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### **Annex 3**

#### **Summary of Professional Accomplishments and Scientific Achievements**

**1. Name and surname:** Katarzyna Radzik-Maruszak

**2. Diplomas, scientific degrees held, with their names, place and year of award, and the title of doctoral thesis:**

- a) MA in Political Science (2004), Master's Thesis on *Samorząd terytorialny w Irlandii* [Local government in Ireland] written at the Faculty of Political Science, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, under the supervision of Prof. Stanisław Michałowski (during the studies also the exchange student at Bluffton University, Ohio, USA)
- b) MA in Law (2007), Master's thesis on *Samorząd terytorialny w Anglii* [Local government in England] written at the Faculty of Law and Administration, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, under the supervision of Prof. Ewa Gdulewicz
- c) PhD in the humanities in the field of political science awarded in accordance with the resolution of the Council of Political Science Faculty, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2010. Thesis' title: *Samorząd terytorialny w Wielkiej Brytanii w latach 1979-2007. Od nowego zarządzania publicznego do lokalnego współzarządzania* [Local government in the Great Britain 1979-2007. From new public management to local governance]; scientific supervisor prof. Stanisław Michałowski (thesis reviewed by Prof. Andrzej K. Piasecki and Prof. Grzegorz Janusz)

**3. Information on previous employment in academic institutions to date:**

- a) 1<sup>st</sup> October 2004 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2011 – Research and Teaching Assistant at the Department of Local Government and Politics, Faculty of Political Science, MCSU in Lublin
- b) 1<sup>st</sup> October 2011 – till present – Assistant Professor (*adiunkt*) at the Department of Local Government and Politics, Faculty of Political Science, MCSU in Lublin (I spent four months on maternity leave in 2014)

- c) 2005-2006 – Lecturer at the College of Higher Education in Puławy (based on the contract for a specific work)
- d) 2005-2007 and 2010-2011 – Academic teaching obligations at University College of Enterprise and Administration in Lublin (based on the contract for a specific work)
- e) 2010 – Lecturer at the College of International Relations and Social Communication in Chełm, Poland (based on the contract for a specific work)
- f) 2010 – Lecturer at The State School of Higher Education (PWSZ) in Zamość (based on the contract for a specific work and on the contract on mandate).

**4. Publication indicated as the “achievement” as described in Article 16 Section 2 of the Law on Academic Degrees and Title and Degrees and Title in the field of Arts (Journal of Laws 2017, item 1789):**

- a) **monograph:** *Rada gminy jako uczestnik lokalnego współzrządzenia. Przykład Anglii, Finlandii, Polski i Słowenii* [The Municipal Council as a Co-partner in Local Governance. The Cases of England, Finland, Poland and Slovenia]
- b) K. Radzik-Maruszak (2019), *Rada gminy jako uczestnik lokalnego współzrządzenia. Przykład Anglii, Finlandii, Polski i Słowenii* [The Municipal Council as a Co-partner in Local Governance. The Cases of England, Finland, Poland and Slovenia], Warsaw: SCHOLAR Publishing House, pp. 326, ISBN: 978-83-65390-26-4 (editorial reviewer – Prof. Agnieszka Pawłowska)
- c) Overview of the scientific objective of the achievement, its results, and their potential application

**4.C.1. Introduction to the research topic**

Since the beginning of my employment at the Faculty of Political Science MCSU, my research interests have been focused on organization and functioning of European local government, initially mainly in Anglo-Saxon countries. Entitled *Samorząd terytorialny w Wielkiej Brytanii w latach 1979-2007. Od nowego zarządzania publicznego do lokalnego współzarządzania* [Local Government in the Great Britain 1979-2010. From New Public Management to Local Governance], my doctoral dissertation, which was defended in 2010, constitutes the outcome of the first stage of my work as an academic researcher. The dissertation received the first prize in the 8<sup>th</sup> edition of the contest for the best doctoral dissertations on local government and issues of decentralization organized in 2011 by Kluwer Polska Wolters, the



publisher of the journal *Samorząd Terytorialny* [Local Government]. One year later, a supplemented and enlarged version of the dissertation was published by the MCSU Publishing House [see Annex 4.II.B.5]. After my PhD defense, my research interests began to fluctuate around local representative democracy, also in a comparative context. I have started to be particularly interested in the possible impact of local governance on municipal representative bodies. The results of my preliminary research were published in scientific articles and book chapters [4.II.B.9; 4.II.B.15; 4.II.B.21]. In 2014, I got funding for my research from the National Science Centre Poland (OPUS competition; project no. 2013/09/B/HS5/04403, see 4.II.G.2). The result of the project implementation is presented in my latest monograph – *Rada gminy jako uczestnik lokalnego współrządzenia. Przykład Anglii, Finlandii, Polski i Słowenii* [Municipal Council as Co-partner in Local Governance. The Cases of England, Finland, Poland and Slovenia], published in 2019 by SCHOLAR Publishing House.

The monograph focuses on two categories that are important for modern local government operation: **municipal representative body and governance**. Elected councils of basic local units (municipalities) appeared in most of European local governments at the turn of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Gradually, along with the abolition of subsequent censuses, their election became more and more democratic. In the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, it was difficult to find in Western Europe a local government where municipal councils would not be elected in universal and direct elections. Since their creation, they have played two key roles: a representative of local communities' interests and a local policy-maker. Over time, in many local governments the councils additionally have started to act as a representative of the political formation local councillors belong to.

An important role in the development of the idea of **political representation**, also at the local level, has played the fusion of representation and democracy concepts that resulted in representative democracy. Nowadays, on the one hand representative democracy and its core idea – representation – have many staunch supporters that perceive them as non-alternative decision-making mechanism (Hibbing, Theiss-Morse 2002, Kateb 1992, Schumpeter 1995; Young 1986). In this context, it is emphasized for instance that representation gives the opportunity to influence people who do not want to engage into decisions in person, as well as that it improves the promptness and technical efficiency of the decision-making process. On the other hand, the operation of political representation has been increasingly criticized. Many see its 'deficiencies', paradoxes and limitations (Arendt 1965, Manin 1997, Waśkiewicz 2012, Żyro 2013). Some researchers point out that representation contributes to unequal participation in governance process, including exclusion of weaker groups from the decision-making. According to others, the so-called 'standard account' of representation is increasingly inadequate (Urbinati, Warren 2008), mainly the assumption that representatives should act in behalf of people who live in a specific area (constituency). Finally, presently it is problematic that political representation operates in 'new ecology.' On the one hand, we can observe the increasing activity of international actors and institutions, while on the other more and



more actions are undertaken locally to directly articulate and implement own interests and needs (Saward 2011).

In addition, since the mid of 20<sup>th</sup> century we can witness growing pressure that has been put on local representative bodies. Initially, it was a side-effect of 'welfare state' and the fact that local government was assigned to provide many services (Hansen 2001, Held 2010). Then, since the 1970s the concept of New Public Management (Pollitt, Bouckaert 2011) started to increasingly influence on operation of representative bodies. The emphasis on economy, efficiency and effectiveness resulted in the move of decision-making from elected representatives to professional officials. Finally, at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries, local representation was forced to face the challenges resulted from the shift from government to governance.

