University of Gdańsk

Subject card

Subject name and code	Multicultural problems in the modern world, PG_00203953		
Field of study	Diplomacy		
Date of commencement of studies	October 2026	Academic year of realisation of subject	2028/2029
Education level	Bachelor's studies	Subject group	Obligatory subject group in the field of study Optional subject group Subject group related to scientific research in the field of study
Mode of study	full-time studies	Mode of delivery	at the university
Year of study	3	Language of instruction	Polish
Semester of study	5	ECTS credits	2.0
Learning profile	academic	Assessment form	credit
Conducting unit	Rada Uczelni		
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor	dr Konrad Ćwikliński	
	Teachers		

Lesson types

Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
Number of study hours	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15

E-learning hours included: 0.0

eNauczanie source address: https://ww.ug.edu.pl

Learning activity and number of study hours

Learning activity	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan	Participation in consultation hours	Self-study	SUM
Number of study hours	15	2.0	33.0	50

Subject objectives

The aim of the course is to present students with the key challenges related to the functioning of multicultural societies. The classes focus on the analysis of relations between native (autochthonous) and incoming (allochthonous) populations, with particular emphasis on cultural, religious, and ethnic differences.The course discusses migration and integration policies in various types of states both ethnically homogeneous (e.g., Poland) and immigration-based (e.g., the USA, Australia). It also examines the consequences of non-assimilation and the measures that support integration, including the importance of clear and comprehensible legal systems.A key goal is to develop intercultural competences and the ability to understand and interpret cultural phenomena in diplomatic and international work

Learning outcomes	Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification
	[DYPL3_W05] Has advanced knowledge of the historical, social, cultural and economic conditions of political life that shape the functioning of institutions and structures in diplomacy.		
	[DYPL3_W04] Has advanced knowledge of the role of humans as entities shaping and constructing social structures and institutions operating in politics and diplomacy.		
	[DYPL3_W03] Has advanced knowledge of the social, political and cultural ties between people, groups and institutions operating in politics and diplomacy.		
	[DYPL3_U03] Can analyse and describe the origins and course of social, political, legal, economic, cultural, and ethical phenomena and processes in the context of diplomacy.		
	[DYPL3_U01] Can interpret and explain the behaviors of individuals and social groups in social and political life in the context of diplomacy.		
	[DYPL3_K07] Is ready to independently and critically develop their knowledge and skills.		
	[DYPL3_K06] Recognises the need to maintain an appropriate ethical attitude in professional work and public activities.		

Subject contents	1. Introduction to Multiculturalism and Related Concepts Definitions: multiculturalism, interculturalism, transculturalism Concepts of autochthon (native inhabitant) and allochthon (migrant/outsider) Sources of cultural tensions resulting from unequal social positions and settlement 2. Cultural and Ethnic Identity The concept of the Other, mechanisms of exclusion and stereotyping the case of Poland and Ukraine The role of dominant religion (Catholicism in Poland, Orthodoxy in Ukraine) in shaping national identity 3. Models of Multicultural and Integration Policies Comparative analysis: Germany, France, Norway, United Kingdom, USA Open vs. culturally defensive states, the role of the state in managing diversity 4. Nation States and Ethnic Homogeneity: Specifics and Challenges Poland, Norway, Hungary strong national identity, resistance to migration, societal reluctance 5. The Role of Religion in Multicultural and National Societies Catholicism (Poland), Orthodoxy (Russia, Ukraine), Islam (immigrants in the EU and USA) as cultural and political factors 6. International Migration: Causes, Consequences, and Barriers to Integration Contemporary migration waves (Middle East Europe, Latin America USA, Ukraine Poland) Lack of assimilation with the local community as a socio-political 7. Immigration and Integration Policies in Poland and the EU Polands response to refugees from Ukraine and Belarus; integration models in Norway, the UK, and the USA 8. National and Religious Minorities: Ukraine, Russia, Poland, Israel, USA Legal status, language, religion: Orthodox Christians, Greek Catholics, Muslims, Jews, African Americans, Latinos 9. Multiculturalism and Conflicts: Donbas, Caucasus, IsraelPalestine, USA (racial unrest) Origins and dynamics of ethnic and religious conflicts Religious, racial, and linguistic divisions as sources of violence 10. National Security and Cultural Diversity

