

Appendix 3

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SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Name and surname: Joanna Sanecka-Tyczyńska

2. Education and scientific degrees with the name, place and year of obtaining them and the title of the doctoral dissertation:

- a) 2000–2005: Master's studies at the Faculty of Humanities of the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin, major: history (teaching specialty), completed with a "very good" overall mark.
- b) 2005 - defense of the master's thesis entitled *Activity of the Polish Students' Union in Lublin in the years 1960–1989* with a "very good" result (supervisor: prof. dr hab. Emil Horoch).
- c) 2005–2009: doctoral studies at the Faculty of Political Science of the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin, major: political science.
- d) 2009: public defense of the doctoral dissertation titled: *State in the political thought of Law and Justice*. My doctoral supervisor was Prof. Krystyna Trembicka, Associate Professor at the Maria Skłodowska-Curie University. I obtained PhD in political science by decision of the Faculty Council (June 26th, 2009).

3. Employment history at academic institutions.

Since 1st October, 2009 – Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Thought (2009–2010) and Department of Theory of

Politics and Methods in Political Science (since 2010), Faculty of Political Science. The UMCS's Faculty of Political Science was my principal place of employment.

During the period of employment, I used maternity leave (twice: 15th March, 2012 – 1st August, 2012 and 11th February, 2016 – 8th February, 2017) and scientific leave (17th February, 2013 – 30th September, 2013).

4. Scientific achievement according to the art. 16, par. 2 of the Act of 14 March 2003 on Degrees and the Academic Title and Academic Degrees and Title in Art (Dz. U. 2016 r. poz. 882 ze zm. w Dz. U. z 2016 r. poz. 1311):

a) Author, title of the publication, year of publication, name of publisher, manuscript reviewers.

The monograph, which I would like to present as a scientific achievement obtained after receiving the doctoral degree, constituting a significant contribution to the development of a specific scientific discipline according to the art. 16, par. 2 of the Act of 14 March 2003 on Degrees and the Academic Title and Academic Degrees and Title in Art (Dz. U. 2016 r. poz. 882 ze zm. w Dz. U. z 2016 r. poz. 1311) is publication entitled *Reason of state in contemporary Polish political thought 2001–2015*, UMCS Publishing House, Lublin 2018, p. 512.

b) Description of the results, scientific achievements and practical applications.

Scientific monograph *Reason of state in contemporary Polish political thought 2001–2015* is the result of several years of research on contemporary Polish political thought in the first fifteen years of the 21st century. Its main theme is the reason of state in the political concepts of representative Polish political parties. The aim of the work indicated as a scientific achievement was to analyze contemporary Polish political thought through the prism of *raison d'état* in a systemic and problematic perspective. The main goal resulted in two specific objectives: (1) determining the content and scope of the notion of *raison d'état* in political thought of various ideological trends in Poland; and (2) determining whether and to what extent the contents of *raison d'état* were translated into practical actions.

Detailed research objectives were derived from the basic concepts that make up the research catalog of political thought. The analysis included political views on subjects

included in the following categories: state, sovereignty, political identity, political system, social order, economy, foreign policy and security. Determining its relationship with the *raison d'état* was crucial to the dissertation.

Despite the theoretical, etymological and methodological difficulties and challenges, the issue of *raison d'état* constituted an interesting area for research for three fundamental reasons. First of all, *raison d'état* is an important standard referring to central government authorities. It shape the hierarchy of political goals and the means of their fulfilment, including the ones non-negotiable with foreign entities. It could be considered as a political value, motivation and justification of political activities.

Secondly, the usefulness of the studies on *raison d'état* can be perceived in the topicality of this research category. Despite the dynamic development of globalisation processes and revaluations of traditional internal policy (e.g. the phenomenon of post-politics), *raison d'état* and national interest constituted vital determinants of political debates. While globalisation, internationalisation of life and the regionalism of economic and political processes had a growing impact on the policies of individual countries, there were still nation states which required the creation of conditions for implementing *raison d'état*. The issue of *raison d'état* seems to be even more topical as the forecasts made by some researchers have proven inaccurate. Contrary to the predictions made in the 1990s, the beginning of the 21st century was not a post-state period, and no end of history was witnessed. On the contrary, we could observe the increase of state's significance as an actor in international relations, and the predominance of states over other entities and political phenomena has been retained. During the first fifteen years of the 21st century, the state concentrated political, military and economic powers, constituted the basic political organisation form of nation and society, without disrupting international integration. It seems that the idea of *raison d'état* will not become outdated in the near future. The global political situation (including the economic crisis of 2007, the conflict between Russia and Georgia in 2008, the annexation of the Crimean Peninsula by Russia in 2014, and the so called European migrant crisis escalating since 2014) has only fostered political thinking from the perspective of national interest, and it can be assumed that the trend will grow.

Thirdly, the attractiveness of the research category in question can be seen in the specific understanding of *raison d'état* in Poland. The positive connotations attached to the notion are characteristic of contemporary Polish political thought. Unlike other European countries, the notion has been favoured and treated with reverence in Poland, functioning

alongside such concepts as common good and national interest. The notion of *raison d'état*, which had been absent from political thought and the language of politics for centuries, gained popularity at the turn of the 20th century. While in the West the term was widely associated with Machiavellianism, absolute power, the interests of state set above the well-being of citizens, or with a justification of unlawful activities of governing bodies, and was in fact forgotten, in the Third Polish Republic it was considered a value. The specificity of Polish understanding of the national interest resulted from the specific nature of Central and Eastern European countries, which won back sovereignty after 1989 (one of the main components of *raison d'état*), liberated from dependence on the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The significance of the nation state and its interest was greater in the region than in Western Europe.

The choice of research topics was determined by the idea of filling the research gap. The conviction of its existence was supported by the fact that the *raison d'état* in political thought did not get a scientific elaboration, and in the political science literature the analysis of the *raison d'état* of states in historical perspective and studies on its theoretical aspects prevailed. It was assumed that such research could contribute to the understanding of contemporary politics, decision-making processes occurring in it, by determining what the *raison d'état* was, how it was defined and what content was assigned to individual parties. This was possible because political parties, referring to the *raison d'état*: (1) develop a catalog of political values; (2) to prioritize and integrate them; (3) they interpret them, (4) relativize in relation to the political situation, (5) formulate and order goals, and (6) select methods and means of political action.

The dissertation uses the definition of *raison d'état* constructed by the Author. She assumed that the *raison d'état* is a real, not an abstract concept, and refers to a specific subject (state) with all internal determinants (identity, axiological system, legal, social and economic order) and external ones (geopolitical location, place and role in an international environment). The *raison d'état* in general is a system of the most important interests of the state that condition its existence, security and broadly understood development. In particular, the auxiliary concepts in defining the *raison d'état* should be taken into account: the common good, national interests as well as its creators, areas of implementation and the system of connections with other analytical categories.

