Propaganda and Armed Conflict
Curriculum (Syllabus)

Course details	
Level of higher education	*Second (Master's)*
Field of knowledge	*05 Social and behavioural sciences*
Specialisation	*054 Sociology*
Educational programme	*Social Data Analytics*
Status of discipline	*Elective*
Form of study	*Full-time (day)*
Year of study, semester	*2nd year, 3rd semester*
Scope of the discipline	*5 ECTS credits/150 hours*
	18 hours of lectures, 36 hours of practical classes, 96 hours of independent work.
Semester control/control measures	*Exam, Modular control work*
Class schedule	*http://roz.kpi.ua/*
Language of instruction	*Ukrainian*
Information about course director / lecturers	*PhD in Political Science, Associate Professor Andriy Vladyslavovych Baginsky*
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Course location	*Electronic resource "KPI Campus" https://ecampus.kpi.ua/*

Curriculum

1. Description of the academic discipline, its purpose, subject matter and learning outcomes

By mastering the content of the discipline, students will acquire skills in multifaceted analysis of propaganda in the context of armed conflicts. The lecturer will provide a comprehensive overview of the essence of political propaganda and its types, highlighting the difference between propaganda, PR and advertising. The classes will cover the historical stages of the development of propaganda, as well as the characteristics of each of them. The lecturer will explain the difference between international and non-international armed conflicts and provide tools for classifying conflicts in accordance with international law. The course will focus on specific cases of armed conflicts and their analysis. Universal and specific methods of propaganda and the problem of their theoretical generalisation will also be considered. The lecturer will address the possibilities of applying linear and non-linear models of communication to the analysis of propaganda. The course will present the transformations of propaganda as a phenomenon in the modern world and outline the role of the media in armed conflicts. For a comprehensive study of the discipline, the issue of the peculiarities of the use of propaganda by warring parties in conditions of armed confrontation will be highlighted separately.

The knowledge gained by students in the course "Propaganda and Armed Conflict" can be used in practical activities when analysing contemporary international political processes, as well as when studying specialised disciplines.

The aim of the discipline "Propaganda and Armed Conflict" is:
– to provide students with a system of scientific knowledge about propaganda and armed conflicts through historical perspective and contemporary practice;
– develop the ability to expertly evaluate and analyse propaganda processes in the context of armed conflicts.

After completing the course, students should demonstrate the following learning outcomes:

Knowledge:
- the specifics of propaganda and its types
- the historical stages of propaganda development
- armed conflicts of an international and non-international nature
- methods of political propaganda
- communicative models of propaganda
- contemporary transformations of propaganda
- the role of the media in armed conflicts
- propaganda as a method of escalating armed conflicts

Skills:
- identify the specifics of propaganda and distinguish it from other communication technologies;
- identify the characteristics of each historical stage of propaganda development;
- compare and classify armed conflicts of an international and non-international nature;
- identify different methods of political propaganda;
- outline the features of linear and non-linear communication models when analysing propaganda;
- research the transformations of propaganda at the present stage;
- assess the role of the media in armed conflicts;
- predict waves of escalation of armed conflicts in the context of the systematic use of political propaganda.

According to the educational and scientific programme, mastering this discipline contributes to the strengthening of the following competencies and programme learning outcomes:

- LC 01 - Ability to think abstractly, analyse and synthesise.
- SC 06 - Ability to make informed decisions.
- FC 01 - Ability to analyse social phenomena and processes.
- FC 02 - Ability to identify, diagnose and interpret social problems of Ukrainian society and the global community.
- FC 06 - Ability to adhere to the norms of professional ethics of a sociologist in one's activities and be guided by universal human values.
- PRN 09 - Plan and carry out scientific research in the field of sociology, analyse results, and justify conclusions.

2. Prerequisites and post-requisites of the discipline (place in the structural-logical scheme of training under the relevant educational programme)

This discipline develops the competencies acquired in the normative disciplines "Introduction to Analytical Sociology", "Theories of Social Behaviour in Contemporary Sociology", "Master's Thesis".

