

TRADITIONS AND THE PRESENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE STUDIES IN POLAND

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Summary. The origins of political science studies in Poland go back to the fifteenth–sixteenth centuries. At universities in the sixteenth–eighteenth centuries there were chairs of fundamentals of the science of politics, ‘moral sciences’, or ‘political competence’. In 1911/1912 the Polish School of Political Sciences was established in Cracow and in 1918 – the School of Political Sciences in Warsaw. After World War II, political science in Poland was subjected to communist ideologization. The restoration of the science and teaching took place after 1989 in the Third Republic. At present, study programs in political science are offered by 18 state-owned universities and academies and by 22 non-state institutions of higher education. By 2004 they had trained about fifty thousand graduates (MA and BA – *licencjat* – degree holders) and a large group of PhDs in political science. Over 20 political science journals are published, including the *Polish Political Yearbook*. There is still a considerable interest in political science studies on the part of young people.

Key words: political science, students, political science studies, political science journals

TRADITIONS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE IN POLAND

The beginnings of political science in Poland go back to as early as the close of the Middle Ages.¹ In the fifteenth century attempts were made to translate

¹ The problems of history and the present day of political science in Poland were discussed at conferences and symposiums and at sittings of the Polish Academy of Sciences Committee for Political Science, the published materials of which were used in this paper: *Politologia w szkolnictwie wyższym w Polsce* (Political science in higher education in Poland), (ed.) E. Olszewski, UMCS Press, Lublin 1997; *XXX-lecie Instytutu Nauk Politycznych Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego. Materiały I Ogólnopolskiej Sesji Politologów*. Warszawa, 21 listopada 1997 r. (30th anniversary of Warsaw University Institute of Political Science. Proceedings of the 1st National Session of Political Scientists, Warsaw, 21 November 1997), (eds) K. A. Wojtaszczyk, A. Rothert, W. Ulicki, „Studia Politologiczne”, Warsaw University’s Institute of Political Science, Special edition, ELIPSA, Warsaw 1998; *Politologia w Polsce. Materiały konferencji naukowej*, Wrocław 1999 (Political science in Poland. Proceedings of scholarly conference), (ed.) T. Łoś-Nowak, A. Marszałek Edition, Toruń – Wrocław 1998; „Zeszyty Naukowe Puławskiej Szkoły Wyższej”, (ed.) E. Olszewski, Puławy 2000, fasc. 2, part. I *Politologia w niepaństwowych szkołach wyższych* (Political science in non-state institutions of higher education). The presentation of most recent issues used the

and transfer Latin terms and the content of concepts of philosophical-religious doctrines and ideas into Polish. During that period forty Polish commentaries to Aristotle's works were written at the Jagiellonian University.

The first Polish studies indirectly concerning the science of politics appeared in the fifteenth–sixteenth centuries: they were compiled by Paweł Włodkowic, Jana Ostroróg and Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski. A.F. Modrzewski was the author of a modern political system for Poland. He belongs to the leading political theorists in Poland and in Europe.

The first teaching and research institution which contained essentials of political science in its curriculum was the Academy of Vilna (now Vilnius), managed by the Jesuits, founded by King Stefan Batory (Bathory) in 1578. In the first academic year the University admitted six hundred students. In 1640–1655 the University continued to adjust more and more to the demands of the secular community. Apart from the Faculties of theology, philosophy, and liberal arts, there was also the faculty of law there.² In 1662 the chair of political law was set up with the following divisions: knowledge of government systems in different kingdoms and republics, virtues contributing to the proper exercise of government and preventing their defects, forms of government in the Commonwealth (Republic) of Poland and different social functions in the fatherland, knowledge of history of the Crown (Poland) and Lithuania, as well as other countries³.

From that time on, all academic centers, mainly Cracow, Warsaw, Vilna, and Lvov, established chairs usually termed as 'chairs of political skills'⁴.

In 1775, the Lvov Jesuit Academy introduced lectures in political competence. The establishment of chairs and introduction of lectures did not, however, have a significant effect on the development of political science. Of greater importance was the introduction by the Piarist Collegium Nobilium (Gentry College, est. 1740) and by the Knight School (Nobility Academy of Cadet Corps – the Commonwealth's first state school founded in 1765 by Stanisław A. Ponia-towski) of the subject 'moral science' into their curricula. This subject was treated as the foundation of political law, and then as knowledge in the area of *policja* (Latin *politia* – activities of the governing authority).⁵ The latter Academy

results of the survey conducted by the author in 2004 at political science institutes at state and non-state higher education institutions.

² M. Chmaj, *Tradycje nauki o polityce w Polsce* (Traditions of the science of politics in Poland) [in:] *Politologia w szkolnictwie wyższym w Polsce* (Political science in higher education in Poland), p. 22; E. Olszewski, *Organizational and didactic problems of political science studies in Poland (in the Academic Year 1997/98)*, „Polish Political Science”, Toruń 1999, Yearbook 1997–1998. XXVII–XXVIII, p. 107.

³ M. Kosman, *Kilka uwag o politologii historycznej* (Some remarks on historical political science) [in:] *Między historią a politologią* (Between history and political science), Poznań 1998, p. 95.

⁴ P. Dobrowolski, S. Wróbel, *Wprowadzenie do nauki o polityce* (Introduction to the science of politics), Katowice 1987, p. 25.

⁵ M. Chmaj, *op. cit.*, p. 23.

was not an exclusively military one but a general education school, entirely secular. The commandant of the school on behalf of the King was Prince Adam Czartoryski⁶. The teaching staff consisted of civil and military professors headed by director (principal) of sciences.

A significant influence on the direction of education and upbringing of students at the Knight School was exerted by the Enlightenment ideas. The political, social, and cultural trends of Enlightenment made it a modern and progressive college.⁷ Of the six years of instruction, the last two, devoted to professional preparation, were divided into two parallel lines of study: candidates for military service chose military engineering and architecture, along with history of Polish and world literature (introduced into the curriculum for the first time), and general history, while those who chose civil service had instruction on natural law, Polish law, and Polish constitutions.⁸ The leading goal of the Knight School was moral education, which was to educate first of all a good citizen. There was also vivid interest in the country's political life. A considerable educative influence was exerted by the freedom of expressing one's thoughts and views and by the opportunity to become acquainted with the latest political and philosophical works.

Of special importance in the education of the cadets were classes in 'moral science'. This subject was taught by Józef Kajetan Skrzetuski, basing on his own handbook and on the writings of Prince Adam Czartoryski – *The Cadets' Catechism*⁹. The cadets also knew patriotic and edifying works by Ignacy Krasicki, Adam Naruszewicz, and Franciszek Karpiński. And finally, an important role in social and patriotic education of the cadets was played by their direct participation in state and court ceremonies. The cadets were also allowed to take part in the Sejm (Parliament) sittings and listen to very interesting and instructive debates. Many distinguished patriots spoke during the Sejm sittings at that time.¹⁰

Consequently, the system of educating cadets at the Knight School in Warsaw produced excellent results. Many graduates were the pride and glory not only of this college but also of the whole country. They included such figures as Tadeusz Kościuszko, Generals Jakub Jasiński, Karol Kniaziewicz, Stanisław Fiszer, or Colonel Andrzej Niegolewski.

