



Propaganda and armed conflict

Working program of the academic discipline (Syllabus)

Details of the discipline

| | |
|--|---|
| Level of Higher Education | The second level (master's level) |
| Field of Knowledge | <i>05 - social and behavioral sciences</i> |
| Speciality | <i>054 Sociology</i> |
| Educational Program | <i>Conflict Resolution and Mediation</i> |
| Status of Discipline | <i>Selective Course</i> |
| Form of Learning | <i>Full-time</i> |
| Year of Education, Semester | <i>2 year, autumn semester</i> |
| ECTS | <i>4 credits</i> |
| Form of Control | <i>Test</i> |
| Schedule | <i>Lecture per week and Practical Classes per week</i> |
| Language | <i>English</i> |
| Information about course leader / teachers | Lectures: <i>Andrii Bahinskyi, PhD, associate professor, e-mail: andrei.baginsky@gmail.com</i> Practical Classes: <i>Andrii Bahinskyi, PhD, associate professor, e-mail: andrei.baginsky@gmail.com</i> |
| Course placement | |

Curriculum of the discipline

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

By mastering the content of the discipline, graduate students will have the skills of multi-aspect analysis of propaganda in the conditions of armed conflicts. The teacher will provide a comprehensive overview of the essence of political propaganda and its types, highlight the difference between propaganda, PR and advertising. The classes will consider the historical stages of the formation of propaganda, as well as the specific characteristics of each of them. The teacher will reveal the difference between international and non-international armed conflicts, as well as provide tools for the qualification of conflicts in accordance with international law. In the process of studying the course, attention will be paid to specific cases of armed conflicts and their analysis. Universal and specific propaganda methods and the problem of their theoretical generalization will also be considered. The teacher will address the possibilities of applying linear and non-linear communication models to the analysis of propaganda. During the study of the discipline, transformations of propaganda as a phenomenon in modern conditions will be presented, as well as the role of the media in armed conflicts will be outlined. For a comprehensive study of the discipline, the issue of the specifics of the use of propaganda by the warring parties in the conditions of armed confrontation will be highlighted separately.

The knowledge acquired by graduate students in the course "Propaganda and Armed Conflict" can be used in practical activities in the analysis of modern international political processes, as well as during the study of specialized disciplines.

The purpose of the credit module "Propaganda and Armed Conflict" is to:

- to form in graduate students a system of scientific knowledge about propaganda and armed conflicts through historical retrospective and modern practice;
- to develop the ability of expert evaluation and analysis of propaganda processes in the conditions of armed conflicts.

According to the requirements of the educational program, post-graduate students must demonstrate the following learning outcomes after mastering the credit module:

Knowledge:

specifics of propaganda and its types
historical stages of the development of propaganda
armed conflicts of an international and non-international character
methods of political propaganda
communicative models of propaganda
modern transformations of propaganda
the role of the media in armed conflicts
propaganda as a method of escalation of armed conflicts

Skills:

determine the specifics of propaganda and distinguish it from other communication technologies;
distinguish the features of each of the historical stages of the development of propaganda;
to compare and qualify armed conflicts of an international and non-international character;
identify different methods of political propaganda;
outline the features of linear and non-linear communication models when analyzing propaganda;
to investigate transformations of propaganda at the modern stage;
evaluate the role of the media in armed conflicts;
predict waves of escalation of armed conflicts in conditions of systematic use of political propaganda.

Pre-requisites and post-requisites of the discipline (place in the structural and logical scheme of training according to the relevant educational program)

Basic knowledge of socio-political disciplines.

Content of the academic discipline

Full-time

| Names of sections and topics | Number of hours | | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------|
| | Total: | у тому числі: | | |
| | | Lectures | Practical Classes | ISW |
| 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 | 2 | 6 |
| Topic 1.2. Historical stages of the development of propaganda | 14 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| Topic 1.3. Armed conflicts of an international nature | 14 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| Topic 1.4. Armed conflicts of a non-international nature | 12 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Control measures | MCR | | | |
| Together by chapter 1 | 52 | 8 | 8 | 36 |
| CHAPTER 2. MEANS OF PROPAGANDA IN ARMED CONFLICTS | | | | |
| Topic 2.1. Methods of political propaganda | 14 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| Topic 2.2. Communicative models of propaganda | 14 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| Topic 2.3. Modern transformation of propaganda | 14 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| Topic 2.4. The role of the media in armed conflicts | 12 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Topic 2.5. Propaganda as a method of escalation of armed conflicts | 14 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| Together by chapter 2 | 68 | 10 | 10 | 48 |
| Final Test | | | | |
| Total | 120 | 18 | 18 | 84 |

