**SYLLABUS**

**Fall semester of the 2024-2025 academic year**

**Educational program**

**6B03106 Political science**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ID and name of the discipline** | **Independent work of the student****(SRO)** | **Number of credits** | **General****number of credits** | **Independent work of the student****under the guidance of a teacher (SROP)** |
| **Lectures (L)** | **Pract. classes (PZ)** | **Lab. classes (LZ)** |
| 31429 Political Conflictology | 4 | 15 | 30 | 0 | 5 | 4 |
| **ACADEMIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE DISCIPLINE** |
| **Training format** | **Cycle,****component** | **Types of lectures** | **Types of practical classes** | **Shape and platform****final control** |
| Offline | BDUniversity component | Problematic, overview, informational,analytical | discussion,problematic seminar, conference, brainstorming, role play | Oral examination |
| **Lecturer - (s)** | Abzhapparova Aigul Abdumutalipovna |
| **e-mail :** | aigul.abzhapparova @kaznu.kz |
| **Telephone :** | Worker - (1756) |

|  |
| --- |
| **ACADEMIC PRESENTATION OF THE DISCIPLINE** |
| **The purpose of discipline** | **Expected Learning Outcomes (ELO) \*** | **Indicators of achievement of RO (ID)**  |
| Formationcomprehensive knowledge of theories of political conflicts, methods of their prevention and resolution. | 1. understand the essence and content of political conflictology. | 1.1 explains the role of conflict in politics |
| 1.2 defines the main functions of political conflicts. |
| 2. determine the types, forms and factors of political conflicts | 2.1 identifies conflict factors and their manifestations2.2 identifies the actors and driving forces of political conflicts;2.3 reveals sources of information about political conflicts |
| 3. determine the dynamics of political conflict | 3.1 identifies indicators and levels of political tension in society;3.2 determines the degree of intensity of the political conflict;3.3 characterizes the stages of development of political conflict |
| 4. demonstrate skills in preventing and resolving political conflicts | 4.1 demonstrates practical skills in negotiation, mediation, mediation, etc.;4.2 determines the level of effectiveness of conflict resolution methods;4.3 determines the level of citizens’ trust in the authorities and civil society institutions; |
| 5. develop political technologies for conflict resolution. | 5.1 develops draft recommendations for the prevention of political conflicts;5.2 develops forecasts of probable conflicts in Kazakhstan |
| **Prerequisites** | Theory of politics, political systems and regimes |
| **Post-requisites** | Conflicts in international relations and the practice of their resolution |
| **Educational resources** | **Literature:****About the main** 1. Steven Spittaels Nick Meynen Filip Hilgert Handbook: Mapping Conflict Motives in War Areas (Draft version 5 October 2007) [https://www.ipisresearch.be/maps/handbookweboct07.pdf 7](https://www.ipisresearch.be/maps/handbookweboct07.pdf%20%207)
2. Gabriel Alier Riak Achot. Dut Bol Ayuel Bill. Peace and Conflict Studies /. - South Sudan, 2022.
3. Handbook of peace and conflict studies / edited by Charles Webel and Johan Galtung. the Taylor & Francis e-Library, 2007
4. The handbook of conflict resolution: theory and practice / Peter T. Coleman, Morton Deutsch, Eric C. Marcus, editors. — Third edition. John Wiley & Sons, Inc.2014.
5. 4. The handbook of conflict resolution : theory and practice / Morton Deutsch, Peter T. Coleman, Eric C. Marcus, editors.—2nd ed.
6. 5. Conflict management and resolution: an introduction/Ho-Won Jeong. the Taylor & Francis e-Library, 2009

**Additional.**9. Herbert, S. (2017). Conflict analysis: Topic guide. Birmingham, UK: GSDRC, University of Birmingham.10. National Research Council 2000. International Conflict Resolution After the Cold War. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. https://doi.org/10.17226/9897. 11 Orazbekova Z . Media And international conflict​ on Eurasian space : textbook . manual - Almaty : Kazakh un - ti , 201711. Peace and conflict analysis: Guidance for ILO’s programming in fragile and conflict-affected contexts. International Labour Office, Interpeace, United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office and World Health Organization – Geneva: ILO, 2021**Professional scientific databases :**1. Conflict resolution strategies use these proven conflict resolution strategies in your conflict management efforts: <https://www.pon.harvard.edu/daily/conflict-resolution/conflict-resolution-strategies/>**2. Conflict resolution in a changing world** <https://www.nap.edu/read/9897/chapter/2>3. UN statistics on UN peacekeeping operations: <http://www.un.org/ru/peacekeeping/operations/peacekeeping.shtml>4. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI). SIPRI databases: <https://www.sipri.org/databases>5. Uppsala University Conflict Database <http://ucdp.uu.se/>6. Institute economics And world / The Institute for Economics and Peace <http://economicsandpeace.org/reports/>.**Internet resources.**1. KazNU Library - <http://elibrary.kaznu.kz/ru>
2. "Open University of Kazakhstan" - <https://openu.kz>.

