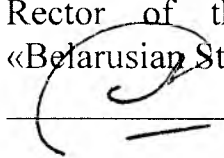


Educational Institution
«Belarusian State Economic University»

APPROVED BY
Rector of the Educational Institution
«Belarusian State Economic University»
 A.V.Egorov
30 06 2026
Registration No. 7029/26

**METHODS OF POLITICAL ANALYSIS AND CONTEMPORARY DIGITAL
TECHNOLOGIES**

Curriculum of the Educational Institution
in the Academic Discipline for the Specialty
7-06-0312-01 Political Science

The Curriculum is based on the educational standard of advanced higher education OSVO 7-06-0312-01-2023 and the curriculum for the specialty 7-06-0312-01 «Political Science» (Profilization: «Economic Political Science: Political Analysis and Consulting»).

COMPILER:

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REVIEWERS:

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RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL:

Department of Political Science, Belarusian State Economic University (Protocol No. 10 dated 29.05.2026);

Methodological Commission for the academic disciplines of the social and humanitarian module, in the specialties of "Psychology", "Sociology", "Political Science (by direction)", "Political Science", "Philosophy", "Economics" with the profile "Economic Psychology" of the educational institution "Belarusian State Economic University"

(Protocol No. 5 dated 11.06.2026);

Scientific and Methodological Council of the Belarusian State Economic University (Protocol No. 9 dated 30.06.2026).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The curriculum is aimed at studying contemporary political processes through the application of technological innovations and data collected by means of digital technologies.

The relevance of this discipline is determined by the rapid development of information technologies, which exert a substantial influence on the political sphere. Contemporary political scientists and analysts must be proficient in using digital tools for analyzing political information, forecasting political events, and making well-informed decisions.

The significance of this discipline lies in its capacity to prepare specialists capable of effectively applying methods of political analysis using the latest digital technologies. This enables not only a more accurate understanding of current political processes but also the anticipation of future changes, which is important for formulating state policy and strategic planning.

The need to study this discipline is further determined by labour market demands, where there is growing demand for qualified specialists versed in methods of political analysis and capable of working with big data, social media, and other digital information sources. The knowledge and skills acquired through the study of this discipline will help graduates successfully adapt to modern professional conditions and make a significant contribution to the development of political science and practice.

The **goal** of teaching the academic discipline is to develop research competencies in the field of political studies.

Achieving this goal requires the solution of the following

tasks:

- to familiarize students with digital technologies used in various directions and types of political analysis, including artificial intelligence tools;
- to study the theoretical foundations and practical procedures of political text analysis (content analysis, discourse analysis), analysis of electronic media and social networks;
- to develop skills for working with open electronic databases of socio-political statistics;
- to cultivate the ability to prepare final analytical documents for applied political research.

As a result of studying the academic discipline «Methods of Political Analysis and Contemporary Digital Technologies», the following competencies are developed:

Advanced professional competence:

APC-1. To be capable of analyzing the main doctrines, concepts, and theories of state policy and governance, applying methods of political analysis and contemporary information technologies, and using the findings of domestic and foreign schools in scientific and applied research.

As a result of studying the academic discipline, the learner should:

know:

- the fundamentals of theory and methods of political analysis of texts, electronic media, and political processes using computer technologies;
- the principles of working with open electronic databases of political and social statistics;
- the capabilities and limitations of contemporary artificial intelligence tools in political analysis.

be able to:

- apply methods of content analysis, discourse analysis, and statistical analysis in theoretical and applied political research;
- conduct search, selection, and critical evaluation of data from open digital sources;
- critically assess the results obtained using automated analysis tools and verify them.

have skills in:

- applied political analysis using software packages SPSS, Stata, Atlas.ti;
- writing analytical texts and preparing analytical briefs (policy briefs);
- applying selected digital technologies, including tools for analyzing the media sphere and social networks.