**Governance** is one of the most popular terms that can be applied both to international relations, public administration as well as to service provision. Depending on the context it can be interpreted as a structure, process, mechanism or strategy (Levi-Faur 2012). Therefore, governance covers many strands (Pawłowska 2016), one of which – local governance – applies to local level. Its core constitutes lack of hierarchy, flexible way of decision-making and grounding in horizontal networks of public and private actors (John 2001). Governance not only puts attention to effective operation of local government but also foregrounds the 'quality' of the local democracy. As a result, on the one hand, other entities, including citizens, non-governmental organizations and entrepreneurs are incorporated into decision-making process to a much broader extent than before. On the other hand, lack of hierarchy fuels the demand for strong leaders, *inter alia* directly elected mayors, who are able to take control over the operation of governance.

The afore-mentioned conditions do not remain, however, indifferent to the operation of local representative bodies. First, they are not perceived any more as key policy makers and are required to co-govern with many other entities. Moreover, as some more or less organized groups want to represent themselves, we can often observe multiplication of claims for representation (Young 2002; Szymanek 2013: 12). In consequence, traditional representative democracy is supplemented with other mechanisms based on direct arbitration or deliberation (Bevir 2011). Second, there is a growing need for professional officials who can often better deal with complex policies and regulations. Finally, accountability of representative bodies is called into question (Bevir 2011, Pawłowska 2016). Therefore, one can conclude that traditional roles and activities of representative bodies are being transformed.

#### **4.C.2. Scientific goal of the monograph and justification of undertaken research**

**The main purpose of the presented monograph is to diagnose the roles of municipal councils in governance.** The research conducted in four European local governments – English, Finnish, Polish and Slovenian – **was also aimed at identifying the factors that shape these roles and at explaining the causes of phenomena affecting the possible transformation of these roles.**

In each country covered by the research the attention is paid to basic territorial units (municipalities). In England, the district is understood as the municipality. The selection of countries was not accidental and has following rationale behind. First, all local governments can be classified into three different models, respectively Anglo-Saxon (England), Northern/Nordic (Finland) and Central and Eastern European (Poland and Slovenia). All four have introduced reforms inspired by NPM and governance. Both paradigms have played important role in reforming English and Finnish local governments in the 1980s, and decade later became interesting for so-called 'New Democracies', including Poland and Slovenia. The latter have looked for decent solutions to re-build their local government. Importantly, while in England and Finland the reforms inspired by NPM and governance were implemented gradually, in Poland and Slovenia they were introduced together with building democratic local government.

Second, all countries decided to introduce too lesser (Finland) or greater extend (England, Poland, Slovenia) institutional and legal changes resulting in the adoption of a new organization of bodies and powers at the basic local level. Undoubtedly, it has affected the role played by representative bodies. In addition, significant territorial reforms have been carried out in three countries: England, Finland and Slovenia. The reforms resulted respectively either in reduction or incensement of basic territorial units (municipalities, districts). Moreover, even though all four countries have made decisions about reforming local government systems, their experience, political and civic cultures are different what makes comparison all the most interesting. Finally, both in England and Finland, as well as in Poland and Slovenia further initiatives are being launched to involve citizens into decision-making processes or to reorganize local service provision. All these force municipal representative bodies to redefine their functions. The process, however, often arouses reluctance and resistance on the part of local councillors.

In addition to the main research goal, I have formulated three specific objectives (SO):

**SO1:** Identifying the elements of the institutional and legal framework and the specific political solutions that affect the relations between the municipal council and other co-partners in governance;

**SO2:** Defining the scope of the representative body's accountability for local issues in the institutional environment typical for governance;

**SO3:** Specifying the influence of governance on the traditional role of the local assembly as a representative of the local community.



#### 4.C.3. Research questions and hypotheses

In the monograph under question, I have formulated the following research questions:

**RQ1:** Is there a dependency between implemented local government model and the role municipal council plays in local governance? What is the difference between the role of representative bodies in Western European countries (England, Finland) and in countries that have undergone regime change (Poland, Slovenia)?

**RQ2:** How does the implementation of governance rules affect municipal council, including its relations with the executive body, local officials and residents of the basic unit (principal unit of the administrative division in a given country)?

**RQ3:** How does the governance process affect the responsibility of municipal councillors towards voters/residents?

In the main hypothesis (HG) **I have assumed that, as a result of the shift from government to governance as well as ongoing institutional transformations, the status and role of municipal councils are being transformed.**

In addition to the main hypothesis, I have formulated **five sub-hypotheses.**

**SH1:** The model (e.g. Anglo-Saxon, Northern, Southern, Central and Eastern etc.) of a particular local government belongs to influence the activity of a municipal council in governance practices. Particularly important are such components of the model as understanding of local government in question, its *raison d'être*, organization and functions, political culture, social capital, as well as the scale of reception of governance paradigm;

**SH2:** As a result of the tendencies and reforms discussed, representative bodies have lost the role of an 'official link' between citizens and local government, becoming instead one of many co-partners in governance;

**SH3:** The process of governance has allowed the forming of the new roles of representative bodies, such as the 'guarantors' of the public good, 'guardians' of the process of governing or 'spokespeople' for those who cannot become personally involved in the process of governance;

**SH4:** Councillors find it easier to accept a transformation of their role in the countries where the changes have been evolutionary in nature (England and Finland) rather than where these changes coincided with the process of creating a democratic local government and forming basic local institutions;

**SH5:** An increased complexity of the governing process leads to a decreased factual accountability for the outcomes of the process, while formal responsibility remains unchanged.

#### **4.C.4. Scientific approach and methods**

In the monograph in question, I have applied interpretational approach (Marsh, Furlong 2006: 26-30). As Thomas Schwandt (1997: 73, in McNabb 2016: 229) points out that it provides “classification, explication or explanation of the meaning of some phenomena”, thus interpretative studies require the researcher to go beyond simply describing or explaining what to phenomenon is to also ‘interpret’ the phenomenon. Consequently, the meaning of a given phenomenon is more interesting than what it simply is.

As a detailed research paradigm, I have decided to adopt an institutional ethnography (McNabb 2015: 346-365). The choice was dictated by the fact that the paradigm allows, through the prism of personal experience of individuals – in this case local councillors – to discover institutional relations of power that structure and guide these experiences (Babbie 2009: 336). The institutional ethnography allows thus for the disclosure of these aspects of the functioning of local councils as governance stakeholders that could be overlooked by using research exclusively aiming at knowing official aspirations of local government institutions (ibid.). Moreover, I have focused both on formal (rules in form) and informal (rules in use) institutions (Sproule-Jones 1993). As Elinor Ostrom (1999: 37) points out institutions that have a real meaning are invisible which means that despite the existence of official rules, the individual – in this case councillors – may not respect them and behave differently. Hence, apart from the analysis of official, national and local documents I have paid attention to non-formal elements, giving a broader picture of the functioning of councils in governance (Lowndes, Leach 2004).

