Public Administration Education in Poland

Report

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1. Historical Framework

Some of the most prominent models of public administration have taken centuries to develop. However, the 19th century had the most significant influence in establishing the present
character of public administration. In Poland, administration and education, in state management, flourished in the 18th century. The ideas of Stanislaw Staszic, Hugo Kollataj, Stanislaw Konarski, Stanislaw Leszczynski not only influenced European political thought, but also played a great role in administrative reforms in national education and army management. Moreover, they inspired the signing of the first European constitution in May 3, 1791. It mentioned that the development of administration as an academic field in Poland was possible thanks to the National Education Committee, as well as, through strong academic centers: Szkoła Główna Krakowska (presently Jagiellonian University in Krakow), Szkoła Główna Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego, Lvovian University, Collegium Nobilium, and Korpus Kadetow.

Throughout the 19th century, Poland did not exist as an independent state. In 1795, Poland lost its independence as the result of the third partition but later regained its sovereignty at the end of World War I. Subsequently, public administration as an academic field in Poland, had developed earlier in the 18th century. After regaining its independence, Poland adopted the Austrian model of administrative procedures and administrative courts, the Prussian – in principle – model of central and local governments, the Russian model of financial institution and the concept of the Highest Chamber of Control. In the beginning of the 19th century European traditional theory ofolicists had begun a gradual evolution into developing the academic fields of administrative law and public administration. Poland remained under the strong influence of the German doctrine of administration. Many scholars, including Ludwik Gumplowicz (1858-1903), who published in 1882, “Public Administration as an Academic Field” looked closely at the influence of the German model of the state of law in Poland1. As a result, administration as an academic field was dominated by administrative offices and representatives of administrative law who possessed a more formalistic protocol.

During this time administration existed as a discipline related solely to administrative law. Public administration was taught at universities through their Law and Administration Departments. The very nature of public administration, began to grow significantly into its present model. Academics who published papers in this field were all written by administrative lawyers: Kazimierz Włodzimierz Kumaniecki (1880-1941)2, Władysław Leopold Jaworski3, Jerzy Stefan Langrod (1903-1991), Bohdan Wasiutynski (1882-1940)4, Jerzy Panejko5, Tadeusz Bigo (1894-1975)6. These scholars began to look at public administration beyond the traditional legal sense. They analyzed public administration issues employing not only methods common to the legal field, but also those used in political science, economics, theory of management, sociology, and psychology. These diversity of

1 The list of its most important scholars includes: Fryderyk Skarbek (1792-1866), who wrote about principles of economics; Józef Bohdan Oczapowski (1840-1895), whose research evolved around the works of policists and contemporary administration as an academic field (mainly the works of Robert von Mohl and Lorenz von Stein); Edwin Hauswald (1868-1942), whose main interests were organizational methods and leadership qualities; Zygmunt Rytel (1880-1947), who published on effectiveness of actions; Stanisław Bienkowski (1882-1959), who emphasized the role of an individual in an organization, his moral values, psychological condition, and the importance of motivation.
2 Kazimierz Włodzimierz Kumaniecki is the author of the following monographs: Local government systems in Poland – an overview (1921), School administration (1921), Reflections on administrative structure of western states (1923), at al.
3 Władysław Leopold Jaworski in his paper Administrative Law. General Principles, published in 1924, discussed differences between public and private law, division of administration into governmental and non-governmental. And even though the title of the paper suggests that its merits have to do with administrative law, its contents are more closely related to the field of administration.
4 Bohdan Wasiutynski (1882-1940) published a valuable thesis The structure of central and local governments (1895).
5 Jerzy Panejko Genesis and foundations of European local government (1936).
6 Tadeusz Bigo (1894-1975) Public partnerships according to Polish law.
methods did not interfere with their treatment of administration as an academic discipline because it is based on the integration of foundations.

After World War II, the political situation of Poland did not allow for further development of public administration. As an academic field, public administration in the interdisciplinary sense, seized to exist. In 1947, Franciszek Longchams published his book *Foundations of Public Administration*. The author proposed the continuation of research in the field of administration using interdisciplinary methods. The censorship bureau ordered the destruction of the book by quoting it as being “publicly useless”. This incident hindered the possibility of research in all practical aspects of public administration and comparative analysis. The concept of public administration as being “a cultural activity on the public platform, and being subject to the distribution of labor” descended into the past. As a result, some Polish scholars, – among them Franciszek Longchams, - crossed over to the field of the administrative law, while others, in order to continue their research, left the country. Particularly significant was the emigration of Jerzy Stefan Langrod (1903-1991), a professor of Wszechnica Polska\(^7\) until the World War II and after 1948 as a member of French Academy of Science\(^8\).

In communist Poland, administration as an academic field in its present form, did not exist. Some of its elements could have been found in such disciplines as theory of organization, (also known as prakseology) and also in administrative law. In the theory of organization, these elements included organizational structures, relations between segments of an organization, distribution of assignments, team organization and team directorship\(^9\). In administrative law, a new area of “administrative law in action” came into being. This field began to look beyond just the dogmatic analysis of legal norms, but the effects they had also on the administrative practices became the basis for academic analysis\(^10\). During that time administration was part of legal and administrative programs in the Faculties of Law and PA at the University of Warsaw, Jagiellonian University in Krakow, University of Wroclaw, University of Gdansk, University of Torun, University of Lublin, Silesian University in Katowice, University of Lodz, and later established University of Szczecin, University of Opole, and University of Bialystok.

Democratic changes in Poland exposed the crisis of public administration as an academic discipline, which for almost 50 years was treated as purely theoretical. The structure of public administration (using legal and prakseological methods), excluded the examination of administrative practices and comparative studies within the field. After 1990, there was a need to adopt the contemporary notion of administration as both an academic discipline, but also as an educational programs.

To be equal to political, social and administrative challenges in Poland, the National School of Public Administration (Krajowa Szkoła Administracji Publicznej KSAP) was established in May 1990. KSAP is a place, where law, economics, administration school graduates can study post graduate studies, which is sponsored by the Polish government.

\(^7\) His list of publications during that period included: *Three years of local government in Krakow (1931-1933) in the framework of theory of administrative law, Facts and conclusions* (1934), *National defense administration* (1939), *Survey of agricultural administration in Poland* (1939).

\(^8\) He was appointed the director of *Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique* in Paris and a professor at Sorbonne and *École Pratique des Hautes Études*.

\(^9\) Among representatives of this direction was Stanislaw Kowalewski, who in his paper “Theory of administration”, Warsaw 1982, laid down the basis theses of the discipline.

\(^10\) The method was predominantly used by so called “Wroclaw school”, with significant contributions of F. Lonchamps, T. Kuta, A. Chelmonski, and J. Boc.
In the early 90’s the European College in Natolin, European College of Warsaw University and other similar institutes (as a part of the universities) were established (for example in Jagiellonian University, Lodz University or Mikolaj Kopernik University in Torun).

During this time, non-public and private universities began to start similar programs. There are four unique examples are founded by the Foundation in Support of Local Democracy. Those schools were established on the base of Regional Training Centers, first as colleges, then turned into non-public schools (with university degrees). In 1996 there was the establishment of the School of Public Administration in Szczecin and Lodz, in Białystok in 1997, and in 1999 – in Kielce.

2. Institutional setting

There are three basic types of higher education institutions which offer Public Administration programs in Poland: universities, high education public institutions without university status, and private ones, which emerged after 1990. All those types were established to educate a cadre for state and self-government administration. Moreover, there is one specific school of public administration to be mentioned – the National School of Public Administration.

