Національний технічний університет України
«КИЇВСЬКИЙ ПОЛІТЕХНІЧНИЙ ІНСТИТУТ
імені ІГОРЯ СІКОРСЬКОГО»

КАФЕДРА
СОЦІОЛОГІЇ
ІТУУ "КПІ"
імені Ігоря С.корського"

Regional and ethnic conflicts: socio-political context and peacebuilding

Syllabus

Details of the discipline	
Level of Higher Education	The Second (master's level)
Field of Knowledge	*05 - social and behavioral sciences*
Speciality	*054 Sociology*
Educational Program	*Conflict Resolution and Mediation*
Status of Discipline	*Normative Course*
Form of Learning	*Full-time*
Year of Education, Semester	*1 year, autumn semester*
ECTS	*4 credits*
Form of Control	*Test*
Schedule	*Lecture per week and Practical Classes per week*
Language	*English*
Information about course leader / teachers	Lectures: *Andrii Bahinskyi, PhD, associate professor, e-mail: andrei.baginsky@gmail.com* Practical Classes: *Andrii Bahinskyi, PhD, associate professor, e-mail: andrei.baginsky@gmail.com*
Course placement	

Curriculum of the discipline

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

The main purpose of the discipline: to form students' basic system of scientific knowledge on regional and ethnic conflicts and to develop the ability of expert assessment, analysis and management of regional and ethnic conflicts and peacebuilding.

According to the educational-professional program "Conflict Resolution and Mediation" students will gain the following competencies:

PC 2 Ability to identify, diagnose and interpret social problems of Ukrainian society and the world community.

PC10 Ability to use tools for conflict risk assessment and early prevention of conflicts in different spheres of life and at different levels of interaction of social actors

PC11 Ability to determine the level of escalation of the conflict and the possibility of intervention in the conflict and to choose its method.

According to the requirements of the educational-professional program, students after mastering the discipline must demonstrate the following learning outcomes:

PL 11 Evaluate the dynamics of current social conflicts at the local, regional, national and international levels, determine the level of escalation of the conflict and the possibility of intervention in the conflict and choose its method.

PL 12 Apply relevant sociological theories of conflict, peacekeeping and mediation, as well as the results of sociological research to address contemporary social problems and conflicts; use conflict resolution methods and mediation procedures in the socio-political sphere.

By mastering the content of the discipline, students will have the skills of multifaceted analysis of regional and ethnic conflicts, as well as understanding the conflict-generating social processes in the state. The teacher will provide a comprehensive overview of the types of regional and ethnic conflicts, highlight the causes and features of their escalation and de-escalation, and project the socio-political consequences. The classes will consider models of regional and ethnic conflicts using the case method. The teacher will demonstrate the principles of developing ethno-national policy of the state and the policy of national minorities in relation to the state. In the process of studying the course, attention will be paid to the effectiveness of negotiations as a method of managing regional conflicts. Features and principles of safe reintegration of the occupied territories of Ukraine will be considered.

Students will be able to assess regional and ethnic conflicts in dynamics. Students are expected to be able to analyze the sources, types, forms and phases of regional and ethnic conflicts. For the intermediate attestation in the discipline, the student's ability to study regional conflicts is provided on the basis of a number of criteria: from the root causes to the possibilities of settlement. To pursue further professional activities, students acquire skills of forming optimal tools for resolving regional and ethnic conflicts, depending on the specifics of state and political processes, the state of interstate relations and the situation in the international arena.

For maximum assessment in the test and exam, a critical ability to provide a comprehensive description of regional and ethnic conflicts and independently formulate trends inherent in specific cases of individual states, as well as the ability to assess the conflict of Ukrainian society in the context of international armed conflict in Donbass.

E-mail and messengers are used for more effective communication in order to understand the structure of the discipline and master the material. Students also need to have the skills to use a text editor and a presentation editor.

2. Prerequisites and post-requisites of the discipline (place in the structural and logical scheme of education according to the relevant educational program)

The discipline "Regional/ethnic conflicts and peacebuilding" belongs to the cycle of normative disciplines of professional training. The acquired knowledge and skills can be further used by students in the disciplines "Sociology of War and Conflict in the Context of Transformation and Modernization", "Leadership and Crisis Management", "Sociological Studies of Migration and Forced Displacement", "Conflict Prevention and Sustainable Peace".

3. The content of the discipline

1 module

1.1. Conflict as a social phenomenon.

1.2. Theoretical bases of research of regional conflicts.

1.3. Forms of regional conflicts.

1.4. Regional conflict management.

1.5. Socio-ethnic communities.

1.6. Intervention coordination within social and political mediation.

1.7. Completion of mediation and implementation of peace agreements.

1.8. World trends of regional and ethnic processes.

1.9. Features of regional conflicts and ethnic processes in Ukraine.

2 module

Topic 2.1. Theoretical foundations of peacebuilding.

Topic 2.2. Conceptual principles and structure of UN peacekeeping activities.

Topic 2.3. Post-conflict settlement as overcoming the consequences of violence.

Topic 2.4. Concepts and functions of transitional justice.

Topic 2.5. Components of transitional justice.

Topic 2.6. Peacebuilding and civil society.

Topic 2.7. Reconciliation: essential features and areas.

Topic 2.8. Levels of reconciliation.

Topic 2.9. National reconciliation and democratic consolidation.

