

Academic portfolio

1. Personal data

Małgorzata Podolak, Ph.D.

Faculty of Political Science, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin

2. Education, diplomas, scientific degrees

I am a graduate from political science at the Faculty of Political Science at Maria Curie-Skłodowska University. My M.A. thesis was written under the supervision of prof. Ph.D. Lech Wojciech Zacher. The subject of my M.A. thesis was: *Environmental policy as a political scope*. I defended my M. A. in December, 1993. I started my academic employment at the Faculty of Political Science at Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin in 1994. I defended my Ph.D. thesis on 30th of June, 1999 and earned the scientific degree of a Ph.D. of Humanities in the political science. My Ph.D. thesis: *Environmental policy of the Republic of Poland in the times of transformation (1989-1996)* and was written under the supervision of prof. Ph.D. Marek Żmigrodzki.

3. Academic employment in academic entities

I started my academic career on 1st of December, 1994 as the assistant at the Faculty of Political Science. After the defence of my Ph.D. thesis I was employed at the post of an adjunct at the Faculty of Political Science at Maria Curie-Skłodowska and worked as the adjunct until 30th of September, 2012. From 1st of October, 2012, I have been working as an assistant at the Faculty of Political Science at Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin.

Simultaneously, from 1st of October, 2004 to 29th of February, 2012 I was working as the lecturer in Wyższa Szkoła Przedsiębiorczości i Administracji w Lublinie / Higher School of Entrepreneurship and Administration in Lublin (2nd post of a full-time job).

Employment for commission:

- Wyższa Szkoła Ekonomii i Innowacji w Lublinie/ Higher School of Economy and Innovation in Lublin (2000)

Didactic classes- the subject: *Political system of the Republic of Poland*.

- Puławska Szkoła Wyższa/ Higher School in Puławy, Puławy (2000-2003)

Didactic classes- the subject: *Introduction to political science and politics*.

- Wyższa Szkoła Biznesu w Radomiu/ Higher School of Business in Radom (2003)

Didactic classes- the subjects: *Introduction to political science and politics, Political systems in Europe, Contemporary political systems, the seminar for B.A. applicants*.

- Akademia Humanistyczno-Ekonomiczna w Łodzi/ Academy of Humanities and Economy in Łódź, branch in Międzyrzec Podlaski (2008/2009)

Didactic classes- the subjects: *The science of administrative studies, Political and legal system of the Republic of Poland, Constitutional law*.

- Wyższa Szkoła Ekonomii i Innowacji w Lublinie/ Higher School of Economy and Innovation in Lublin (2010)

Didactic classes- the subject: *The problems of the modern states*.

- Wyższa Szkoła Zarządzania i Administracji w Zamościu/ Higher school for Management and Administration in Zamość (2011/2012)

Didactic classes- the subjects: *The political systems of Poland, Belarus and Ukraine, Transnational regulations for the preservation of the environment*.

- Wyższa Szkoła Przedsiębiorczości i Administracji w Lublinie / Higher School of Entrepreneurship and Administration in Lublin (2012/2013)

Didactic classes- the subjects: *Contemporary political systems, Environmental and social security*.

- Wyższa Szkoła Stosunków Międzynarodowych i Komunikacji w Chełmie/ Higher School of International Relations and Communication in Chełm (2013/2014)

Didactic classes- the subjects: *Political system of the Republic of Poland, The theory of politics*.

- Puławska Szkoła Wyższa/ Higher School in Puławy, Puławy (2013/2014)

Didactic classes- the subject: *Political system of the Republic of Poland, Local government in the Republic of Poland, Government for legal protection.*

4. Academic achievements described in article 16, paragraph 2 of the Act from 14th of March, 2003 on degrees and the academic title, as well as on degrees and the title in arts (Journal of Laws, number 65, position 595 with amendments)

a) (author, co-author, title/ titles of the publication, year of edition, the name of the publishing house):

Małgorzata Podolak, Instytucja referendum w wybranych państwach Europy Środkowej i Wschodniej/ The institution of referendum in the selected states of Central and Eastern Europe (1989-2012), publishing house of UMCS, Lublin 2014, 420 pages.

Monograph is the summary of my research led from the launch of my career at the university. My research is connected with direct democracy, in particular the acknowledgement of the national referendum of the contemporary states.

The basic foundation of the research is the view that the institution of referendum played an important role in the process of the origin of the new states after 1989 and influenced the formation of the new political systems. It is used in the decision-making process concerning both international and domestic matters.

