

the freedom of conduct according to their own medical intuition. Instead diagnose and help, doctors will count its effectiveness, the cost of research for which they sent patients and what happens if one of them negatively assessed by the indicator will be called to a supervisor. A number of concerns can lead to disastrous conflicts between all links in the chain of dependence. Tensions arise on all levels: between doctors, between patients, between doctors and families of patients, between patients and their families, between officials and patients and doctors[J. Hartman: *Wojna lekarzy z pacjentami*, w: *Etyczne aspekty decyzji medycznych*, edited by J. Hartman, M. Waligóra, Warsaw 2011, p. 23]. Mutual cooperation is the key to success, for which I belong undoubtedly consider it proper implementation of the demands of the oncology package. It is unreasonable to restrict in any way the doctor in making a diagnosis and as a manifestation of the negative consequences receive the right to issue cards that could save someone's life. Nothing good can also announces additional pull to the responsibility for issuing it without permission captured on the short course. Is the Polish health service able to carry the burden of reform and whether doctors instead rely indicators will cure the sick it turns out in practice.

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POLARISATION AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE ANALYSIS OF THE CONTEMPORARY FOREIGN POLITICS OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND

Polarisation in the theory of politics is widely known because of the scientific papers of Carl Schmitt [C. Schmitt, *Teologia polityczna i inne pisma*, Warszawa 2012, p. 245-314.] and Chantal Mouffe [Ch. Mouffe, *Polityczność: Przewodnik krytyki politycznej*, Warszawa 2008, p. 16-23.]. The analysis of the concept of *a friend and an enemy* helps to categorise and understand the ideas that bother the deciders who study international and internal affairs. Polarisation can be exemplified by natural contrasts (even from everyday life) and by the contrasts in politics: West–East, democracy – totalitarianism and via political notions (the government –

opposition). Both of the concepts in polarisation classified the idea and depicted the indispensable notions of *a friend and an enemy* that can coexist in political realia.

The differentiation can be referred to the political processes in the Republic of Poland that concern the foreign affairs. There is a strong differentiation of two policies concerning foreign affairs in the Republic of Poland. The first concept (linked with realism), supported by the president Lech Kaczyński and Law and Justice party, was connected with the idea of strong ties among Central and Eastern Europe. states Therefore, close relationships between the Republic of Poland and the Baltic States, Belarus, Ukraine and Visegrad states were established. Such an analysis of foreign affairs helped to promote the idea of a group subject in the international relations in Europe. Moreover, the concept of a strong group of the members of the European Union made it unable for the member-states to present the concepts in the institutions of European Union as one group and, finally, be more powerful. Such an understanding was emphasised by the good relations among the governors of the states of the Central and Eastern Europe. One general idea that grouped the states of Central and Eastern Europe is the threat of the neoimperialism of the Russian Federation as the states were joint by the common history after WWII.

The opposite idea in the foreign affairs of the Republic of Poland was the idea put forward by Civic Platform. The concept of liberal understanding of foreign affairs was connected with the notion of the strong ties of Republic of Poland with Germany and France as the leaders of Europe. In such a way, the decidents of Civil Platform wanted to gain better political results in the relation EU members–the Russian Federation.

One needs to discover what barriers of political actions are once it is necessary for the evaluation of the processes in political life in any country [P. Dybel. S. Wróbel, *Granice polityczności: Od polityki emancypacji do polityki życia*, Warszawa 2008, p. 127-130, 271-281.]. The barriers and concepts which are influential for the political processed can be enumerated as follows: the importance of the political and military presence of the United Stated of America in the region of Central and Eastern Europe and its role in the international affairs, the membership in

NATO and EU, the relationship between the Russian Federation and EU. Moreover, one needs to indicate there are many differences between the states in Central and Eastern Europe as it is natural that single concepts of a given state are of utmost importance for the whole European (or at least Eastern European) concept of international relations.

Apart from the processes that are *explicite* and those that need broader analysis which can be referred to as *implicite* one needs to differentiate the notions connected with the mobilization that can be practised in the long period and space [R. Skarżyński, Mobilizacja polityczna: Współpraca i rywalizacja człowieka współczesnego w wielkiej przestrzeni i długim czasie , Warszawa 2011, p. 37-53, 301-334.]. The analysis of polarization is in almost every aspect the exploration of contrasts that are inevitable in politics. The divergent understanding of concepts and ideas is connected with the initial stages of politics which can be referred to the game or a spectacle where contrasts and conflicts form the debate.

One of the core factors of the ideas connected with the mobilisation is the concept of history and historical processes with regard to joint history of the post-Soviet states- the processes from the time after 1945 [M. Kula, Krótki raport o użytkowaniu historii , Warszawa 2004, p. 11-159.]. The political transformation is a vague term in the Republic of Poland as hardly any concept of establishing a new country can be classified as the one that united. The conflict was natural, even in the transformation of the role and the status of the Republic of Poland in international arena. One dominant idea at that time was the necessity to become independent from the Russian Federation in any sphere. Therefore, the membership in NATO was understood as the key concept in the foreign affairs of the Republic of Poland.

The core in the political arguments is played by the persuasion in the time of political struggle before the election [G. Majone, Dowody, argumenty i perswazja w procesie politycznym , Warszawa 2004, p. 225-264.]. The elections, necessary in democracy, help to emphasise the concepts of the study of foreign affairs, especially the presidential campaign in the Republic of Poland and the campaign before the

parliamentary election form the scope for the analysis of the status and divergent concepts of the foreign policies of the Republic of Poland.

The contemporary analysis of the political relations is strictly connected with the individual traits of given candidates of that strive to win the election. Moreover, the contemporary analysis makes it necessary to use other aspects for the analysis of foreign affairs, not just getting the understanding of real policy or the evaluation of the political thought [R. A. Dahl, B. Stinebrickner, *Współczesna analiza polityczna*, Warszawa 2007, p. 194-201, 213-218.].

Politicians and their experts claim they make use of psychological processes important for the political affairs [D. C. Mutz, *Psychologia polityczna a wybór*, [in:] *Zachowania polityczne*, v. 1, ed. R. J. Dalton, H-D. Klingemann, Warszawa 2010, p. 132-147.]. Such diversities are important when politicians come from different cultural background and direct their actions into different groups.

Apart from economical aspects the use of emotions in political campaigns is very important [G. E. Marcus, *Psychologia emocji i polityki*, [in:] *Psychologia polityczna*, ed. D. O. Sears, L. Huddy, R. Jervis, Kraków 2008, p. 163-189.]. The political struggle is strictly connected with the management of emotions, with regard to foreign affairs as well. The concepts that are polarised provoke emotions that are disparate such as disregard and total appreciation.

One can depict the role of religion and religious aspects in defining the role of the political campaigns and the role of the Church in the public debate in the Republic of Poland [Y. Esmer, T. Pettersson, *Wpływ religii i religijności na zachowania wyborcze*, [in:] *Zachowania polityczne*, v. 1, ed. R. J. Dalton, H-D. Klingemann, Warszawa 2010, p. 74-101.]. It is mainly due to the role the Church played in the period of the communist regime in the time after WWII.

The presidential campaign in the Republic of Poland proved that the choice between two candidates might be the voting for change or no change as well. Polarisation helps the voters to understand the differences between the candidates (especially in the approach towards the foreign affairs the present) and to make a decision which is claimed to be more optimal at the particular election.