In the monograph, research hypotheses have a key cognitive role. The main hypothesis is the assumption that the specificity of Polish contemporary political thought in

the European context lies in the fact that all ideological currents, despite significant axiological differences, used the category of *raison d'état* and defined it as a group of the most important interests of the state. The second research hypothesis refers to the dichotomy in contemporary Polish political thought. On the one hand, in the years 2001-2015 there was a consensus on what the *raison d'état* was, and politicians of various ideological provenance deemed it necessary to respect its undeniable determinants. On the other hand, there were political disputes in the confrontation of different visions of the state – when it was necessary to clarify the catalog of interests, the objectives resulting from them, and the methods and ways to implement them. They were determined very differently, depending on what values were considered fundamental for the Polish state. The third hypothesis states that the dispute in Polish contemporary political thought about the scope of the concept of *raison d'état* was, in fact, a dispute over the role and significance of the nation state in both internal and international relations. The fourth hypothesis: two main positions clashed in contemporary Polish political thought. The first one boiled down to the thesis that the territorial and sovereign nation state was the basic actor on the internal and international arena, and the processes of integration and globalization only strengthened its functions. The second position was based on the belief that the nation state in the 21st century had a limited role, as evidenced by the taking over of state competences by international organizations and the "blurring" of territory and borders with the growing role of cross-border regions. The fifth hypothesis boils down to confirming or rejecting the opinion that the concept of *raison d'état* in social-democratic, people's and liberal political thought took the form of a new supranational *raison d'état* which meant that Poland's interests should be coupled with the interests of the countries of the Western world, and the common denominator would be liberal democracy, economic community, protection of human rights and pacifism. The sixth hypothesis took the form of the claim that in conservative and national political thought the *raison d'état*, reserved for nation states, was understood as a group of interests of a single state entity and included not only military and economic attributes, but also "spiritual strength", i.e. moral and ethical values, forming the basis of political order and the starting point of the development of Poland.

Title of the monograph deals with Polish parliamentary political parties representing various political trends. The national movement is represented by the League of Polish Families (in Polish: Liga Polskich Rodzin, LPR), the conservative trend is represented by Law and Justice party (Prawo i Sprawiedliwość, PiS), the liberal trend by the Civic Platform

(Platforma Obywatelska, PO), the agrarian trend by the Polish People's Party (Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe, PSL), the social democratic movement by the Democratic Left Alliance (Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej, SLD) and the Labour Union (Unia Pracy), while the non-standard parties are represented by the Self-defence of the Republic of Poland (Samoobrona RP). The above parties were selected on the basis of four criteria: (1) the parties are representative of a given political trend, (2) the parties won seats in the Polish parliament (Sejm and Senate of the Republic of Poland), (3) the parties won seats in the European Parliament, and (4) their representatives participated in actual government activities by being appointed to the cabinet. The last criterion seems to be particularly important since the participation in government activities provided a real influence on the decision-making process and the possibility to implement the assumptions of the Polish *raison d'état*.

The subject of the study is the political thought of contemporary Polish political parties, with emphasis placed on one of its categories – *raison d'état*. Political thought can be defined as “any form of reflecting on the political reality, regardless of the degree of its development, cohesion, systematisation, formulated theory and specification.” Its main subject-matter was politics, understood as a form of social activity by establishing relations and mechanisms related to exercising power aimed at introducing own political governance and advancing the party's own interests. The notion also entails the description and evaluation of facts, and relations between facts, which have been considered as political in a given historic and cultural context. The essence of political thought was a vision of an ideal order, which emerged from inspiration and in juxtaposition to the observed and subjectively described reality, consisting in political activities undertaken by political entities and the processes initiated by the entities. For that reason, the idea-forming activity consisted in designing a desired political governance, which could become a correction or a negation of the surrounding reality.

Raison d'état belonged to the group of the so called essentially contested concepts. The notion, introduced by Walter B. Gallie, indicated the ambiguity and indefinite nature of an examined term, so that its full meaning could only be grasped by applying a notion which allowed for various ways of reasoning, meaning various concepts behind a given term. Given the state as the subject of *raison d'état* it should be stressed that the notion, as a separate political category, was the outcome of the emergence of a modern state. It was a state-centred category, and identifying it with the national interest was erroneous. The *raison d'état*

category placed emphasis on the state as an independent political organisation of the sovereign (political nation). It entailed both national and public interest. The author's own definition of *raison d'état* was used in the dissertation. It was assumed that *raison d'état* was a real, not abstract, notion and referred to a specific subject (the state) together with all the internal conditions (identity, axiological system, legal and political system, social and economic order), and external conditions (geopolitical location, the position and the role in international circles). *Raison d'état*, in its general dimension, was a system of the most important state interests being conditions precedent for the country's existence, security and broadly-understood growth. Looking from a more detailed perspective, it was necessary to take into account additional concepts while defining the notion of *raison d'état*: common good, national interest, as well as their creators, spheres of implementation and the system of correlations with other analytical categories.

The monograph deals with the field of political science, and consists of five chapters arranged by subject-matter, which refer to the principal spheres of creating and implementing *raison d'état*: the existence of the state, legal and state system order (the method of organising political power), economic and social development, international circles and state security. Politicians, taking these areas into consideration, conceptualised values, goals and methods of their fulfilment, which were significant for the state, the nation, the society and individual citizens.

The structure of the monograph is based on certain scientific problems and consists of five factual chapters referring to the essential areas of creating and realizing the *raison d'état*: existence of the state, the legal system (way of organizing political power), economic and social development, international environment and state security. Politicians, taking into account these levels, formulated values, goals and ways of their implementation, important for the state, nation, society and individual citizens.

Chapter one is a description of the political views of Polish parties on the issues of utmost importance to the state, being the decisive factors of its existence. These include independence, territorial integrity, political identity and political potential. More specifically, the chapter discusses the issue of state's internal and external independence, the boundaries and territory in the 21st Century, the regionalisation and regionalism, national identity “competing against” other kinds of identity and an efficient functioning of the state. Since 2001, there have been three dominating irreconcilable views on sovereignty of a contemporary state. The first one, attributable to LPR, associated European integration, in