The chronological order includes the years 1989-2012. The analysis is made on the institution of referendum in the following states: Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, the Russian Federation, Ukraine, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Poland. The choice of the states is purposeful. The institution of referendum is presented in the non-consolidated states- Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. Democratic institutions are stable in these states. There is separation of powers and the rights of the citizens are obeyed. The institution of referendum is an addition to indirect democracy. Other states: the Russian Federation, Belarus and Ukraine form the example of the application of the institution of referendum to realise particular goals of the originators of referendum and functioning of this institution not only in authoritative states.

The goal of the work is the analysis of the legal acts and the use of the institution of referendum in political practice in the abovementioned states.

The following research hypotheses were stated in the research paper:

1. In the states of Central and Eastern Europe after 1989 the growth of the use of referendum is visible. It is caused by the introduction of divergent forms of direct democracy to constitution after the communism era, the referendum in particular. Before 1989 the states did not have proper constitutional and statutory regulations (apart from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Hungary and Czechoslovakia) which caused lack of political practice in this scope.
2. The citizens eagerly participate in referenda that concern the issue of sovereignty of the state and accession to the European Union. Referenda that deal with domestic issues of the country, e.g. adoption of the constitution, acceptance to establish power station or agreement for privatization are often not binding because of low attendance. Fundamental matters for the state arouse more interest of the citizens.
3. The possibilities which are the consequence of the constitutional and statutory law have no absorption in political practice. In some states there are less referenda because of the growing influence of indirect democracy. Referendum is not a tool widely used in practice. It is the cause of the aversion of politicians who think that may make political decisions by themselves.
4. Referendum is a tool used by leaders to make their own ideas come true in non-democratic systems. Such tendencies may be observed e.g. in Belarus. The president Aleksandr Łukaszenka gained the possibility to have absolute power by referenda.
5. The amount of referenda does not make the growth of the citizens' participation in the elections and referenda. If within a short period of time there are more referenda, the citizens' participation is lower.

Setting such hypotheses let me structurise the work. The monograph consists of four chapters divided by problems with some elements of chronological order.

Chapter One is theoretical and divergent ways to define and capture the notion of referendum. The notion of referendum is commonly interchangeably applied with a notion "a plebiscite" but there is some distinction within the notions. Other forms of direct democracy that function in modern states, e.g. people's initiative, national assembly, social and nation-wide consultations, people's veto, recall and sorts of referenda. The core goal of the chapter was to make some chronological order and system of diversified notions connected with referendum and direct democracy. Additionally, the goal was to pay an attention that referendum is the only tool of direct democracy used in contemporary states.

In Chapter Two the formation of the institution of referendum is presented in a historical perspective, starting with interwar era, through the state of real socialism, state transformation until the modern legal regulations. Both constitutional and legal regulations, their origin and political practice.

In interwar era referenda were made in such states as Latvia, Estonia and plebiscites in Poland and Hungary. After the World War the Second there were less referenda and plebiscites. The voting was organised twice in Poland (1946 and 1987). In the period of the governmental transformation in the states there was the debate to introduce the institution of referendum to legal acts which resulted in the statements in new constitutional and statutory acts proper regulations. Lack of legal regulations and little political practice will have certainly the influence on contemporary functioning of the referendum.

Chapter Three and Four are focused on the analysis of the political practice in particular states. In Chapter Three referenda that changed the international position of the state are analysed. Such voting helped to create new self-reliant and sovereign states at one hand. On the other hand, voting concerning the accession to the European Union- to a great extent limited the sovereignty of the states. The referenda for getting the independence attracted much turnout of the citizens that wanted to live in their own, sovereign state. Such interest caused high turnout and great percentage of the votes for independence. Referenda about the accession were organised in the period of March- September 2003. The society of nine states expressed their will to become a member of the European Union. The chapter presents the explication of the campaigns before the referenda, the positions of political parties and finally, the results of the referenda. One needs to notice that in the majority of the states the information campaign caused the growth of the citizens' interest in the accession to the European Union, and, consequently- greater turnout in the voting.

In Chapter Four the analysis of the voting concerning the domestic affairs is analysed. The referenda described in the Chapter were divided into subjects: voting under obtaining a new constitution and the amendments to it, about the matters of functioning of the parliament or the head of state, in the matters of privatisation of particular sectors of economy and the social issues important for the citizens. All the voting played an important role in influencing the education and political activation of the citizens.

