



PROPAGANDA AND ARMED CONFLICT

Work programme for the academic discipline (Syllabus)

Course details

Level of higher education	<i>Second (Master's)</i>
Field of knowledge	<i>C - social sciences, journalism, information and international relations</i>
Specialisation	<i>C5 Sociology</i>
Educational programme	<i>Social Data Analytics</i>
Status of discipline	<i>Elective</i>
Form of study	<i>Full-time (day)</i>
Year of study, semester	<i>2nd year, autumn semester</i>
Scope of the discipline	<i>4 credits / 120 hours, 16 hours of lectures, 30 hours of practical classes, 74 hours of independent work.</i>
Semester assessment/assessment measures	<i>Test / Modular control work</i>
Class schedule	<i>https://schedule.kpi.ua/</i>
Language of instruction	<i>Ukrainian</i>
Information about course director / lecturers	Lecturers <i>Andriy Vladyslavovych Baginsky, Candidate of Political Sciences, Associate Professor, e-mail:andrei.baginsky@gmail.com</i> Seminar: <i>Candidate of Political Sciences, Associate Professor, Andriy V. Baginsky, e-mail:andrei.baginsky@gmail.com</i>
Course location	<i>https://do.ipu.kpi.ua/course/view.php?id=5510</i>

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 develop the ability to expertly evaluate and analyse propaganda processes in the context of armed conflicts.

In accordance with the educational and scientific programme "Social Data Analytics", in the process of mastering the discipline, students strengthen the following competencies and learning outcomes:

FC 01 Ability to analyse social phenomena and processes.

FC 04 Ability to collect and analyse empirical data using modern methods of sociological research.

PRN 01 Analyse social phenomena and processes using empirical data and modern concepts and theories of sociology.

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

Prerequisites: ZO 04 Leadership and crisis management

Post-requisites: PO 11 Scientific and research practice

3. Content of the academic discipline

SECTION 1. THEORETICAL BASIS OF PROPAGANDA AND ARMED CONFLICTS

Topic 1.1. The essence of propaganda and its types

Topic 1.2. Historical stages of propaganda development

Topic 1.3. Armed conflicts of an international nature

Topic 1.4. Non-international armed conflicts

SECTION 2. MODELS, METHODS AND PROCESSES OF PROPAGANDA IN ARMED CONFLICTS

Topic 2.1. Methods of political propaganda

Topic 2.2. Communicative models of propaganda

Topic 2.3. Contemporary transformation of propaganda

Topic 2.4. The role of the media in armed conflicts

Topic 2.5. Propaganda as a method of escalating armed conflicts

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. Baginskyi, A.V. State measures in a post-conflict society. *Bulletin of the National Technical University of Ukraine "Kyiv Polytechnic Institute". Political Science. Sociology. Law: collection of scientific works.* Kyiv, 2019. No. 1 (41). Pp. 17-21. URL: <https://visnyk-ppsp.kpi.ua/article/view/194407>
2. Baginskyi, A.V. The crisis of the concept of "liberal peace." *Bulletin of the National Technical University of Ukraine "Kyiv Polytechnic Institute." Political Science. Sociology. Law: collection of scientific works.* Kyiv, 2021. No. 2 (50). Pp. 46–50. URL: <https://visnyk-ppsp.kpi.ua/article/view/242866>
3. Baginskyi A.V., Kolomiets T.V., Yakubin O.L. Liberal peace, democratic peace and national state building in the process of resolving socio-political conflicts. *Ideology and Politics.* No. 1 (23). 2023. Pp. 127–148. URL: <https://www.ideopol.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/1.5.-Bahinskyi-Kolomiets-Iakubin.pdf>
4. Epelbaum E. The New Propaganda War. *The Atlantic.* June 2024. URL: <https://detector.media/infospace/article/227026/2024-05-18-nova-propagandystska-viyina/>