particular joining the monetary union, with resigning from state sovereignty. Sovereignty was perceived as a homogeneous value, which cannot be divided or gradated, in line with the conviction that “our state is either sovereign or not.” The second approach, advocated by PiS, was based on the conviction that while there have been limitations to sovereignty in the contemporary world, nation states, as the main actors of international relations managed to retain it. The fulfilment of sovereignty could be gradated, and could be partly handed over to an international organisation, without undermining the foundations of sovereignty and nation state. The third approach, reflected in the political thought of PO, PSL and SLD moved towards the thesis that the sovereignty of a state which is a member of a political union was an anachronism. The concept of a joint and divided sovereignty often encountered in the literature on the subject, was based on the view that states taking part in the process of integration would not limit their sovereignty, strengthening it instead, and treated sovereignty as a complex structure with multiple correlations. Four distinct approaches to the common identity of Poles appeared in political debates. The first one, represented by the League of Polish Families, boiled down to the statement that national identity was a primeval and natural type of self-identification, while European identity, which could only be found in textbooks, was invented for the purpose of deep integration and “creating” a new human being separated from his/her national community and having no ideals. The defence of national identity as a manifestation of the “nation's spirit” was perceived as the issue of highest importance to the interests of the Polish Republic. The second view, characteristic of the political thought of the Law and Justice party, was based on a thesis that national identity was the most important, and the survival of national community depended on it. It allowed for the co-existence of European identity, treated as a “product” of the identities of nation states. European identity was a project of the future for PiS, and could only be shaped within the Europe of homelands model, built around common values originating from Greek, Roman and Christian civilisation heritage. The ideal scenario for the future, corresponding to the Polish *raison d'état* envisaged the domination of national identities, while the European Union (in its institutional dimension) would be an inter-governmental organisation with which nation states could “associate”. The third approach, represented by the Civic Platform and the Polish People's party, was based on the conviction that national and European identities were not mutually exclusive. European models shaped in the course of the integration could add to the identity of nation states. The idea of “unity in diversity” was characteristic for the integration project, according to which the concept of “Europeanness”

and European identity could be developed alongside the nations and their identities. In the fourth approach, characteristic of social democrats, European identity was viewed as an element which could unite to a greater extent than national identities. According to SLD, the latter was the source of distinctness, and thus conflicts. It was expected that the development of EU institutions in the integration process would lead to the emergence of a strong European identity - stronger than national identities. It is worth noting that liberal and social democratic political thought included elements referring to a multi-dimensional creation of identity, which could be understood as a simultaneous display of a sense of belonging to one's own ethnic or national group, to the state, and to European and global civilisation and culture. All this was to result in moving from a community joined by origin, territory, language and heritage, to a civil community, which could be understood as legal, political and cultural community.

Chapter two covers the subject matter of legal and constitutional order. The notion is crucial due to the fact that each of the discussed political parties in its struggle for power presented its own model of the state, which in its opinion was ideal and compliant with the assumptions of *raison d'état*. In the 21st century the originators of political thought oscillated around such subjects as the model of the state and the variant of democracy, the limits of state's power and local government bodies. *Raison d'état* was regarded inseparable from the state. Politicians defined national interest on the basis of the postulated model of the state as an entity fulfilling *raison d'état*, which in turn determined the range of its interests. Proposals of "ideal" models of the state in contemporary political thought took into consideration, inter alia, axiological and constitutional aspects thanks to which it was possible to fulfil objectives arising from national interest. In confrontation with varying visions of the state, disputes arose as to the manner of fulfilling the interests of the state and the nation. The analysis focussed on concepts of the state characteristic of various ideological trends present in the Polish political thought: the national, solidary, civic, people's socialist, secular and social liberal. Political parties agreed that the state was the subject of *raison d'état* and its fulfilment was its goal. Supporters of the national movement placed emphasis on the primacy of the nation over the state, and conservatives stressed the priority of the state over other communities, both domestically and internationally. PO was the closest to the post-modern model of the state, attaching importance to the limited role of the state combined with the efficiency of the administration system and a great deal of liberty enjoyed by citizens. Representatives of the people's party opted for balance and compromise in their vision of the

state. Samoobrona RP focussed on social and economic postulates, seeing them as a chance to mitigate economic differences between citizens. This was considered to be a path towards the welfare of Polish citizens, which according to Samoobrona was one of the fundamental goals of the state.

Chapter three entitled Economic and social potential discusses the views of political parties on the model of the economy and the concepts of the state's regional development, the state in the static dimension (social order) and in the dynamic aspect (social dynamics). Strengthening the economic and social potential was treated by the originators of political thought as a political objective arising from *raison d'état*. In the discussed part of the study the range of the state's interests determined by politicians covered a number of fields: economy, social structure, education, upbringing and culture. They translated into the competitiveness of the economy and social cohesion and dynamics. In the political debate on the model of the economic system optimum for Poland the resounding issues focussed on economic principles, the level of state's interference in economic processes and the social dimension of the economy. It should be emphasised that all political parties in the contemporary Poland accepted the foundations of the market economy – private property and market mechanisms. The relations between the market and the state and identifying the social objectives of the economy were among the most disputed issues in the contemporary Polish political thought. The fundamental question seemed to be which model of the economy was consistent with the interests of the state, enabled the optimum use of its resources and guaranteed the welfare of its citizens, while providing social security for the weaker individuals.

On the one hand, in the contemporary Polish political thought there was a consensus that the economic potential of the Republic of Poland could only be realised under free-market conditions. Politicians agreed that the selection of the economic model determined the state's development and economic interests were contained within the notion of *raison d'état*. On the one hand, the fundamental dispute focussed on whether the state's policy was to consist of redistribution and public spending or stimulating economic efficiency and competitiveness. The subject of the dispute was also the “socialisation” level of the market economy and the degree of the state's interference in the economic sphere. The League of Polish Families (LPR) subjected economic principles to the interests of the nation. The national variant of free-market economy was to ensure the welfare of the nation in broad terms. At the same time, in the national approach to the economy it was possible to observe

the primacy of politics over economy. The postulate was to depart from the concept of the welfare state in favour of economic freedom based on stable axiological foundations. PiS's proposal of the social market economy model was a synthesis of the freedom of private business entities and social solidarity and justice. The social policy was to perform primarily subsidiary functions directed at including weak social groups in market processes, and eliminating social exclusion and its consequences for the economy. The model of the economy promoted by PO was closest to liberal solutions. PO treated the state and the market as two separate areas. Such a way of thinking resulted in emphasising the significance of economic freedom, minimising the role of the state in the economy and the conviction that the social functions of the state should be taken over by society. A characteristic feature of the social democratic political thinking on the economy was the close connection between the economy and social policy. On the one hand, free-market principles were accepted and, on the other, they were to be regulated by the state. For SLD the state's interference in the economy was unarguable. It was treated as an income redistribution tool, a way of strengthening and stimulating the economy, e.g. through reinstating workers to the job market and improving their skills as a factor of economic stability and security. The goal of such state policy was to build a welfare state. PSL, Samoobrona RP and SLD, under the fulfilment of the Polish *raison d'état*, proposed a concept of a "third way" as a socio-economic system which is an intermediate form between capitalism and socialism. The proponents of the third way concluded that both systems had their positive and negative aspects. The apologists of the third way were convinced that the response to both economic models was an effective and simultaneously just market-economy model protecting private property and competition, where the state would not evade its social responsibilities towards society. Most parties (SLD, PSL, PiS, Samoobrona RP) considered the model of social market economy to be in line with *raison d'état*. At the same time, the liberal version of the market economy was most often criticised (by SLD, PSL, PiS, LPR and Samoobrona RP). PO, presenting the view that the state's role in the economy should be limited, undermined the plausibility of economic interventionism.

