study	Overall result of the study
excellent	average (weighted) < 1.5	passed with distinction
excellent to good		passed
unsatisfactory		failed

At the end of the state examination, the chairperson or a member of the examination board authorized by the chairperson will inform the student of the overall result of the state examination and the overall result of the study.

A student with excellent results may be awarded by the Dean or the Rector according to Art. 23 of the Study and Examination Regulations for Studies in Bachelor's, Master's and Doctoral Degree Programs of Mendel University in Brno.

If a student fails the state examination in the defense of the thesis or in any of the subject areas, the overall result of the state examination is unsatisfactory. The examination board must clearly decide which parts of the state examination

the student will repeat. If the defense of the thesis is unsatisfactory, the examination board must clearly state in the state examination report whether the thesis must be revised, or a new thesis topic must be assigned. The examination board is also obliged to state in writing the reasons for not defending the thesis.

A student may re-sit the examination once. A student who has not passed the state examination at the first sit may take the re-sit in the following semester at the earliest and within two years of the first sit at the latest. The student's studies are interrupted until the re-sit of the state examination takes place.

4. State examination topics of the STUDY PROGRAM INTERNATIONAL TERRITORIAL STUDIES

Political problems of world territories

1. Westphalian system of states, development of views on state sovereignty in the system of international relations, characteristics of the current system of international relations, the role of individual world regions in the system of international relations (International Relations and Contemporary Security Challenges).
2. Typology and forms of government in developing countries – What are the tendencies: autocracy or democracy, factors affecting the forms of government, the role of political parties and movements, the most influential politicians from the developing world (Political Problems of Developing Countries).
3. Ethnic factors in the political development of developing countries – The relationship between ethnicity and politics in the developing world, the position of culture in the developing world, ethnic conflicts (Political Problems of Developing Countries).
4. Historical development of developing countries in Africa, Latin America, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East since the era of colonialism, decolonization processes, postcolonial development of developing countries – the course of colonization and the effects of colonialism, the question of colonial powers and the West, conflicts related to decolonization, the impact of decolonization on the forms of political systems (Development Problems in SE Asia, Development Problems in Latin America, Development Problems in Africa, Development Problems of China, Development Problems of the Middle East).
5. Wars and conflicts in developing countries – Colonial and decolonization conflicts and wars, guerrillas, and other specific actors in conflicts in the post-colonial world, security and research agencies, the influence of

ideologies on decolonization strategies, classification and phases of conflicts and their current forms since the end of the Cold War (International Relations and Contemporary Security Challenges).

6. Human rights and the position of women in developing countries – Traditional versus modern society in the developing world and local understandings of human rights in developing countries, the effects of the Western Enlightenment in the developing world, emancipation movements and personalities, the dynamics of women's emancipation in the developing world (Political Problems of Developing Countries).
7. Religion and politics in the developing world – World religions and their influence over politics, moderate and radical forms of connection between religion and politics, religious fundamentalism, religiously motivated terrorism (Political Problems of Developing Countries).
8. What is poverty? Describe the types, characteristics, and dimensions of poverty. Explain the issue of income inequality and what effect globalization has had on this phenomenon (Political Problems of Developing Countries).
9. Key stakeholders of international relations (states, global corporations, churches), the most influential organizations (EU, NATO, UN) and their characteristics (International relations and Contemporary Security Challenges).
10. The main issues of development in Africa, Southeast Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East (education, health, environment, agriculture) (Development Problems in SE Asia, Development Problems in Latin America, Development Problems in Africa, Development Problems of China, Development Problems of the Middle East).
11. Demographic and cultural characteristics of Southeast Asia, Latin America, Africa, and the Middle East (e.g., with the application of Huntington's concept of civilizations) – Ethnoreligious compositions of

the population, the main cultural traditions of individual regions, ethnoreligious minorities (Development Problems in SE Asia, Development Problems in Latin America, Development Problems in Africa, Development Problems of China, Development Problems of the Middle East).

12. Southeast Asia and its economy – The success of the region in the second half of the 20th century, 1997 Asian financial crisis, current position in the regional and global economy (Development Problems in SE Asia).
13. China and its economy – The process of reforms and opening to the world, the current functioning of the Chinese hybrid economic regime, the role of China in the world economy (Development Problems of China).
14. The position of the Middle East in international relations – Geopolitical factors of development in the Middle East (from the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, decolonization, Cold War to the Arab Spring), current tensions and conflicts in the Middle East, ongoing geopolitical trends in the Middle East (Development Problems of the Middle East).
15. Security as a problem of Latin America – Issues of interstate and national security, crime in the countries of Latin America (Development Problems in Latin America).

Economic aspects of the developing world

1. Basic starting points in terms of theories of international trade (liberalist theories within individual schools, protectionist theories) (International Business).
2. External economic balance and openness of the economy (balance of payments, exchange rate, the openness of the economy) (International Business).