As part of the educational process in this academic discipline, the learner must acquire not only theoretical and practical knowledge, skills, and abilities in the specialty, but also develop their value-personal and spiritual potential, and cultivate the qualities of a patriot and citizen ready to actively participate in the economic, industrial, socio-cultural, and public life of the country. Mastering methods of objective and critical political analysis contributes to the development of responsible attitudes toward public information and resilience to manipulative political technologies.

The academic discipline «Methods of Political Analysis and Contemporary Digital Technologies» belongs to the state component of the specialty «Political Science» and is one of the disciplines of the module «Theoretical Problems of Contemporary Political Science». Its connection with other disciplines lies in the fact that methods of political analysis are applied in virtually all specialization disciplines of «Economic Political Science: Analysis and Forecasting of Political Processes». The discipline builds upon knowledge acquired in foundational political science and methodological courses and provides the instrumental basis for the completion of the master's thesis.

Form of study: full-time.

In accordance with the university curriculum, the following is allocated for the study of the academic discipline:

Total number of teaching hours – 90; classroom hours – 32, of which: lectures – 14 hours, seminar classes – 18 hours.

Distribution of classroom time by courses and semesters: 1st semester – lectures – 14 hours, seminar classes – 18 hours.

Independent work of the student – 64 hours.

Labor intensity – 3 credits.

Form of interim assessment – exam.

CONTENTS OF THE STUDY MATERIAL

SECTION I. THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATIONS AND INSTRUMENTS OF POLITICAL ANALYSIS

Topic 1.1. Introduction to Political Analysis and Digital Technologies

The role of the academic discipline in the professional training of political analysts. The concept of "political analysis" and its distinction from academic political research. Classification of methods of political research: qualitative, quantitative, and mixed approaches. The problem of objectivity and cognitive biases in political analysis. Designing a political research program: problem formulation, method selection, operationalization of concepts. Areas of application of digital technologies in political research: an overview of current directions. Big Data in political analysis: concept, sources, limitations.

Topic 1.2. Think Tanks and Electronic Databases

The concept of a think tank (analytical/expert centre). Typology of think tanks: governmental, party-affiliated, independent, university-based. Resources of think tanks specializing in the study of the post-Soviet space. Overview of key electronic databases: databases on political culture (WVS, Afrobarometer, Eurobarometer), electoral statistics, political regimes (Freedom House, Polity V), military-political conflicts (UCDP/PRIO). Open databases on Eurasian states. Belarusian sources of socio-political statistics: Belstat, Institute of Sociology of the NAS, CSPA BSU.

SECTION II. CONTEMPORARY TECHNOLOGIES AND METHODS IN POLITICAL ANALYSIS

Topic 2.1. Digital Technologies in the Analysis of Political Texts: Content Analysis and Discourse Analysis

Content Analysis.

Theoretical foundations and history of the method. Core principles: systematicity, objectivity, measurability. Stages of content analysis procedure: sampling, category development, units of analysis, coding, interpretation. Decomposition of text: lexemes, categories, indicators. Overview of software: VAAL-2000, Atlas.ti, MAXQDA, Yoshikoder.

Discourse Analysis.

Theoretical foundations: the schools of Laclau and Mouffe, Fairclough, critical discourse analysis. Areas of application of discourse analysis in political analysis. Analysis of nationalist and ideological discourse as an applied case. Methodology of discourse analysis: a step-by-step procedure.

Topic 2.2. Analysis of Electronic Media and Social Networks

General principles of media sphere analysis. Classification of electronic media as an object of political analysis. Methods for measuring media influence: reach, tonality, agenda-setting. Social networks as a source of political data: specifics, possibilities, and limitations. Tools for analyzing web resources: SimilarWeb,

MegaIndex, pr-cy.ru. Google tools: Google Trends, Google Alerts. Yandex.Metrica and Yandex.Wordstat. Criteria for evaluating the influence of an electronic resource. Social network analysis programs: the «Social Hunter» technology, Brand Analytics, and overview of open-source solutions.