Chapter four focusses on the issue of Poland's autonomy in international terms. *Raison d'état* was most frequently associated with foreign policy. Creating a strong international position of the state, the possibility of effectively supporting Poland's interests at the international level by strengthening its ability to act and the effectiveness of major international institutions in which Poland was a member and shaping international relations

on the basis of respect for law can be regarded as political priorities derived from the concept of *raison d'état*. The chapter contains a list of state's interests at the international level defined by political parties and presents the objectives of foreign policy, which are a derivative of the state's interests. The respective subchapters refer to Poland's position in the international community, the model of foreign policy and the assumptions and fulfilment of the Polish *raison d'état* in three dimensions: regional, subregional and local. In contemporary political thought there was a consensus on five issues: subjecting foreign policy to *raison d'état*, the connection between foreign policy and internal policy, the indispensability of autonomy and an active foreign policy, the main objectives (sovereignty, autonomy, security) and foreign policy directions (neighbourhood, European, transatlantic, global). The analysis of the sources of political thought leads to a conclusion that political parties synthesised the realistic view on the international reality with idealistic elements (rules, values, "democratic peace") fulfilling the thought of Aleksander Świętochowski that "idealism without realism is nonsense, just as realism without idealism is atrocity." The polemics most frequently focussed on the ways of implementing the assumed goals and the selection of foreign policy instruments. Usually the dispute was about the varying points of emphasis and the hierarchy of foreign policy priorities. It is worth stressing that the views of contemporary Polish political parties on the international system and Poland's role were based on accepting or rejecting the realistic and liberal paradigm of international relations. First, the realistic approach presented by LPR and PiS and, to a lesser extent, Samoobrona RP, assumed that international relations were a competition arena and placed the objective interest of the state (*raison d'état*) in the centre. The overarching goal of the state was to ensure its fulfilment, also at the expense of other participants in international relations. Other international entities were treated as rivals to compete with. Cooperation was possible, provided that it led to satisfying the state's interests. This view on the situation at the international level contributed to synthesising the hard and soft components of the state's potential (smart power). Realists attributed the reasons for states' decisions at the international level in external circumstances present in the international community. The second, liberal approach to international relations represented by PO, SLD and PSL was based on perceiving international relations primarily as a space for cooperation and supported seeing other participants in international relations as partners, collaborators, or even friends. Disputes and conflicts were regarded as an opportunity to solve the issue, as "a positive-sum game", whose goals was to ensure the fulfilment of the interests of all parties, considering that each of them should, and can, benefit

from the solution. As much as each of the entities focussed primarily on its own interests, they also tried not to compromise the interests of other parties. Within such a model of international relations the particularly essential resources included the quality of diplomacy, alliances, cooperation and integration arrangements and economic cooperation, i.e. the soft and economic elements of the state's potential (soft power). In the political debate on EU integration, PiS, PSL and Samoobrona, for whom *raison d'état* of a sovereign nation state was primary in relation to the interests of the international organisation, and supported the approach to EU integration based on the concept of a Europe of Homelands guaranteeing respect for the rights of the Member States. It was considered that Poland's interests called for the existence of a decentralised, democratic and open international organisation following the principle of solidarity, protecting freedom instead of enforcing restrictions, being a union of sovereign, equal and solidary nation states, where EU bureaucracy worked to the benefit of Member States instead of controlling all manifestations of human activity or imposing "harmful experiments" in the sphere of culture and customs. A similar way of thinking was presented by the League of Polish Families. The distinctive feature of the party was its eurosceptic approach depreciating the idea of the integration of states. LPR saw it as a threat to nation states, a source of domination of strong states and a "straight road" towards creating "the world government". LPR saw Poland outside the European Union, and interpreted the state's autonomy in free international cooperation unrestricted by top-down directives, orders and prohibitions. PO and SLD were among the EU-enthusiastic parties which promoted the primacy of the interests of the Union as a whole over the interests of nation states, considering EU's interest as part of the national interests of EU Member States. According to liberals and social democrats, national 'egoism' and renationalisation of the Union could lead to the Community's destabilisation and threaten Poland's international position. A strongly integrated, or even federalised Europe was seen as a guarantee of peace, security and fulfilment of both general European and national interests.

The subject matter of chapter five revolves around state security from a subjective perspective. Ensuring the security of the state and its citizens was a task arising from *raison d'état*. State interests in the field of security were based on the concept of integrated state security covering political and military aspects (alliances), defence (the defence potential), public security and energy and environmental security of the state as the essential 21st-century security factors. Ensuring the security of the state and its citizens was the primary task of those in power and a dictate of *raison d'état*. Internal security policy covered

measures aimed at protecting and maintaining values forming the basis of the state's existence: sovereignty, territorial integrity, national identity, political independence and socio-economic and cultural development directed at the gradual improvement of the quality of life of society. Threats to these values were of a military, political, economic and cultural nature. It is necessary to emphasise that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was the primary military alliance to which politicians referred. In early 21st century a dispute arose as to *raison d'être* of NATO – should it be a political and military alliance or a cooperative security organisation in Europe? Should it protect global security or focus on the safety of its members? Two approaches were developed in the discussion on the future of NATO. “Globalists”, represented by SLD politicians, advocated the growing involvement of the Pact in the stabilisation of the international situation at the global scale and the organisation's assuming increasing responsibility in this area. As much as they did not dispute the need to maintain tasks related to collective protection, they also claimed that with a scarce possibility of a traditionally understood military attack on member countries, the alliance should concentrate on measures shaping international order and preventing threats to security in geographically distant areas and not only directly neighbouring with the Treaty area. Traditionalists (“the Article V coalition”) were interested in the actual, not only declarative, prevalence of primary (traditional) functions of NATO, i.e. protecting the territory and population of member countries and directly neighbouring areas, over other tasks. At the same time, they approved of developing alliance-making capabilities in order to ensure stability and global security. Most parties (PiS, PSL, PO and Samoobrona) opted for prioritising collective protection and ensuring the safety of member countries as the main role of the alliance, with the assumption that new global security challenges required crisis management and cooperative security as a supplementation of NATO's traditional roles. A dispute also arose as to the directions of creating political alliances, i.e. whether it should be the EU or the region. The first party to the discourse, referred to as “Piasts”, represented by PO, and to a lesser extent by SLD, UP and PSL, emphasised the need for Poland's close cooperation with strong EU Member States and wanted Poland to become permanently rooted in Western Europe in the political, economic, social and cultural sense. The proponents of the second, “Jagiellonian”, option (LPR, PiS) prioritised the alliance with Central and Eastern European countries, with its essence being the defence alliance against the policy of the Russian Federation, i.e. neutralising the threat from Russia in the subregion through closer cooperation between the interested states (balancing). Poland, located in the