During the partition period the higher education institutions functioning in Polish territories underwent many changes. They were given new names and

⁶ Born in 1734, died in 1823. He was educated at military schools in Germany, France and Italy. He was a member of the Commission for National Education and Marshal of the Tribunal for the Lithuanian nobility and at the same time Commander of the Lithuanian Guards. He held the post of commandant of the Knights' School until 1793.

⁷ J. Karwin, E. Pomianowski, S. Rutkowski, *Z dziejów wychowania wojskowego w Polsce* (History of military education in Poland), Warsaw 1965, p. 89.

⁸ Ł. Kurdybacha, M. M. Dobrowolska, *Komisja Edukacji Narodowej* (Commission for National Education), Warsaw 1973, p. 37.

⁹ Ł. Kurdybacha, *op. cit.*, p. 36.

¹⁰ J. Karwin, *op. cit.*, pp. 99–100.

new fields of study were introduced. In 1784 the Austrian imperial authorities transformed the Jesuit Academy in Lvov into the Imperial-Royal University. As part of reorganization, the 'chair of political skills' was established. A similar department was set up at the Jagiellonian University in Cracow in the academic year of 1801/1802. It was subordinated to the Faculty of Law. In the Prussian sector of partitioned Poland there was no institution of higher education. In the Russian sector in 1803 the Academy of Vilna was transformed into the Imperial Vilna University, where the Faculty of Moral and Political Sciences was set up. In the Royal Warsaw University, established in 1818, the curriculum comprised problems of political theory.¹¹

The subject *political skills (competence)* had an interdisciplinary character. It consisted of elements of political and administrative law, law of nations, political economy, and philosophy. The curriculum included instruction in ethics and science of morality.¹²

After the fall of the November Uprising (1830–1831) and the Spring of Nations (1848–1849), the Russian and Prussian authorities carried out reprisals, which had an adverse effect on the further development of interest in politics. As *sources of an ideology dangerous to autocracy*, the universities in Warsaw and Vilna were closed down. Less severe restrictions affected the educational system in the Austrian sector but it was routinized and the teachers were subjected to germanization.

The curriculum of the Cracow Chair of Political Skills included *law of nature* as a result of reorganization in 1833, in the academic year of 1847/1848 – *Austrian political legislation*, in 1848/1849 – it incorporated *statistics*, and in 1855/1856 – *statistics and Austrian administrative law*.¹³ After the closedown in 1880 of the Cracow Chair of Political Skills, three departments were established in its place: *administrative law and statistics*, *political economics*, and *finances and fiscal law*. Issues concerning political sciences were taught as an optional subject: *Encyclopedia of Political Skills*. This subject was also lectured at Lvov University and the Warsaw Main School, as well as at Warsaw University reopened in 1862.

At the end of the nineteenth century the set of political sciences included: general science of the state, the science of constitutional, administrative, and fiscal law, science of politics called 'political theory', political statistics, the science of international law, and political economics.

The stage of institutionalization of studies in political science opens with the establishment in 1909 of the Society for Polish School of Political Science in Cracow. Owing to its endeavors, the Jagiellonian University opened the Polish School of Political Science in the academic year of 1911/1912. Its task was to

¹¹ Z. Puchalski, *Z dziejów nauk politycznych w Polsce* (History of political science in Poland), „Studia Nauk Politycznych” 1981, no. 3, p. 37; P. Dobrowolski, S. Wróbel, *op. cit.*, p. 25.

¹² P. Dobrowolski, S. Wróbel, *op. cit.*, p. 25–26.

¹³ *Ibidem*, p. 26.

train civil servants working in state institutions and at local self-governments at *gmina* (commune), district and national levels.¹⁴ During the instruction process attention was paid to national consciousness. The political orientation of this School was influenced by professors associated with the conservative party. In 1911 the School of Social and Political Science was established on the initiative of Wilhelm Feldman, a historian and progressive journalist. This School was to be an alternative to the conservative School.

During the First World War, universities practically did not function. Nevertheless, on the initiative of Leipzig University graduates, who were organized in the Leipzig Circle (*Koło Lipszczan*), on 9 December 1915 the School of Social and Commercial Sciences was established in Warsaw, with the Social Faculty and Faculty of Commerce, and from 8 May 1917 – Political Faculty, and from 1 November 1917 – Faculty of Publicism and Journalism¹⁵. Of essential significance for the further development of the School was the supervision assumed over it from 1916 by the newly founded Society for Political Science. In May 1917 the political department was set up there, and in November 1917 department of publicism and journalism was opened.

It should be noted here that although almost a hundred years has passed since those first initiatives, the 'Cracow' political science is more rooted in legal sciences (and almost until the end of the twentieth century the Institute of Political Science was part of the Law Faculty), while the 'Warsaw' political science had closer ties with journalism, diplomatic science, and with the humanities in the broad sense.

Another observation that should be noted is the fact that despite the period of partitions, Polish political science started to develop and emerge from the borderland of other academic disciplines with only a slight delay as compared with a similar process in Western Europe. The roots of French *science politique* go back to the nineteenth century and the first institution of higher learning of this type is believed to be the École Libre de Science Politique established in 1872 as a private institution, independent of the state. It was only later that faculties of political science were set up at state universities.¹⁶

In Great Britain the London School of Economics and Political Science was founded in 1895. In Scandinavia, political science institutes and schools were not established until after the Second World War, and in the Federal Republic of Germany the Deutsche Hochschule für Politik opened in 1949.

¹⁴ For more see: M. Zegadłowicz, *Kierunki przemian w polskiej politologii w XX wieku* (Directions of transformations in Polish political science in the 20th century) [in:] *Z problemów polityki społecznej i edukacji politologicznej* (Some problems of social policy and political science education), (ed.) U. Świętochowska, Gdańsk 1993.

¹⁵ C. Ciesielski *et al.*, *Nauka o polityce* (The science of politics), Gdańsk 1981, p. 50.

¹⁶ For more see: H. Groszyk, *Francuska koncepcja nauki politycznej (science politique)* (The French conception of science politique), UMCS Press, Lublin 1964, (PWN, Warsaw 1968).

