

Summary of academic and professional accomplishments

Arkadiusz Indraszczyk

assistant professor

Institute of Social and Security Studies

Siedlce University of Natural Sciences and Humanities

1. Previous employment at academic institutions

I acquired a master's degree in history at the Faculty of History at the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, where in 1999 I defended my Master's Thesis, written under the supervision of prof. Tomasz Jasiński.

In 2004, at the Faculty of Humanities at the Podlasie Academy in Siedlce (at present: Siedlce University of Natural Sciences and Humanities), I defended my Doctoral Dissertation entitled: *Adam Bień 1899-1998. Social and political activity*. I was awarded Ph.D. title in humanities, specialisation history. My dissertation was published in 2005 under the same title, by the Museum of the History of Polish Peasant Movement.

In 1999 I started my first job at the Museum of the History of Polish Peasant Movement in Warsaw, at the Scientific and Educational Department. Since 2013 I am the Head of the Institute of Peasant Movement in the Museum. My duties and responsibilities include: organisation and coordination of scientific and popularising activity of the Museum as well as cooperation with other scientific institutions. I also conduct research on the activity of peasant party movements in Poland and worldwide. I have been the secretary of the editorial team of the *Historical Annals of the Museum of the History of the Polish Peasant Movement* („Rocznik Historycznego Muzeum Historii Polskiego Ruchu Ludowego”) since 2002.

After being awarded Ph.D. title, I commenced work at the Institute of Social Studies at the Podlasie Academy in Siedlce (at present: the Institute of Social and Security Studies at the Siedlce University of Natural Sciences and Humanities) as an assistant professor, where I have been employed since October 2004. Currently I am the Head of the Threat Studies Unit at the Department of Security Theory. As an academic lecturer I have been conducting classes in political sciences, national security and international relations (the latter at the Department of History and International Relations) in the form of lectures, practice sessions, and conversatoriums. I conducted classes in the methodology of social research, social

movements, Poland's and world history, political thought, contemporary international relations, history of security, contemporary political systems, EU foreign policy and defence, Polish foreign policy, and stabilisation missions.

I supervised 11 bachelor's dissertations and 1 master's thesis. I also peer-reviewed several dozen of bachelor's and master's theses. In the period 2005-2013, I was an academic coach of the Political Science Students Society. I have been conducting numerous organisational works as a year tutor, I have been a member of several dozen bachelor's and master's theses committees. Currently, I am a member of the Board Awarding Habilitations and the Board for Creating a New Faculty. I have been a member of the Humanities Faculty Council at the University of Natural Sciences and Humanities in Siedlce since 2012.

2. Listing and description of accomplishments under Art. 16, paragraph 2 of the act of 14 March 2003 on scientific degrees and titles and degrees and titles in arts (Polish Journal of Laws No. 65, Item 595, as amended)

In January 2014, I published an expert paper entitled: *Polish Peasant Movement towards to European Integration (Polski ruch ludowy wobec integracji europejskiej)*, the Museum of the History of the Polish Peasant Movement, the publishing house of the University of Natural Sciences and Humanities in Siedlce. This paper was directly related to my scientific interests, i.e. research on the activity and thought of the Polish peasant movement, as well as the past, the present, and the future of the European integration.

In my opinion, the process of integration of the Old Continent, which dates back to the turn of the 1940s and 1950s, from which the European Union as we know it today has evolved, together with the *acquis communautaire* protecting human dignity and security, has been the biggest achievement of the European civilisation. Since the fall of communism, European integration is one of the key policies of the European states. Hence, I have been exploring the approach of Polish peasant movement activists towards integration, both at present and in the past.