New constitutions applied by the referendum were set in Poland, Lithuania, Estonia and the Russian Federation. Important matters were set under voting in Belarus. The trial to establish the amendments to constitution was made twice in Latvia but the recommended changes were not chosen for constitutional order. So called governmental referenda dealt with

divergent matters concerning the functioning of the state which means the institution of the president and the position of the president, the organisation and the functioning of the parliament. Every second referenda dealt with privatisation of the state property; they were organised in Poland, Slovakia and Hungary. The last of the referenda analysed, important as far as the perspective of the state and the citizens of a given state. There were the referenda of social matters: acceptance to build the nuclear power (Lithuania), the matters of vesting the citizenship for the people living within the country and, simultaneously, not having the citizenship (Hungary, Latvia), the raise of pensions and retirement (Latvia), the introduction of economical programme (Hungary). The majority of the voting was not binding because of the low turnout but played an important role in education and the application of the civic roles in society.

There are the following methods applied in the paper: comparative method that was chosen for marking the differences and similarities of the legal regulations and the application of the institution of referendum in particular states. Secondly, the institutional- legal method was chosen to help analyse the regulations of the constitutional and statutory law. The use of the history is of utmost importance to display the origin of the institution of referendum in internal era and under the age of communism. Thirdly, statistical method was stated as important to establish the frequency and effectiveness of the use of the application of the referendum in particular states.

The work is based on numerous compilations, mainly in the scientific sources: constitutions, acts and other legal acts. The initial point for the analysis of the institution of referendum is the analysis of the constitutions, the acts of the referenda and, mainly, the materials connected with the application of the institution of referendum in political practice. The available Polish and international literature is used in the paper. In many cases the present author made use of the papers in the national language. The Internet is the valuable source of the information because of timeliness and speed to get the data. Many sources were possible to get by the search query in libraries and scientific centres in Vilnius, Riga, Tallinn, Prague, Budapest and Warsaw. Everyday newspapers available on the Internet are used in the paper. In everyday newspapers particular voting was described, especially in Latvia. The papers made by the Research Centre on Direct Democracy Institute in Geneva that deals with the analyses of the referenda all around the world were used in the paper. The author made use of the website of the Election commissions of particular states thanks to which valuable information was gained concerning the voting in referenda.

The analysis of the institution of referendum in selected states helps to state that this institution attracts the interest of the voters and politicians. Under the conditions of functioning of the contemporary states it makes the additional form to supply indirect democracy and helps the citizens to act efficiently in decision-making processes, forming their political views and political culture, simultaneously. By referendum the society identifies with a state.

The policy of applying the referendum in the states of Central and Eastern Europe indicates that the use of referenda might be controversial. Referendum helps to build both democratic and non-democratic systems.

To my mind, referenda will be organised in the following states: Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Slovakia and Hungary. It will improve the effectiveness, therefore the citizens will have the possibility to influence the political decisions of the states. The Russian Federation, Belarus, Ukraine, the Czech Republic and Poland are the states in which the referenda will be rarely organised, the initiative will be put forward by the governmental and parliamentary majority. Many attempts to organise referendum in Poland were made with no result because the parliament did not agree for the recommended referenda.

The future of referenda in the analysed states will depend mainly of the role and the will of politicians and the society. The mechanisms to promote referenda should be introduced: the organisation of the referendum with the elections, the introduction of the new techniques of voting, e.g. electronic voting, the introduction of legislative changes making the voting obligatory after gaining the proper number of the citizens wishing the referendum to be organised.

5. Other forms of scientific interests and other scientific, research and organisational gains

5.1 Other forms of scientific interest and the gains within that scope

Apart the core of my research- national referendum- my scientific interests concentrate on other directions;

1. direct democracy
2. political systems
3. environmental policy

which had the result in 51 papers together: 2 monographs (in 1 I am the co-author), I edited 1 monograph, I co-edited 1 monograph and published 46 articles (7 articles as the co-author).

One of the field of my scientific interests is the notion of direct democracy. In my research I concentrated on other forms of direct democracy in European states in the ties of political transformation. I published 6 articles about that issue.