A. Krajowa Szkola Administracji Publicznej (The National School of Public Administration)

The Krajowa Szkola Administracji Publicznej (KSAP, National School of Public Administration), was established in Warsaw by the Polish government in May of 1990. The school is designed to educate its students for state administration. This school is unique in that it was created with support from the first non-communistic government and organized in a very different way than previous universities in Poland. The program of KSAP is post-graduated. Now KSAP plays a dominant role in the education of officers for the highest levels of state public administration.

KSAP offers a 19 month graduate program. In order to qualify for admission, the candidates must be under 32 years old, have completed an undergraduate program, and be eligible for employment in Polish public administration (among others, Polish citizenship). Furthermore, the candidates take a four-stage entry exam in the form of competition and must agree to serve for at least 5 years in administrative offices at the positions assigned by the Prime Minister. The program does not charge tuition. Students of the KSAP receive scholarships and are offered free accommodations in Warsaw.

B. Universities

Currently in Poland, there are thirteen higher education institutions which have university status (the fourteenth is Warminsko-Mazurski University, established in September 1999, but there is no data in this report on it). In order to earn this status, a school must have the right to award doctoral degrees (Ph.D. Habilited). These universities offer Public Administration programs primarily through their Law and Administration Faculties and/or the Political Science Faculties. These universities are at the top of the academic hierarchy. Eleven out of thirteen Polish universities offer Public Administration programs through their Law and Administration Faculties (except Catholic University in Lublin and the just recently established University of Białystok). There are six schools which offers specialization in
social anthropology or local government systems through their Political Science Departments (see Table 1)

**Table 1**

*Public Administration programs taught in Polish universities*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University</th>
<th>Law and Administration Faculty</th>
<th>Political Science Faculty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>Public administration Local government Social anthropology Local government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University in Krakow</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University in Gdansk</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silesian University in Katowice</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic University in Lublin</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria Curie-Sklodowska University in Lublin</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria Curie-Sklodowska University Branch in Rzeszow</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>University in Lodz</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>University in Opole</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University in Szczecin</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mikołaj Kopernik University in Torun</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warsaw University</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wroclaw University</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University in Bialystok</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Public (state) schools without university status

Public higher education institutions without university status (technical, pedagogical, and schools of economics) offer limited programs in Public Administration. Schools of economics offer degrees in business administration and not public administration, even though they conduct research and teach courses from the field of public administration (for example, the Academy of Economics in Krakow, the Research Center for Public Economy and Administration). The School of Pedagogy in Olsztyn, the School of Pedagogy in Bydgoszcz, the Radom Polytechnic, and the Warsaw Polytechnic also offer Public Administration programs through their Departments of Economics or Institutes of Public Administration. The
schools of Bydgoszcz, Olsztyn, and Radom currently are seeking university status, which according to Polish law can happen only if the Parliament passes the legislative act.

D. Private schools

After 1990, in response to the high demand for higher education in Poland, many newly established private schools opened their doors. Unlike the institutions mentioned in the previous two sections, these schools are not supported by the state, but operate thanks to tuition paid by the students. Some of them have for-profit (commercial) character, mainly when they are established by private individuals or corporations. Others, usually established by local governments or charitable foundations, are non-profit institutions who must spend their profits according to their internal regulations.

In the first period after the reform of the Polish political system in 1990, newly established private schools mainly offered programs in business administration. However, currently there are 35 private schools offering programs in Public Administration and other related fields.

In summary, currently more private (35) than public (17) schools offer Public Administration programs. Annex 1 shows the list of all category schools offering such programs.

3. Positioning academic programs in Public Administration in relation to the disciplines to which they are most closely related.

As previously noted, programs and courses in the field of Public Administration are offered by the Faculties of Law and Administration and Faculties of Political Sciences at the universities, by other public schools without university status and private (non-public) schools.

3.1. Law and Public Administration Faculties (on the example of M. Curie - Skłodowska University in Lublin, University in Poznan, University in Wroclaw)

The programs of Law and Public Administration Faculties at the M.C. Sklodowska University in Lublin, University in Poznan and University in Wroclaw, present a combination of Public and Private Law and Economics, almost on an equal basis. There is a scarcity of specific of administrative and public policy perspectives at these universities.

Public Administration is predominantly taught from law perspective with an important interdisciplinary and economic component (see Chart 1). This has to be understood in the context of competence of the teaching cadre, taken mostly from Law programs. Administrative science is a minority among the courses offered (see Annex 2.1).

It must be noted that between World Wars, law courses constituted the core of Public Administration programs and administration as an academic discipline, which existed as an offspring of administrative law. Current university programs offered through Law and Administration Faculties are still dominated by law courses. For instance, the program taught in the Law and Administration Department at UMCS (University of Lublin) includes 30 law courses, 3 economics courses, 4 courses in social/political science, 3 interdisciplinary courses, and 1 elective. The program offered through the Law and Public Administration Faculty at the University of Poznan includes 24 law courses, 6 economics courses, 2 courses in
social/political science, and 12 interdisciplinary courses. Public Administration program at the University of Wroclaw includes of 18 law courses, 5 economics courses, 1 course in social/political science, and 7 interdisciplinary courses.

The following chart illustrates the overall ratio of law courses to courses offered in other disciplines.

**Chart 1.**
The percentage relation of the courses lectured at Faculties of Law and PA at University of Maria Curie-Skłodowska in Lublin, University of Adam Mickiewicz in Poznań and University of Wroclaw

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3.2. Political Science Faculties at Polish Universities.

Political Science Faculties at Polish universities provide eight Public Administration related programs. Distribution of courses is quite different than what is common at most Law and
Administration Faculties. Interdisciplinary courses (e.g. Contemporary Political Systems, Local, Regional and International Organizations in Polish Political Thought, Theory of International Relations, International Political and Economical Relations, Politics of Community, Minorities in Europe, Political geography, constitute the dominant group. Courses in this group constitute usually about 51% of a program, law courses - 15%, courses in economics – 5%, and social sciences – 26%. Economic courses constitute only 5% of all courses offered in those programs. Chart 2 illustrates this situation.

It should be emphasized that the programs of studies at Law and Public Administration Faculties lack a defined Public Administration perspective, they do not present any autonomous scientific existence but just look at the composition of legal and economic theory without looking at the socio-political environment. These programs are based on the theoretical prospective without emphasizing a practical prospectus. However, this situation is now slowly changing.

3.3. Non-public schools, Public Administration Faculties.

Public Administration in non-public schools is taught also from a legal perspective, but with strong participation of interdisciplinary, economics, social and other (mainly technical) courses. Though legal courses still play a relevant role within the programs under consideration (33%), other approaches – (interdisciplinary) administrative sciences,
management, sociology, political sciences – are more widely represented, than in universities programs (see Annex 2.2 and Chart 3).

**Chart 3.**
The percentage relation of the courses lectured at PA Faculties in private (non-public) schools.

4. **Comparative analysis of the contents of Public Administration programs**

Students enrolled in PA programs have successfully completed a secondary education. All academic programs are concluded with a MA degree allowing the graduate to continue for the title of Ph.D., or Bachelor’s degree, allowing the graduate to continue for MA degree.

Polish institutions of higher education offer three different options in Public Administration programs: five year Master’s degree (magister), three year Bachelor’s degree (licencjat), and two year Master’s degree (magister) for professionals holding the Bachelor’s degree. Students choosing the first option, usually offered by the Faculties of Law and Administration, receive the degree of Master of Administration upon successful defense of their Master theses. The Bachelor’s degree program are commonly offered by private schools, but it’s offered also at public (state) institutions. The two-year option is available for those individuals who completed a three-year program and want to upgrade the Bachelor degree to a Master degree.