**Magazines**1. Negotiation Journal <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/15719979>
2. Languages Cultures Mediation <https://www.ledonline.it/index.php/LCM-Journal/index>

**Book series:**Contemporary Issues in Mediation<https://www.worldscientific.com/worldscibooks/10.1142/13211#t=aboutBook> |
| **Academic policy of the discipline** | The academic policy of the discipline is determined by [the Academic Policy](https://univer.kaznu.kz/Content/instructions/%D0%90%D0%BA%D0%B0%D0%B4%D0%B5%D0%BC%D0%B8%D1%87%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%8F%20%D0%BF%D0%BE%D0%BB%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0.pdf) and [the Academic Integrity Policy of Al-Farabi KazNU.](https://univer.kaznu.kz/Content/instructions/%D0%9F%D0%BE%D0%BB%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0%20%D0%B0%D0%BA%D0%B0%D0%B4%D0%B5%D0%BC%D0%B8%D1%87%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B9%20%D1%87%D0%B5%D1%81%D1%82%D0%BD%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B8.pdf) Documents are available on the main page of the Univer IS .**Integration of science and education.** Research work of students, master's degree students and doctoral students is a deepening of the educational process. It is organized directly in departments, laboratories, scientific and design divisions of the university, in student scientific and technical associations. Independent work of students at all levels of education is aimed at developing research skills and competencies based on obtaining new knowledge using modern research and information technologies. A teacher of a research university integrates the results of scientific activity into the topics of lectures and seminars (practical) classes, laboratory classes and into the tasks of the SRO, SRO, which are reflected in the syllabus and are responsible for the relevance of the topics of classes andtasks.**Attendance.** The deadline for each assignment is specified in the calendar (schedule) for the implementation of the discipline content. Failure to comply with deadlines results in a loss of points.**Academic integrity.** Practical/laboratory classes, SRO develop independence, critical thinking, creativity in the student. Plagiarism, forgery, use of cheat sheets, copying at all stages of completing assignments are unacceptable.In addition to the main policies, compliance with academic honesty during the period of theoretical training and exams is regulated by [the “Rules for conducting final assessment”](https://univer.kaznu.kz/Content/instructions/%D0%9F%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%B2%D0%B8%D0%BB%D0%B0%20%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B5%D0%B4%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%8F%20%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%B3%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%BE%D0%B3%D0%BE%20%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%BD%D1%82%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%BB%D1%8F%20%D0%9B%D0%AD%D0%A1%202022-2023%20%D1%83%D1%87%D0%B3%D0%BE%D0%B4%20%D1%80%D1%83%D1%81%D1%8F%D0%B7%D1%8B%D0%BA%D0%B5.pdf) , [“Instructions for conducting final assessment of the autumn/spring semester of the current academic year”](https://univer.kaznu.kz/Content/instructions/%D0%98%D0%BD%D1%81%D1%82%D1%80%D1%83%D0%BA%D1%86%D0%B8%D1%8F%20%D0%B4%D0%BB%D1%8F%20%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%B3%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%BE%D0%B3%D0%BE%20%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%BD%D1%82%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%BB%D1%8F%20%D0%B2%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%BD%D0%B5%D0%B3%D0%BE%20%D1%81%D0%B5%D0%BC%D0%B5%D1%81%D1%82%D1%80%D0%B0%202022-2023.pdf) , and “Regulations on checking students’ text documents for plagiarism”.Documents are available on the main page of the Univer IS .**The Basic Principles of Inclusive Education.** The university educational environment is designed as a safe place where there is always support and equal treatment from the teacher to all students and from students to each other, regardless of gender, race/ethnicity, religious beliefs, socioeconomic status, physical health of the student, etc. All people need the support and friendship of their peers and classmates. For all students, progress is achieved more in what they can do than in what they cannot do. Diversity strengthens all aspects of life.All students, especially those with disabilities, can receive advisory assistance aigul.abzhapparova@kaznu.k[z](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5Cuser%5CDownloads%5Cz) ., or https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join**Integration MOOC C (massive open online course).** In case of integration of MOOC C into the discipline, all students must register for MOOC C. The deadlines for completing the MOOC C modules must be strictly observed in accordance with the discipline study schedule. **ATTENTION!** The deadline for each assignment is specified in the calendar (schedule) for the implementation of the discipline content, as well as in the MOOC C. Failure to comply with deadlines results in a loss of points |
| **INFORMATION ABOUT TEACHING, LEARNING AND ASSESSMENT** |
| **Point-rating****letter system of grading the accounting of educational achievements** | **Assessment methods** |
| **Grade** | **Digital****equivalent****points** | **Points,****% content** | **Traditional system assessment** | **Criterion-based assessment** is the process of correlating the actual learning outcomes achieved with the expected learning outcomes based on clearly defined criteria. It is based on formative and summative assessment.**Formative assessment is** a type of assessment that is carried out during everyday learning activities. It is a current indicator of academic performance. It ensures an operational relationship between the student and the teacher. It allows you to determine the student's capabilities, identify difficulties, help in achieving the best results, and promptly adjust the educational process for the teacher. The assessment includes the completion of assignments, activity in the classroom during lectures, seminars, practical classes (discussions, quizzes, debates, round tables, laboratory work, etc.). The acquired knowledge and competencies are assessed.**Summative assessment** –a type of assessment that is carried out upon completion of the study of a section in accordance with the discipline program.Conducted 3 times per semester when performing SRO. This is an assessment of the development of expected learning outcomes in relation to descriptors. Allows you to determine and record the level of development of the discipline for a certain period. Learning outcomes are assessed. |
| A | 4 ,0 | 95-100 | Great |
| A- | 3.67 | 90-94 |
| B+ | 3.33 | 85-89 | Fine |
| B | 3.0 | 80-84 | **Formative and summative assessment** | **Points % content** |
| B- | 2.67 | 75-79 | Activity at lectures | 0 |
| C+ | 2.33 | 70-74 | Work in practical classes | 25 |
| C | 2.0 | 65-69 | Satisfactorily | Independent work | 2 5 |
| C- | 1.67 | 60-64 | Project and creative activities | 10 |
| D+ | 1.33 | 55-59 | Unsatisfactory | Final control (exam) | 40 |
| D | 1.0 | 50-54 | TOTAL | 100 |

