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STRESZCZENIE ROZPRAWY DOKTORSKIEJ W JĘZYKU ANGIELSKIM

Dyscyplina naukowa: NAUKI O POLITYCE I ADMINISTRACJI

How to Analyse the Power of Great Powers: Development and Application of a Novel Measurement Tool Based on Potentiometric Analysis of the United States of America and the People's Republic of China from 2001 to 2019

The objective of this doctoral thesis, entitled 'How to Analyse the Power of Great Powers: Development and Application of a Novel Measurement Tool Based on Potentiometric Analysis of the United States of America and the People's Republic of China from 2001 to 2019', is to introduce an innovative potentiometric tool specifically designed to assess state power, with a particular emphasis on great powers. Through an extensive review of international relations theory and potentiometric frameworks—alongside a critical examination of primary sources—the thesis identifies and substantiates the principal determinants of state power.

The theoretical foundation of this work is grounded in Jeffrey Hart's conceptual analysis. The newly developed tool, named the Superpower Transition Index (STI Index), offers a refined approach to assessing state power by integrating a comprehensive range of qualitative and quantitative potentiometric factors. The STI encompasses three principal dimensions: Control over

Resources, Control over Actors, and Control over Events and Outcomes, each capturing a distinct dimension of state influence.

The effectiveness of the STI Index was empirically tested by measuring the power of the United States and the People's Republic of China from 2001 to 2019. The results not only validate the STI Index as a viable tool for potentiometric research but also illuminate significant findings: from the latter half of 2011 onwards, the power of China surpassed that of the United States. The study further reveals a substantial interdependency between the power trajectories of the United States and China, which may serve as a theoretical foundation for further studies concerning the zero-sum dynamics of power relations. Pearson's correlation coefficient shows a very strong negative correlation ($r = -0.93$), with each category of the index displaying inverse correlation, albeit to varying extents, highlighting key divergences in the power sources of the two nations. This thesis, therefore, not only provides a novel analytical instrument to the field of international relations but also offers a substantive basis for advancing theoretical perspectives on power competition among global powers.

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