Teaching Nr.	2	
Title	Intercultural dialogue an EU	d national minorities at the Eastern border of the
Prof. in charge $^1$	Mircea Brie	
Typology	□ Lecture □ Seminar ⊠ Summer course	<ul> <li>□ Training course</li> <li>⊠ Intensive course</li> <li>□ Distance learning course</li> </ul>
Description	diversity of the Union in politic is essential to ensure that this of of confrontation. The EU enlargement towards It to the process of European inte borders of the EU. The European European identity and image - political and ethno-religious). At the concepts of external border can be both rigid and flexible of on the tensions or openness in also on the complex internal re- the defining characteristics of th European integration is a com- minorities, especially when mig Many international events have the concept of "clash of civilizar promotes its values internally a dialogue can usefully complem also play a central role in the greater due to the contemporar force, thus leading to an increar <b>The academic aims</b> of this co- the European identity; capturin migration; to early identify ty demographic and public policies borders; to analyse the specific religious borders; to allow the effects of such a crisis on soo mechanisms; identification of v knowledge referring to divers acquiring knowledge referring to and confessional groups; to rela- integration; they understand a of cultural diversity, to appre- identity, to analyse the particu- environment of Europe, to under European diversity; to examine <b>The learning objectives</b> a integration of minorities; under with border security and integr	Jnion to 28 Member States has considerably increased the al, social, economic and cultural terms. In this context, it liversity becomes a source of richness rather than a source Eastern Europe has generated a number of issues related egration. This process led to the redesign of the external an borders, internal and external, reflect the realities of the local, regional or general (political, cultural but also socio- A main conclusion that emerges from an investigation of er is that the European Union has an external border that depending on the realities and challenges of the moment, in the socio-economic and/or the political-legal fields, but beality of the Member States. The border security is one of he community space requirements. On the other hand, the plex process that requires extra attention to be paid to pration is brought to the discussions table. e provoked severe tensions and given renewed meaning to tions". It is essential that the European Union upholds and nd also in its relations with the outside world. Intercultural ent diplomacy and contribute to conflict prevention. It can Union's new Neighborhood Policy. The challenge is even ry demographic realities, migration of persons and labour sing complexity. Durse are: to appreciate the role of each culture in building ng and understanding the specificity of ethnic groups and pes of migration and the effects of such phenomenon; es and the specificity of the internal and the external EU c of eastern border from the point of view of ethnic and e perception of demographic crises mechanisms and the cial security; capturing and understanding the relational arious typologies of ethnic and religious groups; acquiring ity and multiculturality in Central and Eastern Europe; to minorities typology, the identity and the origins of ethnic ate intercultural communication to the process of European nd control the conceptual apparatus regarding the issues ciate the role of each culture in building the European lar contributions of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Please note: For **Jean Monnet Chairs**, only one professor may hold the Chair and must assume sole responsibility for delivering the minimum number of teaching hours required (90 hours) per academic year. He/she must be a permanent staff member of the applicant institution and hold the rank of professor. It is possible to involve other teaching staff members for additional teaching activities.

role of dialogue in managing cultural diversity, to teach them the practical skills of intercultural communicators; to actively practice the knowledge acquired during classes, to find practical solutions to resolve the situation closely linked to migration, minority relationship management - mostly inter-ethnic and inter-confessional diversity, intercultural communication, diversity and crisis management, acquisition of knowledge in the field of culture, communication, diversity and seeking innovation, interpretation, qualitative analysis of the phenomenon.

## Methodology of teaching content

The course will combine elements of traditional lecturing with interactive approaches involving participants in debating the past, present, and future of national minorities and the frontier in the European area. The duration of the course is a total of 29 hours (lecturer, seminars and student evaluation) in each of the three years. The information will be transferred to students using interactive teaching methods, which are focused on debates, discussions on issues, case studies, simulations, role-playing games, comparative analyses, etc. At the end of didactic activity, teams of students will have to present a research project about a theme focused on the role of national minorities in regional development. The student evaluation will be a cumulative one, based on the previously state learning objectives and the accumulation level of theoretical knowledge, competences and practical and transversal abilities will be followed.

## Structure of the course:

- 1. Diversity and intercultural dialogue at the European Union eastern border. Features of Eastern Europe
- 2. Dialogue amongst peoples;
- 3. Identity of ethnic groups debate on ethnicity and nation
- 4. Ethnicity, nation and confession at the EU eastern border
- 5. Globalisation and religious fundamentalism at the EU eastern border
- 6. Intercultural dialogue and European integration; ethno-linguistic integration;
- 7. Intercultural dialogue and European law; intercultural education; mentality and integration;
- 8. European instruments and good neighbourhood policy;
- 9. Identity-community crises and typology of human groups;
- 10. Migration phenomenon and its impact on the EU demography policies
- 11. Minority and immigration at the eastern frontier of the EU
- 12. Communication management in regions with ethnic and religious tensions
- 13. Epistemology of European borders.
- 14. Ethnic and religious borders;
- 15. Cultural and social borders;
- 16. The Balkans. A border area

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Impact	<b>The learning objectives</b> are: learn how differences in cultures affect European integration of minorities; understand the diverse border typologies, the European policy with border security and integration of minorities; to enhance participants' understanding of the crucial issues in intercultural communication and to increase their awareness of the role of dialogue in managing cultural diversity, to teach them the practical skills of intercultural communicators; to actively practice the knowledge acquired during classes, to find practical solutions to resolve the situation closely linked to migration, minority relationship management - mostly inter-ethnic and inter-confessional diversity, intercultural communication, diversity and crisis management, acquisition of knowledge in the field of culture, communication, diversity and seeking innovation, interpretation, qualitative analysis of the phenomenon. The direct beneficiaries of the project will be the students who know neither the specific and particularities of different cultures in Europe, nor the important role media has to play in intercultural dialogue and in the dissemination of the image of Europe in the world. This course aims to present to the target group one priority of the EU – dialogue between cultures and peoples – that is an important landmark for education and action within the EU
Impact	The <b>short term and long term</b> impact of the course on direct and indirect beneficiaries consists of the following: 1. Understanding identity mechanisms and involvement of minorities in the process of regional development; 2. Strengthening the exchange of ideas/solutions amongst participants from the academic/educational environment and civil society; 3. Understanding the importance of diversity in the new Europe and the need to connect cultures and peoples in the process of regional development; 4. Getting to know the particularities of different Eastern European countries; 5. Reducing barriers between ethno-religious groups at regional level; 6. Efficient conflict management; 7. Identifying the general framework and the particularities of local features of regional development; 8. Building a system of comparison to the requests and expectations of minorities; 9. Increasing interest in the research of the border, its typology, cultural diversity and cooperation mechanisms. The main quantity indicators of the impact are the following: number of persons attending the course; degree of improving the outputs by disseminating the information relating to the course; degree of penetration of information on the level of the target group (direct and indirect beneficiaries).