Topic 2.3. Statistical Methods and Software for the Analysis of Political Processes

2.3.1. Political Statistics:

concept, sources, data requirements. Correlation analysis in political research: Pearson and Spearman coefficients, interpretation. Regression analysis of political data: logistic and linear regression. SPSS software package: interface, main procedures, application in political analysis.

2.3.2. Stata Software Package:

capabilities and differences from SPSS, working with panel data. Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) by T. Saaty: logic of pairwise comparisons, judgment matrix, priority vector, consistency index. Application of AHP in political forecasting and evaluation of alternatives. Network analysis in political science: key concepts (nodes, edges, centrality), software: Gephi, UCINet.

Topic 2.4. AI Tools in Political Analysis

Artificial intelligence as a tool for political analysts: an overview of current applications. Large Language Models (LLMs): ChatGPT, Gemini, Grok – capabilities and limitations in research work. Automated coding of political texts using AI. Sentiment analysis of political statements and media content. Machine learning in forecasting electoral processes. Ethical constraints and the problem of AI «hallucinations». Criteria for verifying results obtained with AI tools.

Topic 2.5. Preparation of Final Documents of Political Research

Typology of final documents: analytical brief (policy brief), political report, analytical note. Structure of an analytical note: executive summary, context, analysis, recommendations. Requirements for presenting charts, tables, and quantitative data. Rules for formulating conclusions and practical recommendations.

COURSE MAP OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE
«Methods of Political Analysis and Contemporary Digital Technologies»
 Full-time form of study

Section/ Topic No.	Title of Section / Topic	Lectures	Seminar Classes	Literature	Form of Knowledge Assessment
Section 1	Theoretical and Conceptual Foundations and Instruments of Political Analysis				
Topic 1.1	Introduction to Political Analysis and Digital Technologies	2		[1–5], [7], [12], [13]	
Topic 1.2	«Think Tanks» and E-Databases	2	2	[1–5], [7], [8], [14], [15], [16]	Express quiz, presentations
Section 2	Contemporary Technologies and Methods in Political Analysis				Express quiz
Topic 2.1	Digital Technologies in Analysis of Political Texts: Content Analysis and Discourse Analysis	2	6	[1–5], [9], [11], [12], [15], [17]	Express quiz, report, colloquium
Topic 2.2	Analysis of Electronic Media and Social Networks	2	2	[1–5], [6], [8–12], [16]	Case-study, oral quiz
Topic 2.3	Statistical Methods and Software for Analysis of Political Processes	4	6	[1–5], [9–15], [17]	Express quiz, project work
Topic 2.4	AI Tools in Political Analysis	2		[1–5], [11–12], [17]	
Topic 2.5	Preparation of Final Documents of Political Research		2	[1–5], [6–17]	Project defence, presentations
	TOTAL HOURS	14	18		Exam

INFORMATION AND METHODOLOGICAL SECTION

LITERATURE

Main:

1. Volodenko, S.V. Digital Technologies and Artificial Intelligence in Contemporary Politics: Textbook / S.V. Volodenko, S.N. Fedorchenko. – Moscow: Prospekt, 2025. – 494 p.
2. Chueshov, V.I. Political Technologies in the Media Sphere: Textbook / V.I. Chueshov, I.I. Tarkan. – Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Belarus. – Minsk: Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Belarus, 2024. – 192 p.
3. Akhremenko, A.S. Political Analysis and Forecasting. In 2 Parts. Part 1: Textbook and Workshop for Higher Education Institutions / A.S. Akhremenko. – 2nd ed., rev. and enl. – Moscow: Yurait, 2023. – 180 p.
4. Akhremenko, A.S. Political Analysis and Forecasting. In 2 Parts. Part 2: Textbook and Workshop for Higher Education Institutions / A.S. Akhremenko. – 2nd ed., rev. and enl. – Moscow: Yurait, 2024. – 221 p.
5. Turonok, S.G. Political Analysis and Forecasting: Textbook for Higher Education Institutions / S.G. Turonok. – 2nd ed., rev. and enl. – Moscow: Yurait, 2024. – 376 p.