In presented monograph I rely on two types of sources. To build a solid theoretical foundation, I have analyzed source literature. This has allowed for examining the context in which local representation from four countries operate. In accordance with principles of institutional ethnography as basic sources of data I have considered documents, observations and interviews. In each of the country of question I have analyzed national legislation and local law that regulate functioning of examined units (e.g. local constitutions, statutes, resolutions etc.). In addition, I have conducted at least one participant observation at a meeting of a selected municipal council.

In each of the examined local governments I have conducted qualitative field research. The research was carried out in selected municipalities (districts). Their selection is explained in more detail in Chapter II of the monograph. In all countries in question I conducted 78 interviews in total. The interviews were conducted with two groups of respondents. First, due to relatively limited literature on Finnish local government – available either in English or in Polish – I completed 12 in-depth, semi-structured interviews with experts or practitioner from Finnish local administration.



Second, in all countries in question I conducted semi-structured, in-depth interviews with councillors from selected local units (the questionnaire of the interview is attached to the monograph). In England, four non-metropolitan districts councils were examined. All of them are located in Hertfordshire, in the east of England. In Finland, I examined ten municipalities from the Pirkanmaa region. In Poland, the research was carried out in nine municipalities located in the Lubelskie Region. Finally, in Slovenia, interviews were conducted with councillors from six municipalities located in Gorizia and Central Regions. The selection of units is discussed in Chapter II in detail.

In context of presented monograph two additional issues should be emphasized. First, as I am interested in status and role of the council perceived as a collegial representative body I have applied in the research institutional perspective. The council's role is analyzed through the prism of legal acts, documents, and literature as well as through individual understandings and experience of councillors. At the same time, I have decided not to focus on the roles exercised by individual representatives. Second, although the core of the given research is local representation (municipal council) I have placed its operation into governance context. Therefore, I have focused both on internal and external environment the council operates in. On the one hand, to understand the current roles of the council it was important to search for the impact governance put on its relations with executive body and municipal administration. On the other hand, considerable important were council's relations with external stakeholders. This observation influenced the structure of the monograph.

#### **4.C.5. The structure of the monograph**

The book consists of six chapters. Structurally, I have adopted a problem-based (theme-driven) approach. In the first theoretical chapter, the nature of representation and governance is analyzed. First, I present and define the concept of representation, its meaning, complexity, and evolution. Then I discuss political representation, including its paradoxes and criticism. The third part of the chapter I focus on the governance paradigm, its genesis, assumptions, and evolution. Special attention is paid to three approaches to the concept: local, network, and participatory governance. When discussing the approaches, I used primarily foreign language literature. The next part of the chapter provides criticism of governance, both as an idea and as a governing practice. Finally, in the fifth part I try to determine whether political representation and governance are compatible or whether, on the contrary, they are inconsistent with each other.

The second chapter provides a methodological overview. First, the context and purpose of the research are presented. Second, research questions, the main hypothesis as well as five sub-hypotheses are characterized. In the next part of the second chapter the interpretive research approach and institutional ethnography as an applied research paradigm are discussed. The following parts elaborate in an in-depth fashion on the schedule and scope of the research undertaken in each of the countries



in question. Finally, the last part of the second chapter presents a broader description of the examined municipalities.

The third chapter is theoretical in scope and presents the environment in which operates the municipalities in England, Finland, Poland, and Slovenia. First, the local government models are characterized more broadly. Special attention is paid to the Anglo-Saxon, Northern, and Central-Eastern models. The second section discusses the structure and tasks of the municipal governments, while the next one presents the institutional and legal status of municipal councils, including rules of their election, internal organization, and competences.

The following three chapters present the results of the empirical research. Chapter four discusses the relations between the municipal council and the executive body. It consists of two main parts: one that presents models of local executive organization, and another, based on an analysis of the institutional and legal arrangement as well as on the analysis of interviews, conceptualizes the relationship between the legislative and the executive body in each of the countries. Finally, the roles of the municipal council towards the executive are discussed.

In the fifth chapter, the relations of the municipal council and administration are characterized. First, models of politico-administrative relations are elaborated on. Then the chapter focuses on cooperation of politicians and officials at the local level. The next part presents the conditions of council-officials collaboration in England, Finland, Poland, and Slovenia. Finally, research findings are discussed.

The final chapter describes the relations between the council and residents. In the first section, the author describes the theory of civic involvement at the local level. The second section presents the meaning of and the approach towards the idea of local participation in individual local governments covered by the study. In the third section, participatory instruments applied to English, Finnish, Polish, and Slovenian local governments are characterized. The author focuses both on ‘traditional’ tools like elections and referenda and on ‘democratic innovations’ such as participatory budgeting. The next section presents the results of empirical examination and the role municipal council plays in participatory governance.

#### 4.C.6. Research findings

Research findings allow for formulating following conclusions. First, **in all local governments in question, governance influences the status and shapes the roles of municipal councils, which seems to confirm the main hypothesis (MH)**. Based on the research results on the one hand it can be stated that the paradigm most of all affects councils’ policy-making role. On the other, it should be noted however that the scale of influence and impact of the concept of governance is different in specific governments. The research results indicate that governance has the biggest impact on the councils in Finland. In Finnish local governments, the most developed networks are the ones that are horizontal (between municipalities) and vertical (between municipalities and joint municipal authorities and regions), while network governing is treated as something natural. At the same time, the research results



indicate that smaller influence of municipal councils on undertaken decisions is problematic for councillors (see Chapters IV and V). On the ground of content analysis of interviews conducted with Finnish councillors, one can also formulate conclusion that network governance does not operate on democratic basis. The asymmetric allocation of material and immaterial resources that characterizes this paradigm favors some actors and disadvantages others.

In other local governments – English, Polish and Slovenian – governance also impacts the status and role of municipal councils, however, it does so in a slightly different way. An interesting case is England where according to findings of some researchers (see John 2001, Radzik-Maruszak 2012) governance has had a profound impact on many areas of local government, including local services. On the one hand, institutions such as councils submit to it that reflects growing importance of representative bodies as service providers. On the other hand, moderate popularity of more ‘avant-garde models’ of executive body (mayor-manager, mayor-cabinet) and the relatively traditional way in which councils shape their relations with other governance stakeholders can be observed. In turn, in Poland and Slovenia, governance has fuelled a change in the organization of municipal executive that has a significant impact on the status and role of the council as a creator of local policies.

