

Master in Philosophy, Politics and Economics (PPE)





Interdisciplinarity within a multicultural tradition

Not despite, but because of its southern location in the Mediterranean area, Bari and its region, Puglia, have represented a crossroads between cultures for a very long time. Every year, the natural beauties of Puglia attract increasing numbers of tourists and investments, just as in the past they attracted a variety of invaders, from the Normans to the “Svevi” (Germans), from the Angioins (French) to the ‘Aragonesi’ (Spanish), passing through several invasions by Turkish pirates. Today, the University of Bari is one of the largest educational institutions in Southern Italy, with a variety of disciplines being taught including international courses in marketing, medicine and physics that still attract “intellectual invaders” from abroad; however, this time they are welcome!

What is a PPE MA programme?

The MA Programme in PPE of the University of Bari was created by a team of researchers with strong convictions regarding the importance of interdisciplinary work, as was the original PPE program launched by Oxford University in the 1920s. It is run by people from different backgrounds in the fields of philosophy, politics, economics and law. It is a two-year course taught entirely in English that is meant to open up opportunities for work and further research beyond national borders for a generation of students from the Mediterranean area and beyond.

This MA Program aims to offer small classes led by dedicated teachers who will closely follow students’ preparation and encourage interaction in a multicultural environment. This exchange of ideas between people coming from the Balkan and Medi-

terranean areas and people coming from Northern Europe will produce a thriving intellectual community.

Interdisciplinarity in the Med area.

In designing this course we have tried to combine its high degree of original interdisciplinarity – in its many examples across Europe and the U. S. – with the particular geopolitical location of Bari in the Med area. We aim to prepare students well aware of the variety of political and economic – not to mention social and legal – problems that emerge from the meeting and, sometimes, clash of cultures. Some of our courses reflect questions concerning political relations, religions, migrations and human rights in the Med area insofar as they relate to the European Union. Special attention will be dedicated to the general framework of ideas behind our Mediterranean interlocutors through “courses in Middle East international relations and political philosophy”.

The preparation we provide.

The Bari PPE is targeted at students with an interest in combining a preparation in the fundamentals of economics with philosophically informed studies that involve crucial political questions on, for example, globalization, climate change, social solidarity, and migration flows. Those who have economics training in their Bachelor degrees will broaden their range of interests and understanding by being exposed to political problems and philosophical methods of analysis and normative reflection. Conversely, those who come from other back-



grounds – such as political science, philosophy, law, etc. – will benefit from the analytical and quantitative methods taught by economics and from the normative perspective introduced by studies of ethics and political philosophy. An advanced training in the concepts and methods of philosophical disciplines, including logics and the theory of argumentation, will offer a very different and interdisciplinary perspective with regard to standard Master programmes in philosophy, political sciences, economics, or business and management.

Opportunities of studying abroad.

The MA offers the opportunity to carry out a part of the studies leading to our PPE master degree in another European university, among which are Witten/Herdecke, Bayreuth, Graz, Uppsala, and Moscow. Credits earned in courses at those partner institutions will be counted for the Uniba degree. For a number of years, the universities of Bayreuth and Witten/Herdecke in Germany, the University of Graz in Austria and the National Research University Higher School of Economics of Moscow have had PPE programmes noted for their excellence in analytical rigour and normative deliberation. Each of these websites shows the large variety of educational opportunities offered by their PPE programme

- http://www.pe.uni-bayreuth.de/de/pe_master/index.html
- <http://www.uni-wh.de/en/economics/ppe-philosophy-politics-and-economics-ma/>
- <https://philosophie-gewi.uni-graz.at/en/section-moral-and-political-philosophy/master-pelp/>
- <https://www.hse.ru/en/ma/pep/about>.

This variety of opportunities will enlarge the choices available to our PPE students that in addition to the interdisciplinary education received in Bari will take some courses abroad, experiencing the richness of international human contacts and sharpening their preparation in the subjects of their choosing (according to the priority conferred to philosophy, politics or economics).