In the Second Republic of Poland, in 1918, on the basis of the School of Social and Commercial Sciences, the School of Political Science was established in Warsaw with five Faculties: Political, Social, Communal and State Administration, Finances and Economics, and Publicism and Journalism. It was supervised by the Institute of Social Sciences founded on the basis the Society of Political Science.¹⁷ This college was to train future specialists to work for state and local government administration, in diplomacy, journalism, cooperative movement, and for trade unions. From 1930 the Eastern Institute operated in Warsaw, where the School of Eastern Studies was also set up.

In the academic year of 1921/1922 the School of Political Science in Cracow reopened. In the next years schools and institutes of political science were established in other towns. In 1925 the College of Social and Economic Sciences was established in Łódź as a branch of Warsaw's School of Political Science. In 1930 in Vilna the Scientific Research Institute of Eastern Europe was established, whose teaching superstructure from 1931 was the School of Political Science. In 1936, the Institute of Political Science was created in Poznań.¹⁸

The coordinator of the existing and planned research institutions in this field was to be the Central Committee for Polish Institutions of Political Science, created in 1929. In relation to colleges of higher education, this role would be performed by the Academy of Political Science, established shortly before the outbreak of WW II on the basis the School of Political Science in Warsaw.¹⁹

In 1918–1939 science of politics were pursued as a cognitive-educational field, closely connected with practice. The content of the teaching program covered the area of constitutional, administrative, public, and international law, political history and diplomacy, denominational law, economic and social policy. Political science research and study programs were conducted in special schools, at the faculties, institutes and chairs in Warsaw, Cracow, Vilna, or Poznań. Also, at the Catholic University of Lublin, established in 1918, there was the Faculty of Social Sciences from 1918, which was part of the Faculty of Law and Socio-Economic Sciences.²⁰

¹⁷ J. Puchalski, *op. cit.*, p. 46; M. Chmaj, M. Żmigrodzki, *Wprowadzenie do teorii polityki* (Introduction to political theory), Lublin 1995, pp. 28–29.

¹⁸ M. Chmaj, *op. cit.*, p. 25.

¹⁹ E. Olszewski, *Studia politologiczne w Polsce* (Political science studies in Poland), „Rocznik Nauk Politycznych” 2000, no. 1, p. 171.

²⁰ *Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski* (Catholic University of Lublin Information Leaflet), KUL Press, Lublin 2000, p. 10–12; *Nauki społeczne współtworzą uniwersyteckość KUL* (Social science cocreate the university character of KUL), Interview with Rev. J. Kondziela [in:] *Wspomnienia o księdzu Joachimie Kondzieli* (Remembrance of Reverend Joachim Kondziela), (eds) G. Jabłczyńska, E. Balawajder, Rev. J. Mariański, ed. by Towarzystwo Naukowe (Scientific Association of) KUL and Foundation for Development of KUL, Lublin 1996, pp. 177–190. By decree of People's Poland's authorities the work of the Faculty of Law and Socio-Economic Sciences was suspended and further enrolment of students was prohibited. It was only in March 1981 that studies at the Faculty were resumed by agreement of Ministry of Education.

During the German Nazi and Soviet occupation the operation of universities and colleges in the territory of the Second Republic was again suspended. As part of the clandestine teaching activities, there was the Interfaculty School of Political Science at the Jagiellonian University from October 1944 to February 1945.²¹ Clandestine university-level instruction was also carried out by the School of Political Science in Warsaw.

CRISIS AND WAYS OF REBUILDING POLITICAL SCIENCE IN PEOPLE'S POLAND

After the Second World War, the academic centers that remained within Poland's new frontiers (without Vilna and Lvov but with Wrocław and Szczecin), attempts were made to reopen political science studies. In 1945, Warsaw's Academy of Political Science resumed work with the Faculties: Journalism, Diplomatic-Consular, and Socio-Political. In Cracow the College of Social Sciences reopened in 1947 with three faculties: Administration, Journalism, and Librarianship. In 1951 the two colleges were dissolved.²² Scientific studies on political issues were brutally interrupted in favor of the Marxist-Leninist interpretation of history of society and state. Political science studies developing in the Second Republic were closed down and studies in international relations were started. Social sciences were dominated by ideology, which was to support the building of a communist state and society. Contacts with Western science were severed. In all fields of studies in 1947–1950 the obligatory subject *A course of learning about Poland and the contemporary world* was introduced, and in 1951–1955 an especially dogmatized and ideologized course in *Fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism* was started. Research and studies in social sciences were subjected to ideological supervision by the Polish United Workers' Party and by state censorship. In the next years the monopoly of pursuing these disciplines was largely taken over by the Party's higher education institutions: Higher School of Social Sciences and then the Academy of Social Sciences affiliated with the Central Committee, Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP).

In the development of contemporary science of politics in Poland the tradition of political science was conducive to the entry of *Political Science*, as a new discipline, into the humanities. However, it had a negligible impact on the present structure of political science study programs. More importance should be attributed to the interest in political science of legal scholars, historians, sociologists or economics scholars, who, from the nineteen-fifties, started interdisciplinary studies of politics, social thought, state, international relations, etc., which

²¹ C. Ciesielski *et al.*, *op. cit.*, p. 52.

²² *Politologia w szkolnictwie wyższym w Polsce* (Political science in higher education in Poland), p. 192.

evolved towards political science. Work also started on the theoretical and methodological foundations of studies of politics.²³ Their achievement was the introduction in 1950 of the re-emerging Polish political science into the International Political Science Association, as the seventh successive member country and the first of the so-called „real socialism countries”, and the establishment in 1957 of the Polish Political Science Association (PTNP) as a federation of specialist associations dealing with political science.²⁴ The PTNP became a major common ground for integration of the scientific community, the initiator of discussion on key problems, particularly methodological and theoretical; it also organized national and international congresses, symposiums, and scientific conferences.

An important stage, albeit not intended by the communist authorities, in the development of political science occurred in the early nineteen-sixties. The Party and government authorities, concerned about the decline of ideological commitment of the young generation to building socialist Poland, introduced into the teaching curricula of thirteen higher education institutions the subject *Fundamentals of Political Science* in the academic year of 1963/64 to replace *Fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism* removed from study programs in 1956.²⁵ This was a thirty-hour lecture series in political science for second and third-year students. The objectives of political science in the area of university teaching were defined in the resolution of the 13th Plenum of the PUWP in 1963: *On current problems of ideological work of the Party*.