4.2 Supplementary literature:

1. Baginskyi A.V. Fragile States in Crisis Situations. *Bulletin of the National Technical University of Ukraine "Kyiv Polytechnic Institute". Political Science. Sociology. Law: collection of scientific works.* Kyiv, 2022. No. 3 (55). Pp. 29-35.
2. Baginskyi, A.V. Local peacebuilding as a resource for conflict resolution. *Bulletin of the National Technical University of Ukraine "Kyiv Polytechnic Institute". Political Science. Sociology. Law: collection of scientific works.* Kyiv, 2021. No. 1. pp. 51-54.
3. Baginskyi, A.V., Zayets, O.Yu. UN activities during the Russian-Ukrainian war: challenges and obstacles. *Current issues in philosophy and sociology.* 40 (2023). pp. 156-161.
4. Baginskyi, A. V., Linichenko, V. V. Signs of genocide in the Russian-Ukrainian war. *Bulletin of the National Technical University of Ukraine "Kyiv Polytechnic Institute". Political science. Sociology. Law: collection of scientific works.* Kyiv, 2023. No. 2 (58). Pp. 29-39.
5. Pocheptsov G. Propaganda and post-propaganda as tools for generating "correct" behaviour. URL: <https://detector.media/infospace/article/233248/2024-10-10-propaganda-ta-postpropaganda-yak-instrumentariy-shchodo-porodzhennya-pravylnoi-povedinky/>
6. Pocheptsov G. The quasi-art of "tomorrow's" propaganda. URL: https://independentview.net/2021/08/15/kvazimystetstvo-zavtrashnoi-propahandy/?fbclid=IwZXh0bqNhZWOCMTEAAROR3wczCXj5Ca5pBv4w6Srgtbk-GqiwryP7hGNFXPxxL3eiYPrp5vvlxIhA_aem_n7yjZGc1hJOIN5LclJfCpg (accessed: 06.06.2024)

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

Lecture 1: The essence of propaganda and its types

Key questions: Approaches to defining propaganda. Manipulative and informational aspects of propaganda. The

relationship 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 citizens' consciousness. Formulate the reasons for the negative assessment of the phenomenon of propaganda in society.

Lecture 2: 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 - a 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: 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: Non-international armed conflicts

Key issues: 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: Methods of political propaganda

Key questions: Universal methods of propaganda (simplification, silence, 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 information field in Ukraine. Identify the most effective propaganda methods at the present stage.

Lecture 6: Communicative models of propaganda

Key questions: Application of linear and nonlinear communication models to 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: 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: The role of the media in armed conflicts. Propaganda as a method of escalating armed conflicts

Key questions: The media as a tool for parties to armed conflict. The propaganda potential of media editorial policy. Sensationalism in the news as a way of manipulating public opinion. Social networks as effective platforms for mobilising the parties to the conflict. Info-ethics of journalists when covering events of armed confrontation. Protection of state information resources in armed confrontation. 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: Outline the possibilities for shaping the worldviews of citizens of the warring parties through television news channels. Determine the historical role of radio in the 20th century during armed conflicts. 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 are as follows:

Seminar classes are aimed at deepening the theoretical knowledge gained in lectures and consolidating it with examples from world and Ukrainian practices, developing the ability to identify propaganda activities, understand their significance in the context of armed conflicts of an international and non-international nature, evaluate methods and communication models of propaganda, and predict the possibility of armed conflicts escalating through the use of propaganda.

Seminar 1: The essence of propaganda and its types

Key issues: Characteristics of propaganda as a communication technology. Typology of propaganda. Propaganda as a political tool. Propaganda and counter-propaganda.

Seminar 2: The essence of propaganda and its types

Key questions: The use of propaganda elements in the campaigning process. The social consequences of using propaganda discourse.

IW: Formulate the role of propaganda in contemporary Ukrainian political processes.

Seminar 3: 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.

Seminar 4: Historical stages in the development of propaganda

Key questions: 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 World War I on the course of historical events.

Seminar 5: 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.

Seminar 6: Armed conflicts of an international nature

Key issues: 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.

Seminar 7: Non-international armed conflicts

Key issues: Features of non-international armed conflicts. Recognition of insurgents as a party to the armed conflict. External influences on armed conflicts.

Seminar 8: Non-international armed conflicts

Key issues: 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: Identify the role of political leaders during non-international armed conflicts.

Seminar 9: Methods of political propaganda

Key questions: The problem of theoretical generalisation of propaganda methods. List of propaganda methods as defined by the Institute for the Analysis of Propaganda (L. Dub). Classification of propaganda methods by K. Johnson-Curtis and G. Copeland.