However, this paper, despite being my chief accomplishment so far, is only one of a number of papers I have devoted to these issues. Earlier in my academic career, I wrote several articles addressing this area of research in which I analysed the line of thought represented by Polish peasant parties before 1939. (*Idee integracji europejskiej w programach polskich partii ludowych do 1939 r. / Ideas of European integration in the political agendas of the Polish peasant parties before the year 1939*), „Rocznik Nauk Politycznych” No. 9,

2006, pp. 303-314), political agenda of the Polish Peasants' Party since 1991 (*Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe wobec integracji europejskiej w świetle dokumentów programowych (1991-2000)* [w:] *Przeobrażenia systemowe w państwach Europy Środkowej i Wschodniej. Stan aktualny i perspektywy*, pod red. Zenona Trejnisa i Beaty Jodelki, Wydawnictwo Akademi Podlaskiej, Siedlce 2004, s. 97-105 / *Polish Peasant's Party towards to European integration in light of programmers documents (1991-2000)*, [in:] *Systemic transformations in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Current status and perspectives*, Zenon Trejnis, Beata Jodelka (ed.), Publishing of the Podlasie Academy, p. 97-105), the thought of Stanisław Mikołajczyk - one of the leaders of the peasants' movement, the chairman of the Polish Peasants' Party and the International Peasant Union - in the scope of the unification of Europe (*Rola Europy zjednoczonej w myśli politycznej Stanisława Mikołajczyk* [w:] „*Nie traćcie wiary w lepszą przyszłość*”. *Myśl i działalność polityczna Stanisława Mikołajczyka*, red. Janusz Gmitruk, Muzeum Historii Polskiego Ruchu Ludowego, Warszawa 2007, s. 177-202 / *The role of united Europe in the political thought of Stanisław Mikołajczyk*, [in:] „*Do not lose faith for better future*”. *Thought and political activity of Stanisław Mikołajczyk*, edited by Janusz Gmitruk, Museum of the History of the Polish People's Movement, p. 177-202.), the attitude of the Polish Peasant Party members who permanently resided in Western Europe and commented on the integration (*Listy otwarte ludowców z emigracji do Polski z lat 1990-2007* „*Myśl Ludowa*” nr 4/2012, s. 133-183 / *Populists open letters from exile to Poland in the years 1990-2007* “Thought of People's” no. 4/2012, p. 133-183).

Apart from research on the political thought of peasant parties and their politicians, I have also published two articles wherein I conducted a short analysis of the present state of integration and indicated the required and possible (in my opinion) areas of development (*Spółczesność Unii Europejskiej, nadzieje, zagrożenia i kierunki rozwoju* [w:] *Wojsko i kultura w dziejach Polski i Europy*. Księga jubileuszowa profesora Piotra Matusaka w 65. rocznicę urodzin, praca zbiorowa pod red. Rafała Dmowskiego, Janusza Gmitruka, Grażyny Korneć, Wojciecha Włodarkiewicza, Muzeum Historii Polskiego Ruchu Ludowego, Instytut Historii Akademii Podlaskiej, Ludowe Towarzystwo Naukowo-Kulturalne, 2006, s. 705-716 / *The Society of European Union, hopes, threats and directions of development*), [in:] *Military and culture in the history of Poland and Europe*. Book of Commemoration of Professor Piotr Matusak's 65 Birth Anniversary, Collaborative Work edited by Rafał Dmowski, Janusz Gmitruk, Grażyna Korneć, Wojciech Włodarkiewicz (ed.), Museum of the History of the Polish People's Movement, Institute of History of the Podlaska Academy in Siedlce, Peasant Scientific and Cultural Association, 2006, pp. 705-716; *Aksjomaty integracji europejskiej* –

spojrzenie historyczne i próba wskazania na przyszłość [w:] *W poszukiwaniu Prawdy, Dobra i Piękna*, pod red. R.T. Ptaszka i J. Dębowskiego, Wydawnictwo Akademi Podlaskiej, 2007, s. 88-104 / *Axioms of European integration - a historical perspective and possible guidelines for the future* [in:] *In search of Truth, Good and Beauty*, R.T. Ptaszek and J. Dębowski (ed.), the Publishing House of the Podlasie Academy (presently the Siedlce University of Natural Sciences and Humanities), 2007, pp. 88-104; *Tożsamość europejska – zagrożenia i szanse dla tożsamości narodowej i rozwoju regionu*, „Rocznik Wyższej Szkoły Biznesu i Administracji w Łukowie” nr 3/2007, s. 279-291 / *European identity - threats and chances for the national identity and regional development*, “Annual of the High School of Business and Administration in Łuków” no. 3/2007, p. 279-291).