All programs are available through intramural, extramural, as well as evening classes. Intramural classes meet five days a week and primarily enroll non-working students.
Individuals holding full time jobs usually take extramural classes, which meet on weekends (Saturday and Sunday). Others take advantage of evening classes. About 80% of the students enrolled in private schools take evening or extramural classes.

That high percentage is the result of present situation of a country in transition. The effectiveness of decentralization reform in Poland depends also on high educated cadres for administration. People working for administration need to complete their qualifications and the most simply way to do it is going to paid schools.

All students in private institutions as well as those enrolled in extramural classes offered by public schools, pay tuition. Intramural classes at public universities and other public schools are free.

Systems of Public Administration programs at Law and PA Faculties, Political Sciences Faculties, other public and private schools are illustrated on examples in following tables.

Table: Administrative studies at Faculties of Law and Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University</th>
<th>System of studies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MAA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Jagiellonian University in Krakow</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Silesian University in Katowice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Branch in Rzeszow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. University in Lodz</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. University in Opole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Mikołaj Kopernik University in Torun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Warsaw University</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Wrocław University</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Masters studies 5 years: MAA: full-time, MAB: part-time, MAC: evening studies
2. Masters studies 2 years: MAD: part-time, MAE: evening studies
3. Bachelors studies 3 years: BAF: full-time, BAG: part-time, BAH: evening studies
### Table: Studies at Faculties of Political Sciences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University</th>
<th>System of studies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MAA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Jagiellonian University in Krakow</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Silesian University in Katowice</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Maria Curie-Sklodowska University in Lublin</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Szczecin University</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Warsaw University</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Gdansk University</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Wroclaw University</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Masters studies 5 years: MAA: full-time, MAB: part-time, MAC: evening studies
2. Masters studies 2 years: MAD: part-time, MAE: evening studies
3. Bachelors studies 3 years: BAF: full-time, BAG: part-time, BAH: evening studies

### Table: Administrative studies at selected non-public schools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>System of studies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MAA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. WSAP Bialystok</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. WSAP Bielsko-Biala</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. WSPiM Chrzanov</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4. WSJOiE Czestochova</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. WSH Kielce</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6. WSAP Lodz</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. WSH Pultusk</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. WSAP Szczecin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. WSPiZ Warsawa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. PWSBiA Warsawa</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Masters studies 5 years: MAA: full-time
2. Bachelors studies 3 years: BAF: full-time, BAG: part-time, BAH: evening studies
### Table Administrative studies at public schools (polytechnics and institutes of pedagogy)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>System of studies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MAA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Wyzsa Szkola Pedagogiczna, Bydgoszcz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Wysza Skola Pedagogiczna, Olsztyn</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Politechnika Radomska</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Politechnika Warsawska</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Masters studies 5 years: MAA: full-time, MAB: part-time
2. Bachelors studies 3 years: BAF: full-time, BAG: part-time, BAH: evening studies

Data presented above prove, that when all of the Political Sciences Faculties at universities conduct intramural and extramural five years programs, both Law and PA Faculties conduct mostly extramural studies (only Lodz University lead intramural ones).

The typical situation for Polish Law and PA Faculties at universities is providing a two year MA degree programs as extramural or evening classes (for professionals wanted to complete their education). There are seven universities conducting this system. It is also popular system at Political Science Faculties, which is undertaken by five universities.

It has to be emphasized that characteristics of Polish administrative cadres education are three year Bachelor’s degree programs (intramural and extramural) conducted by private (non-public) and public schools without university status.

### 4. Contents of studies

After analyzing majors taken by students at all kind of schools, there is a conclusion that students treat public administration as a main major. The result of this choice is that at some universities students graduate in a Law and PA Faculty, in a PA program with a PA major. There are also other majors taken by students like: Local Administration, Central Administration, Local Government and Local Development (see Chart 8).

**Chart 8.**
The percentage relation of the majors taken by students of university Law and PA Faculties.
There are options of taking various majors at university Political Science Faculties. Students have the choice at completing majors in: Journalism, Philosophy, Political Marketing, Political Studies, Social Politics, Social Prevention, Changes in Civilization, Local Government and Local Policy, International Issues, Education Issues and others (see Chart 9).

*Chart 9.*
The percentage relation of the majors taken by students of university Political Sciences Faculties.
Journalism
Philosophy
Political marketing
Political studies
Social politics
Social prevention
Changes in civilisation
Local government and local policy
Major of international issues
Major of education issues
Major of Germany issues
Major of political and organisational issues
Major of local management
Major of social issues in local government and political education
Major of social and political systems issues
International relationships
Political education
Politology
Public policy
Political institutions and public administration
The typical features of Polish private schools are a wider range of majors than offered at a university at Law and PA Faculties. Those schools due however, offer less majors than university Political Science Faculties. Programs offered are in PA Specialization, Business Administration, Local Government, Central Administration, Administration and Agricultural Advisory, Security Systems Administration, International Administration, European Integration, Administrative Law, Business Law, Law of Foreign Currency and others (see Chart 10).

*Chart 10.*

The percentage relation of majors taken by students of PA Faculties at private (non-public) schools.
Data included in charts 8, 9 and 10 show that curricula at university Law and PA Faculties have more theoretical and general character.

One asset of Polish universities is that during a two year supplement MA program students can improve their knowledge by taking part in more theoretical courses: Theory of the State and Law, Law Philosophy, Contemporary Views on Politics and Law, Civil Law and Labor Law.

The aim of private schools with a three year Bachelor’s degree, is to give students more practical qualifications and to prepare them for their future profession. Most professional experts agree that the best way to prepare students, is through offering a more practical approach to Public Administration.

Close relations exist between private schools and professionals who have had successful results in offering students practical experience. For example students at Schools of Public Administration in Szczecin and Bialystok can take part in internships after each year of study.

Currently, all academic institutions (universities, schools without university status and private ones) are trying to be active in the field of public administration and issues related to the field, by organizing conferences, seminars, preparing expert’s reports, opinions and data bases. Private schools are also becoming a partner for self-government in solving local problems.

5. The European and comparative dimension in Polish Public Administration.

Before 1989, European public administration, comparative or other, was almost an non-existent theme in Polish administrative studies. At that time, Poland was under Russian protection, and there was no possibility of changing this situation. The Soviet Union still existed, and it seemed that Poland would never become a member of Europe.

The situation changed completely in 1989. Poland gained her “independence” and became open to Western Europe. Some academic departments started reacting slowly by including certain European courses in their curricula, at least as, subthemes.

Over the last ten years can be regarded as a very dynamic in development of public administration education. It is a transformation period, which is taking place in Poland, and in Europe. Development of comparative public administration continues to grow and adapt to changes in the current European environment. Before 1989, the teaching of the contemporary polish public administration system was rarely compared to systems functioning in the countries of Western Europe. Just after 1998, courses were introduced into educational programs of administration faculties which compared Western European systems to political, economic and legal.

Almost all of today’s courses on European topics in the Polish administrative studies have been developed during the past decade.

Currently, not only political systems, are being compared. Development of educational programs has gone into details looking at analysis and comparison of contemporary central administration and its local agencies, local governments, their structures and basics.
Specifically, issues which look at administrative personnel, social care, public service of healthcare system etc.

Conversely, a detailed system of public administration in Poland cannot be lectured separately from the systems of Europe. A political and administrative model of United Europe is constructed by analyzing and comparing each European country entirely and then choosing the most effective solutions.

Gaining membership in the European Union is of great importance for Poland. It has already fundamentally changed Poland’s geopolitical situation and her political orientation. Polish public administration will internationalize rapidly towards European direction for both the national and local levels. Membership will open the way for a direct transfer of innovations from the other member states to the Polish public sector through comparisons, imitation and testing of the applicability of other European countries’ solutions. All these facts result in a natural strong demand towards education and training in European matters.