In the subsequent years *Fundamentals of Political Science* were introduced to successive Faculties and fields of study. In the academic year of 1966/67 classes in political science were held already at 29 colleges and universities, in the academic year 1968/69 at 65 colleges and universities, and in the academic year of 1970/71 at all higher education institutions, including their branches.²⁶

During that period the focus was on the problems of teaching. Teaching programs (syllabuses) and handbooks were compiled and teaching materials for political science instruction were published. At the same time young teaching staff was trained, inter alia at newly established doctoral studies.²⁷ In the nineteen-seventies five-year full-time and extramural MA study programs started in Gdańsk, Katowice, Cracow, Poznań, Warsaw, and in Wrocław.²⁸

To coordinate classes in *Fundamentals of Political Science*, the Central Methodological Center for Political Science Studies was set up in Warsaw in

²³ This circle should include Professors: Jan Baszkiewicz, Artur Bodnar, Stanisław Ehrlich, Franciszka Ryszka, Henryk Groszyk, Czesława Mojsiewicz, Kazimierz Opalek, Longin Pastusiak, Marek Waldenberg, Kazimierz Podoski, Jerzy J. Wiatr, Marian Żychowski, and of younger generation: Ziemowit Jacek Pietraś and many others.

²⁴ *Politologia w szkolnictwie wyższym w Polsce* (Political science in higher education in Poland), pp. 192–193.

²⁵ E. Olszewski, *Studia politologiczne...* (Political science studies...), p. 172.

²⁶ P. Dobrowolski, S. Wróbel, *op. cit.*, p. 37.

²⁷ *Ibidem*.

²⁸ M. Chmaj, *op. cit.*, p. 27.

1967. Initially, it dealt with teaching methods and preparation of teaching materials, and then started its own scholarly research and encouraged such research at universities and colleges. It also did editorial work and performed auxiliary tasks commissioned by the Ministry of Education.²⁹

A manifestation of the growing importance of political science was the establishment in 1972 of the Committee for Political Science within the Polish Academy of Science. Its essential task was to scientifically coordinate the whole work in political science in Poland. The Committee organized symposiums, published the quarterly *Studia Nauk Politycznych* jointly with the Central Methodological Center, and represented the political scientists' community before the science authorities. In 1976 a political science representative was elected to the Polish Academy of Science for the first time.³⁰

The organizational structures of political science studies continued to develop. In 1967 the Institute of Political Science was set up with Warsaw University's Faculty of Philosophy, and in 1970 – the Institute of Journalism. In 1975 the two units merged to form the independent Faculty of Journalism and Political Science, subsequently joined by the Institute of International Relations (1976) and Institute of Social Policy (1977).³¹

The Department of Political Science at Wrocław University Faculty of Law operating from the academic year 1964/65 was transformed as of 17 April 1969 into the Institute of Political Science, having been granted the status of an independent faculty unit.³²

The University of Silesia Institute of Political Science and Journalism started on 1 October, 1975 on the basis of the former departments: Department of Political Science (from 1971), Department of International Relations, Department of Political Theory, and Department of Journalism (which operated previously as part of the Institute of Philosophy, Sociology and Political Science).³³

At the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, the Institute of Political Science was established on 1 June, 1967, to be transformed in 1988 into the Institute of Political Science and Journalism (it operates within the Faculty of Social Sciences).³⁴

²⁹ P. Dobrowolski, S. Wróbel, *op. cit.*, p. 37.

³⁰ J.J. Wiatr, *Nauki polityczne a potrzeby praktyki* (Political science and needs of practice), Warsaw 1982, p. 30.

³¹ *Słowo wstępne* (Foreword), Warsaw University's Institute of Political Science, <http://www.inp.uw.edu.pl>

³² S. Dąbrowski, *Nasze trzydziestolecie 1969–1999* (Our three decades 1969–1999) [in:] *Politologia wrocławska* (Political science in Wrocław), Wrocław 2000, p. 11.

³³ J. Iwanek, *Uniwersytet Śląski, Wydział Nauk Społecznych, Instytut Nauk Politycznych i Dziennikarstwa* (University of Silesia, Faculty of Social Sciences, Institute of Political Science and Journalism) [in:] *XXX-lecie Instytutu Nauk Politycznych Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego...* (30th anniversary of Warsaw University Institute of Political Science..., pp. 86–88.

³⁴ T. Wallas, *Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu, Instytut Nauk Politycznych i Dziennikarstwa* (Adam Mickiewicz University Institute of Political Science and Journalism) [in:] *XXX-*

At the University of Gdańsk, the beginnings of political science go back to 1963; since 1991 the Institute of Political Science has been part of the Faculty of Social Sciences.³⁵

The Institute of Philosophy and Political Science at the University of Szczecin was established together with the University itself in 1985. It is part of the Faculty of Humanities.³⁶

In 1964 the Department of Political Sciences was set up at Maria Curie-Skłodowska University (UMCS), which actually started to operate in the academic year of 1966/1967. After eleven years (in 1975) the Department merged with similar departments at the other state higher education institutions in Lublin to form the Interuniversity Institute of Political Science with a faculty status within the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University. After transformations in the subsequent years, determined by the increased number of teaching staff and extended structures, the Interuniversity Institute became the Institute of Political Science, now a separate Faculty of Political Science (the only such faculty in Poland).

A similar integration of Departments of Political Science into the Intercollegiate Institute of Political Science took place at the University of Łódź. However, at the turn of the 1980s/90s it was divided and liquidated.

At the turn of the twentieth and twenty-first century similar processes of strengthening university political science structures occurred at other universities and pedagogical colleges: faculties of social sciences as Institute of Political Science and Journalism as well as institutes, departments or chairs of political science were established. Separate institutes and departments of international relations and journalism started to be created. The universities newly founded in recent years received support of almost all structures and teaching/research achievements of political science departments from higher pedagogical colleges (e.g. in Olsztyn, Zielona Góra, and Rzeszów).

All these resulted in a rapid development of young political science teaching staff and in an increased interest in political science studies. Despite all ideological errors and pressures in People's Poland, research started on the foundations of theory and methodology of political science. Political science departments also produced a large circle of oppositionists and supporters of structural changes in Poland. With time, Polish political science entered into closer and closer contact with Western political science, which made it possible for Polish scholars to exchange the achievements of their own and of world-wide political

lecie Instytutu Nauk Politycznych Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego... (30th anniversary of Warsaw University Institute of Political Science...), pp. 75–76.

³⁵ A. Chodubski, J. Och, *Uniwersytet Gdański* (University of Gdansk) [in:] *XXX-lecie Instytutu Nauk Politycznych Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego...* (30th anniversary of Warsaw University Institute of Political Science...), pp. 70–74.

³⁶ H. Komarnicki, *Miejsce politologii w życiu społeczno-politycznym Szczecina* (The place of political science in the socio-political life of Szczecin) [in:] *Politologia w szkolnictwie wyższym w Polsce* (Political science in higher education in Poland), p. 151.

thought, albeit under the then still limited political conditions³⁷. The nineteen-nineties and the beginning of the twenty-first century were characterized by the further intense bloom of political science.