I believe that this habilitation thesis constitutes a summary of my research of the attitude of the Polish peasant movement towards European integration, as well as of the very few other works in that scope. Several hypotheses were constructed when starting the work. Firstly, it was assumed that since the issue of European integration was present in Polish political thought, it was also present in the political thought of the Polish peasant movement throughout its whole period of activity. To confirm or abolish that hypothesis was the first purpose of the work. Secondly, it was assumed that political peasant movement created its own, original ideas for the European integration. Thirdly, it was assumed that the integration proposals developed by the movement concerned the entire Europe, as well as its part. Finally, it was assumed that the Polish peasant movement activists recognised and knew the integration projects created by other subjects, both European and Polish. This hypothesis brought a new research problem on whether these projects were rejected, accepted without criticism or conditionally.

Putting the issue of the attitude of the peasant movement towards European integration in historical perspective required the inclusion of another research problem consisting in the analysis of the relationship between the losing and regaining of independence by Poland and the intensity of the presence of the issue of European integration in the thought and activity of peasant movement activists. As a preliminary conclusion it was assumed that the loss of independence encouraged the development and intensity of thoughts on integration in the peasant movement, and the regaining of the Polish sovereignty reduced the attractiveness of the idea of the unification of European states.

The main source for the work are the records and documents created by the parties and political organisations of the Polish peasant movement, party press as well as the legacy, journalistic and scientific works of peasant movement activists. In order to access those

sources, research was conducted in numerous archives. The most important ones included: the Archive of the Institute for the Peasant Movement Studies, the Museum of the Polish Peasant Movement, the Archive of New Records, the National Ossoliński Institute in Wrocław, the Polish Institute and the Sikorski Museum in London. Research was also conducted in the Polish Social and Cultural Association in London, the Józef Piłsudski Institute in New York, the London School of Economics and Political Science, the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London, and the Jagiellonian Library in Cracow.

The results of the research were presented with the use of chronological-thematic narration. The main reason for this was the fact that, during the 117 years of the activity of the political peasant movement in Poland and Europe, the major historical events (two world wars, communist takeover in Poland, fall of communism in Europe) resulted in national and international political changes that influenced the social and political thought of the peasant movement. Therefore, the paper had to take into account the periodisation of the modern history of Europe, but also the periodisation and divisions in the peasant movement during that time. As a result, the work had to be composed of chronologically distinct chapters of different volume. This in turn stems from the fact that during different periods in the history of Europe and Poland, the issue of integration was present in equal intensity in the political thought of both Polish peasant movement activists, and Polish and European politicians in general. This work structure was selected as the most appropriate since the integration thought has been heavily influenced by the historical events.

Thus, the individual chapters touch on the issue of integration present in the thought and activity of the Polish peasant movement in each period of the modern history of Poland and Europe.

Another problem was the similarity of views on integration and integration projects in certain periods, mainly during World War Two and the Cold War. During that time, nearly all circles of the peasant movement in Poland and in exile spoke about the European unification. Therefore – partially departing from chronological narration – I decided to separate and describe individually the works on integration of all peasant groups and organisations where the activists of the peasant movement were active, which allowed to present the wide variety of peasant movement thought and its principal similarity in many aspects, regardless of the differences between individual peasant movement groups.

The first chapter presents the thoughts on integration of the Polish politicians and activists, whose ideas were later used by Polish peasant movement members. This allowed to present the similarity between the thoughts on integration of peasant movement members with

the national tendencies in this area. Moreover, the chapter presents the thoughts on integration of the peasant movement members during the period of the partitions of Poland, with a focus on their attitude towards the federalisation of Austro-Hungary, the project of European integration and the attitude towards the ideas of pan-Slavism and the German Mitteleuropa.

The second chapter analyses the thoughts on integration during the interwar period, i.e. 1928-1939. It presents the ideas pertaining to the “enlightened” history of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, a union of states rising from the ashes of the Russian Empire and the attitude towards pan-Slavism. The chapter also describes the concept of the United States of Europe by Jan Dąbski, the attitude towards that idea and the projects of Aristid Brandt. Another distinct part of the peasant movement activists’ thoughts on integration were the concepts regarding the so-called ABC triangle, that is the creation of a union or a block of states based on the Adriatic, Baltic and Black seas. This part of my work also presents the thoughts on integration popularised by the International Agricultural Bureau, to which belonged the Polish Peasant Party “Piast” and the People’s Party. A separate presentation is devoted to the thoughts and attitudes towards integration of peasant movement politicians, Jerzy Kuncewicz and Stanisław Thugutt, as their ideas clearly went beyond the canon accepted in the programming documents of the parties in which they were active.