Additional:

6. Grimmer, J. Text as Data: A New Framework for Machine Learning and the Social Sciences / J. Grimmer, M.E. Roberts, B.M. Stewart. – Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2022. – 336 p.
7. Lazer, D. et al. Computational Social Science / D. Lazer [et al.] // Science. – 2009. – Vol. 323. – P. 721–723.
8. Handbook of Computational Social Science for Policy [Electronic resource] / E. Bertoni [et al.]. – Springer, 2023. – Mode of access: <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-031-16624-2> – Date of access: 01.06.2026.
9. Aleskerov, F.T. Some Mathematical Models and Methods in Political Sciences: Monograph / F.T. Aleskerov, V.I. Volsky. – Moscow: Yurait, 2024. – 265 p.
10. Asonov, N.V. Fundamentals of Political Analysis and Forecasting: Textbook / N.V. Asonov. – Moscow: MPGU, 2024. – 252 p. – URL: <https://znanium.ru/catalog/product/2157574>
11. Brodovskaya, E.V. Big Data in the Study of Political Processes: Textbook / E.V. Brodovskaya, A.Yu. Dombrovskaya. – Moscow: MPGU, 2018. – 88 p.
12. Vakulenko, E.S. Econometrics (Advanced Course). Application of the Stata Package: Textbook for Higher Education Institutions / E.S. Vakulenko, T.A. Ratnikova, K.K. Furmanov. – Moscow: Yurait, 2023. – 246 p.
13. Kravtsov, O.Yu. Fundamentals of Political Analysis: Study Guide / O.Yu. Kravtsov. – Minsk: Institute of Belarusian History and Culture, 2019. – 161 p.
14. Malishevsky, N.N. Political Technologies of Analysis and Forecasting: Study Guide / N.N. Malishevsky. – Minsk: RIVSH, 2021. – 201 p.

15. Political Analysis and Forecasting: Textbook for Higher Education Institutions / Ed. by V.A. Semyonov. – Moscow: Yurait, 2022. – 433 p.

16. Repina, E.A. Political Text: Psycholinguistic Analysis of Impact on the Electorate: Monograph / E.A. Repina; foreword by M.R. Zheltukhin. – 2nd ed., rev. and enl. – Moscow: INFRA-M, 2023. – 155 p.

17. Tikhomirov, D.A. Data Analysis (Using SPSS): Textbook / D.A. Tikhomirov. – Moscow: KnoRus, 2022. – 244 p.

Regulatory Legal Acts

18. Constitution of the Republic of Belarus of 1994 [Electronic resource]: with amendments and additions adopted at the national referendums of 24 November 1996, 17 October 2004, and 27 February 2022: as amended by the Law of the Republic of Belarus of 04.03.2022 // ConsultantPlus. Belarus / ООО «YurSpektr», National Centre of Legal Information of the Republic of Belarus. – Minsk, 2022.

19. On Appeals of Citizens and Legal Entities [Electronic resource]: Law of the Republic of Belarus, 18 July 2011, No. 300-Z: as amended by the Law of the Republic of Belarus of 01.07.2022 // National Legal Internet Portal of the Republic of Belarus. – Mode of access: <https://pravo.by/document/?guid=3871&p0=h11100300>. – Date of access: 23.05.2026.

20. On Additional Measures for Handling Appeals of Citizens and Legal Entities [Electronic resource]: Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus, 15 October 2007, No. 498: as amended by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus of 25.05.2021 // ConsultantPlus. Belarus / ООО «YurSpektr», National Centre of Legal Information of the Republic of Belarus. – Minsk, 2022.

21. On Mass Media [Electronic resource]: Law of the Republic of Belarus, 17 July 2008, No. 427-Z: as amended by the Law of the Republic of Belarus of 14.10.2022 // National Legal Internet Portal of the Republic of Belarus. – Mode of access: <https://pravo.by/document/?guid=3871&p0=h10800427>. – Date of access: 31.05.2026.

