1.	Field of study	Political and Public Counselling		
2.	Faculty Faculty of Social Sciences			
3.	Academic year of entry 2023/2024 (winter term), 2024/2025 (winter term)			
4.	Level of qualifications/degree	first-cycle studies		
5.	Degree profile	general academic		
6.	Mode of study	full-time		

7. General information about the	General information about the module		
Module name	Electoral communication strategies		
Module code	W3-DP-S1-WSK		
Number of the ECTS credits	4		
Language of instruction	Polish		
Purpose and description of the content of education	The aim of the module is to gain knowledge by students in the field of determinants, implementation and effectiveness of electoral communication strategies. The learning effect is also to acquire skills and competences in the design and implementation of electoral communication strategies as well as analysis and interpretation of strategic aspects of electoral communication processes.		
List of modules that must be completed before starting this module (if necessary)	not applicable		

8. Learning	Learning outcomes of the module				
Code	Description	Learning outcomes of the programme	Level of competenc (scale 1-5)		
K01	Student is prepared to design and perform activities in the field of electoral communication strategies.	DP_1_K01	4		
		DP_1_K02	4		
		DP_1_K03	2		
U01	Student can use theoretical and practical knowledge in the field of electoral communication strategies in order to analyze	DP_1_U01	4		
	and interpret strategic aspects of electoral communication processes.	DP_1_U02	4		
W01		DP_1_W02	2		
	of electoral communication strategies.	DP_1_W04	3		

9. N	Methods of conducting classes			
	Code	Category	Name (description)	
a01		,	Formal lecture/ course-related lecture a systematic course of study involving a synthetic presentation of an academic discipline; its implementation assumes a passive reception of the information provided	
a03		,, ,, ,, ,, ,	Description a description of objects, phenomena, processes or people; it involves specifying the structure and characteristic features of the object, phenomenon, or process being described; it is usually accompanied by a demonstration of the described object	

		or by its models, drawings, tables, charts, etc.; a description may take the form of an explanation, classification, justification or comparison
a05	Lecture methods / expository methods	Explanation/clarification explication involving the derivation of a predetermined theorem from other, already known ones, in the number of steps specified by the person teaching the course
b01	Problem-solving methods	Problem-based lecture an analysis of a selected scientific or practical problem accompanied by its assessment and an attempt to provide a solution to the issues presented in the lecture as well as the indication of the consequences of the proposed solution
b02	Problem-solving methods	Lecture-discussion transmission of content involving interaction with the lecture audience; discussion of lecture-related issues is one of its elements or constitutes its follow-up
b04	Problem-solving methods	Activating method — discussion / debate an exchange of views supported by substantive arguments leading to a clash of different views, a compromise or the identification of common positions; it proceeds according to previously agreed-upon rules regarding the time, manner and turn-taking as well as the principles of civil discourse; a discussion is not a competition but aims at finding the best solutions or presenting different points of view; its varieties include brainstorming, Oxford-style debate, panel discussion, decision tree, conference discussion; a debate is an orderly dispute between supporters and opponents of a viewpoint, usually specialists in the field or pre-selected representatives of a group dealing with a common problem
b07	Problem-solving methods	Activating methods: a case study a comprehensive description of a phenomenon connected with the selected discipline; reflecting the reality, presenting the 'what', 'where' and 'how' of the phenomenon, i.e., all of its key aspects to be discussed in class; used as a reproduction, presentation, discussion or diagnosis of factors that shape the phenomenon or interact with it; an in-depth qualitative analysis and evaluation of a selected phenomenon
b08	Problem-solving methods	Activating method — peer learning learning through the exchange of knowledge in a group/team/pair of students, i.e., in the so-called learning cell; a kind of mutual learning; an approach focused on student activity under the guidance of the person teaching the course; a learning situation where students with a similar level of experience learn from one another
b10	Problem-solving methods	SWOT analysis a method of analyzing a phenomenon/action/work of an institution, employed to organize information and solve problems; applied in strategic planning, project implementation or solving a business or organizational problem; a universal tool to be used in the initial stage of a strategic analysis which involves sorting information about a problem into four categories: strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats; SWOT analysis makes it possible to determine the factors in favour of a project and its chances for success, as well as eliminating or reducing negative factors and threats to the project at the stage of early diagnosis
c07	Demonstration methods	Screen presentation a presentation of synthetic image content using computer graphics, e.g., a series of slides or other multimedia forms, usually accompanied by a commentary; typical components of a screen presentation include text organized into bulleted points, charts, images and animations, sometimes sound effects or music; a multimedia illustration of course content presented in the form of a projected image
e01	Practical methods	Laboratory exercise / experiment [also conducted as fieldwork] a method of practical application of knowledge; implemented in three stages: the recognition of a problem induced by the task content, the formulation of the problem and the attempt to solve it accompanied by the assessment of the effects; the goal is to acquire skills, abilities and habits, and to consolidate the acquired knowledge so that it becomes operational; the laboratory method assumes greater independence of learners than carrying out an experiment
e02	Practical methods	Production exercise – workshop an activity involving the creation of an object/product according to the rules/principles/description provided by the academic