Second, the research findings also confirm the first sub-hypothesis (**SH1**). In England, the council’s involvement in governance is influenced by such components of the Anglo-Saxon model as strict subordination of the local government to central authorities, the emphasis on effective service delivery, and the focus on output legitimacy. Thus, the council in this country is primarily perceived as **the ‘administrator’** of central policy at the local level. In Finland, the level of a council’s involvement in the governance process is influenced by such elements of the Northern model as collegiality, emphasis on service provision and output legitimacy, as well as the consensual nature of the governing process and its technocracy. However, at the same time, the research findings indicate that in many cases other stakeholders and bodies treat councils instrumentally, not as the main decision-maker, but rather as **the coordinator of projects** that were decided before by other actors. Also in Poland and Slovenia we can observe a correlation between the adopted model of local government and a council’s activity. In both countries, bottom-up governing and input legitimacy are emphasized. The council is mainly perceived as **the exponent of residents’ interests**. At the same time, in both countries, directly elected mayors have a great impact on councils’ operation.

Third, the second sub-hypothesis (**SH2**) has also been confirmed. It should be underlined, however, that even though in all the examined countries municipal councils lose their dominant status and role in governing, this process rarely has a formal character. Therefore, the research indicates a lack of coherence between formal and informal rules according to which local representation operates (Lowndes, Leach 2004, Ostrom 1999). While the former give the council a primary role in governance, the latter, in practice often more important, reduce and limit its impact. Therefore, we can observe lack of coherence between – formal and informal – rules on which the representation operates. This is both an effect of increasing complexity



of matters that local representation is obliged to face as well as the process of more or less formal strengthening of the executive body.

Fourth, it has been impossible to confirm or disprove the third sub-hypothesis (SH3). On the one hand, the collected data do not indicate that in any of examined local governments, councils play roles of ‘meta-governors’, ‘goal-steering decision-makers’ or ‘spokespersons’ of those who cannot be personally involved. On the other hand, however, there is noticeable impact of governance on the relations between councils and executive bodies, municipal administration, and residents. In relation to the executive branch, councils perform different roles: **the party co-operator** (England), **the rubber-stamp** (Finland), and **the supporting actor** (Poland, Slovenia). In relation to administrators, the council can be labelled as **the co-operator** (England, Poland, Slovenia) or **the weaker link in the decision-making process** (Finland). The research results also indicate that in all local governments in question, the council can be considered as **the representative of the residents, the facilitator of participation, and the guarantor of public good**. Of the above, the most important council’s role is to ensure the public good, as governance is full of tensions and one simply is supposed to balance conflicting interests and aspirations.

Moreover, the research findings do not allow for confirming the fourth sub-hypothesis (SH4). Contrary to the initial assumption, the findings indicate that English and Finish councillors find it more difficult to reconcile with the ongoing changes and the decreasing importance of local representation than their Polish and Slovenian counterparts. This may be related to the fact that, despite the relatively higher dynamics of changes in Polish and Slovenian local governments, the reforms did not affect municipal councils as much as in Western European countries.

Additionally, the results show that the fifth sub-hypothesis (SH5) has been confirmed. However, it should be emphasized that even though in all the examined municipal governments real influence of the council on the outcome of the decision-making process is limited, the body is still formally treated as the basic and main decision-maker (see SH2).

Finally, based on research findings I have formulated a general conclusion. Despite many unfavorable tendencies municipal representative bodies continue to act as a representative of local communities in governance. For the majority of citizens, the election of local representatives is still the rudimentary and often the only act of participation. In this sense, municipal councils as representatives and exponents of residents’ interests still have and will keep an important role in local governance.

#### 4.C.5. Application of the research findings

Research findings indicate that operation of municipal representative bodies under governance regime undergoes significant transformation. Among three basic roles of municipal councils, defined in Chapter II of the monograph, the greatest change in the activities of the councils can be observed in creating local politics. Governance has smaller impact on the council perceived as a representative of citizens and political formation.

The results of conducted research allow one to formulate the following recommendations for politicians and officials who are responsible for local government reforms:

- Factual and real responsibility of municipal councils in governance process should be balanced. Although presently in each local government the council is the main decision-making body, its real impact on undertaken decisions is significantly reduced;
- What follows from above, it is necessary to undertake actions aimed at balancing the status of legislative and executive bodies in governance process. The experience of three studied local governments (Finnish, Polish and Slovenian) indicate that municipal executive is too strong;
- In the process of planning of new participatory instruments and tools their efficiency should be taken in to account. Currently, according to councillors many of the instruments have a faux (token) character, which affects citizens' attitude towards local government.

These issues, most of all transformation of municipal council's roles and its relations with the executive body, officials and citizens were presented at international and national scientific conferences.

The first issue – **the transformation of municipal council's roles** – I tackled in September 2016 at the ECPR General Conference (07-10.09.2016, Prague, the Czech Republic). At the conference, I gave a presentation on transformation of municipalities representative bodies' roles in Finland and Poland entitled *On the Crossroads: The Developing Roles of Municipal Councils in Finland and Poland*. In the presentation, I drew attention to the troubling, from the councillors' point of view, process of 'transfer' of power from the legislative to the executive body. I tackled this topic also in the presentation – *The Municipal Council's Role in the Governance Process. The Case of Finland* – that was given at the "Politics Locally" conference organized by the Faculty of Humanities, University of Szczecin (21.04-22.04.2016, Szczecin).

Regarding the second issue – **the relation of municipal executive and legislative** – I referred to it at length in the paper entitled *Changes and Challenges: Local Representative Democracy in Poland* that was presented in 2016 at the 24<sup>th</sup> NISPAcee Annual Conference (the Network of Institutes and Schools of Public Administration in Central and Eastern Europe; 19.05-21.05.2016, Zagreb, Croatia). The improved version of the paper has been published in "Annales UMCS: Sectio K Politologia" [Annex 4.II.B.23].

The third issue – **the relations between the councils and municipal administration** – I addressed at the conference "Public Policies. Conditions – Dilemmas – Instruments" organized by the Polish Political Science Association and the Faculty of Earth Sciences and Spatial Management, MCSU (17.05.2018-18.05.2018, Lublin). In the presentation entitled *Partners or rivals? Reports of Local Politicians and Officials in England, Finland, Poland and Slovenia* I referred to



complex relations between representation and municipal administration in four European countries.

In my conference speeches, I have paid special attention to **transforming relations of the municipal council and the residents**. I have been particularly interested in councillors' attitude towards new, non-electoral forms of civic engagement, including democratic innovations. I referred to this issue in March 2019 at the conference "Local public policies – conditions and perspectives" organized by the Polish Political Science Association (Section of Administration and Public Policies) and the Institute of Political Science of University of Wrocław entitled (25.03.2019-26.03.2019, Wrocław). At the conference, I gave a presentation entitled *Real Participation or a "Tick Box-exercise"? Non-electoral Forms of Civic Activity in the Opinion of English and Finnish Municipal Councillors*. In addition, at the 4<sup>th</sup> "Political Science Congress: State in Times of Change" (18-20.09.2018, Lublin) I gave a presentation entitled *Rhetoric Versus Reality: The Attitude of Local Councillors to Democratic Innovations*. In April 2018, Prof. Liisa Häikiö and Dr Pauliina Lehtonen from the Faculty of Social Sciences, Tampere University invited me to take a part in a scientific seminar "Experiments on Urban Participation". During the seminar, I presented a lecture entitled *How Elected Representatives Perceive New Participatory Tools? Research from Poland, Slovenia, Finland, and the UK*. In the presentation, I focused on councillors' attitude towards new tools of civic engagement. In September 2017, together with Prof. Arto Haver (TA) and Prof. Agnieszka Pawłowska (UR) I presented research findings at the EGPA conference (European Group for Public Administration, 29.08.2017-02.09.2017, Milan, Italy). In the presentation entitled *Pro-civic Representation? Citizens' Participation in the Opinion of Finnish and Polish Local Councillors* I focused on the attitude of Finnish and Polish to broader, non-election citizens' involvement into decision-making process.