3. Course content

Names of sections and topics	Number of hours			
	Total:	Lectures	Practical	SRC
1	2	3	4	5
CHAPTER 1. THEORETICAL BASIS OF PROPAGANDA AND ARMED CONFLICTS				
Topic 1.1. The essence of propaganda and its types	12	2	4	6
Topic 1.2. Historical stages of propaganda development	14	2	4	8
Topic 1.3. Armed conflicts of an international nature	14	2	4	8
Topic 1.4. Non-international armed conflicts	11	2	4	6
Total for Section 1	52	8	16	28
SECTION 2. MODELS, METHODS AND PROCESSES OF PROPAGANDA IN ARMED CONFLICTS				
Topic 2.1. Methods of political propaganda	14	2	4	8
Topic 2.2. Communicative models of propaganda	14	2	4	8
Topic 2.3. Contemporary transformation of propaganda	12	2	4	6
Topic 2.4. The role of the media in armed conflicts	12	2	4	6
Topic 2.5. Propaganda as a method of escalating armed conflicts	12	2	2	6
Control measures - Modular control work	6		2	4
Total for section 2	68	10	20	38
Exam	30			30
Total hours:	**150**	**18**	**36**	**96**

4. Teaching materials and resources

To successfully study the discipline, it is sufficient to work through the educational material presented in lectures and seminars, as well as to familiarise yourself with:

4.1 Basic literature

1. Military conflicts of the second half of the 20th century: collection of scientific articles / Institute of History of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, National Academy of Defence of Ukraine, Ukrainian Institute of Military History; ed. S. V. Kulchytskyi. – Kyiv: Institute of History of Ukraine of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, 2004. – 100 p.
2. Goncharuk-Cholach T.V., Dzhugla N.V. Theory and practice of political propaganda: textbook. - Kyiv: Lira-K Publishing House, 2020. - 254 p.
3. Dyachenko V. I. International Humanitarian Law: Philosophical and Legal Doctrine of Armed Conflict Regulation – Kyiv: KVGI, 1998. – 103 p.
4. Leontieva L.E. Propaganda as an informational and psychological component of political processes. - Kyiv; Lviv: Lviv University Publishing House, 2004. - 298 p.
5. Kolesnikov V.O. Development of views on the preparation and conduct of special operations in armed conflicts / V.O. Kolesnikov, A.M. Kryvosheyev. – 2nd ed., rev. – Sumy: Mriya-1, 2004. – 278 p.

4.2 Supplementary literature:

1. Johnson-Cartee K.S. Strategic Political Communication: Rethinking Influence, Persuasion, and Propaganda. – Lanham: Rowman&Littlefield, 2004. – 229 p.

2. Jowett G., O'Donnell V. Propaganda & Persuasion. O'Donnell. 5th ed. Thousand Oaks, Calif.: SAGE, 2012. – 432 p.

3. Marlin R. Propaganda and the Ethics of Persuasion. – Peterborough, Ont. and Orchard Park, New York: Broadview Press, 2002. – 328 p.

4. History of Wars and Armed Conflicts in Ukraine: Encyclopaedic Reference Book / Author-compiler O. I. Gurzhii [et al.]. – Kyiv: Publishing House of Humanities Literature, 2004. – 520 p.

5. Cross, K. Political Communication and News Coverage in Democratic Societies: Perspectives on Competition / K. Cross, R. Hackett; [translated from English by R. Tkachuk]. – Kyiv: Osnovy, 2000. – 142 p.

6. Local Wars and Armed Conflicts of the Second Half of the 20th Century (Historical and Philosophical Aspects): Monograph / O. I. Gurzhii, S. P. Mosov, V. D. Makarov [et al.]. – Kyiv: Znannya Ukrainy, 2006. – 356 p.

7. Mandragela V. A. Causes and nature of wars (armed conflicts): philosophical and sociological analysis / National Academy of Defence of Ukraine, Institute of Higher Education of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of Ukraine. – Kyiv: [n. p.], 2003. – 570 p.

8. Moskalenko A.Z. Fundamentals of mass media activities. – Kyiv: Pravda Yaroslavychiv, 1999. – 634 p.

9. Perepelytsia, H. M. Conflicts in Post-Communist Europe: Monograph / H. M. Perepelytsia; National Institute for Strategic Studies. – Kyiv: Folian, 2003. – 430 p.

10. Perepelytsia, H. M. The Genesis of Conflicts in Post-Communist Europe / H. M. Perepelytsia. – Kyiv: Stylos - PC "Folian", 2003. – 256 p.