POLITICAL SCIENCE STUDIES IN THE THIRD REPUBLIC

In the early nineteen-nineties political science was subjected to sharp criticism and some kind of social pressure on the part of 'Solidarity' authorities and its groups as well as many circles of law, humanities, economics and other scholars. Apart from legitimate postulates related to the need for changes in the curricula and the teaching staff of political science and social sciences, a strong position was gained by the destructive trend, which aimed to entirely liquidate the political science structures and departments.³⁸ 'Science of politics' organizational units and institutes of social sciences were closed down at technological, agricultural and medical universities, at engineering and other technical colleges, and at colleges and academies of art. Many of them were rightly dissolved because they did not represent a proper scientific level, they were only propagandistic and mediocre teaching units. However, some of them had a substantial scholarly research potential and innovative teaching achievements.³⁹ Institutes of Political Science at Universities in Łódź and Toruń, and at Białystok branch of Warsaw University were also fragmented. In the then remaining eight universities institutes of political science or social sciences were reorganized, some of the teaching staff were replaced, and scientific research programs and teaching curricula were freed from the ideological 'straitjacket'.⁴⁰

In 2007 the master's degree study program in political science at Warsaw University will have been offered for forty years: it began in 1967. Since then there has been a successive development of this discipline in terms of institutions, teaching and research staff, and quality; one can even say it was brought back to life in university teaching because from the early twentieth century political science was pursued, as has been said earlier, in several Polish higher education institutions⁴¹.

Changes in the political system after 1989 opened new opportunities for development before the humanities, including political science. They were freed

³⁷ E. Olszewski, *Studia politologiczne...* (Political science studies...), p. 172.

³⁸ E. Olszewski, *Studia politologiczne w Polsce* (Political science studies in Poland), p. 173.

³⁹ E. Olszewski, *Politologia w szkolnictwie wyższym. Organizacja – stan kadrowy – studia politologiczne* (Political science in higher education. Organization – teaching staff – political science studies) [in:] *Politologia w szkolnictwie wyższym w Polsce* (Political science in higher education in Poland), ed. E. Olszewski, Lublin 1997, p. 59.

⁴⁰ E. Olszewski, *Studia politologiczne...* (Political science...), p. 173.

⁴¹ For more see J. Puchalski, *op. cit.*; M. Zegadłowicz, *op. cit.*; E. Olszewski, A. Puka, *Studia politologiczne w Polsce* (Political science in Poland) „Polityka i Społeczeństwo”, 2004, no. 1.

from the straitjacket of ideological programs and pressures imposed by the previous communist period. Since the nineteen-nineties we have witnessed the intense development of organizational structures and study programs in political science. In 1997 study programs in political science were offered at ten universities and at five higher pedagogical colleges (in Bydgoszcz, Kielce, Krakow, Zielona Góra, and Olsztyn)⁴². Their scholarly and teaching achievements and teaching staff were the contribution of higher pedagogical colleges to the newly established universities: University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn and University of Zielona Góra, Kazimierz Wielki University (Akademia Bydgoska) in Bydgoszcz, Pedagogical University (Akademia Świętokrzyska) in Kielce, and Pedagogical University in Krakow. A political science study program (licentiate – BA – level) was also started at the University of Rzeszów in 2000. Institutes of Political Science are as a rule affiliated with faculties of social sciences or faculties of humanities, in one case with the faculty of sociology and history (Rzeszów), which are composed of other institutes (of philosophy, sociology, economics, history, sometimes pedagogy, or history). At the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, the Faculty of Political Science is an independent political science unit. Only the Catholic University of Lublin and University of Białystok do not offer this kind of study program. According to the figures for the academic year of 2003/2004 political science study programs were offered at eighteen state universities and academies (Table 1). These universities determine the importance and status of Polish political science both in the area of scholarly research and teaching of this subject.

Table 1. Date of the beginning of political science study programs and number of graduates by 2003/2004 at state universities

University	Year political science study program began	Five-year MA program	Licentiate (BA) program	Post-graduate MA program (post-BA)
1	2	3	4	5
Warsaw University				
Political Science Institute	1967	1295	–	146
Social Policy Institute	1968	1684	540	980
Social Prevention and Resocialization Institute	1997	1022	–	111
Jagiellonian University				
Institute of Political Science and International Relations	1975	1496	–	–

⁴² E. Olszewski, *Studia politologiczne...* (Political science...), p. 173.

1	2	3	4	5
University of Wrocław Institute of Political Science	1974	3238*	229	929**
University of Silesia Institute of Political Science and Journalism	1975	4500	33	240
Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań	1974	3969	1988	1749
Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Faculty of Political Science	1980	3219	–	381
University of Szczecin Institute of Political Science	1985	62	30	56
University of Opole Institute of Political Science		603	531	659
University of Gdańsk Institute of Political Science		265	50	–
University of Warmia and Mazury Institute of Political Science	1995	643	–	–
Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw Institute of Political Science	1993	550	201	–
University of Zielona Góra Institute of Political Science	1997	456	–	296
Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń Dept. of Political Science	1999	–	–	–
University of Rzeszów Dept. of Political Science	2000	–	98	–
University of Białystok	No political science studies			
University of Łódź Faculty of International and Political Science Studies	2001	–	11	–
Pedagogical University in Kielce Institute of Political Science	1992	2025	–	1260
Kazimierz Wielki University in Bydgoszcz Institute of Political Science		608	–	613
Pedagogical University in Kraków Institute of Political Science	2001	1471	248	332

* No figures available for. 1996/1997

** Figures 1998–2004

Political science study programs have recently been also offered by state vocational colleges (now three or four).

Non-state colleges of higher education started to offer BA-level (licentiate) programs from 1993. The first to do so were: College of Social Service in Suwałki (1993), Gieydroyc College of Communication and Media in Warsaw (1994), A. Gieysztor Pultusk School of Humanities in Pułtusk (1995), M. Wańkowicz College of Journalism w Warsaw, P. Włodkowic College in Płock (1996), College of Humanities and Journalism in Poznań (1996). In 1998–2004 this field of study started to be offered in twenty more non-state colleges.

ACADEMIC POLITICAL SCIENCE STAFF

The development of organizational structures and political science study programs was accompanied by a dynamic increase in the scholarly level and numbers of university teachers although it was uneven in individual higher education institutions. The leading role in educating the teaching staff was played by the oldest political science centers, which also had the right to award doctoral and postdoctoral degrees and confer professorships. Owing to the assistance of Faculties of Social Science in Warsaw, Cracow, Wrocław, Poznań, Katowice, and then in Lublin, it was possible to train the staff, who ensured scientific development and proper realization of teaching objectives.