I also referred to councils-residents relations at the conference "Evolution of the Political System – Representative democracy vs. Direct democracy in Poland and Europe" organized by the Faculty of Political Science and Journalism Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań and Collegium Polonicum in Ślubice (30.11.2017-01.11.2017). At the conference, I delivered a presentation entitled *Good Practices, Poor Regulation? Local Citizens' Activity in the Opinion of Slovenian Councillors*. In the presentation, I focused on the attitude of councillors' from selected Slovenian municipalities to civic engagement. In addition, at the conference "Public Policies in Poland – between Centralism and Localism" organized by the Faculty of Political Science and Journalism Adam Mickiewicz University (06.04.2017 – 07.04.2017, Poznań) I gave presentation entitled *Difficult cooperation – civic participation in Finland in the opinion of councillors and municipal officials*. In the speech, I raised the issue of the impact new forms of civic engagement have on councillors and municipal officials work. The article based on the presentation has been published in monograph [Annex 4.II.B.13]. In 2016, I took part in the conference "Evolution of the Political System in Central and Eastern Europe" organized in Collegium Polonicum by the Faculty of Political Science and Journalism Adam Mickiewicz University

(17.11.2016-18.11.2016, Słubice). At the conference, I gave a presentation entitled *New forms of citizen participation – neither an opportunity nor a threat to local democracy*.

The research findings that constitute the ground of presented monograph also contributed to the organization and moderation of panels during national and international conferences. During the 4<sup>th</sup> “Political Science Congress: State in Times of Change” organized in Lublin 18.09-20.09.2018 together with Dr hab. Paweł Antkowiak (AMU) and Dr Anna Kołomycew (UR) I moderated a panel entitled “*Standard account*” of local decision-making in reverse? *New models of decision-making process at the local level*. In addition, during the ECPR General Conference organized in Hamburg 25-26.08.2018 together with Dr Peter Jüptner from Charles University in Prague I organized and chaired a panel entitled *Citizens’ Engagement – Enabler or a Nuisance of Values and Institutions of Local Representation and Participation*. In the panel the results of research carried out by scientists from Scotland, Lithuania, Slovakia and Poland were presented.

The research findings that constitute the core of the presented monograph were also used in the teaching process. I referred to changes undergoing in local representative democracy during ERASMUS+ course organized for Slovenian students (07.11.2016-11.11.2016, Novo mesto, Slovenia) as well as during courses delivered for students at the Faculty of Political Science, MCSU (courses: Local Government in Europe and the United States of America; Public Administration). Finally, the research results, mainly the councillors’ attitude towards broader civic engagement are currently used in the project *From Dialogue to Deliberation. Non-public entities as (un)present Participant in the Local Decision-making Process* (project no. 0163/DLG/2018/10) that is financed by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education as part of the DIALOG program. I am one of the co-investigators in the project.

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## 5. Survey of other scientific and research achievements after receiving the PhD degree

Since obtaining the PhD degree, I have been active in numerous fields, including **publishing, conference presentations, implementation of research projects, international cooperation, and actions conducted for academic environment and science popularization**. I am also an **auxiliary supervisor** of two PhD dissertations.

## 5A. Publications

Since my PhD defense, I have published **one monograph that is a supplemented and extended version of the PhD thesis** [see Annex 4.II.B.5], **two edited monographs** (one in English) [4.II.B.6-7] and **26 articles and book chapters** [4.II.A.1-4; 4.II.B.8-29]. Four of my texts have co-authors. Eleven articles have been published in English. According to Google Scholar database my citation rate is 27 (data from April 2019) and my H index is 3.

In my publications, I have systematically referred to several thematic fields. The first is **the issue of local representation and the roles performed by the local legislative body in governance**. In the article entitled *Changes and Challenges: Local Representative Democracy in Poland*, published in 2016 in “Annales UMCS: Sectio K Politologia” [4.II.B.23], I discussed the changes that affected local representation in Poland. In the paper entitled *Roles of Municipal Councils in Poland and in the Czech Republic. Factors Shaping the Roles and the Dynamic of Change* published in the 2016 issue of “Journal of Universal Excellence” (the journal is listed in ERIH Plus) I tried to indicate the role of the municipal representative bodies in Polish and Czech local governments [4.II.A.2]. I raised a similar topic in the article *Re-thinking the Roles of Regional Councils in Poland: Evidence from Wielkopolskie and Lubelskie Regional Assemblies* published in 2014 in the monograph entitled “Regionalisation and Regional Policy in Central and Eastern Europe” [4.II.B.9]. Additionally, in two articles I addressed the roles performed by individual councillors. First, in the text *The Changing Role of Councillors in Poland: Contexts and Capabilities* published in the 2015 issue of “Contemporary European Studies” [4.II.B.25]. Second, in the article entitled *Liderzy, partnerzy czy politycy? Pozycja i rola radnych w samorządzie angielskim po 1997 roku [Leaders, partners or politicians? Status and role of councillors in English local government after 1997; 4.II.B.21]* published as a book chapter in 2010. Finally, I have contributed to the monograph “Europejskie modele samorządu terytorialnego. Stan obecny i perspektywy” [*European models of local government. The current status and perspectives*] with the book chapter on *Transformacja roli organów przedstawicielskich w procesie lokalnego współzrządzenia. Doświadczenia wybranych państw Europy Zachodnie [Transformation of the role of representative bodies in local governance. The cases of selected Western European countries]*. In the chapter I have tried to investigate the impact of governance idea on the roles of municipal councils [4.II.B.15].