The third chapter describes the attitude of the activists of the peasant movement towards European integration during World War Two. This part was divided into sub-chapters dedicated to the projects and attitudes presented in exile and in the occupied country. Specifically, the attitude of the members of the peasant movement towards the plans of Central Europe federalisation on the basis of the union between Poland and Czechoslovakia was analysed. Also, the part presents the role peasant movement activists played in international groups dealing with the issue of European integration. A separate section is also dedicated to the ideas of Jerzy Kuncewicz and other peasant movement activists, which, just like before 1939, went beyond the thoughts presented by peasant movement activists in their programmes or the forum of Polish authorities. The description of the peasant movement thought in conspiracy was divided into ideas created in the Central Administration of the Peasant Movement and the Peasant Party “Roch” and the projects and attitudes of other conspiratory peasant organisations.

The boundaries of the fourth chapter were delineated by the so-called Cold War period, i.e. the period in which the world was divided between two opposing superpowers. The internal division of the chapter reflects the separation of the national and exiled peasant movement. A significant amount of space is devoted to the thoughts on integration of parties

in exile and the activity of exiled peasant movement activists in pro-integration organisations. Less space is devoted to the national movement, as thoughts on integration were not present there at all. This can be explained by the political situation in Europe and in Poland. I focused on how national peasant movement activists approached the question of peace in programming documents and during international meetings and conferences of peasant and similar parties.

The fifth chapter deals with the thoughts on integration in the modern peasant movement in Poland. After 1989, the peasant movement in Poland underwent quick political unification into a single Polish Peasants' Party (PSL), and the chapter chiefly analyses the ideas of this very political party. The part of my work was divided according to the attitude towards Polish accession to the EU, determination of the conditions for the accession, Poland's role and tasks in the EU, and the activity of peasant party deputies in the European Parliament. This chapter also presents the attitude towards integration of other parties which were created as a result of secession from PSL or which claimed to refer to and continue the traditions of Polish peasant movement. These were the Peasant-Democratic Party and the "Piaśt" Party.

In the final part of my work, I present the thoughts and attitudes of the activists of the peasant movement in relation to Polish and European thoughts on integration as well as a summary of the results of the conducted research. Perspectives and justification for further research were also indicated.

Research was conducted on the basis of several methods used in political and historical sciences. The most useful method, reflecting the nature of historical materials, i.e. various written sources which are the reminiscence of thoughts, was the content analysis. After separating the research material from the party records, press and the letters of the politicians of the peasant movement, a qualitative analysis was conducted with which the thoughts on integration of Polish peasant movement was interpreted. Thanks to the quantitative analysis, it was possible to explore the attitude of peasant parties and politicians towards the investigated issue. With the quantity of references to integration in relation to other political issues, I arrived at the conclusion that integration was an important part of the political thought of the peasant movement. A systemic method was also used in my work - when researching individual integration projects proposed by peasant parties or politicians. It was also necessary to use a comparative method for the evaluation of the thoughts on integration of Polish peasant movement in relation to Polish and European thoughts on integration.

The research resulted in the conclusion that the issue of European integration was present in the political thought of Polish peasant movement throughout the entire period of its activity. However, it was only during World War Two that it became one of the main aspects of its thought and activity (except for the United People's Party in the People's Republic of Poland).

The majority of integration ideas and projects of Polish peasant movement activists were limited to the integration of Central Europe, the area between Germany and Russia/USSR. Several unification configurations were proposed. Only a few proposals went beyond this framework – the project of the People's Young Poland Party from early century, the idea of Jan Dąbski – the United States of Europe, the ideas of Jerzy Kuncewicz from 1930s and 1940s, the ideas of the exiled members of the peasant movement after 1945.