A. Universities – Faculty of PA

In 1998/1999, the main courses offered that focus on European or comparative European Public Administration dimension at the universities faculties of Law and Public Administration represent 6% of total number of courses, and are:

Administration of Western Europe countries (University of Poznan), International Co-operation at the Regional Level (University of Poznan), Social Policy in Poland and EU (University of Poznan), Economic Integration in EU (University of Wroclaw).

1. Identification of selected courses with a comparative European Public Administration dimension

Administration of Western Europe Countries

The objective of this course is the public administration structure, system and the decision-making process in different Western Europe countries (Germany, France, Great Britain). Particular focus is granted to the central administration and the local government structures, obligations and responsibility, actors, influences, domestic as well as international. A comparative approach is introduced as an explanation of differences and similarities between the EU administrative systems and their viewpoints on the European integration process.

Social Policy in Poland and EU

The purpose is to introduce the students to the decision-making process surrounding the social dimension. The course focus on the political and law grounds for the welfare state development. Particular attention is drawn to the consequences of the EU regulation for Poland.

Economic Integration in EU

The objective is to introduce the economic problems attached to different co-operation in the European Union. A range of economic-political policy issues of the EU is shown, and the question of EU’s enlargement to the East is analyzed. A comparative approach is analyzed as the consequences of the European economic integration on the member states.

All courses mentioned above are defined as regular. “Regular” is defined as a course which at the beginning of studying is lectured as a comparative to other systems. This course develops general knowledge as an introduction to other courses. Comparison with regulations, which are lectured in the other countries, gives students possibility of wider view at framework of
the subject. After all, it helps to notice differences in each country. Each subsequent academic year the course is continued and developed by introducing new details. It is important to emphasize that changes are being introduced almost every semester.

All of these courses are offered once a year and their duration is a semester. Within the Comparative European Public Administration concentration area, their importance is the same. All of these are objects of examination are for students who choose public administration studies in the Law and Public Administration Faculties. In reporters opinion, comparative aspects do play a major role as a methodological approach in these courses, but the governance-aspect is the most important among others (economic, culture, historical, etc.). The courses concentrate on Comparative Public Administration in a narrowly defined sense.

B. Universities – Faculty of Political Sciences

In 1998/1999 the main courses with a European or comparative European Public Administration concentration at the universities Political Sciences Faculties represent 35,8 % of total number of courses, and are:

Political Geography, National Minorities in Europe, Theory of International Relations, Contemporary Political Systems, Local Government in Europe and USA, International Political Relations, Comparative Public Administration.

1. Identification of selected courses with a comparative European Public Administration dimension

Comparative Public Administration

Comparative aspect especially political international relations do play the most important role (among governance aspect or historical one). The objective of this course is the public administration structure, system, public officials and the decision-making process in different countries (American and European both). Particular focus is granted to the central administration and the local government structures, obligations and responsibility, actors, influences, domestic as well as international. A comparative approach is introduced as an explanation of differences and similarities between administrative systems.

Contemporary Political Systems

The purpose of the course is to introduce the students and analyze the political systems in EU countries. First political systems will be introduced in general terms, than particular focus will be centered on the institutions and the political influence on the national administrations will be drawn.

C. Private (non-public) schools – Faculty of PA

In 1998/1999 the main courses with a European or comparative European Public Administration dimension at the non-public schools in Faculties of Public Administration represent 9,2 % of total numebr of courses, and are:

Judging the conflicts in EU (School of Foreign Languages and Economics, Czestochowa), Judging the International Conflicts (School of Business Administration, Warsaw), European Policy on Social and Economic Issues (L. Kozminski School of Business and Management,
Warsaw), European Integration Process (School of Public Administration, Szczecin), Contemporary Models of Public Administration (School of Public Administration, Bialystok), Local Government and Administration in EU Countries (School of Foreign Languages and Economics, Czestochowa), Experiences of EU Countries in Integration Process (School of Business Administration, Warsaw), International Organizations and International Co-operating (Kozminski School of Business and Management, Warsaw), European Community and Regional Organizations (School of Business Administration, Warsaw), Integration of European Economy (School of Business Administration, Warsaw), Polish and EU Agriculture Policy (Humanistic School, Pultusk), Personnel’s Training for Needs of Poland with EU Integration (School of Business Administration, Warsaw), Program EU INFO-2000 (School of Business Administration, Warsaw), Adjusting of Polish Administration of Justice to EU Requirements (School of Business Administration, Warsaw), Co-operatives in Poland and EU (Humanistic School, Pultusk).

1. Identification of selected courses with a comparative European Public Administration dimension

**European Integration Process**

The purpose is to introduce the students to the present theoretical background of polity, politics and governance. Particular attention is drawn to the participation of governments and other political institutions in the European integration.

**International Organizations and International Co-operating**

The course discusses different types of international organizations (EU, NATO, UN), their scope of activities, understanding and explanation.

Not every course can be defined as being purely “regular”. In this group of courses there are also courses which are highly specialized and detailed. An example of one such course is the “EU INFO 2000 program”.

Most of these courses are comparative courses focusing on Comparative Public Administration (“European policy on social and economic issues”, “European Integration Process”, “Contemporary models of Public Administration”, “Local Government and Administration in EU Countries”, “Experiences of EU Countries in Integration Process”, “Social Policy in Poland and EU”, “Polish and EU Agriculture Policy”, “Adjusting Polish Administration of Justice to EU Requirements”, “Co-operatives in Poland and EU”).

All of the programs focus on the growing importance of the European and comparative dimension in Public Administration, especially, since 1989 and the recent Polish Administration Reforms.

**D. Private (non-public) schools – Faculty of Political Sciences**

In 1998/1999, the main courses with a European or comparative European Public Administration dimension at the non-public schools Political Sciences Faculties represent 17.9% of total number of courses, and are:

Contemporary Political and Legal Trends (School of Economics and Administration, Kielce), Theory of International Relations (School of Business and Pedagogic, Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski), International Political Systems (School of Marketing and Management
Bielsko-Biała, School of Economics and Administration Kielce, School of Business and Pedagogic Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski), European Integration (School of Marketing and Management Bielsko-Biała, School of Economics and Administration Kielce), European Community (School of International Business and Political Relations, Gdynia), Local Government in European Countries (School of Business and Pedagogic, Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski), International Politic Relations (School of Marketing and Management Bielsko-Biała, School of International Business and Political Relations Gdynia, School of Economics and Administration Kielce, School of Business and Pedagogic Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski).

In this group of courses, the domination of political matters is evident. Within courses devoted to the system of administration, courses of political-administrative aspects predominate, more than administrative ones.

Such a method of program for construction of curriculum cannot be undermined because character of the faculty obligates to this framework. Therefore, the group of courses of public administration domain lectured at political sciences faculty includes more issues of political systems and their functioning, than a model which is represented by courses which are lectured at public administration faculty.

5.1 General remarks on structure of European and comparative courses

European courses are in the majority among current courses offered, both at university Law and PA Faculties, Political Sciences and private (non-public) schools. The most dynamic development of European and comparative courses can be noticed at both the Political Sciences Faculties and Private Schools.

All European or comparative courses were divided according to the below categories:

- EU as a politico-administrative system,
- Comparative Public Administration courses concentrating predominantly on Europe,
- Comparative Public Administration focusing exclusively on Europe.