11. Telelim, V. M. Experience in the creation and use of military (force) groupings in local wars and armed conflicts in the second half of the 20th century and early 21st century: monograph / V. M. Telelim, O. M. Zagorka, V. V. Stryzhevsky; National University of Defence of Ukraine, Department of Land Forces. – Kyiv: NOUU, 2012. – 336 p.

12. Yakovleva N.I. The communicative aspect of political propaganda// Gileya. – 2008. – No. 16. – P. 181-188.

13. Yakovleva N.I. Features of understanding modern political propaganda // Political Science Bulletin: [collection of scientific works]. – 2009. – Issue 44. – P. 308-318.

4.3 Information resources

1. http://www.socio-journal.kpi.kiev.ua/ – Bulletin of Igor Sikorsky KPI. Sociology. Political Science. Law.
3. http://www.nbuv.gov.ua – V.I. Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine.
3. https://prometheus.org.ua/. The best online courses in Ukraine and worldwide.

Educational content

5. Methods of mastering the academic discipline (educational component)

5.1. Lectures

Name of the topic and list of main questions
Lecture 1. Topic: The essence of propaganda and its types **Key issues:** Approaches to defining propaganda. Manipulative and informational aspects of propaganda. The interconnection between propaganda and ideology. Distinguishing between propaganda, PR and advertising. Working with stereotypes, beliefs and attitudes of citizens in propaganda discourse. The conflict potential of propaganda. **IW:** Assess the possibilities of limiting the influence of propaganda on the consciousness of citizens. Formulate the reasons for the negative assessment of the phenomenon of propaganda in society.
Lecture 2. Topic: Historical stages of propaganda development

Key questions: Theoretical understanding of the phenomenon of "propaganda". The development of propaganda as a means of mass communication. The 17th to early 20th centuries – the period when the foundations of propaganda practices were laid. 1914-1945 – the stage of systematic use of propaganda. Propaganda confrontation between Nazi and Communist ideologies during World War II. 1945 - early 1980s - the stage of analysing the significance of propaganda in political processes and attempts at governance. 1980s - present day - period of radical transformation of propaganda.

IW: Outline the mechanisms for improving propaganda practices in a historical context. Identify the reasons for the relevance of propaganda practices at the present stage.

Lecture 3. Topic: Armed conflicts of an international nature

Key questions: The relationship between the concepts of "armed conflict" and "war". Military and armed conflicts. National interests of the state. The conflict potential of international relations. Determining the classification of an armed conflict. Political mobilisation. Territorial expansion. Armed escalation. Ceasefire negotiations. The Geneva Conventions (1949).

IW: Identify current trends in the nature and intensity of international armed conflicts. Assess the impact of regional armed conflicts on the state of international relations.

Lecture 4. Topic: Non-international armed conflicts

Key questions: Interethnic and interfaith relations as a factor in the escalation of non-international armed conflicts. Political tension in the state and polarisation of society. Features of coups d'état. The role of the army in coups d'état. Civil war. Illegal armed groups and the central government. Legitimisation of rebels. Separatism and the right of peoples to self-determination. Extremism: essence and characteristics.

IW: Identify opportunities for the central government to prevent the outbreak of civil wars. Assess the impact of coups d'état on the country's development.

Lecture 5. Topic: Methods of political propaganda

Key questions: Universal methods of propaganda (simplification, concealment, displacement). Fictitious facts. Direct and indirect commentary. Two-sided argumentation. Half-truths and insinuation. Information fragmentation and overload. Information and propaganda induction. Semantic manipulation. Political euphemism. Defamation.

IW: Provide examples of the practical application of propaganda methods in the Ukrainian information field. Identify the most effective propaganda methods at the present stage.

Lecture 6. Topic: Communicative models of propaganda

Key questions: Application of linear and nonlinear communication models for the analysis of political propaganda. Applying Lasswell's communication act model to propaganda. Applying Newcomb's transactional model to the propaganda process. Possibilities for structural analysis of propaganda according to Jovett and O'Donnell.

IW: Analyse a specific propaganda act using linear and non-linear communication models. Identify the risks of a new meaning emerging in the communication process in order to achieve propaganda goals.

Lecture 7. Topic: The modern transformation of propaganda

Key questions: New technical means of disseminating information. The influence of political pluralism on the changing nature of propaganda. Non-status subjects of propaganda in the information society era. Alternative sources of information - parallel propaganda flows. The ineffectiveness of counter-propaganda in the post-truth era.