**Calendar (schedule) for the implementation of the course content**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Week** | **Topic Title** | **Number of hours** | **Max.****score\*\*\*** |
| **Module 1 Theory of Political Conflicts** |
| 1 | **L 1.** Political conflictology as an academic discipline. | 1 |  |
| **S 1.** Conflict as a social phenomenon and its role in politics. | 2 | 7 |
| 2 | **L 2.** Political conflicts: concept, essence and features. | 1 |  |
| **S 2.** Features and structure of political conflict. | 2 | 7 |
| ISW P 1. Consultations on the implementation of ISW 1 |  |  |
| 3 | **L 3.** Modern theories of conflicts. | 1 |  |
| **S 3.** Basic conceptual approaches to the study of political conflicts. | 2 | 7 |
| **ISW 1.** Topic: Compare theories of political conflictsType of assignment: essay |  | 25 |
| 4 | **L 4.** Typology and functional features of political conflicts. | 1 |  |
| **S 4.** Types of political conflicts. | 2 | 7 |
| 5 | **L 5.** Dynamics of political conflicts. Features of the development of a conflict situation. | 1 |  |
| **S 5.** Political tension. | 2 | 7 |
| **Module 2 Dynamics of Political Conflict** |
| 6 | **L 6.** Dynamics of political conflicts. Features of the development of a conflict situation. | 1 |  |
| **S 6.** Political tension.  | 2 | 7 |
|  | ISWT 2 Consultation on the implementation of ISW 2 |  |  |
| 7 | **L 7.** Characteristics of the open stage of political conflict. | 1 |  |
| **S 7.** Development of political conflict. Escalation and de-escalation of the conflict. | 2 | 8 |
|  | **ISW 2.** Topic: Indicators of political tension. Presentation |  | 25 |
|  | **Border control 1** |  | **100** |
| 8 | **L 8.** Characteristics of the open stage of political conflict. | 1 |  |
| **S 8.** Development of political conflict. Escalation and de-escalation of the conflict. | 2 | 6 |
|  | ISWT 3 Consultation on the implementation of ISW 3 |  |  |
| 9 | **L 9.** Forms of completion of political conflict. | 1 |  |
| **S 9.** Form of manifestation of political conflict | 2 | 6 |
| 10 | **L 10.** Violence in political conflict | 1 |  |
| **S 10.** Mechanisms for limiting the use of violence in political conflicts. | 2 | 6 |
| **Module 3 Methods of resolving political conflicts** |
| 11 | **L 11.** The essence and principles of technologies for preventing and resolving political conflicts. | 1 |  |
| **S 11.** Problems of institutionalization of political conflict as a technology of its regulation. | 2 | 6 |
|  | **ISW 3.** Topic:Prepare a conflict mapping that should reflect the causes of the conflict (your choice). Highlight the stages of development of this conflict.Type of task: cartography |  | 25 |
| 12 | **L12.** Problems of institutionalization of political conflict as a technology of its regulation (problem lecture). | 1 |  |
| **S 12.** Kazakhstan's experience in preventing destructive political conflicts | 2 | 6 |
| ISWT 5 Consultation on the implementation of ISW 4 |  |  |
| 13 | **L 13.** Consensus and compromise as methods of preventing and resolving political conflicts. | 1 |  |
| **S 13.** Constructive technologies for regulating political conflicts. | 2 | 6 |
| 14 | **L 14.** Negotiations as a technology for managing political conflicts. | 1 |  |
| **S 14.** Stages of negotiations and their tactical techniques | 2 | 6 |
| **ISW 4** Prepare a “conflict tree” that should reflect the dynamics of political conflict.Type of task execution: Conflict "Tree" |  | 25 |
| **15** | **L 15.** The role of mediation in the settlement of political conflicts | 1 |  |
| **S 15.** The role of a third party in the settlement of political conflicts | 2 | 8 |
| **Consultation on preparation for exam questions.** |  |  |
| **Border control 2** |  | **100** |

**Dean \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_B.B. Meirbayev**

**Head of Department \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ G.O. Nassimova**

**Lecturer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_A.A. Abzhapparova**