Educational materials and resources

To successfully study the discipline, it is enough to study the educational material taught at lectures and seminars, as well as familiarize yourself with:

Basic literature

1. Military conflicts of the second half of the 20th century: coll. of science Art. / Institute of History of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Nat. Acad. of Defense of Ukraine, Ukr. Institute of Wars stories ; ed. S. V. Kulchytskyi. - K.: Institute of History of Ukraine, NASU, 2004. - 100 c.
2. Honcharuk-Cholach T.V. , Jugla N.V. Theory and practice of political propaganda: a textbook. - K: Lira-K Publishing House, 2020. - 254 p.
3. Dyachenko V. I. International humanitarian law: the philosophical and legal doctrine of the regulation of armed conflicts - K.: KVHI, 1998. - 103 p.
4. Leontieva L.E. Propaganda as an informational and psychological component of political processes. – K.; Lviv: View of Lviv. University, 2004. – 298 p.
5. Pocheptsov H.G. Propaganda and counter-propaganda. - M.: Center, 2004. - 256 p.

Supporting 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: encyclopedia. argument. / author-edited O.I. Gurzhii [and others]. - K.: Humanist edition. lit., 2004. – 520 p.
5. V. O. Kolesnikov Development of views on the preparation and conduct of special operations in armed conflicts / V. O. Kolesnikov, A. M. Kryvosheev. – 2nd ed., add. – Sumy: Mriya-1, 2004. – 278 p.
6. Cross K. Political communication and news coverage in democratic societies: Perspectives of competition / K. Cross, R. Hackett; [trans. from English R. Tkachuk]. - K.: Osnovy, 2000. - 142 p.
7. Local wars and armed conflicts of the second half of the 20th century (historical and philosophical aspect): monograph / O. I. Gurzhii, S. P. Mosov, V. D. Makarov [and others]. - Kyiv: Knowledge of Ukraine, 2006. - 356 p.
8. Mandragelya V. A. Causes and nature of wars (armed conflicts): philosophical and sociological analysis / Nats. Acad. of Defense of Ukraine, Institute of Higher Education of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. - Kyiv: [b. v.], 2003. – 570 p.
9. Moskalenko A.Z. Basics of mass information activity. - K.: Pravda Yaroslavychiv, 1999. - 634 p.
10. H. M. Perepelitsa Conflicts in post-communist Europe: monograph / H. M. Perepelitsa; National University strategist research – Kyiv: Foliant, 2003. – 430 c.
11. Quapelitsa H.M. The genesis of conflicts in the post-communist space of Europe / H. M. Perepelitsa. - K.: Stylos - PC "Foliant", 2003. - 256 p.
12. V. M. Telelym. The experience of creating and using groups of troops (forces) in local wars and armed conflicts of the second half of the 20th and the beginning of the 21st century: monograph / V. M. Telelym, O. M. Zagorka, V. V. Stryzhevskiy; National University of Defense of Ukraine, Kaf. Overland troops - Kyiv: NUOU, 2012. - 336 p.
13. Yakovleva N.I. Communicative aspect of political propaganda// Gileya. - 2008. - No. 16. - P. 181-188.
14. Yakovleva N.I. Peculiarities of understanding modern political propaganda // Politological Bulletin: [zb-k nauk. works]. – 2009. – Issue 44. - pp. 308-318.

4.3 Information resources

1. <http://www.socio-journal.kpi.kiev.ua/> - Bulletin of the KPI named after Igor Sikorsky. Sociology. Politology. Right.
2. <http://www.nbu.gov.ua> – National Library of Ukraine named after V.I. Vernadskiy.
3. <https://prometheus.org.ua/>. The best online courses in Ukraine and the world.