IW: Name the reasons for the transformation of propaganda at the present stage. Assess the possibilities of eradicating this phenomenon from public life.

Lecture 8. Topic: The role of the media in armed conflicts

Key issues: The media as a tool for parties to armed conflict. The propaganda potential of media editorial policy. Sensational news as a way of manipulating public opinion. Social networks as effective platforms for mobilising parties to the conflict. Journalistic ethics when covering armed conflicts. Protecting state

information resources during armed conflicts.
IW: Outline the possibilities for shaping the worldviews of citizens of warring parties through information television channels. Determine the historical role of radio in the 20th century during armed conflicts.

Lecture 9. Topic: Propaganda as a method of escalating armed conflicts
Key questions: The intensity of propaganda use in armed conflicts. Propaganda influence based on the images of "us" and "them" by the warring parties. Propaganda of hatred on ethnic, racial, and religious grounds during armed conflict. The use of propaganda in Ukraine in the context of international armed conflict.
IW: Assess the possibilities and limitations of counter-propaganda in armed conflict. Outline the positive and negative consequences of propaganda implemented by a warring state.

5.2. Seminar (practical) classes
The main objectives of the series of seminar (practical) classes:
Seminar classes are aimed at deepening the theoretical knowledge gained in lectures and consolidating it with examples from global and Ukrainian practices, developing the ability to identify propaganda activities, understand their significance in the context of international and non-international armed conflicts, evaluate propaganda methods and communication models, and predict the possibility of armed conflicts escalating through the use of propaganda.

Seminar	Content	Hours
1, 2	**Topic:** The essence of propaganda and its types **Key questions:** Characteristics of propaganda as a communication technology. Typology of propaganda. Propaganda as a political tool. Propaganda and counter-propaganda. Use of propaganda elements in the campaigning process. Social consequences of the use of propaganda discourse. **IW:** Formulate the role of propaganda in contemporary Ukrainian politics.	**4**
3, 4	**Topic:** Historical stages of propaganda development **Key questions:** The use of propaganda by Napoleon Bonaparte. Propaganda during the American War of Independence. World War I (1914-1918) as the first example of the systematic use of propaganda. World War II – the most powerful propaganda confrontation in human history. Propaganda during the Cold War. Institutionalisation of propaganda in the United States in the 1970s. Propaganda in the information society era. **IW:** Assess the significance of British propaganda during the First World War on the course of historical events.	**4**
5, 6	**Topic:** Armed conflicts of an international nature **Key questions:** The origins and causes of international armed conflicts. Parties and external participants in armed conflicts. Stages of armed conflicts. International territorial disputes. The role of diplomacy during international armed conflicts. The Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. The Indo-Pakistani conflict. The conflict on the Korean peninsula. The Venezuelan-Colombian conflict. **IW:** Assess the phenomenon of violence in the modern democratic world.	**4**
7, 8	**Topic:** Non-international armed conflicts **Key questions:** Features of non-international armed conflicts. Recognition of rebels as a party to the armed conflict. External influences on armed conflicts. The Collier-Geffler model. Extremist and separatist movements in European countries. Coups d'état in the 21st century. Civil wars in Africa. Regional conflicts in Latin America. **IW:** Determine the role of political leaders during armed conflicts of a non-international nature.	**4**