In mid-1996, nine universities, which offered political science study programs, employed 154 senior (i.e. independent) university teachers (69 full professors, 85 associate professors – all with postdoctoral degrees), 270 assistant professors (PhD holders) and 97 MA holders as other staff. The strongest in terms of the senior teaching staff was the Warsaw University's Faculty of Journalism and Political Science (59 full and associate professors, all with the habilitated doctor degree). The second position in respect of independent (senior) research and teaching staff was occupied by the Jagiellonian University Institute of Political Science (22 persons), while the UMCS Faculty of Political Science ranked third (17 persons including four full professors). At other universities, political science units usually employed ten senior academic teachers. A weaker position was occupied by political science units at four colleges of pedagogy. Altogether, they employed 6 full professors, 14 associate professors (all these with postdoctoral degrees), 30 assistant professors (PhD holders) and 19 other staff with MA, a total of 69 academic teachers because some political science teachers were formally associated with other departments⁴³. In the academic year of 1997/1998 nine universities and five pedagogical colleges employed 611 uni-

⁴³ E. Olszewski, *Politologia w szkolnictwie wyższym...* (Political science in higher education...), p. 63 (figures obtained from the survey conducted in April–June 1996 in University's political science departments in Poland).

versity teachers in their political science departments, including 188 full and associate professors with the habilitated doctor degree, 280 assistant professors with a doctoral degree, 143 assistants with a master's degree, as well as 42 technical and research staff and librarians. The number of senior academic teachers in pedagogical colleges increased (53 habilitated doctors in the capacity of full or associate professors)⁴⁴.

By the academic year of 2003/2004 there was a marked increase in the numbers of senior academic staff (full and associate professors and PhD holders employed as assistant professors). According to the survey conducted in political science units at 17 Polish state universities and at Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, full-time jobs were held by 240 senior academics (all with postdoctoral degrees: 146 full professors and 94 associate professors)⁴⁵, 387 PhD holders employed as assistant professors, 102 a master's degree holders as teaching assistants, and 20 a master's degree holders as other staff (lecturer and senior lecturer, equivalent to senior instructor)⁴⁶. The strongest in terms of the senior i.e. independent academic staff are political science units at: Warsaw University, University of Wrocław, University in Poznań, University of Silesia, UMCS in Lublin, and the University of Szczecin. Moreover, some political science departments employ teachers at second full-time jobs (mainly Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań). Altogether, at 12 political science units, where this form of employment occurs, there are 21 independent academics, 12 PhD holders and 23 a master's degree holders so employed.

A new phenomenon at state universities and colleges, which occurred on a wider scale in recent years, is employment of academic teaching staff on a commissioned-work basis at political science departments. This should be attributed to the lack of personnel in 'new' political science centers (apart from Warsaw University and University in Poznań) and to a wider offer of specializations, the teaching of which requires professionals in a particular field, often experienced practitioners in political or social life or journalism, etc. A dozen-odd political science centers use this form of employment. Altogether, they employ 218 persons to conduct classes on a commissioned-work basis, including 42 senior academics, 65 PhD holders and 101 a master's degree holders.

Taking into account all forms of teaching staff employment at state universities and colleges (the prevailing form being primary and secondary full-time jobs, and classes/lectures based on commissioned work) we can favorably rate the provision of teaching staff in the area of political science studies. Instruction is conducted by 313 senior academics, 464 assistant professors with PhDs, and

⁴⁴ E. Olszewski, *Studia politologiczne...* (Political science studies...), p. 181.

⁴⁵ Moreover, some colleges employ habilitated doctors as junior assistant professors (Warsaw University, Jagiellonian University, UMCS, University of Łódź).

⁴⁶ Calculated on the basis of the poll conducted at universities and colleges in 2004 (author's collection), henceforward: Ankieta (Survey) 2004.

256 a master's degree holders employed as teaching assistants and in another capacity. The number of PhD and master's degree holders employed especially in full-time jobs as principal positions allows us to be optimistic about the prospective advancement of some of them to higher degrees and positions.

The condition of non-public universities and colleges in respect of the academic staff provoked controversies and disputes in recent years, including the attempts to block the participation of state university teachers in forming the core of the academic staff in these schools. These problems appear to be solved reasonably and in consistency with further prospects of development of the educational system in Poland by the higher education law. This does not change the fact, however, that apart from a handful of non-public universities and colleges the situation in the field of political science studies in terms of the academic staff is weak or even critical in the remaining schools. The academic staff minimum (4 senior (independent) academics and 6 junior staff, i.e. PhD holders) is usually composed of retired senior academics and state university teachers employed in secondary full-time jobs. Only few of these schools employ junior staff – PhD holders and a master's degree holders – on a primary full-time basis (despite the fact there are such possibilities, while some political science graduates with MA or PhD still seek employment). A primary-full-time teacher is more expensive and this mainly accounts for the fact that political science study programs are taught in part by the staff employed on a secondary full-time basis and in part (sometimes prevailing) on a commissioned-work basis (being the least expensive).

The analysis of the political science academic staff in 26 non-public universities and colleges shows that they employ 83 senior academic staff, 40 assistant professors, 36 assistants (MA holders) and 14 a master's degree holders in another capacity on a primary full-time basis. This is not an optimistic picture, however, because these statistics are influenced only by several schools (College of Humanities and Journalism in Poznań, A. Gieysztor Pułtusk School of Humanities, Pedagogical University of the Polish Association for Adult Education in Warsaw, Giedroyc College of Communication and Media in Warsaw). Secondary full-time positions are held by 150 senior academics, 114 assistant professors, and only by two master's degree holders, but even in this case the majority of these colleges comply with the bare minimum. Under these circumstances the burden of teaching falls on academic teachers employed on a commissioned-work basis, altogether 480 people (School of Humanities in Pułtusk – 79, Pedagogical University in Warsaw – 58, College of Enterprise and Administration in Lublin, M. Wańkowicz College of Journalism in Warsaw – 33, Academy of Humanities and Economics in Łódź – 33). Some schools do not use this form of employment. Classes on a commissioned-work basis in the academic year of 2003/2004 were conducted by 80 senior academics, 198 assistant professors – PhD holders), 149 teaching assistants with a master's degree, and 53 a master's

degree holders employed mainly as foreign language instructors⁴⁷. Taking the foregoing figures into account, we can say that the implementation of political science study programs is largely entrusted with junior academic staff: assistant professors and teaching assistants with a master's degree.

GRADUATES AND STUDENTS

By 1995 universities and pedagogical colleges had educated over thirteen thousand graduates in political science and social sciences.⁴⁸ According to incomplete figures, by the academic year of 2003/2004, over 28 thousand graduates of five-year master's degree study programs, 7931 graduates of supplementary master's degree study programs and 4104 graduates of licentiate (bachelor's degree-level) professional study programs had finished state universities. Most political science graduates were educated at Warsaw University, the University of Silesia, University in Poznań, University of Wrocław, and UMCS in Lublin. A considerable share in licentiate studies goes to non-public schools, which produced almost 13 thousand graduates. Three of them: A. Gieysztor Pultusk School of Humanities, Pedagogical University in Warsaw, and College of Humanities and Journalism in Poznań also trained almost five thousand graduates of supplementary graduate master's degree programs. By 2004, over 40 thousand master's degree diplomas (28,190 and 12,871 after completion of five-year and supplementary master's degree programs respectively) as well as almost 17 thousand licentiate diplomas had been awarded.