Educational content

5. Methods of mastering an educational discipline (educational component)

5.1. Lecture classes

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|---|
| Назва теми заняття та перелік основних питань |
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Name of the subject of the lesson and list of main questions

Topic: The essence of propaganda and its types

Main questions: Approaches to the definition of propaganda. Manipulative and informative aspects of propaganda. The relationship between propaganda and ideology. Distinction between propaganda, PR and advertising. Working with stereotypes, beliefs and attitudes of citizens in propaganda discourse. Conflict potential of propaganda.

IWS: 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.

Topic: Historical stages of the development of propaganda

Main questions: Theoretical understanding of the "propaganda" phenomenon. Development of propaganda as a method of mass communication. 17th - early 20th century - the period of laying the foundations of propaganda practices. 1914-1945 - the stage of systematic application of propaganda. Propaganda confrontation of Nazi and communist ideologies during the Second World War. 1945 - the beginning of the 1980s - the stage of analyzing the importance of propaganda in political processes and management attempts. The 1980s - to the present time - the period of radical transformation of propaganda.

IWS: Outline the mechanisms for improving propaganda practices in a historical aspect. To identify the reasons for the relevance of propagandistic practices at the current stage.

Topic: Armed conflicts of an international nature

Main questions: Correlation between the concepts of "armed conflict" and "war". Military and armed conflicts. National interests of the state. Conflict potential of international relations. Definition of qualification of armed conflict. Political mobilization. Territorial expansion. Armed escalation. Ceasefire negotiations. Geneva Conventions (1949).

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

Topic: Armed conflicts of a non-international character

Main issues: Interethnic and interconfessional relations as a factor in the escalation of armed conflicts of a non-international nature. Political tension in the state and polarization of society. Features of coups d'état. The role of the army in coups d'état. Civil War. Illegal armed formations and the central government. Legitimization of rebels. Separatism and the right of peoples to self-determination. Extremism: essence and characteristics.

IWS: Identify the possibilities of prevention of the start of civil wars by the central government. Assess the consequences of coups on the country's development.

Topic: Methods of political propaganda

Main questions: Universal methods of propaganda (simplification, silencing, displacement). Fictional fact. Direct and indirect commenting. Two-sided argumentation. Half-truth and insinuation. Information fragmentation and overload. Information and propaganda induction. Semantic manipulation. A political euphemism. Defamation.

IWS: Give cases of practical application of propaganda methods in the information field of Ukraine. Determine the most effective methods of propaganda at the current stage.

Topic: Communicative models of propaganda

Main questions: Application of linear and non-linear models of communication for the analysis of political propaganda. Designing the scheme of the communicative act by H. Lasswell for the propaganda act. Application of T. Newcomb's transactional model to the propaganda process. Possibilities of structural analysis of propaganda according to G. Jowett and V. O'Donnell.

IWS: To analyze a certain propaganda act according to linear and non-linear models of communication. Outline the risks of the emergence of a new meaning of the message in the process of communication to achieve propaganda goals.

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| <p>Topic: Modern transformation of propaganda</p> <p>Main issues: New technical means of information dissemination. The influence of pluralism of political views on the change in the nature of propaganda. Non-status subjects of propaganda in the age of information society. Alternative sources of information are parallel propaganda streams. The ineffectiveness of counter-propaganda in the post-truth era.</p> <p>IWS: Name the reasons for the transformation of propaganda at the current stage. Assess the possibilities of eradicating this phenomenon from social life.</p> |
| <p>Topic: The role of the media in armed conflicts</p> <p>Main issues: mass media as a tool of the parties to the armed conflict. Propaganda potential of media editorial policy. News sensationalism as a way of manipulating citizens' consciousness. Social networks are effective platforms for mobilizing conflict parties. Info-ethics of journalists during the coverage of the events of the armed confrontation. Protection of information resources of the state in armed conflict.</p> <p>IWS: To outline the possibilities of forming worldview positions of the citizens of the warring parties through informational TV channels. To determine the historical role of radio in the 20th century during armed conflicts.</p> |
| <p>Topic: Propaganda as a method of escalation of armed conflicts</p> <p>Main issues: Intensity of propaganda use in armed conflicts. Propaganda influence by the images of "own" and "enemy" by the warring parties. Propaganda of hatred on the basis of ethnic, racial, religious characteristics during armed confrontation. The use of propaganda in Ukraine in the conditions of an international armed conflict.</p> <p>IWS: To assess the possibilities and limitations of the use of counter-propaganda in the conditions of an armed conflict. Outline the positive and negative consequences of propaganda implemented by a warring state.</p> |