The proposals made by Polish peasant movement activists were original. They were different in that they included the role of peasants and in their economic solutions, they relied on the agriculture and cooperatives. However, only a few of them were developed outside the normative aspect. These were the ideas of Bolesław Wysłouch and the ideas of Jerzy Kuncewicz.

Also, before 1989, members of the Polish peasant movement proposed their own ideas of European integration, more or less similar to those of other parties, they quickly accepted the development of the European Communities/European Union as the only possible direction after 1989. There were no alternative concepts submitted, which was explained by pragmatism (other concepts had no chance of being implemented in the view of such an advanced project as the European Union), the activity was limited to the evaluation of changes in the EU and, of course, securing for Polish interests, as they were understood.

As indicated in the final part of the work, the issue still needs to be investigated as the process of European integration is still unfinished, and the Polish peasant movement continues its activity.

3. Other scientific interests

I do research on the activity of peasant party movements both in Poland and worldwide. My scientific career started at the Museum of the History of Polish Peasant Movement in 1999. In the next few years, I have been investigating the Polish peasant movement - specifically its social and political organisation. I was particularly interested in Polish Peasants' Party in exile due to the fact that little research had been conducted in the

area. I delivered several presentations during scientific conferences, defended a doctoral thesis in 2004, and presented my research in a number of papers published in journals and collective works.

After I joined the Institute of Social Sciences of the Podlasie Academy (presently: Institute of Social and Security Studies of the Siedlce University of Natural Sciences and Humanities) my interests broadened significantly. I focused more on researching modern peasants' parties in Poland as well as peasant parties and organisations in other countries, both past and present.

My chief scientific achievements in this aspect include:

- Researching and describing the cooperation of peasant parties from Central and Eastern European states undertaken in the 20th century. It involved cooperation with the International Agricultural Office in Prague in the period 1921-1939; cooperation of peasant politicians during World War Two; the International Peasant Union - an organisation of exiled peasant parties in the period 1947-1989/91; cooperation between peasant parties and organisations in socialist states, mainly through joint conferences. I published the following works in this areas: *Międzynarodowe Biuro Agrarne – realizacja idei współpracy partii chłopskich (1918-1939) (International Agricultural Bureau - implementation of ideas concerning co-operation between peasant parties (1918-1939))*, [in:] *Dzieje partii i stronnictw chłopskich w Europie*, T. 1, *Narodziny i rozwój*, editorial committee, Pultusk Academy of Humanities, 2007, pp. 43-59; *Zielona Międzynarodówka. Współpraca partii chłopskich z państw Europy Środkowej i Wschodniej (The Green International. The cooperation of peasant parties from Central and Eastern European states)*, Museum of the History of Polish Peasant Movement, 2008, p. 200; *Międzynarodowa Unia Chłopska (International Peasant Union)*, [in:] *Dzieje partii i stronnictw chłopskich w Europie*, vol. 2, *W podzielonej Europie*, editorial committee, Pultusk Academy of Humanities, 2007, pp. 29-52; *Oblicza chłopskich międzynarodówek – o międzynarodowej współpracy partii chłopskich (Visions of peasant internationals - the international cooperation of peasant parties)*, „Rocznik Nauk Politycznych” no. 12, 2009, pp. 25-45; *Partie chłopskie na emigracji 1945-1989/91 – cele, warunki, płaszczyzny i metody działania (Peasant parties in exile 1945-1989/91 – aims, conditions, levels and methods of action)*, in: *Chłopskie partie polityczne z Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej na emigracji 1945-1989*, Arkadiusz Indraszczyk (ed.), Museum of the History of Polish Peasant Movement, 2009, pp. 13-41; *Polscy ludowcy w strukturach emigracji politycznej z Europy Środkowej i Wschodniej (Polish members of the peasant movement in the structures of political emigration from Central Europe)*, in: *Represje*

wobec wsi i ruchu ludowego, vol. 4, *Między apologią a negacją*, Janusz Gmitruk, Ewa Leniart (ed.), Museum of the History of Polish Peasant Movement, Institute of National Remembrance - Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation, Rzeszów division, 2010, pp. 217-238; *The Cooperation of Peasant Parties from Central and Eastern Europe in Exile after 1945*, [in:] *East Central Europe in Exile*, Vol. 2: *Transatlantic Identities*, Anna Mazurkiewicz (ed.), Cambridge Scholars Publishing 2013, p. 196-229.