Similarly to the division of courses offered at the faculties of administration and political sciences, identification of leading courses are among those given with the same consideration to each division. The course group of „EU as a politico-administrative system” is part of the larger grouping of study known as the “European Integration Process”. These courses that are offered at the university, count for three of the thirty hours for the duration at one semester. Examinations are given at the conclusion of each lecture. The next course (30 hours) which follows is „The Economic Integration in EU”, taught at two academic institutions.

It should be emphasized that these courses present European integration issues form a more general perspective. The European integration process and economic integration are regarded as leading subjects of study. They contain the necessary background information, needed for further studies in contemporary European systems of public administration.

In the grouping of comparative public administration courses, the general concentration is on the European system; the greatest emphasis is placed on „International Political Relations”, which is offered by five academic institutions, „International Political Systems”, also offered by three academic institutions, or „Contemporary Models of Public Administration” which
are all similar in content to the course „Local Government in Europe and USA”. This group of courses is more extensive and diverse. These courses focus on typical theoretical issues of comparative public administration, as well as those, which present practical aspects to administration functioning. Administration is understood to be in the broad sense, because it looks at comparing the background of all aspects of the political, social and legal issues of contemporary existing systems.

Attention shall be given to the fact that both, public and non-public academic institutions need to implement a more of international perspective of comparing programs of public administration. Non-public schools offer more courses in this area. The is however a rising interest by universities to offer lectures in comparative subjects. Leading courses are those, which tend to be more general and present issues of public administration, which function in a comprehensive manner. Courses, which are more specific, are in the minority. The fact is, these courses are not always connected with at a smaller number of hours.

In the third group, there are comparative courses in public administration which concentrate only on European systems. The leading courses among these are those which analyze systems of central and local administration in European Union countries („Local Government and Administration in EU Countries”, „Administration of Western Europe Countries”). These subjects are lectured at three academic institutions (one of them being a university).

It has to be emphasized that at the comparison of the Europeanization level on public administration programs in public and non-public schools in Poland, more courses are offered in non-public institutions. It is a signal that for these academic institutions it is easier to adopt to new standards of European teaching. There is a need for adopting these teaching programs to the current environment. There is now the possibility of flexible implementation of program changes that already exists in non-public academic institutions.

The courses offered within these three separate groups do not always have regular character. Their duration varies from 12 hours („Co-operatives in Poland and EU”) to 90 hours („Contemporary political systems”). The content of the program causes this. It should be emphasized that courses of a more general character, consist of a larger number of hours, when compared to specialized ones. The method of completing such courses depends on existing (or non-existing) division of lectures and recitations. Lectures end with an examination (written or oral exam), recitations end with a grade given for the course.

Regularity is characteristic to „leading” courses. This regularity is expressed by the possibility of learning about basics of each subject, its general principals, issues and guidelines at the beginning of the education process. The general outline is developed during further years of studying E.G. „Contemporary models of Public Administration” (offered in Bialystok School of Public Administration), where during the first academic year students can learn about the different systems of public administration in EU countries and the USA. They compare both systems. During the next semesters, the subject is developed and enriched by a knowledge of public administration models or legal, political and social aspects of Poland. „Social policy in Poland and EU” offered at University of A. Mickiewicz in Poznań is similar to this.

Most of courses offered at public or non-public academic institutions, are copyrighted. Their authors – professors or Habilited doctors, usually lecture each. They are responsible for the realization of the program’s content.

The present review may cover only courses where the main responsibility is born by professors or Habilited doctors, whose responsibility is officially assigned by the department or faculty. However, it is quite popular that non-members of the department (institute) are used as one-time, single course or regular part-time teachers. This concerns both, people with
a doctorate degree and other experts. Even in those cases a departmental lecturer bears the official responsibility for the course. The only exception in a few universities (or non public schools) are, programs given in English (for example “International Politic Relations” at School of International Business and Political Relations in Gdynia).

It should also be noted that there are two postgraduate European Studies in Poland: one in Natolin, and the second in Warsaw.

The College of Europe in Natolin is a unique and innovative postgraduate institute of European studies, based on the “Bruges Formula”. In Bruges and Natolin, the College of Europe trains competent and experienced Europeans, ready to take up the professional responsibilities facing them in tomorrow’s Europe. Since its beginning, the College has offered courses, which closely follow the move towards European integration. It has continuously adapted its programs, insisting on the high quality and standards. This prepares graduates of the College to be better equipped to meet the challenges of their times. The College is characterized by its independence, its bilinguals, (English and French), and the diversity of its teaching staff (academic and practitioners).

The program of the College offers a post-graduate training with the highest academic standard as well as, a practical approach to European realities. The program aims at providing the students with a highly specialized knowledge of the European dimension in their field of studies. It also provides students with an in-depth understanding of European integration, including contemporary problems of the European society.

In Natolin the program is built around Interdisciplinary European Studies with a specialization in Economics, Law / Political and Administrative Sciences. The emphasis of these studies are on problems related to the pre-accession stage of Central and Eastern European countries.

Address: College of Europe Natolin, ul. Nowoursynowska 84, 02-797 Warszawa,

The second postgraduate study is European Center at Warsaw University – Postgraduate European Studies in Warsaw. The program offers a post-graduate training on problems related to the pre-accession stage of Poland, European law, European integration economy, social sciences, and European databases.

Address: European Center, Warsaw University, Al. Niepodleglosci 22, 02-653 Warszawa.


It is difficult to provide a valid and reliable survey of the research priorities of Polish universities and non public schools in the administrative studies in general with regard to European topics. A research priority can mean one of several things: official priorities of a university or non public school, a faculty or a department; large or small research projects with external or inter-school funding; or personal priorities of professors and other teachers and scholars.

Comprehensive inventory or research projects in the field of public administration do not exist in Poland yet and are not currently available (even in Internet home pages). It has to be stressed that only few institutions responded for asking for research data.

For the moment, there are no specialized research centers operating within universities.
Separate research units do not exist within the structure of Polish universities and non-public schools. In both, special units E.G. within institutes’ didactic and scientific activity conduct research. Academic teachers conducted the most of researches for gaining academic degrees (Doctor, Habilited Doctor).

Among the 30 educational programs analyzed, few supplied enough information about conducted research. Priority was given especially for conceptions and analyses, which compares local government functioning in both Poland and Europe.

During the last five years in the area of “The European and comparative dimension in Public Administration”, quite a lot of research has been carried out. These topics include:

- History of Polish and World Local Government
- Comparison of Local Government
- Comparison on Civil Service System
- The Role of Local Governments in Period of the Political System Transformation
- Position and Role of Local Government in the United Europe
- Functioning of Trans- Frontier Region

Apart from research which analyzed international public administration, many analyzes were concentrated on specific public administration issues in Poland.

Institute of Public Affairs in Warsaw is the largest research center in public administration, (not including other research centers offered within universities and non-public schools). It is non-governmental and non-profit research institute, established in 1995. Over 200 researchers co-operate with the institute. In 1998 – 1999 the Institute published 18 books and 25 research reports.

7. Relations with the Profession.

Generally universities and private (non-public) schools in Poland (apart from National School of Public Administration in Warsaw - KSAP) do not provide employment assistance to their graduates, but it should be mentioned that in some private schools (e.g. Private School of Business and Administration in Warsaw, School of Business National Louis University in Nowy Sacz) alumni associations try to assist graduates. Therefore, there is a lack of data about the quantity of graduates employed in central or local administration. Generally, within Poland, the situation has not seen any major changes in the aspect of young graduate employment. Public administration in Poland is based on already employed staff. New people are employed only in the case of a vacancy. There exists an opinion that an experienced employee is more effective than one that has been educated.