5.2. Seminar (practical) classes

The main tasks of the cycle of seminar (practical) classes:

The seminar sessions are aimed at deepening the theoretical knowledge obtained at the lectures and consolidating them on examples of world and Ukrainian practices, forming the skills to identify propaganda activity, understand its significance in the conditions of international and non-international armed conflicts, evaluate methods and communicative models of propaganda, predict the possibility of escalation armed conflicts using propaganda.

| Seminar | Content | Hours |
|---------|--|-------|
| 1 | <p>Topic: The essence of propaganda and its types</p> <p>Main issues: Characteristics of propaganda as a communication technology. Typology of propaganda. Propaganda as a political tool. Propaganda and counter-propaganda. Use of propaganda elements during the campaign process. Social consequences of the use of propaganda discourse.</p> <p>IWS: Formulate the role of propaganda in modern processes of Ukrainian politics.</p> | 2 |
| 2 | <p>Topic: Historical stages of the development of propaganda</p> <p>Main issues: Use of propaganda by N. Bonaparte. Propaganda during America's struggle for independence. World War 1914-1918 as the first example of systematic use of propaganda. The Second World War is the most powerful propaganda confrontation in the history of mankind. Propaganda during the Cold War. Institutionalization of propaganda in the USA in the 1970s. Propaganda in the age of information society.</p> | 2 |

| | | |
|----------|--|----------|
| | IWS: Assess the significance of British propaganda during the First World War on the course of historical events. | |
| 3 | <p>Topic: Armed conflicts of an international nature</p> <p>Main issues: Origins and causes of international armed conflicts. Parties and external participants in the armed conflict. Stages of deployment of armed conflicts. International territorial disputes. The role of diplomacy during armed international conflicts. Russian-Ukrainian war. Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. Indo-Pakistani conflict. Conflict on the Korean Peninsula. Venezuelan-Colombian conflict.</p> <p>IWS: To assess the phenomenon of violence in the modern democratic world.</p> | 2 |
| 4 | <p>Topic: Armed conflicts of a non-international character</p> <p>Main questions: Peculiarities of armed conflicts of a non-international character. Recognition of the rebels as a party to the armed conflict. External influences on armed conflicts. Collier-Heffler model. Extremist and separatist movements in European countries. Coups d'état in the 21st century. Civil wars in Africa. Regional conflicts in Latin America.</p> <p>IWS: Determine the role of political leaders during non-international armed conflicts.</p> | 2 |
| 5 | <p>Topic: Methods of political propaganda</p> <p>Main questions: The problem of theoretical generalization of propaganda methods. List of propaganda methods as defined by the Institute for Propaganda Analysis (L. Dub). Classification of methods of propaganda by K. Jonso-Kurti and G. Copeland. The author's approach of J. Brown. Labeling as a propaganda method. Direct and indirect application of propaganda methods in political processes.</p> <p>IWS: To determine the consequences of the systemic impact of propaganda methods on the attitudes, stereotypes and beliefs of citizens.</p> | 2 |
| 6 | <p>Topic: Communicative models of propaganda</p> <p>Main questions: Mechanisms of information transmission from the propagandist to the recipient. Emotional component of propaganda discourse. Authorities as a subject of building a propaganda model of communication. The relationship between the concepts of "propaganda" and "disinformation". The potential of propaganda in the post-truth era. Peculiarities of the propaganda model of communication on the Internet.</p> <p>IWS: To identify the symbolic potential of propaganda to create collective myths during the communicative process.</p> | 2 |
| 7 | <p>Topic: Modern transformation of propaganda</p> <p>Main questions: Impact of globalization on propaganda processes. The polycentric nature of modern propaganda. De-ideologization as a factor in the transformation of propaganda. Information flow: chaos, fragmentation and structuring. Emotional and psychological vulnerability of a person in front of propaganda tools. Destructive and constructive role of propaganda in modern political processes.</p> <p>IWS: Explain the reasons for the relevance of the systematic and effective use of propaganda in a democratic globalized world.</p> | 2 |
| 8 | <p>Topic: The role of the media in armed conflicts</p> <p>Main issues: Information wars between states during armed conflict. Using the 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 conflicts. Mobilization of supporters of warring parties through social networks.</p> <p>IWS: To assess the impact of news channels that work 24/7 on the processes of escalation and de-escalation of armed conflict.</p> | 2 |
| 9 | Topic: Propaganda as a method of escalation of armed conflicts | 2 |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | <p>Main issues: Basic principles of propaganda activities of states in a state of armed conflict. Principles of propaganda discourse in the conditions of armed conflicts of a non-international nature. Propaganda aimed at consolidating the warring group within. Propaganda directed at the external enemy of the warring group.</p> <p>IWS: Outline violations of basic human rights during armed conflict where propaganda is used.</p> | |
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Independent work of a graduate student