		teacher acting as the workshop master
e04	Practical methods	Project scheduling proceeding according to the steps proposed within a specific methodology for the completion of a task; e.g., identifying project objectives, determining the result, identifying strengths, limitations, opportunities and threats (SWOT), establishing a schedule of activities, assessing resources, establishing an implementation plan; the initial diagnosis; the reassessment of assumptions; the process of preparing the practical implementation of a project
e06	Practical methods	Observation also conducted as fieldwork; a method of watching phenomena, objects or people in a systematic/planned way in order to gain knowledge about them; perceptual separation of elements of a model action as an element of learning through imitation; a complex system of cognition based on sensory experiences
f02	Methods of self-learning	Individual work with a text searching for and acquiring new information using textbooks and other written sources (including their digital versions); searching for texts, selecting fragments for analysis/interpretation, using other texts to solve a problem related to the studied issue
f03	Methods of self-learning	Conceptual work a (mainly intellectual) activity carried out independently (or in a selected group) resulting in the creation of a concept, idea or project; creating a plan based on a vision; developing a general outline of a project; producing a simplified sketch of the variant versions of a procedure/product/work

10. Forms of teach	Forms of teaching				
Code	Name		Assessment of the learning outcomes of the module	Learning outcomes of the module	Methods of conducting classes
WSK_1	lecture	30	exam	K01, U01, W01	a01, a03, a05, b01, b02, b07, c07
WSK_2	practical classes	30	course work		b04, b07, b08, b10, e01, e02, e04, e06, f02, f03

11. The student's	11. The student's work, apart from participation in classes, includes in particular:			
Code	Category	Name (description)	Is it part of the BUNA?	
a02	Preparation for classes	Literature reading / analysis of source materials reading the literature indicated in the syllabus; reviewing, organizing, analyzing and selecting source materials to be used in class	Yes	
a03	Preparation for classes	Developing practical skills activities involving the repetition, refinement and consolidation of practical skills, including those developed during previous classes or new skills necessary for the implementation of subsequent elements of the curriculum (as preparation for class participation)	Yes	
c02	Preparation for verification of learning outcomes	Studying the literature used in and the materials produced in class exploring the studied content, inquiring, considering, assimilating, interpreting it, or organizing knowledge obtained from the literature, documentation, instructions, scenarios, etc., used in class as well as from the notes or other materials/artifacts made in class	Yes	
c03	Preparation for verification of learning outcomes	Implementation of an individual or group assignment necessary for course/phase/ examination completion a set of activities aimed at performing an assigned task, to be executed out of class, as an obligatory phase/element of the verification of the learning outcomes assigned to the course	Yes	



Information on the details of the module implementation in a given academic year can be found in the syllabus available in the USOS system: https://usosweb.us.edu.pl.