

***Master Study in English***  
***International Relations – Global and Regional Perspective***

<b>Title</b>	<b>Course description</b>
International Labour Market	The main aim of this course is to present the process of performance labour markets in different parts of the world. The course includes such issues as profile of labour supply (skills and qualifications of the employee), demand for labour (employer's requirements), social relations between employer and employee, role and importance of social unions. Another objective of this course is to analyze different types of minimum wage, which appear in OECD countries. Students will be familiar with the theory of compensating wage differentials, types and causes of unemployment and methods of preventing it, methods of calculating the share of different countries in the international division of labour and benefits of the modernization of production processes by qualified workflow and competition in the international labour market. Moreover, students will learn efficient methods and techniques for job search in the international market.
Philosophical Ideas and Political Thought	The aim of this course is to demonstrate correlation between philosophical ideas, political thought and issues concerning political science and international relations. Firstly it will present selected philosophers such as Aristotle, Plato, Niccolò Machiavelli, Thomas Hobbes, Jean-Jacques Rousseau and others, who tackled problems within International Relations. Subsequently it will illustrate individualism, collectivism and personalism in the theory of man and their role in understanding notions such as state and society. Further inquiry will undertake philosophical analysis of ideas such as: terrorism, security, sovereignty, anarchy, ethnic conflicts and ethnic cleansing and point towards their philosophical justification.
Political Systems in the European Union	The course will focus on major political systems in the EU. We will try to explain similarities and differences between them. Especially, the course will help to understand the structure of political systems of Germany, France, Italy, United Kingdom and others. The next aim of the course is to introduce major EU bodies and their roles in the institutional system of the EU. Indication of competences of particular bodies and their correlations, especially in the decision-making process and legislative process are to be presented in detail. The evolution of the institutional system is to be discussed from the perspective of successive reforming Treaties, with particular emphasis on the Lisbon Treaty. The course includes the scope of power of particular EU institutions, such as the European Commission, the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council of the European Union.
Foreign Policy – Theoretical and Practical	The main aim of the course is to introduce main categories from the theory of foreign policy. Different theoretical approaches

Aspects	will be presented and discussed. The analyse will be related to the practical sphere of the contemporary foreign policy of the states and relations between states and other actors of international relations.
Europe and Poland – People, Traditions and Customs	The main aim of the course is to help students get a sense of European and Polish civilization. This will be viewed through the lens of geography, people (demographic changes, ethnic relations, social stratification) and culture. The course will specifically gain an insight into Poland’s traditions and customs. It will present topics such as holiday making, way of life, etiquette, family, gender roles as well as religious rituals, beliefs and holy places. Focusing principally on the modern Polish nation in the context of the broader European culture, the course will analyse country’s profile.
World Migrations and Diasporas: Political, Economic and Social Aspects	The main aim of the course is to diagnose the reasons and effects (political, economic and social determinants) of the contemporary migrations in global and regional perspective (origin, directions, number). The new theoretical approaches of migrations will be presented as well as functioning of Diasporas and their problems.
Modern Theories in International Relations	The aim of the course is to examine new theoretical efforts to understand the core concepts, issues, and processes of international relations. The course will help the students to understand how major scholars have theorized about International Relations in 21st century. The course includes the analyses of the new theories of international relations and the new theories of international order.
Security Systems in Contemporary World	The main aim of the course is to introduction to the basic safety of the state in international relations in the modern world. The world is full of actors engaged in the politics of security provision, whether or not they articulate their agendas in such terms. Understanding the environments in which these actors operate and how analysts should respond when their agendas conflict is a central theme of this course. The most important issues discussed in the exercises are: countries and international organizations as a guarantor of security in the world, security in a multi-polar world, the problem of security systems in international relations, globalization as a stabilizing factor in the safety process, the European system of international security, Euro-Atlantic system of international security, Asian systems of international security, security systems of selected countries (US, Russia, China, India, Brazil).
The Idea of Regionalism in the European Culture	The main aim of the course is to present the idea of the European regionalism mainly in the cultural sense. It can be observed that in the European Union the role of regions in the process of unification is gaining growing interest. "Declaration on Regionalism in Europe" adopted by The Assembly of European Regions in Basel on 4 December 1996 points out that regionalism is a certain ideological concept, but also a movement which aims at understanding and exploring the