Distribution of hours

Names of sections and topics	Number of hours			
	Totally:	у тому числі:		
		Lections	Seminars	IWS
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
Topic 1.1. Conflict as a social phenomenon	7	2	2	3
Topic 1.2. Theoretical bases of research of regional conflicts	7	2	2	3
Topic 1.3. Forms of regional conflicts	7	2	2	3
Topic 1.4. Regional conflict management	7	2	2	3
Topic 1.5. Socio-ethnic communities	6	2	2	2
Topic 1.6. Intervention coordination within social and political mediation.	6	2	2	2
Topic 1.7. Completion of mediation and implementation of peace agreements.	6	2	2	2
Topic 1.8. World trends of regional and ethnic processes.	6	2	2	2
Topic 1.9. Features of regional conflicts and ethnic processes in Ukraine.	5	2	1	2
Modular control work	3		1	2
Total hours in module 1:	60	18	18	24
Topic 2.1. Theoretical foundations of peacebuilding.	7	2	2	3
Topic 2.2. Conceptual principles and structure of UN peacekeeping activities.	7	2	2	3

Topic 2.3. Post-conflict settlement as overcoming the consequences of violence.	7	2	2	3
Topic 2.4. Concepts and functions of transitional justice.	7	2	2	3
Topic 2.5. Components of transitional justice.	6	2	2	2
Topic 2.6. Peacebuilding and civil society.	6	2	2	2
Topic 2.7. Reconciliation: essential features and areas.	6	2	2	2
Topic 2.8. Levels of reconciliation.	6	2	2	2
Topic 2.9. National reconciliation and democratic consolidation.	5	2	1	2
Final test	**3**		**1**	**2**
Total for module 2	**60**	**18**	**18**	**24**
Total	**120**	**36**	**36**	**48**

4. Training materials and resources

All basic and additional materials necessary for the study of the discipline are sent to students by e-mail or distributed through the messenger chosen by students.

Basic:

1. *An Agenda for Peace Preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping / Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to the statement adopted by the Summit Meeting of the Security Council on 31 January 1992*

URL: https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/A_47_277.pdf

2. *Barash, D.P. and C. Webel (2009) Peace and Conflict Studies. Sage.*

URL: http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.384.7062&rep=rep1&type=pdf

3. *Galtung, J. Violence, Peace, and Peace Research // Journal of Peace Research, Vol. 6, No. 3 (1969), pp. 167-191*

URL:
http://www2.kobe-u.ac.jp/~alexroni/IPD%202015%20readings/IPD%202015_7/Galtung_Violence,%20Peace,%20and%20Peace%20Research.pdf

4. *Galtung, J. (2002) Theories of Peace: A Synthetic Approach to Peace Thinking. International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (September, 1967).*

URL:http://www.transcend-nordic.org/doc/17%20Galtungs%20Corner/Theories%20of%20Peace%20-%20A%20Synthetic%20Approach%20to%20Peace%20Thinking-1967.pdf

5. *Webel, C. and J. Johansen (2011) Peace and Conflict Studies: A Reader. Routledge.*

URL:
https://pestuge.iliauni.edu.ge/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/David-P.-Barash-Charles-P.-Webel-Peace-and-Conflict-Studies.pdf

Additional:

1. *Aiken, N. Identity, Reconciliation and Transitional Justice: Overcoming Intractability in Divided Societies, Transitional Justice Routledge, Oxon: 2013. – 280 p.*

2. *Aiken, N. Learning to Live Together: Transitional Justice and Intergroup Reconciliation in Northern Ireland // The International Journal of Transitional Justice, Vol. 4, 2010, 166–188. 24.*

3. Bar-Tal, Daniel, Chernyak-Hai, Lily Schori, Noa and Gundar, Ayelet. A sense of self perceived collective victimhood in intractable conflicts // International Review of Red Cross. – Volume 91. – Number 874. – June 2009. – P. 229-258. 25.

4. Brett R. Lessons Learned Paper: Local Level Peacebuilding in Colombia UNDP, January, 2014. URL:https://www.undp.org/content/dam/colombia/docs/Paz/undp-co-peacebuilding-2016.pdf

5. Brett, Roddy. The Role of Civil Society Actors in Peacemaking: The Case of Guatemala, Journal of Peacebuilding & Development. -12:1. -P. 49-64. 26.

6. Goede, Meike de. Consuming democracy. Local agencies & liberal peace in the Democratic Republic of Congo. African Studies Collection, vol. 57. Leiden: African Studies Centre. Ipskamp Drukkers, Enschede, 2015. 207 p.

7. Lambourne, W. Transitional Justice and Peacebuilding after Mass Violence // The International Journal of Transitional Justice. – Vol. 3. – 2009. – pp. 28–48.

8. Lederach, John Paul. Building peace: sustainable reconciliation in divided societies / John Paul Lederach. United States Institute of Peace, Washington, D.C. 1997. 197 p.

9. Mac Ginty R. Indigenous Peace-Making Versus the Liberal Peace. Cooperation and Conflict: Journal of the Nordic International Studies Association. Vol. 43(2): 139–163.

10. MacGinty, R. and Richmond. O. Myth or Reality: Opposing Views on the Liberal Peace and Post-war Reconstruction // Global Society. – Vol. 21. – No. 4. – 2007, pp. 491-497.

11. Malone, David M. & Wermester, K. Boom and bust? The changing nature of UN peacekeeping // International Peacekeeping. – 7:4. – 2000. – pp. 37–54. 30.