Philosophy, Politics and Economics MA Programme

Philosophy Foundations 28 credits

Ethics -Political Philosophy
Philosophy, Religion and Society
Logic and Theory of Argumentation
The Philosophical Roots of European Identity
Islam and Liberal Democracy: New Challenges and Possibilities

Politics Foundations 24 credits

International Law and Political relations in the Euro-Mediterranean Context
Geopolitics and political relations of the Euro-Med Region
Migration, Borders and Human Rights
The Middle East in global politics: Power, identity and human right

Economics Foundations 24 credits

Principles of Macroeconomics
Principles of Microeconomics
Principles of Economic Policy
Topics in European Economic Policies
Globalization and comparative development in the Euro-Mediterranean Societies
Topics in International Economics

LANGUAGE SKILLS 12 credits

Academic English Writing
Introductory Arabic Language

SPECIALIZATION 12 credits

3 courses in Philosophy or Politics or Economics to be chosen at one partner university OR
3 courses to be chosen at Uniba in the third semester among :

Globalization and Local Challenges
Macroeconomics and International Disparities
Culture and Creativity in Local Development
Innovation and Development Economics
Business Ethics Philosophy, Religion and Society II

THESIS AND ATTENDANCE TO RESEARCH SEMINARS credits 20



Courses info

Globalization and comparative socio-economic development in the Euro-Mediterranean region

This course is designed as an analysis of socio-economic and institutional transformations with regard to the Euro-Mediterranean region within the current wave of capitalist development. Its focus will be on the ways in which different political economies process the same pressures for change in unique ways according to the interplay of path dependency and evolutionary tendencies. Particular attention will be devoted to the economic and social realms.

Migration, borders, and human rights

Migrations are one of the most relevant social phenomena of a global society that is rapidly reshaping the ideas of belonging and membership in modern nation states. Despite being a stable component of contemporary societies, migrants are increasingly viewed with suspicion within destination countries, while migration policies have become increasingly restrictive in recent decades, leading to a strengthening of border controls. The outcome of this effort by western countries to limit human mobility is nevertheless highly questionable. While economic and forced migration are still on the rise due to persistent regional geo-economic imbalances and geo-political instability, border control policies are putting a strain on human rights and asylum law. Western countries are thus faced with the challenge of finding the right balance between a well-managed migration and the duty to respect the human rights of migrants and

refugees. This is a challenge that has become particularly demanding along the fault line of the contemporary geopolitics of migrations, where migratory pressure increases and border control policies become ever more violent.

The course will address these topics from the perspectives of different disciplines such as law, sociology and political theory, focusing on how EU and national policies are redefining the relationships between migration, borders, and human rights in the Euro-Mediterranean region.

Political History and Geopolitics of the Euro-Mediterranean Region.

The aim of this course is to analyze the evolution of political relations between the different States and Nations in the Euro-Mediterranean Area, from the establishment of the Ottoman Empire to the end of the twentieth century. Particular attention will be focused on the role of Italy in the Mediterranean Region. The course deals also with the different geopolitical visions, strategies and plans that characterise the Euro-Mediterranean politics in contemporary history.

In particular the lessons will be divided into a general part, in which the role and meaning of geopolitics in the political history will be explained, and the analysis of the history of the main geopolitical plans and theories in the Euro-Mediterranean politics



Philosophy, Religion and Society

Is there such a thing as a transepochnal and transgeographical scientific rationality? Science and religion are still viewed in a certain positivist type of literature as opposing practices and fields of knowledge. The “Galileo affair”, or the controversy that many religious denominations have brought to the discussion of evolutionism have often been all too familiar examples of this. The most recent studies have shown, however, that within the practices of knowledge in a particular culture the relationship between science (sciences) and religion (religions) is far more complex and not infrequently osmotic. The course aims to provide students with a historical overview of the relationship between the main branches of the Christian religion (Catholicism, Lutheranism, Calvinism, Anglicanism) and the evolution of science in the various European areas. An analysis will also be conducted on the relationship between Islam and science in the Mediterranean basin.

Political Philosophy.