centre of the region and being a NATO member country, was to form the root of the “anti-Russian” alliance. While the critics of the Piast concept pointed to its being subordinated to the German-French tandem compromising Poland's sovereignty, the adversaries of the Jagiellonian policy treated it as daydreaming, a manifestation of romanticism and messianism, and not as realistic politics. As far as the discussion on the model of the army is concerned, politicians agreed on its defensive role primarily in relation to the state's territory and borders, and that it should treat its obligations related to the NATO alliance as secondary. There was a dispute as to the model of the army. For LPR, PO, PSL and SLD the priority was the professionalisation of the army, which was to replace conscription-based forces. PiS and Samoobrona RP, while supporting army professionalisation, were sceptical about the discontinuation of mandatory military service, and wanted to compensate for the lack of the continuous inflow of recruits and for the reduced number of soldiers by creating a territorial defence army, strong in numbers. The political dispute in Poland also concerned energy and environmental security. There were two main approaches to energy security: realistic and liberal, reflected in the contemporary Polish political thought. For the proponents of realism, who placed emphasis on the state's interests, the essential point was to ensure energy security by providing continuous supplies of raw materials, taking into account the routes and directions of importing them. The state without the resources of energy raw materials sufficient to ensure energy independence could only be strengthened by an import diversification policy. For realists, energy security meant continuous access to energy sources – any time, in any forms and quantities enabling the state to function properly. Realists valued access to raw materials and energy carriers regardless of the domestic and international situation and price. The state was in this case the subject of protection, and the main basis for specific energy projects was the need to ensure energy security. The supporters of the liberal approach, for whom the main objective of the state was the welfare and wellbeing of society, considered it necessary to guarantee deliveries of energy raw materials to citizens at reasonable prices, and the state's goal was to provide conditions for development and the protection of human rights and liberties. For this reason, liberals paid limited attention to the source of energy raw materials and emphasized the economic rationale for energy projects.

Resolving research problems was facilitated through the use of methods and techniques relevant for social sciences, in particular political science. The main research method applied to the project was a system analysis of the political thought.

Three proper research methods of political science were applied: system analysis, institutional and legal analysis and a comparative method. A system analysis approach to political thought seemed justified due to the complexity of the examined issues. The inherent elements of the system analysis were: the system and its boundaries, environment, input and output (support and requests for changes) and feedback. The mesosystem analysis is dominant (reason of state in political thought). Political thought was a macrosystem, and a particular view or political decision motivated by reason of state was treated as a microsystem. It should be pointed out that there is some imperfection in the system analysis that do not give a definite and comprehensive answer to the question about the course of the political system borders. In the monograph, it was assumed that the boundaries of the studied system were identical to the geographical boundaries of the Polish state. However, they were not material and therefore they had to be treated dynamically. The other two methods were used to a lesser extent than system analysis. Institutional and legal analysis was used when the recognition of a given phenomenon was connected with the examination of legal acts. The comparative method was helpful in pointing out the similarities and differences between the views of political parties on the *raison d'état*.

Research hypotheses have been verified on the basis of the conducted research process and their confirmation is justified in the monograph. It should be concluded that all the main ideological trends, despite the large axiological differences, used the category *raison d'état* and defined it as a set of the most important interests of the state. The term *raison d'état* was used by politicians usually in the positive context. Various aspects of *raison d'état* were pointed out: both internal and external, and including the subject criterion, existential, political, economic, social, international and security-related.

The Polish contemporary public debate on *raison d'état* gave rise to the dispute on the role and future of the nation state. Discussions on the characteristics and attributes of the nation state made it possible to capture a broad spectrum of views, from traditional to modern, including a post-modern approach to the issue. Two approaches emerged, identifying the dominating parties to the dispute on the nation state. On the one hand, LPR, PiS and partially Samoobrona RP regarded the state as the major entity in domestic and international relations, and its interests as a factor determining the behaviour of states in international relations, which was compliant with the realistic paradigm of international relations. On the other hand, PO, PSL, SLD and UP, rejecting the traditional understanding of state sovereignty and realism in perceiving relations between states, made an assumption

that legal norms (national, EU, human rights, international law, etc.), and not interests of particular states, were the decisive factor in both domestic and international policy. State sovereignty seen in a traditional way was characteristic of the political thought of conservative and nationalistic circles. While in LPR's proposal its model was unchanging, PiS claimed that state authorities should find the forms and methods for meeting the requirements resulting from the co-dependence of states. The position of PO, PSL and SLD on state sovereignty belonged to the liberal paradigm of international relations and corresponded with the post-modern model of the state. Relations between people and, in broad terms, between international entities, somehow evaded the power and regulations of nation states, and *raison d'état* played a diminishing role in determining foreign policy.

The results of the research presented in the monograph can be used in both theoretical and practical dimensions. In the theoretical dimension, it should be noted two important research postulates related to the political thought. It seems that there is a need to continue research in the field of political thought leading to the ordering of theoretical and methodological reflection (analyzing political thought using the right categories and scientific methods), and on their basis - preparation of historiographic analyzes. Such projects are important for researchers who are looking for a scientific basis for analysis of ideas shaping the identity of political entities existing in different historical eras. The second postulate is the necessity of constantly supplementing the questionnaire of political thought with new categories, which will undoubtedly have a positive influence on the identity of this sub-discipline in political science research. In the practical dimension, the relationship between research in the field of political science and political practice and public discourse should be emphasized. The monograph was aimed at organizing the main issues determining the positions of political parties in the political debate and referring to the key problems of Polish statehood of the last fifteen years. In this sense, the study can be used by both politicians and their voters.

5. Description of other scientific and research achievements.

My research topics and scientific interests are within the discipline of political sciences. Scientific publications resulting from scientific research (35 scientific publications in Polish and English) concentrate on three main research areas: (1) reason of state - treated, on the one hand, as a category of political thought, and on the other hand - as the subject of

analyzes in the field of theory of politics and methods in political science political; (2) political thought of Law and Justice party at the beginning of the 21st century; and (3) public debate in Poland after 1989.