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

In addition, graduate students should independently consider the tasks intended for independent work, which are specified in lectures and seminars, and on the basis of this information freely answer the questions.

Policy and control

Policy of academic discipline (educational component)

The study of the discipline is carried out according to the existing method of organizing the educational process in higher educational institutions, which provides for the specific weight of independent work of graduate students. Seminar classes deepen theoretical knowledge on the relevant topics of the academic discipline, consolidate practical skills of discussions, defense of one's scientific position, work with literature.

Attendance and performance of tasks

Active participation of the graduate student in practical classes is mandatory and will be required. The graduate student's rating will largely be based on the results of his work in practical (seminar) classes. There is no specific number of missed practical classes, which will require the graduate student to independently study relevant topics (tasks) and additional communication on this matter with the teacher. At the same time, a graduate student who missed practical classes may receive a low rating, which will not allow such a graduate student to be counted. In this case, topics from missed seminar classes must be studied. Control of the graduate student's knowledge (understanding) of missed topics will take place 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 study session. A graduate student who completes the relevant tasks (answers the questions) will receive the corresponding points for the rating depending on the quality of the answers (fulfillment of the task).

Post-graduate students who missed seminar classes can prevent the reduction of the final rating by timely (during the semester) studying the relevant topics and completing the tasks provided for the missed classes. It is not necessary to wait until the assessment and examination session is approaching for appropriate communication with the teacher. It should be done as soon as the graduate student is ready to demonstrate his knowledge and skills on the missed subjects of classes.

Topics and tasks for practical classes are provided by the work program of the discipline, available from the graduate student's personal office in the "Campus" system or on the website of the Department of Sociology.

The use of laptops and smartphones is allowed at lectures and seminar classes, but only for purposes determined by the subject of the class and the corresponding thematic task. You should not use these (and other similar) means for entertainment or communication during the class. A graduate student can

use the written notes prepared by him on the topic of the lesson (or those provided by the task) in the seminar class.

Forms of work

Educational classes in the discipline "Propaganda and armed conflict" are held in the form of lectures and seminars. Lectures take place in the form of a dialogue, when the teacher asks counter-questions of the audience about the educational material, may ask to give an immediate answer to the current question. In the course of classes, the teacher can demonstrate to graduate students visual materials devoted to the unfolding of political events.

The main form of work in a seminar class is a performance, which combines the graduate student's communicative abilities with the demonstration and consolidation of knowledge. The teacher evaluates both the depth, breadth, and accuracy of the definitions during the graduate student's presentation, as well as the ability to promptly respond to the audience's questions. During the seminar, the activity of graduate students in formulating questions, participating in the discussion, and expressing alternative hypotheses is evaluated. Separate seminar classes involve the preparation of presentations by graduate students, which strengthens representative skills and deepens awareness of the topic.

Modular control papers are aimed at revealing the knowledge of graduate students of the studied material. However, the problematic method used during this type of control also allows to assess the analytical abilities of students of higher education.

University policy

Academic integrity

The policy and principles of academic integrity are defined in Chapter 3 of the Code of Honor of the National Technical University of Ukraine "Ihor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute". More details: <https://kpi.ua/code>.

(other necessary information regarding academic integrity)

Norms of ethical behavior

The norms of ethical behavior of graduate students and employees are defined in Chapter 2 of the Code of Honor of the National Technical University of Ukraine "Ihor Sikorskyi Kyiv Polytechnic Institute". More details: <https://kpi.ua/code>.