The course is a systematic study of the main topics in contemporary political philosophy. In the first part you will explore the main approaches to the problem of justice, including utilitarianism, contractualism, libertarianism, communitarianism and Marxism. In the second part you will be concerned with conflicting approaches to the problem of religious freedom, including some hints of analysis of liberal perfectionism and paternalism, the principle of neutrality and the principle of toleration.

Ethics.

The course is a systematic study of the main topics of contemporary ethics. In Part I you will be concerned with some general issues in metaethics and the major approaches to normative ethics such as the ethics of virtues, the ethics of rights and the ethics of utility. In the second part you will confront some of the most controversial questions in applied ethics such as environmental ethics, business ethics and bioethics.

Globalization and Local Challenges

The course aims at enhancing students' knowledge about factors determining the economic development of nations and the key facts and consequences of globalization. Topics include the recent approaches to explain growth and development, in-

cluding those looking in more details to the role of Institutions (Acemoglu and Robinson). The course will focus on the role of globalisation and on the rising inter-dependence of nations, looking specifically at trade, investments and global value chain analysis.

International Law and Political Relations in The Euro-Mediterranean Region

Historical foundations and evolutions of International Law in the Mediterranean region. The interconnection between International Law and international relations

The subjects of International Law in the Mediterranean region
Some unresolved issues: the Israeli-Palestinian relationship; the Libyan failed State; the controversial nature of Kosovo and of Northern Cyprus; FYROM or Macedonia?

The Mediterranean dimension of the EU: from the Barcelona Process to the Union for the Mediterranean, and beyond?

Are there other International Organizations which mainly have a Mediterranean dimension?

The sources of International Law in the Mediterranean region: are there some regional customs? Is there a specificity of the International Law rules in this geographic area?

The main regional treaties concluded in the Mediterranean region and their relevance in the internal legal orders of the Mediterranean States.

The discipline of the international maritime law in the Mediterranean region. A sea full of controversies.

Migration and protection of human rights in the Mediterranean region.

Environmental protection in the Mediterranean region.

Commercial agreements related to the Mediterranean region.

The international responsibility for wrongful acts or omissions and settlement of international disputes in the Mediterranean region. Is there a 'Mediterranean way' to deal with them?

The Middle East in Global Politics: Power, Identity, and Human Rights

This course offers an in-depth understanding of the main historical events, processes, and actors that have shaped and continue to shape internal and external political dynamics of the Middle East. The course will draw on research development in comparative politics and international. First the course will introduce students to the debates related to internal political



developments of the region, such as the prevalence of authoritarianism; neo-patrimonialism and processes towards democratisation; the salience of Arab nationalism; the politics of Islam and the associated social movements; activism and human rights. Second, the course will give the students grounding in the development of international relations of the Middle East. This part will examine regional issues and how they relate international security covering topics, such as oil and resources, the politics of interventions of Great Powers; the roots of some of the conflicts in the region; such as the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Syria Crisis, and the Yemen War. Each of the sessions will start by a lecture followed by a discussion class on the topic drawn from the readings and reflecting on recent events in the region.

Macroeconomics

1. Introduction into Macroeconomic Analysis;
2. Circular Flows and Basics of National Account; 2.1 Circular Flow without Asset Formation; 2.2 Circular Flow with Asset Formation; 2.3 Circular Flow with Government Activities; 2.4 Circular Flow of an Open Economy; 2.5 Basics of National Account;
3. Goods Market Analysis; 3.1 Consumption and Saving; 3.2 Multiplier Analysis; 3.3 Investments; 3.4 Goods Market Equilibrium;
4. Money Market Analysis; 4.1 Basics of the Money Market; 4.2 Determinants of Money Demand; 4.3 Determinants of Money Supply; 4.4 Money Market Equilibrium
5. Short Run Equilibrium: ISLM-Model; 5.1 Simultaneous Equilibrium; 5.2 Fiscal Policy; 5.3 Monetary Policy;
6. Labour Market; 6.1 Labour Demand; 6.2 Labour Supply; 6.3 Unemployment
7. Long Run Equilibrium; 7.1 Aggregate Demand; 7.2 Aggregate Supply; 7.3 ASAD-Equilibrium