- Podolak M., *Rozwój form demokracji bezpośredniej w Polsce/ The development of the forms of direct democracy*, (in:) *Transformacja systemowa w Polsce 1989-2009/ Political transformation of the political system in the Republic of Poland*, eds. R. Grajcar, W. Wojtasik, Katowice 2009, p. 301-320.
- Podolak M., *Plebiscyt jako forma decydowania politycznego w systemie autorytarnym Białorusi/ Plebiscite as the form of decision-making process in authoritarian system of Belarus*, (in:) *Adaptacja-reforma-stabilizacja. Przestrzeń publiczna we współczesnych systemach politycznych/ Adaptation- reform- stabilisation. Political state in contemporary political systems*, eds. T. Koziello, P. Maj, W. Paruch, Rzeszów 2010, p. 301-311.
- Podolak M., *Demokratyzacja społeczeństwa polskiego w okresie transformacji/ Democratisation of Polish society in the times of political transformation*, (in:) *Aksjologiczny i pragmatyczny wymiar współczesnej polityki/ Axiological and pragmatic dimension of contemporary politics*, ed. D. Walczak-Duraj, Łódź 2011, p. 83-97.
- Podolak M., *Rozwój ludowej inicjatywy ustawodawczej w Polsce/ The development of legislative in the Republic of Poland*, (in:) *Dwadzieścia lat demokratyzacji systemu politycznego RP/ Twenty years of democratisation of the political system of the Republic of Poland*, eds. B. Dziemidok-Olszewska, T. Bichta, Lublin 2011, p. 45-58.
- Podolak M., *Rola i znaczenie demokracji bezpośredniej we współczesnych państwach/ The role and importance of direct democracy in contemporary states*, (in:) *Polityczne wyzwania współczesnych państw. Perspektywa globalna/ Political challenges of contemporary states. Global perspective v.1*, ed. W. Gizicki, Lublin 2011, p. 126-141.
- Podolak M., *Rozwój form demokracji bezpośredniej w państwach europejskich po upadku Związku Radzieckiego/ The development of the forms of direct democracy after the dissolution of the Soviet Union*, (in:) *Rozpad ZSRR. Kontekst*

międzynarodowy/ The dissolution of the Soviet Union. International context, ed. J. Diec, Kraków 2011, p. 341-360.

Additional scope of my scientific interest are the political systems in the Western Europe and Central and Eastern Europe. In my scientific research I concentrated mainly on institutions of a political systems, the relations between the subjects and common interdependencies. The process of the evolution of the political systems of the states of Central and Eastern Europe in the times of political transformation, the building and the creation of legal acts, the process of establishing democratic institutions.

The result of that scientific research is 12 scientific papers:

- Podolak M. *Sąd Lustracyjny/ Vetting court*, (in:) *Ustrój organów ochrony prawnej/ Government of the authorities for legal protection*, eds. B. Szmulik, M. Żmigrodzki, Edition I, Lublin 2001, p. 155-159, Edition II, Lublin 2003, p. 183-187, Edition III, Lublin 2005, p. 193-198.
- Podolak M., *Rzecznik Praw Dziecka/ The Spokesman for Children's Rights*, (in:), *Ustrój organów ochrony prawnej/ Government of the authorities for legal protection*, eds. B. Szmulik, M. Żmigrodzki, Edition I, Lublin 2001, p. 253-255, Edition II, Lublin 2003, p. 349-351, Edition III, Lublin 2005, p. 371-373.
- Podolak M., Pochodyła P., *System polityczny Litwy/ The political system of Lithuania*, (in:) *Systemy polityczne państw Europy Środkowej i Wschodniej/ Political systems of the states of Central and Eastern Europe*, eds. W. Sokół, M. Żmigrodzki, Lublin 2005, p. 317-352.
- Podolak M., Żmigrodzki M., *System polityczny i jego klasyfikacje/ The political system and its classifications* (in:) *Współczesne systemy polityczne/ Contemporary political systems*, eds. M. Żmigrodzki, B. Dziemidok-Olszewska, Edition I, Warsaw 2007, p. 11-23, Edition II, Warsaw 2013, p. 11-23.
- Podolak M., Bichta T., Żmigrodzki M., *Zasady konstytucyjno-prawne państw demokratycznych/ Constitutional- legal rules of democratic states* (in:) *Współczesne systemy polityczne/ Contemporary political systems*, eds. M. Żmigrodzki, B. Dziemidok-Olszewska, Edition I Warsaw 2007, p. 25-34, Edition II, Warsaw 2013, p. 25-34.