Types of control and rating system for evaluating learning outcomes (RSO)

Current control: survey on the subject of the lesson, task performance, MKR (Appendix A)

Calendar control: is conducted twice a semester as a monitoring of the current state of fulfillment of the syllabus requirements.

Semester control: assessment

The study discipline "Propaganda and Armed Conflict" is a separate credit module, therefore, a separate RSO is developed to evaluate the work of a graduate student. RSO on the discipline is provided in Appendix B.

Additional information on the discipline (educational component)

Recommendations for graduate students

While preparing for a practical lesson, a graduate student must study the lecture material of a certain topic, it is desirable to get acquainted with additional resources on the network. If questions arise, unclear information is discovered, it is necessary to discuss them with the teacher. At the seminar, the graduate student should not remain a passive observer, but actively participate in the discussion of the issue. If the graduate student has not familiarized himself with the educational material, he should listen more carefully to the speakers, and thanks to the information received, try to compensate for the shortcomings of preparation for the class.

Distance Learning

Synchronous distance learning is possible using video conferencing platforms and an educational platform for distance learning at the university.

Inclusive education

It is allowed

Work program of the discipline (syllabus):

Compiled by Andriy Baginsky, PhD in Political Science, Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of Sociology,

Approved by the Sociology department (protocol № 10 from 08.04.2023)

Approved by the Methodical Commission of the faculty (protocol № 8 from 02.06.2023)

Appendix A

QUESTIONS FOR MODULAR CONTROL WORK

1. Manipulative and informational aspects of propaganda.
2. The relationship between propaganda and ideology.
3. Distinguishing between propaganda, PR and advertising.
4. Propaganda confrontation of Nazi and communist ideologies during the Second World War.
5. The relationship between the concepts of "armed conflict" and "war".
6. 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 formations 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. Designing the scheme of the communicative act by H. Lasswell for the propaganda act.
17. Application of T. Newcomb's transactional model to the propaganda process.
18. The influence of pluralism of political views on the change in the nature of propaganda.
19. Non-status subjects of propaganda in the age of information society.
20. Social networks as effective platforms for the implementation of propaganda discourse.
21. Propaganda potential of media editorial policy.
22. Protection of information resources of the state in armed conflict.
23. The intensity of the use of propaganda in the conditions of armed conflicts.
24. The use of propaganda in Ukraine in the conditions of an international armed conflict.

Appendix B

Description of the rating system for evaluating the results of post-graduate studies

from the credit module "Propaganda and armed conflict"

1. The rating of the graduate student from the credit module consists of the points he receives for:

- execution of modular control work;
- work at seminar classes (18 seminar classes);
- incentive points.

2. Scoring criteria.

2.1. The modular control work is evaluated out of 15 points. The control task of this paper consists of three questions from the list provided in Appendix A. Each of the questions is valued at 5 points:

- "excellent" - complete answer (at least 90% of the required information) - 14-15 points;

- "good" - a sufficiently complete answer (at least 75% of the required information), or a complete answer with minor inaccuracies - 10-13 points;
- "satisfactory" - incomplete answer (at least 60% of the required information) and minor errors - 8-10 points;
- "unsatisfactory" - the answer does not meet the requirements for "satisfactory" - 0 points.

2.2. Work at seminar classes is evaluated according to the following criteria:

- "excellent" - creative approach to solving the problem - 4 points;
- "good" - in-depth disclosure of the problem, reflected own position - 3 points;
- "satisfactory" - justified disclosure of a problem with certain shortcomings - 2 points;
- "unsatisfactory" - task not completed, - 0 points.

2.5 Incentive points

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

- for scientific research activities (participation in conferences, "Days of Science of the FSP", contests for post-graduate works, publications);
- participation in faculty olympiads in the discipline and all-Ukrainian olympiads.

3. The condition of the first attestation is obtaining at least 15 points. The condition of the second attestation is obtaining at least 30 points.

4. The sum of the rating points received by the graduate student during the semester is transferred to the final grade according to the table. If the sum of the points is less than 60, the graduate student completes a credit test. In this case, the sum of points for the final test is transferred to the final grade according to the table.

4. A graduate student who received at least 60 points in the semester can take part in the assessment. In this case, the points obtained by him on the control work are final.

5. Table of transfer of rating points to grades.