12. Miller, Z. Effects of Invisibility: In Search of the Economic in Transitional Justice // The International Journal of Transitional Justice. – Vol. 2. – 2008. – pp. 266–291.

13. Odendaal, Andries. A Comparative Study of Local Peace Committees', New York: UNDP Discussion Paper, December 2010. URL: https://www.un.org/en/land-natural-resources-conflict/pdfs/UNDP_Local%20Peace%20Committees_2011.pdf

14. Puri, Samir. The strategic art of confronting armed groups // Adelphi Series. – 2015. – 55:459. pp. 7-14. 46

15. Reparations in Columbia: where to? Mapping the Colombian Landscape of Reparations for Victims of the Internal Armed Conflict: Policy paper, February, 2019. – Mode of access: https://reparations.qub.ac.uk/assets/uploads/ColombiaReparationsPolicyReportFORAPPROVAL-SP-HR-NoCrops.pdf 33. Selby, J. «The myth of liberal peace-building» // Conflict, Security & Development, Vol. 13. – No. 1. – 2013 – pp.57-86.

16. Van Tongeren, Paul . Increasing Interest in Infrastructures for Peace [online article]. Journal of Conflictology. Vol. 2, Iss. 2, 2011. pp. 45-55.

17. Laura Wise, Robert Forster, and Christine Bell. Local Peace Processes: Opportunities and Challenges for Women's Engagement Political. Global Justice Academy, University of Edinburgh, School of Law, Old College, South Bridge, 2019. - 19 p.

Educational content

LECTURE CLASSES

Module 1

N з/п	The name of the topic of the lesson and a list of main questions	Number of hours
1	Topic: Conflict as a social phenomenon.	3

	Key questions: Conflictology: subject and object. Specifics of regional conflictology and ethnoconflictology. The concept of "conflict" and approaches to its definition. Typology of conflicts. General dynamics of conflicts. IWS: Explain the essence of an interdisciplinary approach in conflict studies. Argue why the concept of "regional conflict" in its meaning is broader than the concept of "ethnic conflict". Didactic tools: Illustrative visual aids: tables and diagrams. Literature: Basic: 1, 2. Additional: 6, 9.	
2	Topic: Theoretical foundations of the study of regional conflicts. Key questions: Regional conflictology: subject, object, history of formation. The concept of "regional conflict" and its structure. Typology of regional conflicts. The ratio of regional and global conflicts. IWS: Explain the historical circumstances of the emergence and development of regional conflict as an independent field of research in the 1990s. Distinguish the concepts of "regional conflict", "regional crisis", "regional tension". Didactic tools: Illustrative visual aids: tables and diagrams. Literature: Basic: 1, 4. Additional: 3.	*3*
3	Topic: Forms of regional conflicts. Key issues: Theoretical delineation of the concepts of "armed conflict and war". Coup d'etat and civil war. Non-violent forms of internal regional conflicts are non-violent. Extremism and separatism. IWS: To reveal the content of external intervention in regional conflicts. Outline ways to escalate regional conflicts. Didactic tools: Illustrative visual aids: tables and diagrams. Literature: Basic: 1. Additional: 9.	*3*
4	Topic: Regional conflict management. Key issues: The problem of translating conflict from destructive to constructive. The main structural elements of conflict management. Forecasting and analysis of regional conflicts. Specifics of regional conflict regulation. Resolution of regional conflicts. IWS: Outline the essence of "regional integration policy". Argue the thesis: "compromise and consensus as a result of conflict resolution." Didactic tools: Illustrative visual aids: tables and diagrams. Literature: Basic: 1, 4. Additional: 3, 5.	*3*
5	Topic: Preparation for mediation. Entry into mediation. The essence, principles and rules, possibilities and consequences of mediation, roles and limits of responsibility of the participants of the procedure. Negotiations within mediation. Completion of mediation. IWS: Choose a case of mediation in international armed conflicts and analyze it. Didactic tools: Illustrative visual aids: tables and diagrams. Literature: Basic: 2, 3, 5. Additional: 8.	*2*
6	Topic:Intervention coordination within social and political mediation. Main issues: Coordination and interchangeability: team functionality. Interaction with women's organizations, youth, civil society organizations. Interaction with non-state armed entities. IWS: To characterize political mediation in armed conflicts. Didactic tools: Illustrative visual aids: tables and diagrams.	*2*

№		
	Literature: Basic: 2, 3, 5. Additional: 2, 13, 14.	
7	Topic: Completion of mediation and implementation of peace agreements. Main issues: Types of peace agreements. Negotiation of peace agreements by professional negotiation teams. Peculiarities of the implementation of peace agreements in armed conflicts. IWS: Unraveling the connection between mediation and inclusiveness. Didactic tools: Visual aids: diagrams. Literature: Basic: 2. Additional: 13, 17.	*2*
8	Topic: Global trends in regional and ethnic processes. Key issues: Revival of ethnic identity and the concept of nation-states. The problem of politicization of ethnicity in the context of the terrorist threat. The role of international organizations in resolving regional conflicts. The problem of international support and interference in the internal affairs of the state. IWS: To formulate the specifics of ethnic processes in developed and developing countries. Define the status of "refugee" and "IDP". Didactic tools: Illustrative visual aids: tables and diagrams. Literature: Basic: 1, 2, 4. Additional: 7.	2
9	Topic: Features of regional conflicts and ethnic processes in Ukraine. Key issues: Ethnic revival and national consolidation in Ukraine. The West-East problem in Ukraine as a source of regional conflicts. National minorities in Ukraine and the Ukrainian diaspora. Violation of state sovereignty. The problem of reintegration of territories. IWS: To reveal the content of decentralization as a trend of Ukrainian politics. Outline the role of elites in resolving regional conflicts in Ukraine. Describe ways to ensure the rights of national minorities. Didactic tools: Illustrative visual aids: tables and diagrams. Literature: Basic: 5. Additional: 4, 7, 8, 14.	*2*
	Together	18

Module 2

№ З/ п	The title of the lecture topic and a list of key issues (list of teaching aids, references to literature and tasks on IWS)	
	Topic 2.1. Theoretical foundations of peacebuilding.	