- Researching the activity of modern peasant parties and organisations in Poland and outside. The first half of the 20th century was the peak of the political importance of peasant parties in Europe. During the subsequent decades, the peasant parties in the majority of states were transformed into centrist parties as a result of demographic, sociographic and economic changes. This was the case in Scandinavian countries, Austria, France, Spain, Italy, and Finland. In some countries, such as Poland and Bulgaria, large peasant parties remained, but were subordinate to the communist parties. However, even in those countries, once they regained sovereignty after the fall of communism, and following the ensuing political and economic transformations, peasant parties were replaced by new democratic and citizen parties and movements, appealing to the whole society instead of those representing a social class or a particular profession. But this did not brought an end to the peasant parties or political parties with peasant origins. They continue to exist, even though they are of much less importance. Only in a few countries did they retain some influence over politics, mainly in local self-government bodies, parliaments and or as coalition parties. This is the case in Poland (Polish Peasants' Party) and Croatia (Croatian Peasants' Party). Until recently, this was also the case in Russia and Ukraine, but peasant parties there are now marginalised. In other countries, such as Bulgaria, peasant parties underwent heavy organisational pluralisation, which resulted in political marginalisation. In Romania, Lithuania and Latvia, the historical peasant parties quickly merged with other parties of Christian and democratic profile, formally retaining their individuality, but becoming merely a part of these political entities.

Witnessing the loss of importance of peasant parties in Europe, we also observe the rise of professional and economic agricultural organisations in Europe, as well as of peasant movements globally, especially in regions where economy is largely based on agriculture: Central and South Americas, Africa, South and South-Eastern Asia.

I have presented the results of my research in this area at scientific conferences as well as in journals and collaborative works. I would like to mention that I was the co-initiator and organiser of a cycle of scientific conferences on modern peasant parties and movements. The

first one took place in 2009, and the subsequent ones in 2011, 2012, 2013. The first three were organised in cooperation with the Museum of the History of Polish Peasant Movement and the Faculty of Humanities of the Warsaw University of Life Sciences. The last one involved a much larger participation and took place in Kielce. The aim of the conference was to stimulate scientific circles to conduct research concerning the activity of modern peasant parties and movements in Poland and worldwide. Despite the loss of political significance, these organisations still represent large communities and sometimes play a larger part in politics. In my works, I have concentrated on specific issues, e.g. postulated farm sizes, as well as general descriptions of the activities of parties and organisations. I published the following papers addressing these issues: „*Historyczne partie agrarne*” z państw Europy Środkowej (Bułgaria, Polska, Rumunia, Słowacja) w eurowyborach 2009 roku (“*Historical Agrarian Parties*” form Central European states (Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, Slovakia) in European elections in 2009), „*Spółeczeństwo i polityka. Pismo edukacyjne*”, no. 4/2009, pp. 99-118; *La Via Campesina – współczesna międzynarodówka chłopska, jako reakcja na zagrożenia niesione przez procesy globalizacyjne (La Via Campesina – Contemporary Peasant International as a Reaction to threats Posed by Globalisation Processes)*, „*Myśl Ludowa*” no. 2, 2010, pp. 21-36; *Partie chłopskie w wybranych państwach Europy Środkowej i Wschodniej (Chorwacja, Czechy, Łotwa, Rumunia, Słowacja, Węgry) (Peasant political parties in chosen countries of East and Central Europe (Croatia, Czech Republic, Latvia, Romania, Slovakia, Hungary))*, in: *Partie chłopskie i ludowe w Polsce oraz Europie Środkowo-Wschodniej (1989-2009)*, Janusza Gmitruk, Arkadiusz Indraszczyk, Stanisław Stępka (ed.), Museum of the History of Polish Peasant Movement, Faculty of Humanities of the Warsaw University of Life Sciences, 2010, pp. 265-297; *Instytucjonalne reprezentacje chłopów we współczesnej Europie (Institutional representation of peasants in contemporary Europe)* [in:] *Wieś i ruch ludowy w Polsce i Europie*, vol. 2, *Idee, organizacje, środowisko*, Franciszek Kampka, Stanisław Stępka (ed.), Museum of the History of Polish Peasant Movement, Faculty of Humanities of the Warsaw University of Life Sciences, 2012, pp. 185-202; *Model gospodarstwa według współczesnych ruchów i organizacji chłopskich w Europie (Model of a farm according to the modern peasant movements and organisations in Europe)*, [in:] *Partie i ruchy chłopskie i ludowe w Europie i na świecie wobec problemów współczesności. Ziemia, rolnictwo, bezpieczeństwo*, Janusz Gmitruk, Arkadiusz Indraszczyk, Stanisław Stępka (ed.), Museum of the History of Polish Peasant Movement, Faculty of Humanities Sciences of the Warsaw University of Life Sciences, 2012, pp. 167-181; *Współczesne ruchy chłopskie. Charakterystyka na przykładzie wybranych ruchów*