The final effect of the first research area is publication entitled *Reason of state in contemporary Polish political thought 2001–2015*, UMCS Publishing House, Lublin 2018, p. 512 indicated as my most important scientific achievement. Partial research results have been published in the form of scientific articles and chapters in editorial monographs: *Wschodni wymiar polityki zagranicznej prezydenta Lecha Kaczyńskiego (2005-2010)*, in: *Obrazy Rosji i Rosjan w Polsce od końca XIX wieku do początku XXI stulecia. Opinia publiczna, stosunki polsko-rosyjskie, pamięć historyczna* [Eastern dimension of President Lech Kaczyński's foreign policy (2005–2010) in: Images of Russia and Russians in Poland from the late nineteenth century to the beginning of the twenty-first century. Public opinion, Polish-Russian relations, historical memory] eds. E. Kirwiel, E. Maj, E. Podgajna, Lublin 2012, p. 263-277; *Idea IV Rzeczypospolitej. Między aprobatą a odrzuceniem* in: *Między aprobatą a odrzuceniem. Demokracja polska w refleksji i praktyce XX i XXI wieku* [Idea of the 4th Polish Republic. Between approval and rejection in: Between approval and rejection. Polish democracy in the reflection and practice of the 20th and 21st centuries], ed. M. Strzelecki, Toruń 2012, p. 241-258; *Raison d'état in the political thought of the Polish People's Party in the 21st century*, „Studia Universitatis Cibiniensis. Series Historica” 2016, vol. XIII, p. 297-311; *Relacje polsko-niemieckie a racja stanu. Spór PiS – PO o model polityki zagranicznej wobec Republiki Federalnej Niemiec (2001–2015)*/ *Polish-German relations and reason of state. The dispute between Law and Justice and Civic Platform about the foreign policy model towards the Federal Republic of Germany (2001-2015)*, „Humanities and Social Sciences” vol. XXII, 24 (4/2017), p. 147-162; *The Idea of Raison d'Etat in the Contemporary Polish Political Thought in the Context of Poland's Membership of the European Union (2004–2014)*, in: *Poland in the European Union. Ten Years of Active Membership*, eds. H. Chałupczak, E. Pogorzała, P. Tosiek, Zamość 2014, p. 11-26; *Theoretical and Methodological Considerations on Raison d'État*, „Athenaeum. Polish Political Science Studies”, vol. 48/2015, p. 51-63; *Raison d'état – research challenges*, „Humanities and Social Sciences”, vol. XX, 22 (2/2015), April–June 2015, p. 123-133.

The assumptions of the research project as well as the partial results of the research at the initial and the later stage were successively presented in the form of conference speeches at national and international conferences, also foreign ones. Importantly, some of the papers

were presented in English, which allowed to confront their findings in the group of scientists and practitioners representing various scientific and research institutions from many countries. The most important include: *Political thought - the subject of research in the humanities and social sciences* (Lublin-Białka), *Fourth National Congress of Academic Institutes and Departments of Political Theory Policy Theory on the Challenges of Contemporary Times* (Gdańsk); *Fourth International Congress on Religious Relations Religion and Socio-Political Transformations of the Modern World* (Gdynia); *International Conference of the European Rural History Organization* (Girona, Spain) and the *International Conference of the European Rural History Organization* (Leuven, Belgium).

The second research area includes the political thought of Law and Justice. Political thought is a cognitive category that combines humanities and social sciences. On the one hand, it is one of the main sub-disciplines of political science, and on the other hand - the subject of interest of philosophers, historians, linguists, sociologists, cultural experts and lawyers. The dissertation assumes that the scope of the term 'political thought' is broad, as it covers political philosophy, political theories, the history of ideas and political and legal doctrines, and even scientific theories which have been subjected to politicization. I undertook a topic rarely analyzed in Polish scientific literature. Due to the small time gap, contemporary Polish political thought (including Law and Justice) is poorly recognized.

In the works on political thought of Law and Justice, I accepted the assumption that the state was a central category for this party. The most important publication in this area is a monograph *Państwo obywatelskie i wspólnota polityczna. Studium o myśli politycznej Prawa i Sprawiedliwości* [A civic state and a political community. Study on political thought of Law and Justice], UMCS Publishing House, Lublin 2011, p. 302, which is an extended version of my doctoral dissertation.

The main goal was to analyze the political thought of Law and Justice in a problem-based approach. Detailed research objectives resulted from the basic concepts that make up the research catalog of political thought. I analyzed Law and Justice's views in the following categories: ideological foundations and order, society, social model of the state system, government system, sovereignty, legitimization, functions of state power, organization of state power, scope and scope of state power and state security.

As part of the second research area, the published works in a detailed approach referred to the key categories in the study of political thought: ideological inspirations, political system and economy, social issues, and foreign affairs and security. A book has

been published: *Kościół, religia, myśl katolicka. Studia i szkice ofiarowane Profesorowi Antoniemu Mieczkowskiemu z okazji 70 rocznicy urodzin* [Church, religion, Catholic thought. Studies and sketches given to Professor Antoni Mieczkowski on the occasion of the 70th birthday anniversary], eds. E. Maj, J. Sanecka-Tyczyńska, M. Wichmanowski, A. Wójcik, Lublin 2012, pp. 420 and articles published in journals and edited books: *Organizacja władzy sądowniczej: trybunały i sądy w myśli politycznej Prawa i Sprawiedliwości (2001-2005)*/Organization of the judiciary: tribunals and courts in the political thought of Law and Justice (2001–2005), „Przegląd Naukowy Disputatio”, vol. XI/2010, p. 257-269; *Polska Rzeczpospolita Ludowa w myśli politycznej Prawa i Sprawiedliwości*/ Polish People's Republic in the political thought of Law and Justice, „Annales Universitatis Paedagogicae Cracoviensis. Studia Politologia”, no. 91/2011, p. 194-207; *Model bezpieczeństwa zewnętrznego państwa w myśli politycznej Prawa i Sprawiedliwości*/ The model of the external security of the state in the political thought of Law and Justice, „Zeszyty Naukowe Wyższej Szkoły Oficerskiej Wojsk Lądowych”, no. 3 (161)/2011, p. 218-231; *Między euroentuzjazmem a eurosceptycyzmem. Prawo i Sprawiedliwość wobec Unii Europejskiej*/ Between Euro-enthusiasm and Euro-scepticism. Law and Justice towards the European Union, „Zeszyty Naukowe Państwowej Wyższej Szkoły Techniczno-Ekonomicznej im. Ks. Bronisława Markiewicza w Jarosławiu”, no. 1/2012, p. 181-198; *PiS krytyka Konstytucji RP z 1997 r./ PiS' criticism of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland of 1997*, „Przegląd Sejmowy” 2018, no. 4, p. 75-88; *Prawo i Sprawiedliwość wobec idei solidarności* in: *Idee – państwo – ludowcy. Księga Jubileuszowa z okazji 70 rocznicy urodzin profesora Jana Jachymka* [Law and Justice towards the idea of solidarity in: Ideas, the State, members of the Peoples Party. The Jubilee Book celebrating the 70th anniversary of the birth of Professor Jan Jachymek], eds. E. Maj, S. Michałowski, A. Wójcik, Lublin 2009, p. 434-443; *Tradycja w myśli politycznej Prawa i Sprawiedliwości* in: *Marzyciele i realiści. O roli tradycji w polskiej myśli politycznej od upadku powstania styczniowego do XXI wieku* [Tradition in the political thought of Law and Justice in: Dreamers and realists. On the role of tradition in Polish political thought from the fall of the January Uprising to the 21st century], eds. T. Sikorski, A. Wątor, Szczecin 2009, p. 663-677; *Wizja parlamentu w myśli politycznej Prawa i Sprawiedliwości* in: *Dla dobra rządu chłopskich dusz... Wiciarz-ludowiec-nauczyciel-uczony. Księga poświęcona pamięci Profesora Józefa Ryszarda Szaflika* [Vision of the parliament in the political thought of Law and Justice in: For the sake of the government of peasant souls... Book dedicated to the