The second thematic field I have referred to in my publications is **participation and civic engagement**. In the article *Reprezentacja i partycypacja. Radni miejscy wobec idei i mechanizmów partycypacji obywatelskiej [Representation and participation. Councillors towards ideas and mechanisms of civic participation]*, published in the 2017 issue of “Przegląd Politologiczny” (the journal is listed in ERIH Plus) together with Prof. Agnieszka Pawłowska I discuss city councillors’ attitude



towards non-electoral forms of civic engagement [4.II.A.1]<sup>1</sup>. I have also tackled relations of councillors and municipal officials as well as the attitude of both groups to new forms of residents' involvement in the book chapter *Niełatwa współpraca? Partycypacja obywatelska w Finlandii w opinii radnych i urzędników gminnych* [Not easy cooperation? Civic participation in Finland in the opinion of councillors and municipal officials; 4.II.B.13]. I have also focused on the councillors' attitude to non-electoral forms of civic involvement in the article *Putting Citizens First: Democratic Innovations in City Governance*, published in the 2015 issue of the Finnish scientific journal "Kunnallistieteellinen Aikakauskirja" [4.II.B.24]. Additionally, together with Dr Michaela Bátorová I have analyzed the attitude of municipal officials from Tampere and Lublin to innovative forms of citizen involvement in the article *Citizen Participation and Engagement in Urban Governance: Perception of Finnish and Polish Local Officials*, published in the 2015 issue of the "NISPAcee Journal of Public Administration and Policy" [4.II.A.4]<sup>2</sup>. The journal is indexed, *inter alia*, in Web of Science and ERIH Plus databases. In a more general way, I referred to the issue of civic participation together with Prof. Agnieszka Pawłowska in the article *Instytucjonalno-prawne warunki partycypacji i dialogu obywatelskiego na poziomie lokalnym (na przykładzie wybranych miast)* [Institutional and legal conditions for participation and civil dialogue at the local level (on the example of selected cities)], published in the 2016 issue of "Acta Politica" [4.II.B.27]<sup>3</sup>. I have also decided to analyse a similar issue with Dr Katarzyna Mieczkowska in the article entitled *From Indifference to Protest: Citizen Activity at the Local Level in Poland*, published in 2013 in "Annales UMCS. Sectio K: Politologia" [4.II.B.26]<sup>4</sup>.

The next thematic field I have addressed to in my publications after 2010 was **the idea and practice of governance**. In the article titled *Network governance w fińskim samorządzie terytorialnym: naturalny stan rzeczy czy wyzwanie dla lokalnej demokracji* [Network governance in Finnish local government: Natural State of Things or Challenge for Local Democracy], published in 2016 in "Polityka i Społeczeństwo" journal I presented findings of the research carried out among Finnish councillors. The research funded by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education (Mobility Plus Project) was undertaken during my postdoctoral stay at the Faculty of Management, Tampere University. It focused on impact of governance on local representative democracy in Finland [4.II.B.28]. With reference to the city of Tampere, I addressed a similar theme in my article entitled *Model Tampere – przykład realizacji idei nowego współzrządzenia publicznego* [The Tampere Model – An example of implementation of the New Public Governance idea] published in 2016 in "Studia Regionalne i Lokalne" [4.II.A.3]. The journal is indexed *inter alia* in SCOPUS database. In the book chapter entitled *Lokalne współzrządzania (local governance) w polskim samorządzie terytorialnym – mit czy realna perspektywa?* [Local governance in the Polish local government – a myth or a real perspective?]

<sup>1</sup> I estimate my own contribution to the article at 50%. *Vide* the co-author's statement at Annex 5.

<sup>2</sup> I estimate my own contribution to the article at 50%. *Vide* the co-author's statement at Annex 5.

<sup>3</sup> I estimate my own contribution to the article at 50%. *Vide* the co-author's statement at Annex 5.

<sup>4</sup> I estimate my own contribution to the article at 50%. *Vide* the co-author's statement at Annex 5.



published in 2010, I refer to the possible reception of governance idea to Polish local government [4.II.B.22].

Another thematic field I have systematically discussed since 2010 is **organization and functioning of European local governments**. On the one hand, I have tried to make Polish readers familiar with the principles of functioning of other European local governments. In a PhD dissertation-based monograph *Samorząd terytorialny w Wielkiej Brytanii w latach 1979-2010. Od nowego zarządzania publicznego do lokalnego współzarządzania* [Local government in the Great Britain in 1979-2010. From New Public Management to Local Governance] published in 2012 by the MCSU Press, I focus on the impact of NPM and governance on the operation of the British local government [4.II.B.5]. I also discuss the changes undertaken in Anglo-Saxon local governments in the following articles: *Modernizacja administracji publicznej w Anglii* [Modernization of public administration in England; 4.II.B.14], *Brytyjskie doświadczenia w reformowaniu samorządu terytorialnego (1997-2010)* [British experience in reforming local government (1997-2010); 4.II.B.17], *Partycypacja lokalna w Wielkiej Brytanii po 1997 roku. Teoria i praktyka* [Local participation in the Great Britain after 1997. Theory and practice; 4.II.B.18], *Samorząd terytorialny w Wielkiej Brytanii w latach 1997-2010. Bilans funkcjonowania, perspektywy rozwoju* [Local government in the Great Britain in 1997-2010. Balance of functioning, development prospects; 4.II.B.19], *Od Thatcher do Browna. Polityka rządów brytyjskich wobec samorządu terytorialnego (1979-2010)* [From Thatcher to Brown. The Government Policy towards Local Government (1979-2010); 4.II.B.29], *Demokracja lokalna w Irlandii* [Local Democracy in Ireland 4.II.B.16] and *Irlandia* [Ireland 4.II.B.20]. In addition, together with Dr Katarzyna Mieczkowska, I edited a scientific monograph entitled *XX lat samorządu terytorialnego w Polsce. Sukcesy, porażki, perspektywy* [Twenty years of local self-government in Poland. Successes, failures, perspectives; 4.II.B.7]. The monograph discusses the experience of Poland and other European countries in reforming local governments. Moreover, I have tried to interest English readers in the operation of local governments in Central and Eastern countries, including Poland. In this context, *Selected aspects of local and regional development* [4.II.A.6], a scientific monograph co-edited by Doc. Daniel Klumovsky, as well as the following articles should be mentioned: *Poland* [4.II.B.8], *Poland: Two Decades of Local Government Reform* [4.II.B.10], *Exploring Limits of Public Participation. Lessons from Local Government in Poland (1999-2010)*; [4.II.B.11] and *Reforming Polish Local Government: Between Democracy and Efficiency* [4.II.B.12].

## **5B. Conference participation**

My publishing activity is closely connected **with conference attendance and active participation therein**. In the period 2010-2018, I delivered presentations at **27 scientific conferences and seminars** [see 4.II.I.]. **16 speeches were given in English at international conferences and seminars**, the rest in Polish at national conferences. Among the international conferences particularly important for my