Seminar 10: Methods of political propaganda

Key issues: 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 systemic influence of propaganda methods on the attitudes, stereotypes and beliefs of citizens.

Seminar 11: Communicative models of propaganda

Key issues: Mechanisms of information transfer from propagandist to recipient. The emotional component of propagandistic discourse. Authorities as subjects of constructing a propagandistic model of communication.

Seminar 12: Communicative models of propaganda

Key questions: 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.

Seminar 13: 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.

Seminar 14: The role of the media in armed conflicts. Propaganda as a method of escalating armed conflicts

Key questions: Information wars between states during armed conflict. The use of the media in the negotiation process to highlight the positions of the warring parties. The independence and bias of the media. The propaganda potential of television in the context of escalating conflicts. Mobilising supporters of the warring parties through social networks. Basic principles of propaganda activities of states in a state of armed conflict. Fundamentals 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: Assess the impact of 24/7 news channels on the escalation and de-escalation of armed conflict. Identify violations of fundamental human rights during armed conflict where propaganda is used.

Seminar 15: Modular control work

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.

Independent work includes:

- preparation for classroom sessions – 64 hours;
 - preparation for the Modular control work – 4 hours;
 - preparation for the test – 6 hours.
- Total – 74 hours.

Policy and control

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. Seminars deepen theoretical knowledge of the relevant topics of the academic discipline, consolidate practical skills in discussion, defending one's scientific position, and working with literature.

Attendance and completion of assignments

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. 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. 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).

Calendar control

The purpose of the assessment is to improve the quality of student learning and monitor students' progress in the educational process. At the first interim assessment, a student receives a "pass" if their current rating at the time of assessment is 10 points or more. At the second calendar control, the student receives a "pass" if their current rating at the time of assessment is 20 points or more. If this indicator does not meet the requirements, the student receives a "fail" grade. The "fail" grade is worked off during consultations with the teacher by verbally answering questions for the current assessment.

To appeal against the assessment, the student must submit a statement indicating the reason for the appeal and providing evidence of the teacher's bias. The teacher must discuss this statement with the student in person during a consultation. If there is no agreement on the result of the assessment, a commission of teachers from the department is formed to evaluate the assessment procedure and the student's claims. The commission may decide to repeat the assessment or reject the application. The decision of the commission is final and cannot be appealed.

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 teacher 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 higher education students' analytical abilities.

Procedure for appealing the results of assessment tests

Students have the opportunity to raise any issue related to the assessment procedure and expect it to be considered in accordance with pre-defined procedures. To appeal against assessment measures, a student must submit a statement indicating the reason for the appeal and providing evidence of the teacher's bias. The teacher must discuss this statement with the student in person during a consultation. The commission may decide to repeat the assessment measure or reject the appeal. The commission's decision is final and cannot be appealed.

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, please visit: <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>.

Informal education.

At the request of the applicant, in conditions that do not facilitate regular attendance of classes, it is permissible to study individual substantive parts of the discipline in asynchronous mode, in particular through distance learning courses and other forms of informal education. In order for the credits for such courses to be taken into account in the rating system, they must correspond in content to certain topics of the syllabus, and their completion must be agreed with the teacher of the discipline. To confirm completion of informal learning, the student must provide a relevant document (certificate) indicating the name of the courses and their duration in hours. 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>

Artificial intelligence policy

The policy on the use of artificial intelligence and its principles are regulated by the order "Policy on the use of artificial intelligence for academic activities at Igor Sikorsky KPI". For more details, see: <https://osvita.kpi.ua/node/1225>.

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

Calendar control: conducted twice per semester as monitoring of the current status of fulfilment of the requirements of the academic discipline.

Semester control: test

Assessment and control measures

A student's rating in an academic discipline consists of points awarded for:

1. work in seminars;
2. completion of the Modular control work.

1. Work in seminars is assessed at a maximum of 5 points.

The maximum number of points for all practical classes is $rsem = 5 \text{ points} * 14 = 70 \text{ points}$.

Assessment criteria:

- "excellent" – creative approach to revealing the problem, using different info and justifying why it's useful – 5 points;
- "good" – in-depth disclosure of the problem (at the level of "essence" – "regularity"), reflection of one's own position – 4 points;
- "satisfactory" – well-reasoned disclosure of the problem with certain shortcomings (lack of references) – 3 points;
- "unsatisfactory" – task not completed, – 0-2 points.