The interest in political science studies among young people has risen rapidly, especially since the early nineteen-nineties. It is accompanied by the widening offer on the part of state universities and colleges and from non-public higher education institutions. In 1995/1996 over 13 thousand students studied at political science departments. According to poll figures in 2004 (except Collegium Civitas in Warsaw), 41 924 students studied political science under all types of study programs (except doctoral studies) at state universities and colleges and 13,410 students at non-state colleges⁴⁹.

⁴⁷ Figures from the poll conducted in 2004.

⁴⁸ E. Olszewski, *Politologia w szkolnictwie wyższym...* (Political science in higher education...), p. 65.

⁴⁹ At state universities – 18,654 doing full-time MA studies, 11,375 extramural MA studies, 4,738 – supplementary MA studies (usually 2-year programs: extramural, evening, or full-time), 2,884 – doing full-time licentiate (BA) programs, 4,273 – extramural licentiate programs. At non-state colleges – 662 – full-time MA studies, 911 – extramural MA studies, 2,276 – full-time licentiate program, 6,015 – extramural licentiate program 3,546 – supplementary MA program. Altogether, in the academic year in question there were a total of 55,334 people studying political science, of which those doing MA studies (supplementary and five-year courses) 39,886 students; and licentiate programs (at State and non-state universities and colleges) – 15,448 students.

Doctoral study programs in political science are offered by Warsaw University's Faculty of Journalism and Political Science, Warsaw University's Institute of Social Policy, the Jagiellonian University, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, University of Szczecin, University of Wrocław, University of Silesia, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, Cardinal S. Wyszyński University, and the Pedagogical University in Kraków. The right to conduct doctoral studies has also been granted to the non-state A. Gieysztor School of Humanities in Pułtusk. The foregoing figures allow us to formulate several conclusions: 1. In terms of academic staff, the state universities and colleges continue to have the dominant position; academic teachers from these schools also conduct most teaching in non-state colleges. They also occupy the leading position in conducting five-year MA programs and post-graduate MA studies. 2. While in previous years licentiate (BA) programs were the domain of education in non-state institutions, we are now witnessing a growing tendency in state schools to start this type of studies. This is a manifestation of competition with non-state colleges and at the same time valuable experience in introducing three-tier studies (licentiate (BA), master's degree, doctorate) from the academic year of 2006/2007 pursuant to the new law on higher education. 3. We should not disregard the fact that non-state universities and colleges with a strong academic staff will develop supplementary (graduate) MA studies. Already five-year MA studies and supplementary two-year MA study programs are offered by the Pedagogical University in Warsaw, College of Humanities and Journalism in Poznań, and A. Gieysztor School of Humanities in Pułtusk, which educate on this basis only one thousand fewer students than state universities, with other non-state colleges applying for such rights. 4. It is not beneficial if supplementary MA studies are conducted on an extramural or evening basis as a considerable number of licentiate graduates are interested in continuing their studies on a full-time basis. We can expect that the reform of education will be conducive to the solution of the problem.

POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

Postgraduate studies in political science did not become a widespread form of training and knowledge renewal. One might suspect in the first place that this is because of the expenses which have to be borne by those interested themselves. These programs are conducted by 17 state universities, with the number of students in 2003/2004 being barely 1416 despite very interesting and useful programs on offer. Eight non-state colleges conduct postgraduate studies. Such study programs are offered by many more non-public higher education institutions, which want to improve their finances when enrolment for licentiate studies is dropping, but little interest prevents starting them. Potential students rightly value more highly state universities and academies, which have a highly qualified academic staff.

Specializations in political science studies

It is beneficial and natural to establish specializations, which reflect both the scholarly specialization of a particular academic center and national or regional needs. In this way a German studies specialization (Wrocław), an international one with emphasis on Polish-German relations (Poznań), an international Scandinavia-oriented specialization in Gdansk, and an international relations specialization in Lublin were established, which gave rise to a separate field of study. Some centers (Lublin, Wrocław, Gdańsk) started studies on Polish emigration, Polish communities abroad and ethnic problems, and they included the results of their research in the scope of political science studies. After Poland joined NATO and the European Union, state and non-state universities and colleges launched study programs in European studies, European integration, European studies with global transformations, and Europe studies. The following specializations are still popular: territorial self-government, local government and policy, public administration, European administration, European Union project management, political and self-government specialization, public and economic administration, and regional policy. Most universities and colleges offer programs in journalism, journalism and communication, information policy and journalism, social communication, and communication and media. Political marketing and Public Relations are also taught. A prominent place is occupied by international relations (at some universities they are a separate field of study), American studies are also being introduced, and frontier traffic management as part of international relations is also offered. New specializations include national security, human resources (teams) management, management of organizations. There is increasingly less interest in political marketing. A number of these specializations have been included in postgraduate study programs, which in the case of postgraduate teacher education programs are supplemented with knowledge of society, contemporary history, and even teaching methodology.

POLITICAL SCIENCE PERIODICALS

The inclusion of this issue in the present study was prompted by the fact that apart from contributing to a university's reputation and opportunities for publication of scholarly studies, university and college publishers fulfill an important role of teaching aids, mainly in non-state colleges, most of which do not have professional and well-stocked libraries. In many non-public colleges with a profile other than humanities or law, the lack of political science literature is especially noticeable. In comparison with the period of the 1960s–1980s there has been considerable progress as far as periodicals are concerned. The domestic and foreign market is the target of the *Polish Political Yearbook*, published by the Polish Political Science Association. The Polish Academy of Science Insti-

tute of Political Science publishes journals *Kultura i Społeczeństwo* (Culture and Society), *Studia Polityczne* (Political Studies), *Archiwum Historii Myśli Politycznej* (Archives of History of Political Thought), *Civitas*, *Studia z Filozofii Polityki* (Studies in Philosophy of Politics), *Europa Środkowo-Wschodnia* (Central-Eastern Europe). Political science periodicals were previously published first of all by universities and higher pedagogical colleges⁵⁰. Currently, such publishing activities are (or were) also run by 16 non-state higher education institutions⁵¹.

We are aware of the fact that the papers published in these periodicals are mostly authored by state university academics employed at the same time in non-state colleges, but the authors also include young full-time teachers of non-state higher education colleges (doctoral students, those working towards a post-doctoral degree, graduate students and others). In their review and summary sections these journals inform about new literature on the subject, make it possible to run the chronicles of a college and present its achievements.