Islam and Liberal Democracy: New Challenges and Possibilities

What is the relationship between Islam and liberal democracy? Is this a problematic nexus? How should democracy cope with the emergence of Islamic fundamentalism? In literature, liberal

wariness towards Islam has been generally constructed around 3 main concerns: Islam is an absolute metaphysical doctrine, while liberal democracy is a relative conception of political authority. Islam applies to all aspects of believers' life, while a liberal democratic conception applies to the institutional framework of a democratic society. Islam is inherently exclusive to the extent that it is grounded on the distinction between believers and not believers; liberal democracy is instead an inclusive and egalitarian view.

Is there, therefore, any chance to overcome what has been called an "unavoidable clash of civilizations"? This course will examine the meanings of and interactions between Islam and liberal democratic thinking. Islam and, more in general, religious practices complicate liberal democratic theory in several ways: illiberal practices, theological/fundamentalist justifications, and religious differences challenge core tenets of liberalism like autonomy, equality, and public reason. However, the wealth of different religious sensibilities, voices, and demands present in contemporary liberal societies stimulates theoretical and analytical efforts aimed to explore new possibilities for accommodating different religious voices, and especially the Islamic one, within contemporary liberal democratic institutions. The course will investigate the implications of the various ways in which the Islam-democracy nexus has been constructed within liberal scholarship to overcome political conflicts. It will therefore emphasize limits and potentialities of this paradigm.

Global Disparities and Development

This course addresses research on the causes and consequences of poverty and economic inequality and the public policies intended to promote economic well-being. It takes an international perspective with a focus on the developing world.

The course consists of two parts. The first part discusses some of the fundamental causes of international inequality, focusing on issues such as international trade, migration, technical change, crime and international conflict. The second reviews the evidence about the effectiveness of alternative policies for fighting poverty and the role of global economic institutions (IMF, World Bank, bilateral aid programs).

Logic and Argumentation theory

The aim of the course is to make students aware of some of the main resources of contemporary logic and argumentation theory.

ory that can be useful in the practice of law. The lectures will deal with the following issues (indicatively):

1. The analysis and reconstruction of arguments (paraphrases, diagrams, kinds of supporting theses)
2. Discovering and discussing deductive validity (the use of propositional and predicate logic in ordinary language, counter-examples)
3. Non-classical and probabilistic truth (inductive validity, probable logic, modality and vagueness)
4. Fallacies and disputes (the criteria for evaluating arguments, their failures, and the nature of discussive rituality).

Introduction of Microeconomics

The aim of the course will be to provide an introduction to microeconomic analysis and its applications in order to make students acquainted with the basic concepts and principles of microeconomics and establish their interest in this field. The course will cover the study of demand and supply, consumer theory, cost and production, market structure, incentives and resource allocation efficiency, the role of the government in organizing economic activity and the consequences of different government interventions.

Topics in European Economic Policies

The course will cover some of the most important topics related to the EU policies: budget, agricultural, regional and technological policies, monetary integration and macroeconomic stabilization. A particular emphasis will be given to topics related to the integration of less developed regions and Mediterranean countries, as well as to the process of enlargement to South-Eastern European countries and neighborhood policies.

Topics in International Economics

Course content: The course will address the 'pillars' of global interactions: international trade, capital mobility and international migration. The aim is to provide the students with the instruments and intellectual background for analysing the economics effect of deeper international economic integration. A strong emphasis will be devoted to national and multilateral policies aimed at governing globalisation.

Topic 1. International trade and factor mobility: trends and stylized facts (2 hours)

Introduction to the economics of global interactions (trade and international mobility of capital and labour);
The geography and evolution of international trade;
Gains from trade: the intellectual background two centuries after David Ricardo;
Capital market integration;
Labour mobility in the last century;

Topic 2 and 3. Technology, factor endowments and trade (5 hours)

The Ricardo model of comparative advantages
The Heckscher-Ohlin model and the specific factor model
The asymmetric gains from International Trade
Globalization and wages

Topic 4. Trade and imperfectly competitive markets (4 hours)