9, 10	**Topic:** Methods of political propaganda **Key questions:** The problem of theoretical generalisation of propaganda methods. List of propaganda methods according to the Institute for the Analysis of Propaganda (L. Dub). Classification of propaganda methods by K. Johnson-Curtis and G. Copeland. J. Brown's authorial approach. "Labelling" as a propaganda method. Direct and indirect application of propaganda methods in political processes. **IW:** Identify the consequences of the systematic influence of propaganda methods on the attitudes, stereotypes and beliefs of citizens.	4
11, 12	**Topic:** Communicative models of propaganda **Key questions:** Mechanisms of information transfer from propagandist to recipient. The emotional component of propaganda discourse. Authorities as subjects of constructing a propaganda model of communication. The relationship between the concepts of "propaganda" and "disinformation". The potential of propaganda in the post-truth era. Features of the propaganda model of communication on the Internet. **IW:** Identify the symbolic potential of propaganda for creating collective myths during the communication process.	4
13, 14	**Topic:** The modern transformation of propaganda **Key questions:** The impact of globalisation on propaganda processes. The polycentric nature of modern propaganda. De-ideologisation as a factor in the transformation of propaganda. Information flow: chaos, fragmentation and structuring. The emotional and psychological vulnerability of individuals to propaganda tools. The destructive and constructive role of propaganda in modern political processes. **IW:** Explain the reasons for the relevance of the systematic and effective use of propaganda in a democratic globalised world.	4
15, 16	**Topic:** The role of the media in armed conflicts **Key issues:** Information warfare between states during armed conflict. Use of media in the negotiation process to highlight the positions of the warring parties. Media independence and bias. Propaganda potential of television in conditions of escalating conflict. Mobilisation of supporters of the warring parties through social networks. **IW:** Assess the impact of 24/7 news channels on the escalation and de-escalation of armed conflicts.	4
17	**Topic:** Propaganda as a method of escalating armed conflicts **Key questions:** The basic principles of propaganda activities by states in a state of armed conflict. The foundations of propaganda discourse in the context of non-international armed conflicts. Propaganda aimed at consolidating the warring group internally. Propaganda aimed at the external enemy of the warring group. **IW:** Identify violations of fundamental human rights during armed conflict where propaganda is used.	2
18	**Modular control work**	2

6. Independent work by students

In order to deepen students' knowledge of the discipline and gain experience in independent work with scientific literature, it is proposed that they independently study scientific literature on the problematic issues of propaganda and armed conflicts. Students are required to know the main problems and definitions of seminar topics and to be fluent in the categorical apparatus of the discipline.

In addition, students must independently review the tasks assigned for independent work, which are specified in lectures and seminars, and, based on this information, freely answer the questions posed.

7. Policy of the academic discipline (educational component)

The discipline is studied in accordance with the existing methodology for organising the educational process in higher education institutions, which provides for a certain proportion of independent work by students. Seminar classes deepen theoretical knowledge of the relevant topics of the discipline, consolidate practical skills in discussion, defending one's scientific position, and working with literature.

Attendance and completion of assignments

Active participation of students in practical classes is mandatory and will be required. The student's rating will largely be based on the results of their work in practical (seminar) classes. There is no specific number of missed practical classes that will require the student to study the relevant topics independently (complete assignments) and communicate with the teacher on this matter. However, a student who has missed practical classes may receive a low rating, which will not allow such a student to take the exam. In this case, the topics from the missed seminars must be studied. The student's knowledge (understanding) of the missed topics will be checked during communication with the teacher according to the consultation schedule available on the website of the Department of Sociology, or during a break in the class. Students who complete the relevant tasks (answer the questions) will receive the corresponding points for the rating depending on the quality of their answers (completion of the task).

Students who have missed seminars can prevent their final rating from being lowered by studying the relevant topics in a timely manner (during the semester) and completing the tasks assigned for the missed classes. There is no need to wait for the exam session to approach to communicate with the teacher. It is worth doing this as soon as the student is ready to demonstrate their knowledge and skills on the missed topics.

The topics and assignments for practical classes are provided in the course syllabus, which is available in the student's personal account in the Campus system or on the website of the Department of Sociology.

Laptops and smartphones may be used during lectures and seminars, but only for purposes related to the topic of the class and the relevant thematic assignment. It is not advisable to use these (and other similar) devices for entertainment or communication during class. During seminars, students may use written notes they have prepared on the topic of the class (or as specified in the assignment).

Forms of work

Classes in the discipline "Propaganda and Armed Conflict" are conducted in the form of lectures and seminars. Lectures take the form of a dialogue, where the lecturer asks the audience questions about the course material and may ask for a quick answer to a current question. During the classes, the lecturer may show students visual materials related to the unfolding of political events.

The main form of work in the seminar is a presentation that combines the student's communication skills with the demonstration and consolidation of knowledge. The lecturer assesses both the depth, breadth and accuracy of the definitions during the student's presentation and the ability to respond promptly to questions from the audience. During the seminar, students are additionally assessed on their activity in formulating questions, participating in discussions, and expressing alternative hypotheses. Some seminars require students to prepare presentations, which strengthens their presentation skills and deepens their understanding of the topic.

Modular control work are designed to assess students' knowledge of the material covered. However, the problem-based method used in this type of assessment also allows for the evaluation of the analytical abilities of higher education students.