memory of Professor Józef Ryszard Szaflik], eds. M. Adamczyk [et al.], Warszawa-Kielce-Pułtusk 2010, p. 757-768; *Okrągły Stół w myśli politycznej Prawa i Sprawiedliwości* in: *Okrągły Stół z perspektywy dwudziestolecia. Studia i analizy* [Round Table in the political thought of Law and Justice in: Round Table from the perspective of twenty years. Studies and analysis], eds. M. Golińczak [et al.], Wałbrzych 2010, p. 129-135; *Koncepcje PiS polityki zagranicznej RP wobec RFN* in: *Polityka zagraniczna III RP. 20 lat po przełomie*, t. 1: *Koncepcje, bezpieczeństwo, kwestie prawne i polonijne* [PiS' concepts of foreign policy of the Republic of Poland towards Germany in: Foreign policy of the Third Republic of Poland. 20 years after the turn, vol. 1: Concepts, security, legal and Polish diaspora issues], eds. K. Olszewski, A. Jarosz, Toruń 2011, p. 219-231; *Państwo czy społeczeństwo? Relacje między władzą państwową i społeczeństwem w myśli politycznej Prawa i Sprawiedliwości* in: *Cechy – procesy – przebudowa. Przestrzeń publiczna we współczesnych systemach politycznych* [State or society? Relations between state authority and society in the political thought of Law and Justice in: Features – processes – rebuilding. Public space in contemporary political systems], eds. W. Paruch, P. Maj, T. Koziełło, Rzeszów 2011, p. 210-220; *Model ustroju państwowego w myśli politycznej Prawa i Sprawiedliwości* in: *Ustrój państwa w polskiej myśli politycznej XX-XXI wieku* [Model of the state system in the political thought of Law and Justice in: State system in the Polish political thought XX-XXI century], eds. A. Lewandowski, A. Meller, W. Wojdyło, Toruń 2011, p. 483-500; *Kościół katolicki w myśli politycznej Prawa i Sprawiedliwości (2001-2007)* in: *Kościół – religia – myśl katolicka. Księga Jubileuszowa z okazji 70 rocznicy urodzin Pana Profesora Antoniego Mieczkowskiego* [The Catholic Church in the political thought of Law and Justice (2001-2007) in: Church – religion – Catholic thought. A Jubilee Book on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the birth of Professor Antoni Mieczkowski], eds. E. Maj, A. Wójcik, J. Sanecka-Tyczyńska, M. Wichmanowski, Lublin 2012, p. 235-256; *Konserwatywne inspiracje myśli politycznej Prawa i Sprawiedliwości* in: *Partie polityczne w początkach XXI wieku. Problemy rozwoju, organizacji i funkcjonowania* [Conservative inspirations of the political thought of Law and Justice in: Political parties in the early 21st century. Problems of development, organization and functioning], ed. M. Winćławska, Toruń 2013, p. 181-203; *Władza wykonawcza w myśli politycznej Prawa i Sprawiedliwości (2001–2007)* in: *W kręgu iluzji i realiów. Oblicza polskiej myśli politycznej w XX i XXI wieku. Studia i szkice* [Executive power in the political thought of Law and Justice (2001–2007) in: In the circle of illusions and realities. Faces of Polish political thought in the 20th and 21st centuries.

Studies and sketches], eds. G. Radomski, M. Strzelecki, P. Tomaszewski, Toruń 2016, p. 259-278.

Partial research results from the second research area were presented by participating in national and international scientific conferences: *Przestrzeń publiczna w autorytaryzmie, demokracji i totalitaryzmie – zmiany i dysfunkcje współczesnych systemów politycznych* [*Public space in authoritarianism, democracy and totalitarianism - changes and dysfunctions of contemporary political systems*] (Krasieczyn); *Zamojszczyzna w służbie Polsce. Ludzie – myśli – czyny* [*Zamojszczyzna in the service of Poland. People – Thoughts – Deeds*] (Zamość); *Polityka zagraniczna III RP* [*Foreign policy of the Third Polish Republic*] (Toruń); *Miedzy demokracją a totalitaryzmem. Dylematy ustrojowe w polskiej myśli politycznej XX wieku* [*Between democracy and totalitarianism. Political dilemmas in Polish political thought of the 20th century*] (Toruń); *Problemy bezpieczeństwa Polski w XX i XXI wieku* [*Problems of Poland's security in the 20th and 21st centuries*] (Wrocław), *Partie polityczne przełomu XX i XXI wieku. Kondycja, kierunki rozwoju i perspektywy* [*Political parties at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries. Condition, development directions and perspectives*] (Lubostroń) oraz *W kręgu pryncypiów, marzeń i realiów: Polska myśl polityczna wobec wyzwań XX i XXI wieku* [*In the field of principles, dreams and realities: Polish political thought in the face of the challenges of the 20th and 21st centuries*] (Toruń).

The third, separate research area analyzed by me after the PhD defense was also the public debate in Poland at the beginning of the 21st century, especially political disputes, focusing on history and key issues of the present. Assuming that public debate is subject to two conditions: (1) external, covering all social, cultural and political processes (modernization, urbanization, globalization, appearance and disappearance of various social groups, changes in the elite ethos, political transformation) and (2) internal, which includes the scope of issues raised in the debate public and its intensification, it was assumed that it plays an important role in the democratic system, being the 'essence' of democracy and leads to determining what issues and why should be taken and implemented in a given country and society. In this way, it contributes to the decision on the direction of development by establishing binding collective values. The third research area that I have identified covers the public debate in Poland at the beginning of the 21st century and the topics it undertakes. I researched the subject of public debate and analyzed disputes around historical and political issues. I also tried to analyze the public debate in Poland at the beginning of the 21st century, defining its participants, topics and chronology. A special role was assigned to the creators of

political thought – representatives of political parties and movements, publicists and experts as important participants in the public debate, whose voice was particularly important in public discussions and influenced social divisions. For this reason, as part of the third research area, I also analyzed the phenomenon of political polarization.