	<p>cultural potential inherent in the regions. As such, regionalism constitutes a bridge between the past and the present. During the course various forms of modern open regionalism will be introduced. The open regionalism is an example of the successful combination of the values of the given region and the diversity of other ones. The history of European regionalism will be also presented basing on the examples of Spanish, German and Polish regionalism.</p>
<p>United Nations International Conflict Management and Peacekeeping Operations</p>	<p>The main aim of the course is to provide students with a basic knowledge of the of sources of civil wars and international conflicts; methods of conflict management by United Nations, theoretical and practical applications of conflict resolution mechanisms; deployment of peacekeeping missions during the Cold War and contemporary international conflicts in different parts of the world and their ultimate effects to global peace and stability. It also includes the emergence and evolution of the field of conflict management and the leading role of UN peace settlements and post-conflict peace building activities with cooperation of sub-regional, regional and international community as the whole.</p>
<p>The Theory and Practice of Cross-Border Cooperation in the World</p>	<p>The lecture will focus on essence and determinants of the cross-border cooperation with presenting main theoretical approaches. The cooperation will be analysing in the economic, social and political perspective (certain case studies as examples). The problem will be presented as a part of international system.</p>
<p>International Relations in Far East</p>	<p>The aim of the course is to provide students with theoretical and general concept of international relations that will assist them in developing effective understanding of regional multilateral cooperation and security aspects in the Far East. It also includes Cold War era regional political and economic relations; bilateral and multilateral contemporary relations between major rising powers, such as China, Japan and India; the impact of China's rapidly growing military and economic power in the region as well as its global consequences; East Asia and its role in the context of global economic and security system; the historical role of great powers in the region and the shift of power; international disputes and border conflicts in the region; regional security and economic cooperation; origin and development of East Asia-Pacific regionalism such as APEC, ASEAN, their economic, political and security cooperation as well as their present and future perspective in the global system.</p>
<p>International Relations in Black Sea Region</p>	<p>The course will focus on description the states in the Black Sea Region: Russia, Ukraine, Turkey, Georgia, Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania and autonomic Ukrainian region: peninsula of Crimea. Lectures will tackle: specific states organizations, demography, economy, borders, religion; history of relations between Poland Commonwealth and Ottoman Empire, Russians and Ukrainian; history of Russians-Turkish wars and Polish – Turkish conflicts from 16<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century; relations in 20<sup>th</sup> century between Poland, Soviet Union and the Ukraine; contemporary situation</p>

	in the Ukraine and Georgia, Bulgaria, Moldova and their relations with Russia and Turkey; problem with oil and another economics issue; democratic progress in the Ukraine and relationship with the EU.
European Union in International Relations	The objective of this one is to study European Union importance in international political and economic relations. Considering the “architecture” of the post-war Europe as described in the Schuman Plan, it is pointed-out that peaceful development – a clearly political objective – was a focusing point of the programme, leading into the creation of the three Communities and, nowadays, to the establishment of the European Union. The collapse of the Pleven Plan and early attempts of political integration are briefed, from 1850s until the Treaty of European Union, with the Common Foreign and Safety Policy as one of the EU pillars. New important policy tools and institutions, as introduced by the Lisbon Treaty are examined in details. It is concluded that EU, with its 500 million citizens, is challenged – in the context of changing global economy (“emerging markets” with brilliant example of China) – to become a “global player”.
Conflicts in International Relations: Origin and Consequences	The course will focus on different kinds and determinants of contemporary international conflicts. The aim of the lectures is to analyse of international conflicts and their consequences for economic, political and social situation in international environment. The characteristic of asymmetric conflicts will be also analysed (in the sense of treats).
International Relations in Sub-Saharan Africa	The course will focus on the past and contemporary situation in Sub-Saharan Africa with the perspective of international relations actors (mainly world and regional superpowers) and also African states (regional and bilateral relations). The political, economic and social situation in the region will be presented as well as their reasons and consequences (impact of internal and external factors).
International Relations in North America	The main objective of this course is to present and analyze contemporary and past international relations of North America, particularly between the United States of America and Canada, Mexico, Latin America. Another aim of this course is to circumscribe the role of the U.S. in international relations in North America. The course includes such questions as: North America security system; strife and conflicts in the region; states cooperation in various areas for example organized crime, drug trade, nuclear security; regional organizations.
Transnational Corporations in International Relations	The course focuses on global enterprises, which own multibillion financial potential and dispersed ownership. Transnational cooperation operating on an international level are the main creators of the market functioning outside the country. Students will be familiar with principles of transnational cooperation, their influence on media and their ability to create new needs, trends, models of consumption, social behaviour and political preferences. Another objective of

	<p>this course is to analyze on various examples of transnational cooperation it's features such as sovereignty, complexity, global effectiveness and flexible structures. Moreover, attention will be focused on spatial arrangement of transnational cooperation, especially those from Asia-Pacific Region, which has great impact on world's changes.</p>
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