The economic effects of international trade in imperfectly competitive markets;
The pro-competitive gains from trade;
International trade and heterogeneous firms

Topic 5. Does what country export matters? Specialization and economic performance (3 hours)

Comparative advantages and economic welfare;
Beyond neoclassical theories: Hausmann&Rodrik approach;
The Product Space framework;
Trade & growth
Trade and Industrial Policy

Topic 6. The economics and politics of trade policy (4 hours)

Trade policy instruments
Trade policy in perfect competitive markets;
Strategic trade policy;
Global Value Chain and policy;
Case studies: from Brexit to Trump

Topic 7. The economics of Foreign Direct Investments (3 hours)

Horizontal and Vertical FDI;
The fragmentation of production across national boundaries;
The effects of FDI on sending and receiving countries: a summary of the evidence;

International tax competition and FDI

Topic 8. The economics of International Migration (4 hours)

International migration: facts and trends;
The determinants of international migration flows;
The effects of migration on receiving countries;
Migration and development;
Migration policy and international coordination

Are you ready to start the Bari experience?

The Place Where You Will Spend Your Time

Bari has a tradition of intercultural crossroads since ancient ages. Its position in the centre of the Mediterranean makes it naturally a place where people can meet and exchange experiences and knowledge, whereas in the past they exchanged especially goods. Today “knowledge” is the most important good of our “knowledge-based” European Union and the Bari PPE programme promises to renew and improve that tradition of exchange, gathering students and professors from all over Europe (even beyond the EU).

Bari’s sunny and mild climate with its promenade along the sea make it a pleasant and relaxing place where to study and meet fellow students, while Puglia’s pleasant surroundings are by now an attractive touristic place, renowned all over the world. There is plenty to see and to do for getting away during the week-end.

Entry requirements

Applicants are not required to have any specialized background in philosophy & economics, but if they have no background in economics they are required to take three propaedeutic courses in order to learn the foundations of economics. Applicants are not required any point average in the Bachelor grade but if applications outnumber places available, they will be evaluated also on the grounds of point average.

A good command of written and spoken English is required, at least up to the B2 level. If you are unsure

whether you qualify, do not hesitate to contact us. We are open to talented applicants who want to engage with us in the PPE field.

Language of instruction

English

Start Date

01 October 2017 (Winter Semester 2017–18).

To Apply

We run a rolling admissions policy. Applications for the 2017–18 academic year will be accepted from 03 April 2017. We advise you to apply as early as possible because the number of places available is limited. You can apply before you have completed your Bachelor degree, but in such circumstances we will only make you a conditional offer and you will have to complete it by 01 October 2017 to enrol.

University Fees and Requirements

Uniba PPE is a two-year MA programme. The total cost is € 1500,00. This amount can be paid in three instalments according to the procedure published on the Uniba website.

Financial support available for students

Students can apply for different forms of financial support. Foreign students from many EU and extra-EU countries may apply

to scholarships offered by the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs through its embassies and diplomatic representatives. Please check the website

http://www.esteri.it/mae/it/ministero/servizi/stranieri/opportunita/borsestudio_stranieri.html

Students coming from Azerbaijan, Colombia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Turkey, Vietnam, Tunisia, Iran and India can also apply to the special programme of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs “Invest Your Talent in Italy” at

<http://investyourtalent.esteri.it/SitoInvestYourTalent/progetto.asp>

Participation is financed by a scholarship and requires a period of internship in an Italian firm and the attendance of a course of Italian language.

Students can apply for financial support offered by the University of Bari and Puglia Region

Logistics

University buildings where courses will be taught are located in the center of Bari. They are very close to the train station and to many bus stops. Shuttle and train services from the airport are also conveniently located with respect to the Uniba PPE Master (two blocks away). For students coming from overseas within the Mediterranean area Bari offers a well-known port with a number of daily connections from Albania, Croatia and Greece. The international airport of Bari has recently increased its number of connections with EU and extra-EU countries.

Housing can be provided in university dorms according to the number of places available. Some support for a search of lodgings on the private market will be also provided.

Support for obtaining a student visa from local authorities will be provided



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