Over the last thirty years, especially after 1989, Polish political science has made immense progress in research and teaching. A characteristic feature of this phenomenon is just the fact that, initially, the label of a political scientist had negative connotations in the academic and journalistic circles; such a teacher was directly identified with the *homo sovieticus*: now this profession commands general respect. Even many scholars who have never had anything in common

⁵⁰ Warsaw University: „Studia Politologiczne”, „Przegląd Europejski”; Jagiellonian University: „Politeja”; University of Wrocław: „Wrocławskie Studia Politologiczne”; UMCS: „Annales Universitatis Mariae Curie-Skłodowska” – Sectio K, „Consensus” (student journal); University of Szczecin: „Acta Politica”; University of Gdańsk: „Gdańskie Studia Międzynarodowe”, „Cywilizacja w Czasie i Przestrzeni”, „Cywilizacja i Polityka”, „Studia z Teorii i Praktyki Polityki”; University of Warmia-Mazury: „Studia Politologiczne”, „Forum Politologiczne”; Cardinal S. Wyszyński University: „Saeculum Christianum”, „Relectiones”; University of Rzeszów: „Polityka i Społeczeństwo”; University of Łódź: „International Studies: „Interdisciplinary Political and Cultural Journal”; Pedagogical University in Kielce: „Rocznik Politologiczny”, „The Pecularity of Man”, „Miscellanea Politika”, „Phaenomena”; Kazimierz Wielki University in Bydgoszcz: „Świat Idei i Polityki”, Pedagogical University in Kraków: „Annales Academiae Pedagogicae Cracoviensis. Studia Politologica”.

⁵¹ Social Service College in Suwałki: „Rocznik Naukowy”; P. Włodkowic College in Płock: „Zeszyty Naukowe” <Politea>; School of Economics in Kielce: „Zeszyty Naukowe WSEiA”, „Zeszyt Studencki”; Puławy College in Puławy: „Zeszyty Naukowe PSW”, suspended after publishing 4 volumes; Academy of Administration and Management in Opole: „Zeszyty Naukowe WSZiA”; College of Sociology and Economics in Tychyn: „Tyczyńskie Zeszyty Naukowe”; WSB-NLU (College of Business – National Louis University) in Nowy Sącz: „Praktyka Polityczna”; College of Business and Management in Białystok: „Pomosty”; A. F. Modrzewski Kraków College in Kraków: „Państwo i Społeczeństwo”; Academy of Humanities and Economics in Łódź: „Zeszyty Naukowe WSH-E”; Salesian College of Management and Economics in Wrocław: „Gospodarka. Rynek. Edukacja”; „N.A.S.H.” Wydawnictwo Koła Naukowego <Politologia>; Silesian College of Economics and Administration in Bytom: „Acta Bythomiensis”; A. Rusiecki Olsztyn College in Olsztyn: „Szkice Humanistyczne”; Pułtusk College of Humanities in Pułtusk: „Rocznik Nauk Politycznych”, „Polityka i Społeczeństwo”; and College of Humanities and Journalism in Poznań: „Problemy Humanistyki”.

with political science now publicly (for example in the media) elevate themselves as political scientists.

Political science studies, like the others, are to be reorganized in connection with the introduction of a three-stage education cycle (licentiate – BA level, MA studies, doctoral studies). This will not be a problem for the overwhelming majority of non-state higher education colleges, because licentiate study programs prevail there. In recent years, also some state universities introduced this stage of education and are able to restructure five-year study programs without serious difficulties. However, serious problems will arise, especially financial ones and those concerning the teaching space and academic staff, with the starting of master's degree programs. Previously, the so-called second-stage or supplementary MA programs were mainly offered on an extramural basis. Licentiate (BA) holders demand that these programs be offered as full-time studies. This burden will fall mainly upon political science institutes at state universities and academies, both in respect of their own BA graduates and graduates from non-state colleges, who cannot after all be barred from pursuing further MA programs (including full-time ones). The Ministry of Science and Higher Education should also take responsible decisions about and provide funding for doctoral studies in political science. The universities and their political science institutes will not cope with this financial strain and overloaded teaching facilities.

Reasonable and rational principles should govern the relations between political science institutes of state and non-state higher education institutions. Recently introduced restrictions on employment of the academic teachers from state universities at non-state colleges may bring about their collapse or termination of some study programs, including political science. If we acknowledge the immense increase in the level of scholarization in Poland, then we should strengthen this trend rather than put on the straitjacket of state monopoly in higher education. In relation to political science studies at non-state colleges, strong academic centers in particular regions in Poland should influence the process of education and training of future cadres, not necessarily through formal accreditation decrees but through their academic staff employed at these colleges as well as correlated educational programs. The state universities should be prepared to admit non-state college graduates to MA and doctoral programs.

An essential issue is the level of education, especially at part-time studies. In pursuit of profit, many universities and colleges eliminated classes and seminars from extramural curricula, confining education to lectures and foreign language instruction. This tendency concerns even more state universities at the faculties of humanities (including political science) and law than non-state colleges. The State Accreditation Committee and Ministry of Education should take firm measures to prevent such practices. They should also respond more resolutely to irregularities relating to the programs and teaching staff at all universities and colleges by revoking the right to offer a study program in a given field or by closing down a non-state college.

A serious shortcoming of political study programs was (and still is) the problem of the lack of a definite program minimum at licentiate studies. The curricula were compiled in relation to the program minimum of five-year full-time studies, which resulted in considerable arbitrariness in interpretation and in the selection of basic and majoring subjects required at political science studies. This created problems with admission to MA programs of graduates of some licentiate programs offered at non-state higher education schools. We believe that after over a decade of the kind of amateurish and arbitrary activity in this area the problem will be solved by the academic year of 2006/2007.

TRADYCJE I WSPÓŁCZESNOŚĆ STUDIÓW POLITOLOGICZNYCH W POLSCE

Streszczenie: Geneza studiów politologicznych w Polsce sięga XV–XVI w. W uczelniach wyższych w XVI–XVIII w. funkcjonowały katedry podstaw nauk o polityce, nauk moralnych, umiejętności politycznych. W roku 1911/1912 powołano Polską Szkołę Nauk Politycznych w Krakowie i w 1918 r. Szkołę Nauk Politycznych w Warszawie. Po II wojnie światowej politologia w Polsce poddana została komunistycznej ideologizacji. Odbudowa nauki i dydaktyki nastąpiła po 1989 r. w warunkach III Rzeczypospolitej. Obecnie studia politologiczne prowadzi 18 państwowych uniwersytetów i akademii oraz 22 wyższe szkoły niepaństwowe. Do 2004 r. wykształciły one około 50 tys. absolwentów (magistrów i licencjatów) oraz liczną grupę doktorów politologii. Wydawanych jest ponad 20 pism politologicznych, w tym „Polish Political Yearbook”. Studia politologiczne nadal cieszą się dużym zainteresowaniem młodzieży.

Słowa kluczowe: politologia, studenci, studia politologiczne, pisma politologiczne