1	Peacekeeping and peacebuilding activities: differences. Security as the main function of the state. Conflict relations, conflict actions without the use of weapons, armed conflict as a concept of sociology of conflict. Structural causes of violence. Nonlinear dynamics of the conflict. Ch. Tilly on the evolution of state functions. External and internal security dimension. Security and development. Human Security in the UNDP Human Development Report (1994). K. Popper on gradual and utopian social engineering. The concept of "liberal peace" and its opponents. Methods of post-conflict peacebuilding.
	Literature: Bases: 1, 2, 4. Additional: 4, 7, 9, 18.
	Tasks on IWS:
	    1. Define the concepts of "peacekeeping", "peacebuilding".
	    2. What are the main causes of social violence?
	    3. What is the essence of security as a function of the state?
		2

	4. What are the main provisions criticized in the concept of "liberal peace"?	
	Topic 2.2. Conceptual principles and structure of UN peacekeeping activities.	

2	UN documents on the concept of peacekeeping. Report of the UN Secretary General "Agenda for Peace". Report of the UN Task Force on Post-Conflict Peacekeeping. Report of the Peace Operations Study Group (Brahimi Report). A Handbook of Multifunctional Peacekeeping Operations. "Fundamental Doctrine" of the UN. "Optimal stage of intervention" and three options for intervention. UN system funding structure. Institutional foundations of peacekeeping operations. States and peace initiatives. State building as a way of peacekeeping services. Literature: Baz .: 3. Additional ..: 5, 16.
	    1. Tasks on IWS:
	    2. Name the main UN documents on peacekeeping
	    3. Explain the funding structure of the UN system.
	    4. Describe the features of peacekeeping operations.
	    5. Indicate the peculiarities of the participation of Ukrainian peacekeepers in conflict zones
		2

	Topic 2.3. Post-conflict settlement as overcoming the consequences of violence.	

3	Victory of one of the parties, capitulation, ignoring, negotiations as scenarios for resolving the conflict. Powerful and peaceful ways to resolve the conflict. Behavior of political leaders as a factor in resolving the conflict. Emotional and cognitive aspects of conflict perception. Overcoming stereotypes in the perception of a conflict situation. Local peacekeeping activities. Interests of local authorities. Indigenous peoples in conflict resolution. Cultural factors of reconciliation and social cohesion.
	Literature: Bases: 2, 5. Additional: 8, 14, 19.
	Tasks on IWS:
	    1. Describe the forceful and peaceful ways to resolve the conflict.
	    2. How to overcome stereotypes in the perception of a conflict situation?
	    3. What are the features of indigenous peoples in conflict resolution?
		2

	Topic 2.4. Concepts and functions of transitional justice.	

4	The origins of the ideas of transitional justice. "Cascade of justice" as a prerequisite for the emergence of transitional justice. Components of transitional justice.Modern interpretations of transitional justice.
	Literature: Bases: 3, 5. Add .: 5, 14.
	Tasks on IWS:
	    1. What are the reasons for favoring transitional justice?
	    2. Name the main types of approaches to transitional justice.
	    3. Explain the relationship between transitional justice and political systems.
		2

5	*Topic 2.5. Components of transitional justice.*	

	Criminal liability for war crimes and crimes against humanity. Causes and typology of amnesties in post-conflict settlement. Hybrid courts as an element of the transition period. Truth Commission in the process of finding the truth about the conflict.
	
	Literature: Bases: 3, 5. Add .: 5, 14.
	Tasks on IWS:
	    1. Describe the truth commissions as an element of transitional justice.
	    2. What are the criteria for assessing the effectiveness of post-conflict criminal prosecution?
	    3. Explain the role of amnesties in the administration of transitional justice.
	    4. Name the main elements of guarantees of non-repetition.
		2