(Contemporary peasant movements. Characteristics at examples of selected movements), [in:] *Oblicza ruchów chłopskich i agrarnych*, Arkadiusz Indraszczyk, Adam Wielomski (ed.), 2012, pp. 169-186.

The aforementioned research areas cover my main areas of interest. I believe that they jointly constitute a single area of research covering peasant movements, parties and organisations. Apart from that, I am also interested in other issues, albeit to a much lesser extent: participatory democracy and citizens' initiative, and the broadly understood security policy.

Until now I have published three monographs copyright, 63 publications in scientific journals and collective works.

4. Dissemination of knowledge and social activities

Apart from scientific research, I also disseminate knowledge on the Polish peasant movement and European peasant parties and organisations. The Museum of the History of Polish Peasant Movement is where I conduct where activities from. They consist in organising meetings and conferences dedicated to persons, events, institutions. Such meetings usually involve 1-3 introductory presentations and a discussion over the given issue. We often use educational exhibitions or multimedia presentations that I create. I take part in over a dozen of such events every year.

I am also a long-standing member of two scientific associations: People's Scientific and Cultural Association (Ludowe Towarzystwo Naukowo-Kulturalne, LTN-K) and Siedlce Scientific Association (Siedleckie Towarzystwo Naukowe, STN). In addition to scientific activity, these associations also perform social activities and disseminate knowledge. In LTN-K, I have been the secretary of the Main Board for many years, and in December 2013, I was nominated the secretary of Peer Tribunal at STN. My social activities consist in animating events where "science and culture meets ordinary people". The examples of such activities include folk festivals - based on Łowicz and Kurpie traditions - organised in Warsaw and aimed at the popularisation of Polish regional traditions; Scientific and Cultural Fairs - of which I have organised four editions. Three of them received funding from the Marshal Office of Mazowieckie Voivodeship - in 2009, 2010 and 2011.

In LTN-K, we endeavour to acquire funds for the publication of scientific works. Recently we managed to get funding to publish a book "Od Wojewódzkiej Orkiestry

Symfonicznej do Filharmonii” (“From Voivodeship Symphonic Orchestra to Concert halls”), a monography of the Kielce Symphonic Orchestra, developed as a part of the doctoral thesis of Joanna Szejnabis-Zdyb, supervised by prof. Stefan Pastuszka, under agreement no. 15/EDU/2001.

LTN-K also organised the “Artistic Workshop” project as part of the Human Capital Operational Program, Priority VII, Promotion of Social Integration, activity 7.3 Local initiatives for active integration, implemented by the Mazovian Unit for the Implementation of EU Programmes. The project was staged between June and October 2010, under agreement no. POKL.07.03.00-14-074/09-00. I was the coordinator and one of the executives of the project. It was aimed at educating young people and adults from rural areas of the Otwock Poviat, helping them acquire the knowledge and skills they need to be able to conduct classes in arts at cultural centres.

In recognition of my social activities, I was designated to the advisory boards of the Polish State Television TVP. Since January 2012, I have been the member of the advisory board of TVP Białystok.

Since December 2013, I am also a founding member and treasurer of the Main Board of the Polish Society of Safety Sciences.