scientific development were speeches given at conferences regularly organized by the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR), the European Group of Public Administration (EGPA) and the Network of Institutes and Schools of Public Administration in Central and Eastern Europe (NISPAcee). In 2013, together with Dr Michaela Bátorová, **I received the Rector's Award of Siauliai University in Lithuania for the best article on the idea of governance presented at the 2<sup>nd</sup> "International Scientific-Practical Conference: Good Governance at Local Self-Government: Democracy, Decentralization, Development"**. I have also presented research findings at conferences organized *inter alia* by Politecnico Milano, Tampere University, University of Zagreb, Caucasus University in Tbilisi, University of Belgrade, University of Bristol, University of Bergen, Charles University in Prague, School of Advanced Studies in Nova Gorica [4.II.I.1-16]. In Poland, I have presented results of my research at conferences organized by Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Pedagogical University of Cracow, University of Rzeszów, University of Szczecin, University of Warsaw or University of Wrocław [4.II.I.17-27]. In the context of international conferences, it should be underlined that I also acted as a convener and panel moderator. At the ECPR General Conference organized by Universität Hamburg, Germany (22-25.08.2018) I was a chairman and moderator of the panel *Citizens' Engagement – Enabler or a Nuisance panel. Values and Institutions of Local Representation and Participation* (together with Dr Petr Jüptner from Charles University in Prague). Additionally, during the 24<sup>th</sup> Annual NISPAcee Conference (19-24.05.2016, Zagreb, Croatia) I was a chairman and moderator of the Working Group on Local Government (jointly with prof. Arto Haveri from Tampere University). Finally, I convened and chaired the panel *Changes and Challenges – 25 years of local politics in V4 and other CEE countries* organized during the Congress of Czech Political Science Association (CPSA/ ČSPV) that took place at Charles University in Prague (09-11.09.2015). The organization of the panel was possible due to funding received from International Visegrad Fund [4.II.G.5] as well as close cooperation of Charles University in Prague (the Czech Republic), University of Ss. Cyril and Methodius in Trnava (Slovakia), Pázmány Peter Catholic University (Hungary), Andrassy Universität (Hungary), University of Wrocław and Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin. Finally, I was also an organizer of other conferences and seminars in Poland [4.III.I.8-9; see also 4.III.C.1-2].

### **5C. Research funding activity**

A significant impact on my academic career has had grant activity and obtained funding. Since 2014, I have been able to finance my research almost only on the base of the project funds. The most important for my research work was funding received in 2014 from the National Science Centre Poland (OPUS competition) for the international research project *Representative Body as Co-partner in Local Governance. The cases of England, Finland, Poland and Slovenia* (project no. 2013/09/B/HS5/04403). I was the head of the project. The project was implemented in cooperation with other scholars from Finland (Prof. Arto Haveri, Henna Paananen)



and Slovenia (Prof. Uroš Pinterič). Furthermore, an in-depth analysis of governance in Finland was possible due to my one-year postdoctoral stay (October 2014 – September 2015) funded by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education (Mobility Plus Program 3<sup>rd</sup> edition; decision no. 1110/MOB/2013/0). I stayed at one of the best faculties that deal with public administration in Finland – Faculty of Management, Tampere University. In 2012, I was a visiting researcher at Technical University of Košice in Slovakia. The research stay was funded by the Slovak Academic Information Agency (SAIA). From 01.01.2014 till 31.02.2016, I was also a researcher at the PRVOUK P17 project *Sciences on society, politics and the media in contemporary challenge* implemented at the Institute of Political Studies of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University in Prague, the Czech Republic. Since 2018 I have been one the co-investigators in the project *From dialogue to deliberation. Non-public entities as an (un)present participant in local decision-making process* (project no. 0163/DLG/2018/10) that is financed by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education under the DIALOG program. The project is carried out in a consortium consisting of University of Rzeszów (leader), University of Adam Mickiewicz in Poznań (partner) and Maria Curie-Skłodowska University (partner). The project refers to role of social councils, *inter alia* youth, seniors etc. In addition, I was a partner and coordinator in other projects funded by International Visegrad Fund [4.III.A.6-7].

In 2018, together with Dr hab. Michał Łuszczuk (MCSU), Dr Dorothea Wehrmann (German Development Institute) and Arne Riedel (Ecologic Institute) I submitted the project proposal to the BEETHOVEN competition organized jointly by the National Science Centre Poland and the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG). The proposal is currently being under evaluation. In addition, in 2016 jointly with my colleagues from Tampere University in Finland, KU Leuven in Belgium and the city of Tampere and the city of Lublin I submitted project proposal to the ERA-NET competition *Cofund Smart Urban Futures Joint Call for Proposals* (Horizon 2020 program). The project, however, did not receive funding [4.II.G.9]. Two other project proposals submitted to the Czech Ministry of Science in Higher Education in 2016 and 2018 in cooperation with European researchers interested in local government, *inter alia* from the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Finland and Slovenia, also did not obtain funding [4.II.G.7-8]. The leader of the mentioned projects was the Institute of Political Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University in Prague. In 2016, at the request of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education **I was also a reviewer of scientific projects** [4.III.O.1]. The Rector of MCSU has systematically appreciated my activity in the field of raising research funds [4.II.H.3-5]. In 2016, I received an individual Rector's Award **for outstanding work for the University, in particular, for acquiring external funding for conducted scientific research and building a network of external partners.**



## 5D. International cooperation

My international activity is closely related to the implementation of grants and research projects. In the headed project no. 2013/09/B/HS5/04403 *Representative Body as a Co-partner in Local Governance. The cases of England, Finland, Poland and Slovenia* I have cooperated with researchers from Faculty of Management, Tampere University in Finland (Prof. Arto Haveri, Henna Paananen) and Faculty of Organization Studies (FOS), Novo mesto in Slovenia (Prof. Uroš Pinterič). In the Faculty of Management, Tampere University, I also completed a **postdoctoral research stay** funded by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education (Mobility Plus Program, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition). During my stay, I started to cooperate with Prof. Liisa Häikiö and Dr Pauliina Lehtonen from Faculty of Social Sciences, Tampere University. The collaboration resulted in organization of scientific seminar on *Experiments on Urban Participation* [4.II.I.1]. I was also **visiting scholar** at Technical University of Košice, Slovakia in 2012. My stay contributed to organization of Summer Universities (see more further in the present summary). Correspondingly, in **the project PRVOUK P17** project entitled *Sciences on society, politics and the media in contemporary challenge* I closely cooperated with Dr Peter Jüptner from the Institute for Political Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University in Prague. This collaboration contributed to joint organization of panel during the ECPR General Conference 2018 in Hamburg, Germany. Finally, in process of application to the ERA-NET competition *Co-fund Smart Urban Futures Joint Call for Proposals* (Horizon 2020 program) I cooperated with researchers employed at Tampere University in Finland as well as scientists from KU Leuven University in Belgium and employees of Tampere city in Finland [4.II.G.9].

International cooperation constituted also one of the pillars of my **teaching activity**. During Summer Universities, I have cooperated with researchers from Technical University of Košice, Slovakia (primarily Doc. Daniel Klimovsky) and School of Advanced Social Studies in Nova Gorica, Slovenia. In both events were also involved researchers from other countries (e.g. Croatia, Hungary, Romania, Ukraine); [4.III.A.8-11; 4.III.A.7]. In courses delivered under umbrella of ERASMUS+ program I cooperated with researchers from Faculty of Organization Studies (FOS) in Novo mesto (Slovenia), Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Tampere University (Finland), Institute for Political Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University in Prague (the Czech Republic) and Faculty of Political Science, University of Iceland [4.III.A.2-5]. I also collaborated with researchers employed at Institute of Political Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University in Prague during implementation of project no. 11440173 that was financed by the International Visegrad Fund. Other project-partners were employed at University of Ss. Cyril and Methodius in Trnava (Slovakia), Pázmány Peter Catholic University (Hungary) and Andrásy Universität (Hungary). In turn in 2014 during implementation of educational project no. 11340078 *Government vs. Governance in Teaching Young Academicians in V4*, financed by International Visegrad Fund as part of the Small Grants program, I cooperated with scientists from Masaryk University in

the Czech Republic, National University of Public Service from Hungary and the NISPAcee (the Network of Institutes and Schools of Public Administration in Central and Eastern Europe). The latter links researchers from Central and Eastern European countries interested in the field of public administration [4.III.A.6].