Public service recruitment policy does not make a difference between Public Administration studies or concentrations of studies. Moreover Public Administration studies are not as popular as legal or economic majors. This situation is related to the structure of the corps of civil service. There is no legal regulation about the preference of required education. A candidate must obtain university degree (or non public school): Polish “licencjat” or “magister” degree. There is no pre-set career path for those who seek for Public Administration degree except the National School of Public Administration.
Given the public sector orientation of Public Administration programs, it is generally believed that unemployment is high among graduates. The budgetary (central and local) restrictions on civil service (central administration) and local (sub national administration) recruitment are the main reason. However one should consider the growing number of PA graduates, the fact that they belong to the same group with a lot of other specialties and that, as the result, they are not treated as a specific category.

The natural next step for Public Administration graduates can be the National School of Public Administration – however, it is not open for every graduate. So, the carrier paths can be developed within a public administration sector (both state and self-government administration) assuming that are clear rules concerning professional development of civil service cadre.

Each KSAP graduate is legally obligated to work at least five years in administration. Employment is carried out according to formal procedure. Every year the graduates with the highest ranking have a priority when choosing the job. The majority of the KSAP graduates work in the Highest Chamber of Control and ministries.

In the last few years non-public schools are going to establish more links with professions. Many of them organized monthly internships in different public offices for their students. They are involved in looking for public agency employment and in this way they are helping students find jobs.

8. In-service training and staff development.

In Poland programs for in-service training and staff development are provided to public administrators through training centers rather than academic institutions. Training centers offer short-term courses according to current, specific official’s needs.

The most famous of these training centers are: Foundation in Support of Local Democracy, Civil Society Development Foundation (Fundacja Rozwoju Społeczeństwa Obywatelskiego), Partners Polska, The Ideal Gmina, Robert Schuman Foundation, The BORIS Foundation.

Besides a variety of in-service training programs (undergo training) are provided to public administrators at the state and regional level, e.g. Office of Civil Service, Ministry of Interior and Administration, The Office of Public Procurement, and others. Much state and local government training is provided by regional agencies, e.g. Fiscal Revenue.

On the other hand, there is a duty of taking up in-practice training by the newly employed. Such training can be conducted directly by an employer or by an academic institution according to reached agreement. In practice, such training is not conducted within non-public schools or universities.

Education at the university or private (non-public) school does not have to end with graduation of a Master’s or Bachelor’s degree. Graduates of administration or political science can continue their education in post-graduate programs offered by some academic institutions. People, who want to earn a Ph.D. in public administration, can enroll in the Graduate School (Studia Doktoranckie) which every university offers.

9. Conclusions
It should be mentioned, that among all of academic institutions who were asked to submit curricula and other data, just 18 reacted by delivering their syllabi without merit content. Such data do not show the real content of PA education and its degree of Europeanization.

The Polish legal system protects copyrights of academic lecturers, there still exists some fear and barrier about popularizing curricula (even for research purposes), which may deter lectures from submitting all of their data.

Summary of public administration education in Poland and the level of its Europeanization, gave the follow picture: universities conducting the PA studies mostly by two year supplementary programs, their aim is to enlarge students theoretical knowledge about philosophy and its legal perspective, sociology, civil and labor law. However, private schools prepare students for their future profession during three year Bachelor’s programs.

Polish academic institutions have quite a wide autonomy in building their curricula. Given the license for opening a certain program by the Ministry of Education, is through checking the curricula minims as well as, the number of working Habilited Doctors and Professors. But educational programs at faculties of public administration are as traditional as they are modern. Tradition in public administration education is strictly connected with education in law – it is especially visible universities. Such structure of programs is most consistent in legal courses, that for a long time this has been popular in Poland. The reason is that studies on public administration are offered within one faculty – law and administration.

Courses of European and comparative character are slowly, but systematically introduced into programs of public administration in Poland which is a new element of Polish curricula.

Small number of courses on European and comparative issues offered by Polish academic institutions are still considered as a disadvantage for educational programs. Especially such situations exist in public schools, where programs are rarely changed. Europeanization of PA programs continues to be open for the implementation of new issues. This is the largest area of for changes for the future.

Establishing schools like National School of Public Administration (KSAP) or European Studies (College of Europe, European Center) provides the necessity for a European education among graduates.

The lack of employment policies at academic institutions causes offering education programs to not be the most feasible strategy for its graduates. The majority of educational courses are theoretical which lack professional training needed for future employment. This lack of offering a cohesive programs at theoretical / practical experience further hinders potential employment (there are several official requirements that officials must meet first for employment, which are not emphasized in theoretical programs).

It seems that there exists a need in Poland for working out some curricula minims, independent from the government needs. There should be on emphasis on providing courses that are theoretical, practical and are hands on.

In response of this need SEAP (Association of Education of Public Administration) was established in July, 1999. Rectors of academic institutions, which educate in public administration, initiated it. Professors – members of this association, are those interested in rising of the quality of education in public administration.

The goal of the association is to monitor the educational level and provide modern curricula in public and private universities, as well as, teaching and research in the field of public administration and civic affairs.
The SEAP General Founding Meeting (which took place in June 27 – 28, 1999), was a national event. Members of association are representatives of nine Polish public universities who teach public administration, two Polish academies and thirteen private (non public) schools, The National School of Public Administration, The Polish Academy of Sciences and The Civil Service Office.

During the General Founding Meeting there was the establishment of an association authorities and a seat of association Bialystok, 26 Dojlidy Fabryczne Street.

The association provides effective promotion of teaching PA and researching PA methods and techniques. One of the issues is regeneration and development of all administrative sciences. The cooperation of this authority will better allow that the education of future administrators will be both effective and efficient, while maintaining good public management, transparency and accountability of all civil servants both present and future.

Globally, the development of public administration can be looked upon as a field of study that became more and more separate from law, which during a long period has been considered to be the mother discipline. However, there is still a long way to go before PA programs graduates will have sufficient, not only general, but also specific knowledge.
Annexes

Annex 1: List of all programs in Public Administration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Universities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uniwersytet Gdański (Gdańsk University), 80-952 Gdańsk, ul. Bażyńskiego 1a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Faculty of Law and Administration</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extramural master studies, major of public administration, (5 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master, complementary evening course (2 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Department of Political Sciences</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intramural master studies, major of social and local governing and political education (5 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extramural master studies, major of social and local governing (5 years)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Uniwersytet Śląski (Silesian University), 40-007 Katowice, ul. Bankowa 12: |
| **Faculty of Law and Administration** |
| Extramural, complementary master course (2 years) |
| **Department of Political Sciences** |
| Intramural master studies, major of local government (5 years) |
| Extramural master studies, major of local government (5 years) |
| Extramural master studies, major of social issues and political systems (5 years) |

| Uniwersytet Jagielloński (Jagiellonian University), 31-007 Kraków, ul. Gołębia 24: |
| **Faculty of Law and Administration** |
| Intramural bachelor studies, major of local government (3 years) |
| Extramural bachelor studies, major of local government (3 years) |
| **Department of Political Sciences** |
| Intramural master studies, major of political systems (5 years) |
| Extramural master studies, major of political systems (5 years) |
| Evening, complementary master course, major of political institutions and public administration (2 years) |

| Uniwersytet Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej (University of Maria Curie Skłodowska), |
20-031 Lublin pl. M.Curie-Skłodowskiej 5:

**Faculty of Law and Administration**
- Extramural bachelor studies (3 years)
- Extramural master studies (5 years)
- Extramural, master, complementary course (2 years)

**Department of Political Sciences**
- Intramural master studies, major of local government and local policy (5 years)
- Intramural master studies, major of social issues and political systems (5 years)
- Extramural master studies, major of social issues and political systems (5 years)
- Extramural master complementary studies, major of social issues and political systems (2 years)