Mastering distance learning courses

At the request of the student, in conditions that do not facilitate regular attendance, it is permissible to study individual parts of the educational component in asynchronous mode, in particular, through mastering distance learning courses. In order to be taken into account in the assessment system, the credits for such courses must correspond to the syllabus, be agreed with the teacher, and the student must provide a relevant document

indicating the name and number of hours of the course to confirm completion. The recognition of informal education results is carried out in accordance with the procedure set out in the relevant Regulations of Igor Sikorsky KPI https://osvita.kpi.ua/node/179.

University policy

Academic integrity
The policy and principles of academic integrity are defined in Section 3 of the Code of Honour of the National Technical University of Ukraine "Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute". For more details, see: https://kpi.ua/code.
(other necessary information regarding academic integrity)

Standards of ethical conduct
The standards of ethical conduct for students and employees are defined in Section 2 of the Code of Honour of the National Technical University of Ukraine "Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute". For more details, please visit: https://kpi.ua/code.

8. Types of control and rating system for assessing learning outcomes (RSO)

A student's grade in a subject consists of points awarded for the following types of work

work:

1) answers in seminars;

2) writing a modular control work (MCW);

3) exam.

1. Answers in seminars.
Weighting score – 5 points for a correct answer (addition to the answer) to one question.

The maximum number of points for participation in seminars is equal to

G sem = 5 points * 5 answers = 25 points For each question answered, the student receives:

- "excellent", complete answer (at least 90% of the required information, if the student demonstrates a deep knowledge of the material, presents it logically and consistently, gives reasonable conclusions, freely operates with specific data, answers the questions easily and convincingly; active participation in the class – 5 points;

- "very good" and "good", a sufficiently complete answer (at least 75% of the required information), or a complete answer with minor inaccuracies, answers most of the questions asked – 4 points;

- "satisfactory" and "sufficient", incomplete answer (at least 60% of the required information) and significant errors, answers questions poorly or not at all, adds to the answers of other students – 3 points.

- "Unsatisfactory", no work in the seminar, the student was not prepared to answer the questions asked – 0 points.

2. Modular control work
Weighting – 24 points. Assessment criteria:

- "excellent", complete answer (at least 90% of the required information) to all questions of the Modular control work; the student is well versed in the material presented – 21-24 points;

- "good", the student answered 75% of the questions in the Modular control work; answers to all questions in the test require clarification – 18-20 points;

- "satisfactory", the student answered 60% of the questions in the Modular control work; answers require significant clarification, insufficient knowledge of the material – 14-17 points;

- "unsatisfactory", the answer does not meet the requirements by 5 points, the student is not familiar with the material, extremely limited answer – 0-13 points.

3. Exam.
Weighting score – 51.

The exam is conducted orally, with 3 questions on the exam. Each question is scored out of 17 points according to the grading system:

- "excellent", complete answer (at least 90% of the required information) – 22-24 points;

- "good", sufficiently complete answer (at least 75% of the required information, or minor inaccuracies) – 18-21 points;

- "satisfactory", incomplete answer (at least 65% of the required information and some errors) – 16-17 points;

- "sufficient", incomplete answer, significant errors (at least 60% of the required information) – 14-15 points;

- "unsatisfactory", unsatisfactory answer – 0-13 points.

Bonus points (no more than 10 points for all types of work):

● for research activities (participation in conferences, "FSP Science Days", competitions

student works, publications);

● participation in faculty competitions in the discipline and all-Ukrainian competitions.

Procedure for certification and examination control

At the first assessment, the student receives a "pass" if their current rating is 15 points or more. At the second assessment, the student receives a "pass" if their current rating is 30 points or more.

A prerequisite for admission to the exam is the completion of all assignments in seminars and Modular control work.

To conduct the assessment of the discipline, each lecturer uses a record in the Campus System, which contains the points awarded for all types of classroom and independent assignments completed by the student (seminars, express control). The rating points are entered into the records of current control, milestone control (1st, 2nd assessments) and the exam.

If this indicator does not meet the requirements, the assessment record is marked as "not certified".

Admission to the exam takes place if the value is Re>30 points. If the student receives less than 30 points, they must complete additional work in the form of writing and defending a written paper (essay) on a topic assigned by the teacher.

Ongoing assessment: quick quizzes, quizzes on the topic of the lesson, Modular control work.