6	*Topic 2.6. Peacebuilding and civil society.*	
	The concept of "civil society". Peaceful settlement and civil society as complementary factors of reconciliation. Working with the structural causes of conflict. Non-violent actors and civil resistance. State orientation of First Level diplomacy. Agenda for peace and non-state actors. Limiting the influence of non-state actors. Transformational potential of second and third level diplomacy. Literature: Bases:: 5. Add.: 14, 19. Tasks on IWS: 1. Explain the meaning of "civil society". 2. What are the features of working with the structural causes of conflict? 3. 3. What is the transformational potential of second and third level diplomacy?	2
7	*Topic 2.7. Reconciliation: essential features and areas.*	
	The concept of "reconciliation". Reconciliation as a goal and a social process. Subjects of reconciliation: organized and unorganized. Areas of reconciliation: national dialogue, political will and commitment of elites, security, freedom of speech and movement, the image of the state in the future. National reconciliation as work with the past. Social causes and consequences of traumatic stress disorder. The right to truth, transitional justice and reparations as means of reconciliation. Desynchronization of the dynamics of victims' recovery and the dynamics of the political process. Individual and societal components of the "right to the truth". Literature: Bases: 2, 3, 4. Additional: 1, 2, 15, 17. Tasks on IWS: 1. Discover the essence of reconciliation as a social process. 2. What are the areas of national reconciliation? 3. What are the features of national reconciliation as a work with the past? 4. What is the realization of the "right to the truth"?	2
8	*Topic 2.8. Levels of reconciliation.*	
	Local level of reconciliation. Traditional and local peacekeeping activities: synthesis. Nahe-bit and Loya Jirga as examples of local peacekeeping practices. The role of civil society in establishing peace. The international community and the world experience of reconciliation. Constitutional reform and the system of checks and balances: advantages and risks. Political system and excluded groups. Specifics of formation and work of law enforcement agencies. Literature: Bases: 5. Add .: 2, 3, 4. Tasks on IWS: 1. Discover the features of traditional and local peacekeeping activities. 2. What are some examples of local peace practices? 3. Analyze the criteria for the effectiveness of constitutional reform and the system of checks and balances in peacebuilding.	2
9	*Topic 2.9. National reconciliation and democratic consolidation.*	
	"Democratic consolidation": transitology and its critiques. G. O'Donnell and F. Schmitter on the institutionalization of new norms and structures of the regime, the expansion of its legitimacy and the removal of obstacles. Endogenous and exogenous factors of democratic consolidation. Democratic institutions and mechanisms for the spread of peace. Democracy and identity. Representative state as a result of reconciliation.	2

| | Literature: Bases: 1, 4. Add .: 3, 10, 11, 17.
Tasks on IWS:
1. Explain the meaning of the term "democratic consolidation".
2. Name the endogenous and exogenous factors of democratic consolidation.
3. What is the specificity of the representative state as a result of reconciliation? | |

Practical Classes

N	The name of the topic of the lesson and a list of main questions	Number of hours
1	Topic 1.1. Conflict as a social phenomenon. Key issues: Conflictology - a scientific approach to socio-political reconciliation. Interdisciplinary approach in the development of conflictology. The reasons for the formation of regional conflict as a separate field of knowledge. Relevance of scientific development of ethnoconflictology. IWS: Conflict theories of K. Marx, M. Weber, G. Simmel. Structural and functional approach of T. Parsons to the consideration of conflicts. The main ideas of O. Bochkovsky in the work "Introduction to Nationology. Course of lectures ". Literature: Basic: 1, 2. Additional: 6, 9, 14.	4
	Topic 1.2. Theoretical bases of research of regional conflicts. Key issues: Analysis of historical and contemporary regional conflicts on specific examples according to certain criteria: the nature of the conflict, its region, sources, actors, third (external) parties, type, phases, ways of settlement / possible solution or localization, participation of international organizations in conflict management, forecasting the possibility of escalation (in case of conflict unresolved), the definition of such conflicts in world practice. IWS: Carrying out analytical work on the selected regional conflict. Literature: Basic: 1, 4, 10, 15. Additional: 3.	4
	Topic 1.3. Forms of regional conflicts. Main issues: On the examples of world practice of regional conflicts: assessment of violent forms of internal conflicts (coup d'etat and civil war) and non-violent civil protest; argumentation on the identification of interstate power conflicts (armed conflict and war); actualization of information warfare as a form of modern regional conflict. IWS: Determining the relationship between forms of external intervention in regional conflict: force operation and intervention. Literature: Basic: 1. Additional: 16.	4
	Topic 1.4. Regional conflict management. Key questions: Features of forecasting regional conflicts by assessing social attitudes. Evaluation of effective regional conflict management practices (direct negotiations, mediation negotiations, mandatory and recommended arbitration). IWS: Technologies for compromise and consensus as a way to end the conflict. Literature: Basic: 1, 4. Additional: 2, 5.	4
	Topic 1.5. Preparation for mediation. Entry into mediation. The essence, principles and rules, possibilities and consequences of mediation, roles and	4

	limits of responsibility of the participants of the procedure. Negotiations within mediation. Completion of mediation. IWS: Choose a case of mediation in international armed conflicts and analyze it. Literature: Basic: 2, 3, 5. Additional: 8.	
	Topic 1.6. Intervention coordination within social and political mediation. Main issues: Coordination and interchangeability: team functionality. Interaction with women's organizations, youth, civil society organizations. Interaction with non-state armed entities. IWS: To characterize political mediation in armed conflicts. Literature: Basic: 2, 3, 5. Additional: 2, 13, 14.	4
	Topic 1.7: Completion of mediation and implementation of peace agreements. Main issues: Types of peace agreements. Negotiation of peace agreements by professional negotiation teams. Peculiarities of the implementation of peace agreements in armed conflicts. IWS: Unraveling the connection between mediation and inclusiveness. Didactic tools: Visual aids: diagrams. Literature: Basic: 2. Additional: 13, 17.	4
	Topic 1.8. World trends of regional and ethnic processes. Key issues: Identification and presentation of the main trends in regional and ethnic conflicts and processes, based on previous analytical work, justification during the panel discussion of different points of view, formation of a common result, including: general features of modern regional and ethnic processes, escalation risks and ways regulation of regional and ethnic conflicts, participation of international organizations in conflict resolution, characteristics of modern world policy on different ethnic groups and nations. IWS: To reveal the connection of regional processes with world trends of globalization, urbanization, modernization. Literature: Basic: 1, 2, 4. Additional: 7.	2
	Topic 1.9. Features of regional conflicts and ethnic processes in Ukraine. Main issues: Analysis of the main historical and contemporary regional and ethnic conflicts in Ukraine according to certain criteria: the essence of the conflict, its region, sources, entities, third (external) parties, type, phases, ways of settlement / possible solution or localization, participation international organizations in conflict management, forecasting the possibility of escalation (in case of unresolved conflict), the definition of such conflicts in world practice. IWS: Carrying out analytical work on the selected Ukrainian regional or ethnic conflict. Literature: Basic: 5. Additional: 4, 7, 8.	2
	Разом	36