**UMCS Branch in Rzeszów,**
35-068 Rzeszów, ul. Grunwaldzka 13:

**Faculty of Law and Administration**
- Extramural master studies (5 years)

**Uniwersytet Łódzki (Lodz University),**
90-131 Łódź, ul. G. Narutowicza 65:

**Faculty of Law and Administration**
- Intramural master studies (5 years)
- Extramural master complementary course (2 years)
- Evening master studies (5 years)
- Evening master complementary course (2 years)

**Uniwersytet Opolski (Opole University),**
45-951 Opole, ul. Oleska 48:

**Faculty of Law and Administration**
- Intramural bachelor studies (3 years)
- Extramural bachelor studies (3 years)

**Uniwersytet im. A. Mickiewicza (University of A. Mickiewicz),**
61-712 Poznań ul. H. Wieniawskiego 1:

**Faculty of Law and Administration**
- Extramural master studies (5 years)

**Department of Political Sciences**
- Intramural master studies, major of local government (5 years)
- Extramural master complementary course, major of local government (2 years)

**Uniwersytet Mikołaja Kopernika (University of Mikołaj Kopernik),**
87-100 Toruń, ul. J. Gagarina 11:

**Faculty of Law and Administration**
Intramural bachelor studies, major of public administration and local administration (3 years)
Extramural master complementary course, major of public administration (2 years)

Uniwersytet Warszawski (Warsaw University),
00-325 Warszawa ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 26/28:

**Faculty of Law and Administration**
Extramural master complementary course, major of public administration and local administration (2 years)
extramural bachelor studies, major local government and local development (3 years)

Uniwersytet Wrocławski (Wrocław University),
50-137 Wrocław, Pl. Uniwersytecki 1:

**Faculty of Law and Administration**
Intramural master studies, major of public administration (5 years)
Extramural master studies, major of public administration (5 years)

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### Schools of pedagogics

School of Pedagogics,
85-064 Bydgoszcz, ul. Chodkiewicza 30

Intramural bachelor studies (3 years)
Extramural bachelor studies (3 years)

School of Pedagogics,
10-447 Olsztyn, ul. Głogowskiego 17

Intramural master studies (5 years)
Extramural master studies (5 years)

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### Polytechnics

**Radom Politechnic,**
26-600 Radom, ul. Malczewskiego 29:

Intramural bachelor studies (3 years)
Bachelor Evening studies (3 years)

**Politechnic in Warsaw,**
00-661 Warszawa, Pl. Politechniki 1:

Intramural bachelor studies (3 years)
Evening bachelor studies (3 years)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Non-public schools - Public Administration Faculty</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>School of Public Administration,</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-555 Białystok, ul. Dojlidy Fabryczne 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intramural bachelor studies (3 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extramural bachelor studies (3 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>School of Administration,</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43-300 Bielsko-Biała, ul. Modrzewskiego 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intramural bachelor studies (3 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>School of Economics and Administration,</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-907 Bytom, ul. Modrzewskiego 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor studies (3 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>School of Business and Marketing,</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-500 Chrzanów, ul. Wyszyńskiego 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intramural bachelor studies (3 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>School of Foreign Languages and Economics,</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42-200 Częstochowa, ul. Pulaskiego 4/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intramural bachelor studies (3 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wyższa Szkoła Handlowa (Economic School),</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-562 Kielce, ul. Peryferyjna 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intramural bachelor studies (4 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baltic Humanistic School,</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-400 Koszalin, ul. Piastowska 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intramural bachelor studies (3 years)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>School of Public Administration,</strong></td>
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<td>90-273 Łódź, ul. Rewolucji 1905 r. 9</td>
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<td>Intramural bachelor studies (3 years)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extramural bachelor studies (3 years)</td>
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School of Business National Louis University,
33-330 Nowy Sącz, ul. Zielona 27
Intramural master studies (5 years)

School of. Paweł Włodkowic,
09-402 Płock, ul. 3-go Maja 18
Intramural bachelor studies (3 years)

School of Management and Banking,
60-854 Poznań, ul. Strzałkowskiego 5/7
Intramural master studies (5 years)
Extramural master studies (5 years)

School of Administration and Management,
37-700 Przemyśl, ul. Żołnierzy I Armii WP 2
Intramural bachelor studies (3 years)

Humanistic School,
06-100 Pultusk, ul. Staszica 35
Intramural bachelor studies (3 years)

School of Computing and Management,
39-225 Rzeszów, ul. Sucharskiego 2
Intramural bachelor studies (3 years)

School of Humanistics and Natural Sciences Studium Generale Sandomiriense,
27-600 Sandomierz, ul. Krakowska 26
Intramural bachelor studies (3 years)

School of Economics and Humanistics,
96-100 Skierniewice, ul. Sobieskiego 71
Intramural bachelor studies (3 years)
Extramural bachelor studies (3 years)

Suwalsko-Mazurski Higher School,
16-400 Suwałki, ul. Piłsudskiego 2
Intramural bachelor studies (3 years)
Extramural bachelor studies (3 years)

**School of Public Administration ,**
71-332 Szczecin, ul. M.Curie-Skłodowskiej 4
Intramural bachelor studies (3 years)
Extramural bachelor studies (3 years)

**School of Business and Management im. Leona Koźmińskiego,**
00-987 Warszawa, ul. Jagiellońska 59
Intramural master studies (5 years)
Extramural master studies (5 years)

**Private School of Business and Administration,**
00-728 Warszawa, ul. Bobrowiecka 9
Intramural bachelor studies (4 years)

**School of Social Service,**
87-800 Włocławek, Pl. Wolności 20
Intramural bachelor studies (3 years)

**School of Management and Marketing,**
50-073 Wrocław, ul. św. Antoniego 24 a
Intramural bachelor studies (3 years)

**School of Management and Administration,**
22-400 Zamość, ul. Strzebżeska 102
Intramural bachelor studies (3 years)

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**Non-public schools - Political Sciences**

**School of International Business Relations,**
81-319 Gdynia, ul. Słaska 23/25
Intramural bachelor studies (3 years)

**School of Marketing and Management,**
43-300 Bielsko-Biała, ul. Sikorskiego 4c
Intramural bachelor studies (3 years)
School of Economics and Administration,
25-730 Kielce, ul. Piekarskiego 51
Intramural bachelor studies (3 years)

School of Business and Pedagogics,
27-400 Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski, ul. Osiedle Pułanki 52
Intramural bachelor studies (3 years)

School of Pawel Wlodkaowic,
09-402 Płock, ul. 3-go Maja 18
Intramural bachelor studies (3 years)

School of Humanistics and Journalism,
61-477 Poznań, ul. Wiśniowa 13 A
Intramural bachelor studies (3 years)

School of Management and Banking,
60-850 Poznań, ul. Strzałkowskiego 5/7
Intramural bachelor studies (3 years)

School of Humanistics,
06-100 Pułtusk, ul. Staszica 35
Intramural bachelor studies (3 years)

Higher School of Social Service of Franciszek priest,
16-400 Suwałki ul. Kościuszki 47 A
Intramural bachelor studies (3 years)

School of Pedagogies TWP,
02-397 Warszawa, ul. Urbanistów 3
Intramural bachelor studies (3 years)

School of Communication and Social Mass-media,
01-682 Warszawa, ul. Kiwerska 1 A
Intramural bachelor studies (3 years)
Annex 2 Courses of PA programmes

Annex 2. 1 Summary – courses at Law and PA faculties of Universities

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Annex 2. 2. Example of structure of courses at Political Science Faculty