- Podolak M., *System polityczny Szwajcarii/ The political system of Switzerland*, (in:) *Współczesne systemy polityczne/ Contemporary political systems*, eds. M. Żmigrodzki, B. Dziemidok-Olszewska, Edition I, Warsaw 2007, p. 165-182, Edition II, Warsaw 2013, p. 169-186.
- Podolak M., *System polityczny Wielkiej Brytanii/ The political system of the Great Britain*, (in:) *Współczesne systemy polityczne/ Contemporary political systems*, eds. M. Żmigrodzki, B. Dziemidok-Olszewska, Edition I, Warsaw 2007, p. 189-207, Edition II, Warsaw 2013, p. 197-213.
- Podolak M., *Realizacja postanowień Okrągłego Stołu dotyczących instytucji Prezydenta/ The realisation of the resolution of the Round Table concerning the institution of the president*, (in:) *Okrągły Stół dwadzieścia lat później/ The Round Table twenty years after*, eds. W. Polak, J. Kufel, M. Chechłowska, P. Nowakowski, D. Chrula, Toruń 2009, p. 216-229.
- Podolak M., *Seimas – parlament Republiki Litewskiej/ Seimas- the parliament of the Republic of Lithuania*, „Zeszyty Naukowe Wyższej Szkoły Informatyki, Zarządzania i Administracji w Warszawie”/ ‘‘Scientific Papers of Higher School of Information Technology, Management and Administration in Warsaw” , 2010, nr 2 (12), p. 174-191.
- Podolak M., *Wygrać jedynekę. O wyborach do sejmiku województwa lubelskiego/ To win the one. About the elections to government of the municipality of Lublin*, (in:) *Wybory do sejmików województw w 2006 roku/ The elections to government of the municipality of Lublin area*, eds. R. Alberski, M. Cichosz, Ł. Tomczak, Wrocław 2010, p. 53-67.
- Podolak M., *Model przywództwa w systemie autorytarnym Republiki Białoruś/ The model of leadership in the authoritarian Republics of Belarus*, (in:) *Kryzys przywództwa we współczesnej polityce/ The crisis of leadership in contemporary politics*, eds. W. Konarski, A. Durska, Sz. Bachrynowski, Warsaw 2011, p. 498-512.
- Podolak M., Pokrzycka L., *Od ministra do marszałka. Wybory do sejmiku województwa lubelskiego/ From the minister to the mashall. The elections for the government of the municipality of Lublin area*, (in:) *Gra o regiony. Wybory do sejmików województw w 2010 r./ The game to win the regions. The elections for the government of the municipality of Lublin area in 2010*, eds. R. Alberski, M. Cichosz, K. Kobielska, Wrocław 2013, p. 89-101.

Among my research papers the publications concerning political systems of post-Yugoslavian states play an important role. One of the particular interest is the question of the influence of ethnic and religious factors on the formation of political system. To such papers from that scope I may enumerate two monographs:

1. *Systemy polityczne państw bałkańskich/ The political systems of the Balkan states*, eds. T. Bichta. M. Podolak, UMCS Publishing House, Lublin 2012, 443 pages.

The publication is the effect of the grant gained in 2010 which I led. My intention and the intention of my colleague was to create a complex research paper about the governmental changes of the Balkan region after 1991. The monograph was planned as the publication for the students of political science, international relations and East European studies.

2. *Wprowadzenie do studiów wschodnioeuropejskich/ Introduction to East European studies*, eds. W. Paruch, A. Mironowicz, T. Wicha, T.1. *Balkany: Przeszłość –Teraźniejszość - Przyszłość./ The Balkans: The Past- The Presence- The Future* ed. M. Podolak, Lublin 2013, UMCS Publishing House, 501 pages.

The monograph is one of the four volumes under one title *Wprowadzenie do studiów wschodnioeuropejskich/ Introduction to East European studies* - the outcome of the European grant *UMCS na rynku pracy i gospodarki opartej na wiedzy/ UMCS for the Labour market and knowledge- based economy*. The coordinator of the grant is prof. Waldemar Paruch. In this paper I dealt with the analysis of the political systems of the Balkan states which resulted in the article *Systemy polityczne państw bałkańskich/ The political systems of the Balkan states* (in:) *Wprowadzenie do studiów wschodnioeuropejskich/ Introduction to East European studies*, eds. W. Paruch, A. Mironowicz, T. Wicha, V.1. *Balkany: Przeszłość –Teraźniejszość - Przyszłość./ the Balkans: The Past- The Presence- The Future*. ed. M. Podolak, Lublin 2013, UMCS Publishing House, p. 235-274.