Module 2

№	The name of the topic of the lesson and a list of main questions (list of didactic support, references to literature)	
1	Topic 2.1. Theoretical foundations of peacebuilding. Key issues: Peacekeeping and peacebuilding: differences. Security as the main function of the state. Conflict relations, conflict actions without the use of weapons, armed conflict as a concept of sociology of conflict. Structural causes of violence. Nonlinear dynamics of the conflict. Ch. Tilly on the evolution of state functions. External and internal security dimension. Security and development.	2

	Human Security in the UNDP Human Development Report (1994). K. Popper on gradual and utopian social engineering. The concept of "liberal peace" and its opponents. IWS: Methods of post-conflict peacebuilding. Literature: Bases: 1, 2, 4. Additional: 4, 7.	
2	Topic 2.2. Conceptual principles and structure of UN peacekeeping activities. Key issues: UN documents on the concept of peacekeeping. Report of the UN Secretary General "Agenda for Peace". Report of the UN Task Force on Post-Conflict Peacekeeping. Report of the Peace Operations Study Group (Brahimi Report). A Handbook of Multifunctional Peacekeeping Operations. "Fundamental Doctrine" of the UN. "Optimal stage of intervention" and three options for intervention. UN system funding structure. Institutional foundations of peacekeeping operations. State building as a way of peacekeeping services. IWS: States and peace initiatives. Didactic tools: Illustrative visual aids: tables and diagrams. Literature: Baz .: 3. Additional ..: 5, 16.	2
3	Topic 2.3. Post-conflict settlement as overcoming the consequences of violence. Key issues: Post-conflict reconstruction, peacebuilding and reconciliation: key issues. The responsibility of the state in overcoming the consequences of violence under the Geneva Convention. Characteristics of the transition period from conflict to peace. IWS: State interventions in peacebuilding. Literature: Bases: 2, 5. Additional: 8, 14.	2
4	Topic 2.4. Concepts and functions of transitional justice. Key issues: Prerequisites for the emergence of transitional justice. Modern theories of transitional justice. Goals and means of transitional justice. Models of transitional justice. IWS: Alternatives to the negotiating space. Literature: Baz .: 2, 5. Add .: 14, 17.	2
5	Topic 2.5. Components of transitional justice. Key issues: Reasons for using amnesty. History and typology of amnesty in post-conflict settlement. Hybrid courts as an element of transition. The Truth Commission in the process of finding the truth about the conflict. IWS: Restorative justice as a component of peacebuilding. Literature: Bases: 3, 5. Add .: 5, 14.	2
6	Topic 2.6. Peacebuilding and civil society. Key issues: The concept of "civil society". Peaceful settlement and civil society as complementary factors of reconciliation. Working with the structural causes of conflict. Non-violent actors and civil resistance. State orientation of First Level diplomacy. Agenda for peace and non-state actors. Limiting the influence of non-state actors. IWS: Transformational potential of second and third level diplomacy. Literature: Bases.: 5. Add .: 14.	2
7	Topic 2.7. Reconciliation: essential features and areas.	2

	Key issues: The concept of "reconciliation". Reconciliation as a goal and a social process. Subjects of reconciliation: organized and unorganized. Areas of reconciliation: national dialogue, political will and commitment of elites, security, freedom of speech and movement, the image of the state in the future. National reconciliation as work with the past. Social causes and consequences of traumatic syndrome. The right to truth, transitional justice and reparations as a way out of the traumatic syndrome. Desynchronization of the dynamics of victims' recovery and the dynamics of the political process. VTS: Individual and societal components of the "right to truth". Literature: Bases: 2, 3, 4. Additional: 1, 2, 15, 17.	
8	Topic 2.8. Levels of reconciliation. Key issues: Local level of reconciliation. Traditional and local peacekeeping activities: synthesis. Nahe-bit and Loya Jirga as examples of local peacekeeping practices. The role of civil society in establishing peace. International community and world experience of reconciliation. Constitutional reform and the system of checks and balances: advantages and risks. Political system and excluded groups. IWS: The specifics of the formation and operation of law enforcement agencies. Literature: Bases: 5. Add .: 2, 3, 4.	**2**
9	Topic 2.9. National reconciliation and democratic consolidation. Key issues: "Democratic consolidation": transitology and its critiques. G. O'Donnell and F. Schmitter on the institutionalization of new norms and structures of the regime, the expansion of its legitimacy and the removal of obstacles. Endogenous and exogenous factors of democratic consolidation. Democratic institutions and mechanisms for the spread of peace. Democracy and identity. IWS: Representative state as a result of reconciliation. Literature: Bases: 1, 4. Add .: 3, 10, 11, 17.	**2**

Methods of mastering the discipline (educational component)

Classes are conducted in the form of lectures and seminars. In lectures, the teacher presents regional and ethnic conflicts as a clash of social interests, outlines the types of armed conflicts, reveals the features of the phenomenon of ethnicity and nation, describes the genocide, offers tools for safe reintegration of occupied territories, can reproduce the material in the form of a presentation. Lectures take the form of a dialogue, when the teacher asks counter-questions of the audience about the educational material, can ask to give an immediate answer to the current question.