Internet Resources

22. World Values Survey [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <https://www.worldvaluessurvey.org> – Date of access: 01.06.2026.

23. Comparative Political Data Set (CPDS) [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <https://www.cpds-data.org> – Date of access: 01.06.2026.

24. Google Trends [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <https://trends.google.com> – Date of access: 01.06.2026.

25. Yandex.Metrica [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <https://metrika.yandex.ru> – Date of access: 01.06.2026.

26. SimilarWeb [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <https://www.similarweb.com> – Date of access: 01.06.2026.

27. Institute of Sociology, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <https://socio.bas-net.by> – Date of access: 01.06.2026.

28. Comparative Political Data Set (CPDS) [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <http://www.cpds-data.org/index.php> – Date of access: 01.06.2026.

29. Global Barometer Surveys (GBS) [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <https://www.globalbarometer.net/> – Date of access: 01.06.2026.

30. National Legal Internet Portal of the Republic of Belarus [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <https://pravo.by>.

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32. President of the Republic of Belarus. Official Internet Portal [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <http://www.president.gov.by>.

33. Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <http://www.government.by>.

34. Council of the Republic of the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <http://sovrep.gov.by>.

LIST OF EXAM'S QUESTIONS

1. The concept of political analysis: definition, functions, distinction from academic political research.
2. Classification of methods of political research: qualitative, quantitative, and mixed approaches.
3. The problem of objectivity and cognitive biases in political analysis.
4. Designing a political research program: main stages and requirements.
5. The concept of «Big Data» and its application in political analysis.
6. Typology of think tanks: classification criteria and main types.
7. Resources of think tanks specializing in the study of the post-Soviet and Eurasian space.
8. Political analysis centres of the Republic of Belarus: characteristics and main areas of activity.
9. Electronic databases in the field of political culture: World Values Survey, Eurobarometer, Afrobarometer.
10. Electronic databases of electoral statistics: sources, structure, application.
11. Electronic databases characterizing political regimes: Freedom House, Polity V, V-Dem.
12. Electronic databases characterizing military-political conflicts: UCDP/PRIO, COW.
13. Comparative Political Data Set (CPDS): structure and application possibilities.
14. Theoretical foundations and core principles of content analysis.
15. Procedure of content analysis: stages, units of analysis, coding, category framework.
16. Decomposition of text in content analysis: lexemes, categories, indicators.
17. Software for content analysis: general characteristics of Atlas.ti and MAXQDA packages.
18. VAAL-2000 program: purpose, functional capabilities, limitations.
19. The problem of inter-coder reliability in content analysis and methods for ensuring it.
20. Theoretical foundations of discourse analysis: main schools and approaches.
21. Principles and methodology of critical discourse analysis in political research.
22. Discourse analysis of nationalist and ideological discourse: specifics and applied cases.
23. General principles of media sphere analysis. Methods for measuring media influence: reach, tonality, agenda-setting.
24. Google tools in political analysis: Google Trends, Google Alerts – capabilities and limitations.
25. Yandex.Metrica and Yandex.Wordstat as tools for analyzing the political audience of websites.
26. Characteristics of indicators and programs analyzing an online resource's internet presence: SimilarWeb, MegaIndex, pr-cy.ru.
27. Social networks as an object of political analysis: specifics of data,

possibilities, and limitations.

28. Social network analysis programs: general characteristics based on the examples of «Social Hunter» and Brand Analytics.

29. The concept of political statistics: sources, data requirements, typical interpretation errors.

30. Correlation analysis in political research: Pearson and Spearman coefficients, interpretation of results.

31. Regression analysis in political science: logistic and linear regression, interpretation of coefficients.

32. SPSS software package: interface, main procedures, and possibilities of application in political analysis.

33. Stata software package: characteristics, differences from SPSS, working with panel political data.

34. Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) by T. Saaty: logic, procedure of pairwise comparisons, judgment matrix, consistency index.