Calendar control: conducted twice per semester as monitoring of the current status of syllabus requirements.

Semester assessment: exam

Conditions for admission to semester assessment: semester rating of more than 30 points.

Table of correspondence between rating points and grades on the university scale:

Number of points	Grade
100-95	Excellent
94	Very good
84	Good
74-65	Satisfactory
64-60	Sufficient
Less than 60	Unsatisfactory
Imission requirements not met	Not admitted

9. Additional information on the discipline (educational component)

Recommendations for students
When preparing for a practical class, students must study the lecture material on a specific topic and, preferably, familiarise themselves with additional online resources. If any questions arise or any information is unclear, students must discuss them with the lecturer. During the seminar, students should not remain passive observers, but should actively participate in the discussion. If a student has not familiarised themselves with the course material, they should listen more carefully to the speakers and try to compensate for their lack of preparation for the class with the information they receive.

Distance learning
Synchronous distance learning is possible using video conferencing platforms and the university's educational platform for distance learning.

Inclusive learning
Permitted

The working programme of the academic discipline (syllabus):

Compiled by Andriy Vladyslavovych Baginsky, PhD in Political Science, Associate Professor.

Approved by the Department of Sociology (Minutes No. 12 of 24 May 2024)

Approved by the Methodological Commission of the Faculty (Minutes No. 9 dated 26 June 2024)

Appendix 1

QUESTIONS FOR THE MODULAR CONTROL WORK

1. Manipulative and informational aspects of propaganda.

2. The interconnection between propaganda and ideology.

3. The distinction between propaganda, PR and advertising.

4. Propaganda confrontation between Nazi and Communist ideologies during World War II.

5. The relationship between the concepts of "armed conflict" and "war".

6. The conflict potential of international relations.

7. Territorial expansion.

8. Armed escalation: causes and consequences.

9. Features of coups d'état.

10. Civil war.

11. Illegal armed groups and the central government.

12. Separatism and the right of peoples to self-determination.

13. Extremism: essence and characteristics.

14. Universal methods of propaganda.

15. Specific methods of propaganda.

16. Applying Lasswell's communication model to propaganda.

17. Application of T. Newcomb's transactional model to the propaganda process.

18. The influence of political pluralism on the changing nature of propaganda.

19. Non-status subjects of propaganda in the information society era.

20. Social networks as effective platforms for the implementation of propaganda discourse.

21. The propaganda potential of media editorial policy.

22. Protection of state information resources in armed conflict.

23. The intensity of propaganda use in armed conflicts.

24. The use of propaganda in Ukraine in the context of international armed conflict.

25. Propaganda as a means of Russian aggression against Ukraine.

EXAM QUESTIONS

1. Definition of propaganda and basic approaches to understanding it.
2. Manipulative and informational aspects of propaganda.
3. The interconnection between propaganda and ideology.
4. Differences between propaganda, PR and advertising.
5. Working with stereotypes, beliefs and attitudes of citizens in propaganda discourse.
6. The conflict potential of propaganda.
7. Ways to limit the influence of propaganda on public consciousness.
8. Reasons for the negative assessment of the phenomenon of propaganda in society.
9. Theoretical understanding of the phenomenon of propaganda.
10. The development of propaganda as a means of mass communication.
11. Formation of the foundations of propaganda practices in the 17th – early 20th centuries.
12. Systematic use of propaganda in 1914–1945.
13. Propaganda confrontation between Nazi and Communist ideologies during World War II.
14. Analysis of propaganda in political processes in the 1945–1980s.
15. Radical transformation of propaganda from the 1980s to the present day.
16. Improvement of propaganda practices in a historical context.
17. Reasons for the relevance of propaganda at the present stage.
18. Differences between the concepts of "armed conflict" and "war".
19. The conflict potential of international relations.
20. Classification of armed conflicts.
21. Political mobilisation and its significance in armed conflicts.
22. The 1949 Geneva Conventions and their role in regulating armed conflicts.
23. The impact of regional armed conflicts on international relations.
24. Polarisation of society as a factor in non-international armed conflict.
25. The role of the army in coups d'état.
26. Features of civil wars and their consequences.
27. Separatism and the right of peoples to self-determination.
28. Methods of political propaganda and their practical application.
29. The most effective methods of propaganda at the present stage.
30. The modern transformation of propaganda: causes and consequences.