On the issues of political systems of the Balkan states I published 3 scientific papers:

- Podolak M., Żmigrodzki M., *System polityczny Bułgarii/ The political system of Bulgaria*, (in:) *Systemy polityczne państw bałkańskich/ The political systems of the Balkan states*, eds. T. Bichta. M. Podolak, Lublin 2012, p. 127-156.
- Podolak M., *System polityczny Chorwacji/ The political system of Croatia*, (in:) *Systemy polityczne państw bałkańskich/ The political systems of the Balkan states*, eds. T. Bichta. M. Podolak, Lublin 2012, p. 157-194.

- Podolak M. *System polityczny Serbii/ The political system of Serbia*, (in:) *Systemy polityczne państw bałkańskich/ The political systems of the Balkan states*, eds. T. Bichta. M. Podolak, Lublin 2012, s. 351-384.

Strictly after launching my academic work my interests were connected with the issues of environmental policy in the Republic of Poland. In my research I dealt with the role of the public institutions in the environmental Policy of the state. As a result I published 2 monographs (1 as a co-author) and 9 scientific papers:

- Podolak M. *Polityka ekologiczna Polski w okresie transformacji/ Environmental policy of the Republic of Poland in the times of transformation*, UMCS Publishing House, Lublin 2004, 206 pages.
- Stochlak J. Podolak M. *Ochrona środowiska w Polsce. Studium prawno-politologiczne/ The protection of environment in the Republic of Poland. The legal-polititological cases*, UMCS Publishing House, Lublin 2006, 577 pages.

Scientific articles:

- Podolak M., *Rola i działalność rządu w ochronie środowiska w okresie transformacji/ The role and the activities of the government in the scope of preserving the environment*, (in:) *Ochrona środowiska w polityce/ The preservation of environment in politics*, ed. H. Lisicka, Wrocław 1999, p. 32-50.
- Podolak M. *Ochrona środowiska we Wspólnocie Europejskiej/ The protection of environment in European Community*, (in:) "Problemy Ekologii"/"The Problems of Ecology", I-II 2000, vol. 4, nr 1, p.13-16.
- Podolak M., *Rola parlamentu i rządu w ochronie środowiska/ The role of the parliament and the government in preservinh the environment*, (in:) *Polityczno-prawne aspekty transformacji systemowej w Polsce/ Political and legal aspects of the political transformation in Poland*, ed. M. Żmigrodzki, Lublin 2000, p. 23-42.
- Podolak M., *System finansowania ochrony środowiska w Polsce/ The system of finansing the protection of environment in Poland*, (in:) *Ekologia- Polityka- Moralność. Społeczne przesłanki i przejawy kryzysu ekologicznego/ Ecology- Politics-*

Morality. Social trends of the start of ecological crisis, ed. A. Papuziński, Bydgoszcz 2000, p. 199-209.

- Podolak M., *Ochrona środowiska naturalnego w Polsce/ The protection of natural environment in Poland*, „Annales UMCS” 2001, Sectio K, Vol. VIII, p. 103-118.
- Podolak M., *Pojęcie i geneza polityki ekologicznej w Polsce/ The notion and the origin of the environmental policy*, „Zeszyty Naukowe Puławskiej Szkoły Wyższej”/ “Scientific papers of High School in Puławy”, 2001, v. 3, p. 247-257.
- Podolak M., *Koncepcja ekorozwoju w warunkach transformacji polskiego systemu politycznego/ The conception of eco-development in the times of transformation of the Polish political system*, (in:) *Dzieje i przyszłość Polskiego Ruchu Ludowego/ The history and the future of Polish People’s Movement*, v. 3: *Przebudowa i przyszłość/ Transformation and the future*, eds. K. Baścik, J. Zalewa, Warsaw 2002, p. 95-110.
- Podolak M., Żmigrodzki M., *Ochrona środowiska w programach głównych partii politycznych w Polsce/ The preservation of environment in the political programmes of the major political parties in Poland*, „Zeszyty Naukowe WSHE”/ “The scientific papers of High School of Humanities and Economy”, 2003, v. 3, p. 22-31.
- Podolak M., *Konferencje Organizacji Narodów Zjednoczonych dotyczące ochrony środowiska naturalnego/ The conferences of the United Nations concerning the protection of natural environment*, „Zeszyty Naukowe WSEI”/ “The scientific papers of High School of Economy and Innovation”, 2005, v. 1, p. 47-60.