3. Foreign trade policy of the state (autonomous and contractual instruments) (International Business).
4. International trade operations (export and import operations, forms of entry of companies into foreign markets) (International Business).
5. Financing of international trade operations (short-term, medium-term, and long-term alternative) (International Business).
6. Classical theories of economic growth and development and current models of development and underdevelopment (Development Economics).
7. Domestic problems of developing countries - poverty, inequality, population growth, urbanization, human capital development (Development Economics).
8. Rural development and agriculture in developing countries, industrial and trade development (Development Economics).
9. International economic support for developing countries (Development Economics).
10. The role of government and economic policy in the development process (Development Economics).
11. The biologically determined reproductive process of agriculture and forestry: approaches to the use of natural resources, production and economic consequences of differentiation of agroecological conditions, supply limits, internal and external factors of the development of the business environment of primary production (Agriculture Economics and Forestry Management).
12. The agricultural sector and its structure: production-technical and economic characteristics of the primary production sector and subsequent

stages of processing and distribution, factors influencing changes in the position of primary production, agribusiness (Agriculture Economics and Forestry Management).

13. Agrarian market: basic types of markets in the agricultural sector, the specifics of the formation of supply and demand in the agricultural market, price and income elasticity, supply and demand determined model of agriculture (Agriculture Economics and Forestry Management).
14. Globalization and integration processes in agriculture and forestry: global and regional contexts of agribusiness development, causes and consequences of the formation of commodity verticals, market structure, market power and their consequences in relation to the commodity vertical (Agriculture Economics and Forestry Management).
- 15.15. The agricultural sector in the economies of developed and developing countries; definition, production and multifunctional concept, character and consequences of integration processes, agribusiness (Agriculture Economics and Forestry Management).
16. Enterprise, business, entrepreneur, business goals, ways of dividing companies. Organizational and legal forms of business. (Entrepreneurship in Developing World).
17. Business plan, its functions and content. Business potential (Entrepreneurship in Developing World).
18. Strategic decision-making and company performance, global trends in business strategies, strategic marketing, and its role in increasing the competitiveness of the company (Entrepreneurship in Developing World).
19. Company financial reporting - Property and capital structure of the company, Revenue and cost context of creating the company's economic result. Reporting in an international context (Entrepreneurship in Developing World).

20. Business in a global environment. The impact of globalization on the business sector (Entrepreneurship in Developing World).

Environmental aspects in the international context

1. Natural and biophysical environment - typology, structure, anthropogenic influencing of the environment (Introduction to Environmental Science).
2. Soil as a part of the environment - characteristics, importance, basic functions and processes, anthropogenic influence, geographical specific of soil use (Introduction to Environmental Science).
3. Water on the Earth – water reserves, hydrologic cycle, anthropogenic influence, balance, degradation, devastation, anthropogenic influence, geographical specifics of water resources (Introduction to Environmental Science).
4. Air – composition of the atmosphere, basic atmospheric processes, anthropogenic influence on atmospheric composition and processes (Introduction to Environmental Science).
5. Biota - processes, cycles of biogenic elements and components, biodiversity and its importance, anthropogenic threats to biodiversity, genetically modified organisms (Introduction to Environmental Science).
6. Environmental policy - definitions, means of enforcement, levels of application and implementation of the EP, EP tools, environmental law, environmental security, environmental ethics, Aarhus Convention (Environmental Policy in International Environment).
7. Conventions on the Protection of Biodiversity - on biological diversity, UN Panel on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, UN Environment Program,

CITES, Bern Convention, fight against invasive species, biopiracy (Environmental Policy in International Environment).

8. Conventions on the protection of water resources - Protection of water resources and water management in the EU, protection and use of transboundary watercourses and international lakes, protection of wetlands, conventions on climate protection (Environmental Policy in International Environment).
9. Hazardous substances and waste - basic concepts, Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (Environmental Policy in International Environment).
10. European documents for sustainable development - Common European indicators for sustainable development, Habitat 3 - A new agenda for cities, Basque Declaration, Agenda 21, Council of Europe Landscape Convention, Framework Convention on the protection and sustainable development of the Carpathians (Environmental Policy in International Environment).
11. Natural energy and mineral resources – importance and use of natural resources, energy resources, mining and its impact on the environment, regional and geographical specific (Global Environmental Science).
12. Sustainable Development Goals in relation to the environment – international efforts for their fulfilment, the relationship and links of local, regional and global processes and environmental problems, the consequences and responses of systems, the approaches of developed and developing countries (Global Environmental Science).
13. Global climate change classification, causes and consequences in individual world regions (Global Environmental Science).

14. Human population – historical development of human population, geographical specifics, urbanization process and related problems (Global Environmental Science).

15. World and international environmental protection - approaches to nature and the environment, approaches to international environmental protection, application in the EU and Czech Republic (Global Environmental Science).