#### **5E. Activity as a supervisor of PhD and BA theses**

My academic development has been also influenced by the fulfillment of the duties of auxiliary supervisor in doctoral theses and supervisor in bachelor's dissertations. Currently, I am an auxiliary supervisor of two doctoral theses:

- 1) Since 2017 till present – Ms Elżbieta Szulc-Wałęcka (dissertation entitled: *Civic Participation in the Cities with County Rights in Lubelskie Region in 2002-2018*; primary supervisor: Prof. Stanisław Michałowski);
- 2) Since 2018 till present – Ms Magdalena Dubis (dissertation entitled: *Starosta and Mayor in the Structure of City and Rural Counties*; primary supervisor: Prof. Grzegorz Janusz).

In addition, since 2010 I have supervised 13 BA theses defended in the Faculty of Political Science MCSU.

#### **5F. Organizational activity and actions undertaken for the sake of academic environment**

My organizational activity and actions undertaken for the academic environment have several aspects. First of all, I am a member of the Polish Political Science Association. I am treasurer in the Section of Administration and Public Policies. Second, I am a member of Editorial Board of the journal *Innovative Issues and Approaches in Social Sciences* (ISSN 1855-0541). Since 2010, I have been also requested to prepare reviews for several scientific journals, *inter alia* ***Lex Localis*** (the journal is indexed for example in Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), CSA Worldwide Political Science Abstracts, Current Geographical Publications, CSA PAIS International, Academic's OneFile (Gale), ERIH Plus, International Political Science Abstracts, ProQuest, Scopus), ***Politics and Governance*** (the journal is indexed in Web of Science, Social Sciences Citation Index and Scopus databases), ***Zarządzanie Publiczne. Zeszyty Naukowe Instytutu Spraw Publicznych UJ*** and ***Studia Obszarów Wiejskich*** [4.III.P.1-4].

Third, **I have organized seminars and scientific conferences**. In September 2018, jointly with Elżbieta Szulc-Wałęcka I was responsible for organizing seminar entitled *Participation of Social Councils in the Decision-Making Process*. The event was organized under the umbrella of the afore-mentioned project *From Dialogue to Deliberation. Non-public entities as an (un)present participant in the local decision-making process* financed by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education (the



DIALOG program). **I was also the chair and moderator of panels and working groups at international conferences** (ECPR – 2018, NISPAcee – 2016, CPSA/ČSPV – 2015). Prof. Marek Pietraś invited to be a member of the **Program Council of the 4<sup>th</sup> “Political Science Congress: State in Times of Change”** that was organized by the Faculty of Political Science MCSU on 18-20.09.2018 in Lublin. I also acted as a convener and co-organizer of other seminars and conferences at the Faculty of Political Science MCSU [4.III.I.8-9].

**I have also undertaken other actions for the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University.** Since 2012 I have been a **member of the MCSU Senate** (Senator of the 23<sup>rd</sup> term (2012-2016) and the 24<sup>th</sup> term (2016-2020)). In the current term, I am a member of the **Committee for International Cooperation**. In the term 2012-2016 I was a member of the **Disciplinary Committee for Academic Teachers**. Since 2018 I have been also a member of Operational Team that supports Strategic Team in the “Integrated MCSU” project as part of Task 14 – Inter-Pro-UMCS. I have been also intensively involved in actions undertaken in the Faculty of Political Science MCSU. Since 2016 I have been a member of the Faculty Team for Quality of Education and a member and secretary of the Faculty Program Team of Political Science (BA and MA level of studies). Since 2019, I have been also a member of the Team that is responsible for the development of program, learning outcomes, financial calculations and preparation of application for Public Administration studies. In 2019 I was elected as a member of the Commission responsible for electing the MCSU University Council.

## **5G. Teaching activity and the actions undertaken in the field of science popularization and dissemination**

**Teaching constitutes an important part of my professional activity.** Ever since my PhD defense, I have been involved in **international teaching projects**. I have conducted courses for international students at four Summer Universities organized in the field of local government in Slovenia and Slovakia [2011; 2012; 2013]; [4.III.A.8-11]. I was also a member of the Steering Committee of the aforementioned Universities. Additionally, I was involved in educational projects financed by **International Visegrad Fund** [4.III.A.6-7]. Moreover, I also conducted classes under the umbrella of **ERASMUS+** program for students from Iceland (2011), the Czech Republic (2013), Finland (2013) and Slovenia (2016); [4.III.A.2-5]. Furthermore, I actively work with students from the Faculty of Political Science MCSU. **I teach courses at all three levels of programs at MCSU** (BA, MA, PhD). I conduct two workshops with PhD students of Political Science: *Academic Course Development and Teaching*, and *Public Speaking and Presentation in Academic Work*. Additionally – in the same study program – I offer the course *Policy Analysis for Public and International Affairs* (all the afore-mentioned courses are thought in English). At Political Science study program (BA and MA) I teach also the following courses: *Administarcja publiczna* [Public Administration], *Prawo administracyjne* [Administrative Law], *Postępowanie administracyjne* [Administrative Law

Proceedings], Samorząd terytorialny w Europie i Stanach Zjednoczonych Ameryki [Local government in Europe and the United States of America], Translatorium specjalnościowe z j. angielskiego [Specialist Language Course in English] and Teorie współrzędzenia [Theories of Governance]. At International Relations study program, I conduct one course – Territorial Marketing and Economic Promotion (in English). Finally, at National Security study program I teach two courses – Administracja publiczna [Public Administration] and Postępowanie karne i administracyjne w polityce bezpieczeństwa [Criminal and Administrative Proceedings in Security Policy]. In 2017 and 2018, I also offered socialistic course for high school students preparing for maternity exam in civic education (coordinator of the event, Ms Sylwia Skotnicka).

My activity regarding **the popularization of science** includes also actions undertaken outside the Faculty of Political Science MCSU. In November 2018, I took part as a speaker and disputant in socio-philosophical workshop entitled *Equality – Freedom – Independence* organized for children as part of the World Philosophy Day at the Faculty of Sociology and Philosophy MCSU (coordinator Dr hab. Mariola Kuszyk-Bytniewska). In February 2019, I gave a lecture on local government for students of Third Age University in Lublin (coordinator Dr Izabela Pietras). In November 2018, I was **an expert** in Salon Polityki organized by “Polityka” weekly at the Faculty of Political Science MCSU. I am also **the author of expert statements and analyses** for Polskie Radio Lublin, Radio Centrum, Telewizja Polska and Telewizja Polsat.

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