	Marginalization, radicalization, extremism cases of France, Germany, Russia, and the USA The impact of religious fundamentalism on internal security 11. Risks Arising from Lack of Assimilation and Instrumental Migration Ghettoization, cultural isolation, migrant separation No-go zones, parallel communities (France, Germany, Sweden, USA) Controversies over the misuse of welfare systems 12. The Role of International Organizations in Managing UN, Council of Europe, UNESCO, OSCE, European Union documents, mechanisms, 13. Labor Market and Education in the Context of Migration Poland and Germany as examples of refugee integration Lack of assimilation with the local community educational, linguistic, and professional consequences Examples of bilingual schools and compensatory programs 14. Legal Systems and Cultural Integration in Migration-Based States (USA, Australia, New Zealand) Models of states built on migration: majority of the society as allochthons Common law clear, uniform, and understandable law facilitating legal and social integration Measures supporting cultural integration: citizenship tests, civic education, integration centers 15. Cultural Diplomacy and Intercultural Dialogue Soft power, intercultural competences in diplomacy, examples of success and failure The role of religion, identity, law, and education in diplomatic relations

Prerequisites and co-requisites	Zalecana jest wiedza realizowana z następujących przedmiotów: Wstęp do nauk politycznych, Stosunki międzynarodowe, Podstawy socjologii lub Socjologia kultury, Wprowadzenie do problematyki migracyjnej, Pomocna będzie także znajomość podstawowych pojęć z zakresu: teorii migracji, różnic kulturowych i religijnych, integracji i asymilacji, systemów politycznych i prawnych.

Assessment methods and criteria

Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade
Required readings	50.0%	25.0%
Thematic presentation	50.0%	25.0%
Class participation	50.0%	50.0%

Recommended reading

Basic literature

Core Readings (Most Important):

1. The Age of Migration (6th ed.), Hein de Haas, Stephen Castles, Mark J. Miller 2020
2. World Migration Report 2024, International Organization for Migration (IOM) 2024
3. Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2023: Settling In, OECD / European Commission 2023
4. Superdiversity: Migration and Social Complexity, Steven Vertovec 2022
5. Multiculturalism in an Interdisciplinary Perspective, Anna Kwiatkowska 2019
6. Essays on Secularism and Multiculturalism, Tariq Modood 2019
7. Strangers No More, Richard Alba, Nancy Foner 2015
8. Multiculturalism and Interculturalism: Debating the Dividing Lines, Nasar Meer, Tariq Modood, Ricard Zapata-Barrero (eds.) 2016
9. Cultural Security: Theory Selected Aspects Case Studies, Wiśniewski R., Szyszlak E., Zenderowski R. (eds.) 2023
10. Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2022, UNHCR 202

Supplementary Readings / Policy Reports and Models:

1. Model Framework for an Intercultural Integration Strategy, Council of Europe (CDADI) 2021
2. Working Together for Local Integration of Migrants and Refugees, OECD 2018
3. Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, United Nations 2018
4. Together in the EU: Promoting the Participation of Migrants and Their Descendants, FRA (EU Agency for Fundamental Rights) 2017
5. Moving for Prosperity: Global Migration and Labor Markets, World Bank 2011

Theoretical / Contextual Readings:

1. Multicultural Policy and Migration, Bieńkowska M., Sadowski A. (eds.) 2012
2. Strangers at Our Door, Zygmunt Bauman 2016
3. The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order, Samuel P. Huntington 1996

	Supplementary literature	Supplementary Readings / Policy Reports and Models: 1. Model Framework for an Intercultural Integration Strategy, Council of Europe (CDADI) 2021 2. Working Together for Local Integration of Migrants and Refugees, OECD 2018 3. Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, United Nations 2018 4. Together in the EU: Promoting the Participation of Migrants and Their Descendants, FRA (EU Agency for Fundamental Rights) 2017 5. Moving for Prosperity: Global Migration and Labor Markets, World Bank 2011 Theoretical / Contextual Readings: 1. Multicultural Policy and Migration, Bieńkowska M., Sadowski A. (eds.) 2012 2. Strangers at Our Door, Zygmunt Bauman 2016 3. The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order, Samuel P. Huntington 1996
	eResources addresses	
Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	Sample topics / questions / task 1. Discuss the differences between the concepts of multiculturalism, interculturalism, and transculturalism. 2. What are the consequences of the lack of migrant assimilation in welfare-oriented countries (e.g., Germany, Sweden)? 3. Compare the integration policies of Norway and France which mechanisms facilitate integration and which hinder it? 4. Explain the concepts of autochthon and allochthon in the context of cultural conflicts. 5. How does a dominant religion (e.g., Catholicism, Orthodoxy, Islam) shape national identity in selected countries? 6. Analyze the case of Donbas or IsraelPalestine as an example of an ethno-religious conflict. 7. List and discuss the activities of international institutions that support migrant integration (e.g., Council of Europe, EU, UNHCR). 8. Are ethnically homogeneous nation-states (e.g., Poland) more resistant to multiculturalism? Justify your answer. 9. Propose a model of integration measures for migrants in common law countries (e.g., USA, Australia). 10. What threats to internal security may arise from the lack of a coherent migration policy?	
Work placement	Not applicable	

Document generated electronically. Does not require a seal or signature.