The main form of work in the seminar is a speech that combines the communicative abilities of the student with the demonstration and consolidation of knowledge. The teacher evaluates both the depth, breadth, accuracy of definitions during the student's speech, the ability to respond quickly to questions from the audience. During the seminar, the activity of students in formulating questions, participating in discussions, formulating alternative hypotheses is additionally assessed. Separate seminars include the preparation of presentations by students, which strengthens representative skills and deepens awareness of the topic.

Having gained basic knowledge about the essence of peacebuilding, theories of transitional justice, forms and levels of reconciliation, students will analyze the case of post-conflict settlement, which involves an analysis of its social causes. The results of the analysis are presented by students during one of the seminars. It is planned to conduct a simulation exercise to train negotiation skills and the role of the "third party" in resolving conflicts. Homework is aimed at developing the skills of scientific work of students, independent search of literature, formulation of hypotheses to overcome the socio-political conflicts of today. The topic of homework is arbitrary and is limited to the subject of the discipline. During classes, the teacher can show students videos on post-conflict issues.

The main form of work in the seminar is a speech that combines the communicative abilities of the student with the demonstration and consolidation of knowledge. The teacher evaluates both the depth, breadth, accuracy of definitions during the student's speech, the ability to respond quickly to questions from the audience. During the seminar, the activity of students in formulating questions, participating in discussions, formulating alternative hypotheses is additionally assessed.

Modular control work is aimed at identifying the level of knowledge of students. However, the problem method used in this type of control also allows to assess the analytical abilities of higher education seekers.

Learning outcomes, control measures and deadlines are announced to students in the first lesson.

Independent work of student

The student's independent work is designed to prepare questions for seminars, analysis of individual sources. The teacher also offers modern scientific articles and journalistic materials related to the latest trends in the field of conflict resolution and peacebuilding. There are no separate topics for independent work.

Policy and control

Course policy (educational component)

Attending classes

Attendance at lectures and seminars is mandatory. Missed assessment tests can be rewritten, but until the time of the intermediate certification, taking into account the time required by the teacher to test the work. Missed express checks are not worked out. Procedure for appealing the results of assessment control measures Students have the opportunity to raise any issue related to the control measures procedure and expect that it will be considered in accordance with predefined procedures.

Calendar control

The purpose of the certification is to improve the quality of student learning and monitor the implementation of the schedule of the educational process by students. At the first intermediate attestation, a student receives a "credit" if his current rating at the time of attestation is 20 or more points. At the second calendar control, the student receives "credited" if his current rating at the time of certification is 40 or more points. If this indicator does not meet the requirements, it is set "not certified". Practice of "non-certification" is carried out in consultation with the teacher by orally answering questions for current control.

To appeal against the control measures, the student must submit an application, which must indicate the reason for the appeal, the facts of the teacher's bias. The teacher should discuss this statement with the student in person at the consultation. In case of lack of understanding on the result of the control measure, a commission of teachers of the department is formed, which evaluates the procedure of the control measure and the student's claim. The Commission may decide to re-examine or reject the application. The decision of the commission is final and not subject to appeal.

Academic integrity

The policy and principles of academic integrity are defined in Section 3 of the Code of Honor of the National Technical University of Ukraine "Kyiv Polytechnic Institute named after Igor Sikorsky". Details: https://kpi.ua/code. 3

Norms of ethical behavior

Norms of ethical behavior of students and employees are defined in Section 2 of the Code of Honor of the National Technical University of Ukraine "Kyiv Polytechnic Institute named after Igor Sikorsky". Details: https://kpi.ua/code.

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

1. The final rating of a student in the credit module consists of points that he receives for:

- performance of modular control work;

- work at seminars (18 practical classes);

2. Scoring criteria.

2.1.Modular tests are evaluated with 28 points. The test of this work consists of three questions from the list provided in Appendix A.

- "excellent" - a complete answer (at least 90% of the required information) - 26-28 points;

- "good" - a fairly complete answer (at least 75% of the required information), or a complete answer with minor inaccuracies - 25-23 points;

- "satisfactory" - incomplete answer (not less than 60% of the required information) and minor errors - 12 points;

- "unsatisfactory" - the answer does not meet the requirements for "satisfactory" - 0 points.

2.3. The work on seminars is evaluated with 8 points according to the following criteria:

- "excellent" - a creative approach to solving the problem -8 points;

- "good" - deep disclosure of the problem, reflected own position - 7-6 points;

- "satisfactory" - reasonable disclosure of the problem with certain shortcomings - 5 points;

- "unsatisfactory" - the task is not completed, - 0 points.

2.4. Encouragement points

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

- for research activities (participation in conferences, "Days of Science FSP", competitions of student works, publications);

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

3. The condition of the first certification is to receive not less than 15 points. The condition of the second certification is to receive at least 30 points.

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

4. A student who received at least 60 points in the semester may take part in the test. In this case, the points obtained by him in the test are final.