35. Application of the Analytic Hierarchy Process in applied political forecasting and evaluation of alternatives.

36. Network analysis in political science: key concepts (nodes, edges, centrality), Gephi and UCInet software.

37. Artificial intelligence in political analysis: current directions of application and limitations.

38. Large Language Models (LLMs) in the researcher's work: possibilities of automation and the problem of results verification.

39. Sentiment analysis of political content: methods, tools, cases of application.

40. Specifics of preparing an analytical note (policy brief): structure, content requirements, rules for formulating conclusions and recommendations.

SAMPLE TEST TASKS

OPTION 1. TRUE/FALSE TASKS.

Instructions: Determine whether each statement is true or false. Justify your answer (2–3 sentences).

Political analysis is identical to the concept of «political research» since both are aimed at studying political processes.

Big Data as a phenomenon emerged exclusively after the widespread introduction of digital technologies and did not exist in the pre-digital era.

The Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) by T. Saaty is based on pairwise comparison of alternatives in a square judgment matrix.

Sentiment analysis allows automatic determination of the emotional tone of political texts without involving expert coders.

SPSS and Stata software packages are fully interchangeable tools and have no functional differences in political analysis.

OPTION 2. SINGLE-ANSWER MULTIPLE CHOICE TASKS.

Instructions: Choose one correct answer from the proposed options.

1. Political analysis differs from academic political research primarily in:
 - a) the scientific methods used
 - b) its promptness and orientation towards the practical solution of a specific problem
 - c) being aimed exclusively at the study of electoral processes
2. In which area is the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) primarily applied?
 - a) automated sentiment analysis of social media texts
 - b) evaluation and ranking of alternatives in political decision-making
 - c) measurement of political internet resource traffic
3. Which of the listed tools is designed to analyse the dynamics of public interest in political topics by search query frequency?
 - a) SimilarWeb
 - b) Google Trends
 - c) Atlas.ti
4. What is the key distinction between discourse analysis and content analysis?
 - a) discourse analysis uses exclusively quantitative data processing methods
 - b) discourse analysis aims at identifying meanings, ideologies, and power relations constructed in the text, not just mention frequency
 - c) discourse analysis is applicable only to official government documents
5. Which database specialises in the comparative analysis of political values and attitudes of populations on a global scale?
 - a) Comparative Political Data Set (CPDS)
 - b) Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP)
 - c) World Values Survey (WVS)

OPTION 3. MATCHING TASKS.

Instructions: Match the tool/method (left column) with its primary function/characteristic (right column).

No.	Tool / Method	Letter
1	Atlas.ti	
2	Gephi	
3	Stata	
4	VAAL-2000	
5	Freedom House	

Letter	Function / Characteristic
A	Program for visualization and analysis of network structures: actors, connections, node centrality
B	Statistical package for working with panel data and econometric modelling of political processes
C	Qualitative data analysis program: coding, categorization, and interpretation of text, audio, and video materials
D	International organization publishing indices of political rights and civil liberties by country
E	Program for psycholinguistic analysis of political texts, evaluating their emotional impact on the audience

OPTION 4. COMPLETION TASKS.

Instructions: Insert the missing word or phrase.

1. The principal distinction of a think tank from a research organisation is expressed in its orientation towards _____ and the development of specific _____ for decision-makers.
2. The procedure of selecting and counting significant text units (words, phrases, symbols) in a content analysis program is called _____.
3. In the Analytic Hierarchy Process, the degree of inconsistency of an expert's judgments is assessed using the _____.
4. Text sentiment analysis aimed at the automatic determination of its emotional tone as positive, negative, or neutral is referred to in English terminology as _____.
5. Large Language Models (LLMs) such as ChatGPT are prone to generating plausible but factually unreliable statements – this effect is commonly referred to as _____.