2. Modular control work

Weighting – 30 points.

Answers are assessed as follows:

- "excellent" – complete answer (at least 90% of the required information) – 27-30 points;
- "good" – sufficiently complete answer (at least 75% of the required information), or complete answer with minor inaccuracies – 22-26 points;
- "satisfactory" – incomplete answer (at least 60% of the required information) and minor errors – 18-21 points;
- "unsatisfactory" – answer does not meet the requirements for "satisfactory" – 0-17 points.

3. Bonus points

A total of no more than 10 points for the following types of work:

- for research activities (participation in conferences, student competitions, publications);
- participation in faculty competitions in the discipline and all-Ukrainian competitions.

The rating assessment for the academic discipline is communicated to applicants during the examination session. Applicants with a rating of 60 points or more receive a grade corresponding to their rating without additional tests.

For applicants with a rating of less than 60 points, as well as those who wish to improve their rating, the teacher conducts a semester assessment in the form of a test or interview.

4. Credit.

Weighting score – 100.

The test takes the form of a list of questions that the student must answer. The questions vary in content and correspond to the topics of lectures, seminars, independent work, and self-assessment questions.

Assessment criteria

95-100 points - the student demonstrates a deep knowledge of the content of the course material, the ability to systematically and interdisciplinarily analyse the issues covered in the course; freely and correctly uses scientific concepts and terms, formulates logical, reasoned conclusions, and expresses their own well-founded position on controversial issues;

85-94 points - the student demonstrates a very good level of mastery of the course material, is well versed in the main topics of the course, is capable of analysis and generalisation; there may be isolated inaccuracies in formulations or examples that do not significantly affect the overall level of the answer;

75-84 points - the student demonstrates a fairly complete understanding of the main topics and issues of the course. Uses basic scientific terminology, but the analysis is mainly descriptive; conclusions are formulated, but not always sufficiently substantiated;

65-74 points - the student demonstrates a general understanding of the course material, but the answers contain noticeable inaccuracies in definitions, examples or logic of presentation; the use of scientific terminology is limited, the analytical component is weak;

60-64 points - the student demonstrates fragmentary knowledge of individual topics of the course, is familiar only with some of the key concepts; answers are incomplete, superficial, conclusions are insufficiently substantiated or absent;

0-59 points - the student is not familiar with the key concepts and issues of the course, demonstrates superficial or chaotic knowledge; analytical thinking and the ability to apply the knowledge gained are absent; answers are illogical or incomplete.

Conditions for a positive interim assessment:

To receive a "pass" on the first interim assessment, the student must have at least 10 points; to receive a "pass" on the second interim assessment, the student must have at least 20 points.

Conditions for admission to the exam:

The condition for a student's admission to the exam is the completion of the Modular control work.

Table of correspondence between rating points and university scale grades:

Rating score Applicant (points)	University scale of assessment of the level of acquired competencies (learning outcomes)
100-95	Excellent
94	Very good
84	Good
74-65	Satisfactory
64-60	Sufficient
Less than 60	Unsatisfactory

Possible marks in the semester control report:

Not admitted	Failure to meet the conditions for admission to semester control
Removed	Violation of the principles of academic integrity or moral and ethical standards of conduct
Did not appear	The applicant was admitted but did not appear for the exam

Review of the rating system of assessment during the semester

The RSO may be reviewed upon a reasoned request from the applicant studying the OK, the student self-government body or the student trade union committee, submitted to the head of the supporting department. The review procedure is defined in Section 7 of the Regulations on the System of Assessment of Learning Outcomes at Igor Sikorsky KPI https://osvita.kpi.ua/sites/default/files/downloads/Pologennia_RSO_2025.pdf

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, it is essential to 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 Sikorsky educational platform for distance learning at the university.

Inclusive learning

Allowed

QUESTIONS FOR THE MODULAR CONTROL WORK AND EXAM

1. Manipulative and informational aspects of propaganda.
2. The interconnection between propaganda and ideology.
3. 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.

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Approved by the Department of Sociology (Minutes No. 14 of 23 June 2025)

Approved by the Methodological Commission of the Faculty of Sociology and Law (Minutes No. 4 of 24 June 2025)