6. Table of translation of rating points to assessments.

Points	Mark
100...95	*Excellent*

94…85	Very good
84…75	Good
74…65	Satisfactory
64…60	Enough
Менше 60	Not Satisfactory

II. The procedure for certification and semester control
At the first certification, the student receives a "credit" if his current rating is on time
certification is 20 or more points.
At the second certification, the student receives a "credit" if his current rating is on time
certification is 40 or more points.
If this indicator does not meet the requirements, it is set "not certified".

Final test
The sum of the rating points obtained by the student during semester, provided
enrollment of MCR, is transferred to the final assessment in accordance with the translation table. If
the sum of points is less than 60, but the MCR is credited, the student performs a test. IN
in this case, the sum of points for the performance of MCR and test control is transferred to
final score according to the translation table. The student who received more in the semester
60 points and has a positive score on the MCR, receives a credit score "automatically".
A student who received more than 60 points in the semester, but wants to improve his score,
may take part in the final test. In this case, the final resultconsists of points obtained on the test and
points for MCR.
Weight score of the final test - 80 points.
The task of the final test consists of four questions to be answered
answer student. The questions are different in content, correspond to the topics of lectures, seminars,
independent work, issues of self-control (list of issues in Annex 3).
The answer to each question is estimated at 20 points.
Question evaluation system:
"Excellent" - 20-18 points - a complete answer to the question (at least 90% required)
information);
"Good" - 17-15 points - a fairly complete answer (at least 75% of the required information,
minor inaccuracies);
"Satisfactory" - 14-12 points - incomplete answer (not less than 60% of the required information and
some errors);
"Unsatisfactory" - 0 points - unsatisfactory answer.

Current control: MCR.
Calendar control: conducted twice a semester as a monitoring of the current state of compliance with the
requirements of the syllabus.
Semester control: final test
Conditions of admission to semester control: semester rating more than 40 points.
Table of correspondence of rating points to grades on the university scale:

Points	Mark
100-95	Excellent
94-85	Very good
84-75	Good
74-65	Satisfactory
64-60	Enough

Менше 60	Not Satisfactory
Admission conditions are not met	Not allowed

Additional information on the discipline (educational component)

QUESTIONS TO MODULAR CONTROL WORK, CURRENT CONTROL AND FINAL TEST
1. *Subject and object of conflictology.*
2. *The essence of the interdisciplinary approach to regional conflictology and ethnoconflictology.*
3. *Features of conflict as a social phenomenon.*
4. *Conflict and crisis: common and distinctive features.*
5. *Regional conflict and its structural characteristics.*
6. *The concept of "regional interest", its criteria and structure.*
7. *Sources and phases of regional conflicts.*
8. *Typology of regional conflicts.*
9. *External intervention in the regional conflict and its types.*
10. *Violent forms of regional conflicts.*
11. *Nonviolent forms of regional conflicts.*
12. *Extremism and separatism.*
13. *Forecasting regional conflicts and their features.*
14. *Management methods of regional conflict prevention.*
15. *Settlement of regional conflicts.*
16. *Negotiations as the main diplomatic way to resolve the conflict.*
17. *Conflict resolution by force.*
18. *Consensus as a result of resolving regional conflicts.*
19. *The essence of the concept of "ethnicity".*
20. *L. Gumilev's theory of ethnos.*
21. *Primordialist approach to the definition of ethnicity.*
22. *Features of the constructivist approach to the definition of ethnicity.*
23. *An instrumentalist approach to the definition of ethnicity.*
24. *The essence of the concept of "nation" and features of interpretation.*
25. *Types of nations.*
26. *Nations as a subject of state formation. The problem of stateless nations.*
27. *Patriotism, nationalism, chauvinism.*
28. *Define the concepts of "peacekeeping activities", "peacebuilding activities".*
29. *What are the main social causes of violence?*
30. *What is the essence of security as a function of the state?*
31. *What are the main provisions criticized in the concept of "liberal peace"?*
32. *Name the main UN documents on peacekeeping*
33. *Explain the funding structure of the UN system.*
34. *Describe the features of peacekeeping operations.*
35. *Indicate the peculiarities of the participation of Ukrainian peacekeepers in conflict zones.*
36. *Describe the forceful and peaceful ways to resolve the conflict.*
37. *How to overcome stereotypes in the perception of a conflict situation?*
38. *What is the role of indigenous peoples in resolving the conflict?*
39. *What are the reasons for favoring a peaceful settlement?*
40. *Name the main types of approaches to negotiations.*
41. *Explain the types of agreements and conflict resolution solutions.*

42. *How to establish effective channels of communication during negotiations?*
43. *Describe coercion and persuasion in the process of finding a peaceful solution.*
44. *What are the criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of mediation?*
45. *Explain the role of NGOs in mediation.*
46. *Name the components of peace building.*
47. *Explain the meaning of "civil society".*
48. *What are the features of working with the structural causes of conflict?*
49. *What is the transformational potential of Second and Third Level diplomacy?*
50. *Discover the essence of reconciliation as a social process.*
51. *What are the areas of national reconciliation?*
52. *What are the features of national reconciliation as work with the past?*
53. *What is the realization of the "right to the truth"?*
54. *Discover the features of traditional and local peacekeeping activities.*
55. *What are some examples of local peace practices?*
56. *Analyze the criteria for the effectiveness of constitutional reform and the system of checks and balances in peacebuilding.*
57. *Explain the meaning of the term "democratic consolidation".*
58. *Name the endogenous and exogenous factors of democratic consolidation.*
59. *What is the specificity of the representative state as a result of reconciliation?*

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