OPTION 5. CASE-BASED TASK (EXTENDED RESPONSE).

Instructions: Read the situation description and answer the questions (minimum 1 page).

SITUATION. A political analyst has been tasked with studying changes in the

rhetoric of governmental statements on socio-economic policy over the past three years. Available resources include: a corpus of 150 official press releases and speech transcripts, internet access, and Atlas.ti and SPSS software.

QUESTIONS:

1. Which method of analysis – content analysis or discourse analysis – is more appropriate in this case? Justify the choice, drawing on the characteristics of both methods.
2. Describe a step-by-step procedure for conducting the chosen analysis: sampling, category development, coding, reliability testing.
3. How can SPSS be used in this research? Which specific procedures (descriptive statistics, correlation, frequency dynamics) would be appropriate?
4. What cognitive biases and methodological limitations should be taken into account when interpreting the results?
5. In what format would it be more appropriate to present the research results – as an academic article or an analytical note (policy brief)? Justify your answer.

ORGANIZATION OF STUDENTS' INDEPENDENT WORK

An important stage in the formation of professional competences within the academic discipline is students' independent work.

For full-time students, **64 hours** are allocated for independent work.

The content of independent work covers all topics of the academic discipline presented in the «Contents of the Study Material» section, including theoretical foundations of political communication, media technologies, digital transformation of the media environment, and contemporary forms of political communication on the Internet.

In the course of independent work, students carry out the following types of activities:

- in-depth study of sections and topics of the academic discipline, specific theoretical concepts and notions;
- preparation for written assignments and test tasks;
- preparation for seminar classes, including the development of reports, thematic presentations, analytical reviews, and information materials;
- work with academic, scientific, reference, and analytical literature, as well as electronic information sources;
- information search and compilation of thematic collections of scholarly publications, internet sources, and media materials;
- analysis of contemporary media practices and cases of political communication;
- preparation for the interim assessment (examination).

Knowledge Quality Control

Diagnostics of the quality of knowledge acquisition is carried out within the framework of ongoing assessment and interim assessment.

Ongoing assessment is conducted during the semester and includes the following forms:

- colloquium
- express quiz
- written report/essay
- project work
- case-study methods
- independent research.

Ongoing assessment in the academic discipline is carried out three times during the semester.

The results of ongoing control are graded on a ten-point scale and are determined on the basis of the marks awarded for ongoing assessment activities during the semester.

Requirements for the student during interim assessment:

students are admitted to interim assessment in the academic discipline provided they have successfully completed all forms of ongoing control stipulated by the curriculum.

Interim assessment is conducted in the form of a pass/fail test (credit).

Methodology for forming the grade in the academic discipline.

In accordance with the Regulations on the Rating System for Assessing the Knowledge, Skills and Abilities of BSEU Students.

**CURRICULUM APPROVAL PROTOCOL
WITH OTHER ACADEMIC DISCIPLINES OF THE SPECIALTY**

Name of the Academic Discipline with which Coordination is Required	Department	Proposals for Changes in the Content of the Curriculum of the Educational Institution	Decision Taken by the Department that Developed the Curriculum (with date and protocol number)
Institutional Economics	Economic Policy	No comments or suggestions 	Recommend the curriculum for the course "Methods of political analysis and contemporary digital technologies" for approval. (Minutes No. 10 dated May 29, 2026)

ADDITIONS AND CHANGES TO THE CURRICULUM
IN THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE
«Methods of Political Analysis and Contemporary Digital Technologies»
Registration № _____/
for the _____ / _____ academic year

No.	Amendments and Additions	Basis

The curriculum has been reviewed and approved at the meeting of the Department of Political Science (Protocol No. _____ dated __._____.20__)

Head of Department
of Political Science
Candidate of Historical
Sciences, Associate
Professor

O.G. Kazak

APPROVED BY
Dean of the Faculty of
Social Science and
Economics
Candidate of Political
Sciences

A.O. Bueva