The results of research conducted in this thematic area are the following publications: *Okrągły Stół w Polsce – mity i stereotypy w dwadzieścia lat później* in: *Okrągły Stół – dwadzieścia lat później* [Round Table in Poland - myths and stereotypes twenty years later in: Round Table – twenty years later] eds. W. Polak [et al.], Toruń 2009, p. 476-494; *Ocena III Rzeczypospolitej – płaszczyzna polaryzacji współczesnej polskiej sceny politycznej*/ *Third Polish Republic assessment – plane of contemporary political scene polarization*, „Annales Universitatis Paedagogicae Cracoviensis. Studia Politologica”, Zeszyt XIV/2015, p. 99-114; *Spór o powstania narodowe we współczesnej polskiej debacie publicznej* in: *Piekło i niebo Polaków: powstania narodowe, bunt i rewolucje. Inspiracje – kontynuacje – spory – pamięć*, vol. 1 [The dispute over national uprisings in the contemporary Polish public debate in: Poles' Hell and Heaven: national uprisings, revolts and revolutions. Inspirations – continuations – disputes – memory, vol. 1], eds. T. Sikorski, A. Wątor, M. Śliwa, Kraków 2014, p. 483-499; *Spory polityczne wokół pojęcia suwerenności państwa* in: *Europa wobec współczesnych zagrożeń: wybrane zagadnienia* [Political disputes around the concept of state sovereignty in: Europe towards contemporary threats: selected issues], eds. B. Petrecka, K. Rejman, K. Trembicka, Jarosław 2016, p. 133-145.

I would like to emphasize that my scientific research included close research areas, while the aim of the research activities was to combine the theoretical and empirical findings in such a way that the results and research carried out in one of the areas could be used in other areas. Publication output from these three research areas was often preceded by participation in international and national scientific conferences, in which I presented my scientific findings in the form of papers.

In order to participate in the scientific debate, I published reports on scientific events and reviewed scientific publications: *Sprawozdanie z IV Kongresu Historyków Wsi i Ruchu Ludowego, Warszawa 1-3 września 2010 r.*/Report from the 4th Congress of Historians of the Rural Areas and People's Movement, Warsaw, 1-3 September, 2010, „Myśl Ludowa”, no. 3/2011, p. 255-259; Recenzja monografii: *Egoistyczna klasa czy odpowiedzialni współobywatele?: problematyka chłopska na łamach prasy w Polsce od końca XIX stulecia do 1939 roku*/ Review of monograph: *Egoist class or responsible fellow citizens? Peasant*

problems in the press in Poland from the end of the 19th century to 1939, eds. E. Maj, W. Mich, M. Wichmanowski, Lublin 2010, „Myśl Ludowa”, no. 3/2011, p. 242-247; Recenzja monografii: E. Podgajna, *Stronnictwo Chłopskie (1926-1931). Studium z dziejów myśli politycznej*, Lublin 2011, pp. 276/ Review of monograph: E. Podgajna, *Peasant Party (1926-1931). A study in the history of political thought*, Lublin 2011, pp. 276, „Annales Universitatis Mariae Curie-Skłodowska” 2011, Sectio K: Political Science, p. 109-111; Recenzja monografii: K. Piątkowski, *Myśl polityczna Jacka Kuronia (1934-2004)*, Lublin 2010, p. 272/ Review of monograph: K. Piątkowski, *Political thought of Jacek Kuroń (1934-2004)*, Lublin 2010, pp. 272, „Myśl Ludowa”, no. 7/2015, p. 283-286. I was also a reviewer of numerous scientific articles in the publication procedure for young scientists and in the scientific journal 'Przegląd Sejmowy'.

6. Discussing didactic and popularizing achievements.

I combined scientific activity with didactic activities, lectures, classes and seminars. In the period 2009-2018, I conducted classes in a dozen subjects in both Polish and English: Contemporary Polish political thought, History of political institutions, General modern history, Methodology of Political Research, The tourist geography of the Caucasus, Political thought and social movements in the Balkan countries, Geopolitics, Methodology of humanistic and social research, Borderlands in the history of Caucasian nations and states, Geopolitics in the Russian Federation and the Caucasus region, Modern teaching methods and techniques, History of internal security, External security in contemporary Polish political thought, Foreign policy of the Republic of Poland, Specialised English and Foreign Language. I constantly improve my teaching skills by participating in training and methodological courses, including Methodology of teaching English – Internet course (2014), High school didactics (2015).

I took an active part in the preparation of the program of the new field of study: Eastern European Studies, carried out at the Faculty of Political Science of UMCS. As part of my didactic activity, I published a chapter in a textbook for students of East European Studies entitled: *Geografia historyczna, polityczna i ekonomiczna Kaukazu Południowego* in: *Wprowadzenie do studiów wschodnioeuropejskich, vol. 4: Armenia, Azerbejdżan, Gruzja – przeszłość i teraźniejszość* [Historical, political and economic geography of the South Caucasus in: *Introduction to Eastern European Studies. Vol. 4: Armenia, Azerbaijan,*

Georgia – past and present], eds. M. Korzeniowski, K. Latawiec, D. Tarasiuk, Lublin 2013, p. 281-308.

As part of my didactic activity, I was a reviewer of 62 BA and MA papers. In addition, as an academic and didactic employee of the Faculty of Political Science of the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, I carried out organizational activities. In 2014, I was a member of the organizing committee of the international scientific conference *Political Thought – the subject of political science research*, organized by the Department of Theory of Politics and Methods in Political Science, Faculty of Political Science, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University and Department of Humanities, Faculty of Management, Rzeszów University of Technology. I was a member of the Recruitment Commission four times, handling recruitment for the Political Science (academic year 2010/2011) and Eastern European Studies (academic year 2011/2012, 2012/2013, 2014/2015). For five years I was a year tutor for Political Science students (2009-2012) and for Eastern European Studies students (2014-2016) and a member of the Faculty Commission for department grants for young scientists and doctoral students (2015). I would like to mention that in the years 2009–2018 I was a commentator on current political events in local and national media: Radio Lublin, Radio eR, Radio RMF FM.

An important part of my promotional (and organizing) activity is the activity related to the function of the regional secretary of the Olympiad on Poland and the Contemporary World (since 2010) – competition which is addressed to high school students. As part of it, I cooperate with the Organizer of the Olympiad – the Institute of European Studies, University of Warsaw. When preparing the stage of the Olympics, I cooperated with the Lublin Regional Branch of the International Debate (forum for cooperation between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and local governments and non-governmental organizations) and the Lublin Voivodship Office. In 2013 I was awarded by the Governor of Lublin for the work to popularize knowledge about Poland and the modern world among high school students.

I am a member of three scientific associations: (1) Polish Association Political Science – a Polish organization that brings together Polish scientists involved in political science and related sciences; (2) European Rural History Organization (EURHO) – an international organization that promotes scientific research related to the history and functioning of rural areas and peasant parties in Europe and the world. EURHO publishes a bulletin and organizes regular scientific congresses; (3) People's Scientific and Cultural Association (LTN-K), I am the secretary of the Lublin Branch. The aim of the association is

to conduct research on eco-development, rural areas, agriculture and people's movement and their popularization. LTN-K publishes academic journals ("Annals of the People's Movement' History", "People's Thought") and organizes scientific conferences and congresses.

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