<table>
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<th>course</th>
<th>Uniwersytet Marii Curie Skłodowskiej, Lublin</th>
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Political Sciences – summary

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Annex 2. 3. Summary – courses at non public schools (PA faculties)

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<tr>
<th>course</th>
<th>Białystok School of Public Administration, Białystok</th>
<th>School of Administration, Bielsko-Biała</th>
<th>School of Entrepreneur and Marketing, Chrzanów</th>
<th>School of Foreign Languages and Economics, Częstochowa</th>
<th>School of Commerce, Kielce</th>
<th>School of Public Administration, Łódź</th>
<th>Humanistic School, Pultusk</th>
<th>School of Administration, Szczecin</th>
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Annex 2. 4. Summary – courses at non public schools (Political Science faculties)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject</th>
<th>Higher School of Marketing and Management, Bielsko-Biała</th>
<th>Higher School of International Business and Political Relations, Gdynia</th>
<th>Higher School of Economics and Administration, Kielce</th>
<th>Higher School of Buszness and Pedagogics Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski</th>
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<tr>
<td>Political Sciences – summary</td>
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<td>B. Economic courses</td>
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<td>E. Others</td>
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Annex 3: Researchers and research

1. Uniwersytet Marii Curie –Skłodowskiej (University of Maria Curie Skłodowska), 20-031 Lublin, Pl. M. Curie Skłodowskiej 5
   - Political Sciences Faculty, Institute of Local Government and Local Policy
     concentrates on:
     a) Conceptions of local democracy and local government
     b) History of Polish and World local government
     c) Comparative analyze of local government functioning
     d) Local government role in period of political system transformation
     e) Position and role of local government in united Europe
     f) Functioning of trans-frontier regions.

   Head of the Institute: Ph.D Stanisław Michałowski, tel. 532 42 78 ext. 127

2. Uniwersytet Marii Curie –Skłodowskiej (University of Maria Curie Skłodowska), Branch in Rzeszów, 35-068 Rzeszów, ul. Grunwaldzka 13
   - Law and Public Administration Faculty, Institute of Legal Theory and Political and Legal Doctrines
     - Rationalization of public administration structures – Head of the researches -prof. dr hab. Jan Łukasiewicz, tel. 628 114 ext. 44
Law and Public Administration Faculty, Institute of Public Law

- Local government employees and civil servants – head of the research - dr hab. Elżbieta Ura, tel. 628 114 ext. 30
  a) Administrative issues of tourism - head of research dr hab. Elżbieta Ura, tel. 628 114 ext. 30
  b) Functioning and framework of competencies of local government units and central government agendas. Administrative staff - Head of research dr hab. Elżbieta Ura, tel. 628 114 ext. 30
  c) Functioning of central administration – Head of research dr hab. Elżbieta Ura, tel. 628 114 ext. 30
  d) Functioning of non-material service in Poland Head of research dr Jerzy Posłuszny, tel. 628 114 ext. 15
  e) Organization and functioning of local government in RP – Head of research dr Antoni Bewszko, tel. 628 114 ext. 50
  f) Functioning of local government units with taking into consideration environment protection. Administration of Województwo and powiat – Head of research dr Longina Gardjan-Kawa, tel. 628 114 ext. 50
  g) Local government – reforms – Head of research dr Longina Gardjan-Kawa, tel. 628 114 ext. 50

3. University of Adam Mickiewicz in Poznań, 61-809 Poznań, ul. Św. Marcina 90
  a) Problems of territorial self-government – head of research prof. Z. Leoński
  b) Administrative regulation of economic activities – head of research dr M. Waligórski
  c) Law of public health service - head of research prof. Z. Leoński, dr K. Wojtczak
  d) Legal forms of administrative activity – head of research dr K. Ziemski
  e) Supervision in substantial administrative law – head of research dr M. Szewczyk

4. Wrocław University, 51-149 Wrocław, ul. Koszarowa 3

Social Science Faculty, Political Science Institute
  a) Local government in public administration – head of research prof. E. Nowacka
  b) Administration and politics, introduction – dr. A. Ferens, J. Macek

Head of the Institute: Professor Ryszard Herbut, E.mail: ip_uwr@i.pl

5. School of Public Administration in Szczecin
  a) Local government staff in the Szczecin województwo. Characteristic and aspiration in education (program financed by USAID) – Head of research dr Bazyli Baran tel. (091) 486 15 42,
b) Functioning of City Hall in Szczecin – Head of research dr Bazyli Baran, tel. (091) 486 15 42,

c) Local knowledge of Pomorze Zachodnie inhabitants (program financed by USAID) – Head of research dr Bazyli Baran, tel. (091) 486 15 42

Annex 4 European and comparative courses

1. EU as a politico-administrative system

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Economic integration in EU</td>
<td>University of Wroclaw,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>School of Business Administration, Warsaw</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Judging the conflicts in EU</td>
<td>School of Foreign Languages and Economics, Czestochowa</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>European Integration Process</td>
<td>School of Public Administration, Szczecin;</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>School of Marketing and Management, Bielsko-Biala;</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>School of Economics and Administration, Kielce</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>European Community and Regional Organizations</td>
<td>School of Business Administration, Warsaw</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Personnel’s training for needs of Poland with EU integration</td>
<td>School of Business Administration, Warsaw</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Program EU INFO 2000</td>
<td>School of Business Administration, Warsaw</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Political geography</td>
<td>University of Maria Sklodowska-Curie, Lublin</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>National minorities in Europe</td>
<td>University of Maria Sklodowska-Curie, Lublin</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>European Community</td>
<td>School of International Business and Political Relations, Gdynia</td>
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### 2. Comparative Public Administration courses concentrating predominantly on Europe

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Course</th>
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<th>Duration in hours</th>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>International co-operation at the regional level</td>
<td>University of Adam Mickiewicz, Poznan</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Judging the international conflicts</td>
<td>School of Business Administration, Warsaw</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Contemporary models of Public Administration</td>
<td>School of Public Administration, Bialystok</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>International relations</td>
<td>Humanistic School, Pultusk</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>International organizations and international co-operation</td>
<td>Kozminski School of Business and Management, Warsaw</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Theory of international relations</td>
<td>University of Maria Sklodowska-Curie, Lublin, School of Business and Pedagogie</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Contemporary political systems</td>
<td>University of Maria Sklodowska-Curie, Lublin, School of Marketing and Management, Bielsko-Biala, School of International Business and Political Relations, Gdynia, School of Economics and Administration, Kielce, School of Business and Pedagogie, Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Local government in Europe and USA</td>
<td>University of Maria Sklodowska-Curie, Lublin</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>International political relations</td>
<td>University of Maria Sklodowska-Curie, Lublin, School of Marketing and Management, Bielsko-Biala, School of International Business and Political Relations, Gdynia, School of Economics and Administration, Kielce, School of Business and Pedagogie, Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Contemporary political and legal trends</td>
<td>School of Economics and Administration, Kielce</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>International political systems</td>
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### 3. Comparative Public Administration focusing exclusively on Europe

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<td>1.</td>
<td>Administration of Western Europe Countries</td>
<td>University of Adam Mickiewicz, Poznan</td>
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<td>Social Policy in Poland and EU</td>
<td>University of Adam Mickiewicz, Poznan</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Local government and Administration in EU Countries</td>
<td>School of Foreign Languages and Economics, Czestochowa School of Business and Pedagogic, Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Experiences of EU Countries in Integration Process</td>
<td>School of Business Administration, Warsaw</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Polish and EU agriculture Policy</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Problems of Polish administration of justice adjusting to EU requirements</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Co-operatives in Poland and EU</td>
<td>Humanistic School. Pultusk</td>
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