



Item 409

**RESOLUTION No. 363
OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WARSAW**

of 13 December 2023

**on the study programme
in the Doctoral School of Social Sciences**

Pursuant to Article 28, section 1, point 12 and Article 201, section 4 of the Act of 20 July 2018, the Law on Higher Education and Science (consolidated text: Journal of Laws, 2023, item 742, as amended), and § 43, section 1, point 15 of the Statute of the University of Warsaw (UW Monitor, 2019, item 190, as amended). The Senate of the University of Warsaw resolves hereby as follows:

§ 1

A study programme in the Doctoral School of Social Sciences is hereby approved, constituting an appendix to the resolution.

§ 2

The Resolution comes into effect on the day it is adopted and is applicable starting from the academic year of 2024/2025.

Chairperson of the Senate
of the University of Warsaw

Rector: *A. Z. Nowak*

STUDY PROGRAMME
in the Doctoral School of Social Sciences

name of the study programme;	Study Programme in the Doctoral School of Social Sciences
Name of the study programme in English	Study Programme in the Doctoral School of Social Sciences
language of instruction	English or Polish
PQF level	8
number of semesters	8
number of ECTS credits	31
academic degree	doktor (doctor)
academic disciplines in which doctoral studies are conducted	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) economics and finance 2) social and economic geography and spatial management 3) security studies 4) communication and media studies 5) political science and public administration 6) management and quality studies 7) law 8) sociology 9) education 10) psychology 11) international relations

Learning outcomes defined for the study programme referring to the characteristics of the second level of the Polish Qualifications Framework for qualifications at level 8

Symbol of learning outcomes for the study programme	Learning outcomes	Reference to the descriptors of degree 2 - of the PQF level 8
Knowledge (W; in Polish: “wiedza”) (the graduate knows and understands)		
WG_01	to the extent enabling the revision of existing paradigms - the world’s achievements relating to theoretical foundations as well as general and selected specific issues - relevant to a particular discipline within the social sciences	P8S_WG
WG_02	the main scientific developments in the disciplines of the social sciences in which the education is provided	
WG_03	the methodology of scientific research in the field of the social sciences	
WG_04	the principles for dissemination of scientific results in the field of the social sciences, including in the open access mode	
WK_01	fundamental dilemmas of modern civilisation from the perspective of the social sciences	P8S_WK
WK_02	the economic, legal, ethical and other essential conditions of conducting scientific research in the field of the social sciences	
WK_03	the basic principles of knowledge transfer to the economic and social areas and commercialisation of the results of scientific activities in the field of the social sciences and of the know-how related to these results	
Skills (U; in Polish: “umiejętności”) (the graduate is able to)		
UW_01	Take advantage of knowledge from different academic fields, in particular the social sciences to creatively identify, formulate and innovatively solve complex problems or perform research tasks, especially: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – define the aim and subject of scientific research in the field of the social sciences, formulate a research hypothesis, – develop research methods, techniques and tools and use them creatively, – Draw conclusions on the basis of research results 	P8S_UW
UW_02	critically analysing and evaluating the research results within the social sciences, of expert activities and other creative work and their contribution to the development of knowledge	
UW_03	transfer the results of scientific activities in the field of the social sciences to the economic and social areas	
UK_01	communicate on specialist subjects to a degree that enables active participation in the international scientific research in the field of the social sciences	P8S_UK

UK_02	disseminate the research results in the field of the social sciences, also to the general public	
UK_03	initiate debates within the field of the social sciences	
UK_04	participate in academic discourse in the field of the social sciences	
UK_05	speaking a foreign language at B2 level of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages using the professional terminology specific to the discipline within the social sciences, to the extent enabling participation in international academic and professional communities	
UO_01	plan and implement one's own and team's research or creative projects, in the field of the social sciences, also in the international community	P8S_UO
UU_01	independently plan and act for their own development, and inspire and organise the development of others	P8S_UU
UU_02	plan and deliver a class or group of classes in a particular discipline of the social sciences, using modern methods and tools	
Social competences (K; in Polish "kompetencje społeczne") (the graduate is ready to)		
KK_01	critically evaluate achievements within a given scientific discipline in the field of the social sciences	P8S_KK
KK_02	critically assess one's own contribution to the development of a scientific discipline	
KK_03	recognise the value of knowledge in solving cognitive and practical problems within a specific discipline in the field of the social sciences	
KO_01	fulfill the social obligations of researchers and creators	P8S_KO
KO_02	fulfil social obligations and take actions in the public interest, in particular by initiating actions in the public interest	
KO_03	think and act in an entrepreneurial manner	
KR_01	sustaining and developing the ethos of the research and artistic communities, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – conducting research in an independent manner, – respecting the principle of the public ownership of scientific results, taking into account intellectual property rights. 	P8S_KR

Study programme

Group A courses
General subjects offered by the Doctoral School of Social Sciences

Name of subject or of a group of subjects	Form of classes	Number of class hours	ECTS credits	Semester of course delivery	Symbols of learning outcomes for the study programme	Methods to verify learning outcomes
Prawne i etyczne podstawy badań naukowych w naukach społecznych Legal and ethical bases of research in the social sciences	Lecture	10	1	I	WG_04 WK_02, UW_03 KK_03, KR_01	Written credit
Brief course description	The course presents issues of academic ethics, including legal and ethical problems related to the conduct of research. National and international regulations related to the conduct of scientific research and the rules of disciplinary proceedings in case of their violation are presented. Particular emphasis is placed on the issue of plagiarism and the principles of correct use of the work of other researchers. It also discusses the rules applicable to university teachers on the prevention of discrimination and mobbing. In addition, the concept of open science, the opportunities and threats of the movement are also presented. Case study analysis is used in the delivery of the subject. Interdisciplinary course organised by the Doctoral School of Social Sciences, which is obligatory for the doctoral students from the Doctoral School of Social Sciences.					
Blok zajęć metodologicznych poświęconych danej dyscyplinie Discipline-specific methodology block	Depending on the discipline	Total: 30	3	II.	Depending on the discipline	Depending on the discipline
Brief course description	A block of classes on the methodology of the discipline. Discipline-specific methodology subjects, together with the total of hours, are determined by the leading units of the particular discipline. The subjects carry the fundamental content for the discipline, building methodological knowledge of the discipline. Each discipline has its own first-year subject grid.					
Blok zajęć teoretycznych poświęconych danej dyscyplinie	Depending on the discipline	Total: 30	3	I	Depending on the discipline	Depending on the discipline

Discipline-specific theory block						
Brief course description	A block of classes on the theory of the discipline. Subjects of the theory specific for disciplines subjects with the hour load are determined by the leading units of the discipline. The subjects carry the fundamental content for the discipline, building the doctoral student's theoretical knowledge of the discipline. Each discipline has its own first-year subject grid.					
Pula dodatkowych godzin na zajęcia obowiązkowe Pool of additional hours for compulsory classes	Depending on the discipline	Total: 40	4	I and/or II	Depending on the discipline	Depending on the discipline
Brief course description	Pool of hours for compulsory classes to be distributed by the units of the discipline concerned, in consultation with the Scientific Council of the Discipline (on theory, methodology or both). The subjects carry the fundamental content of the discipline, complementing the doctoral student's theoretical and/or methodological knowledge of the discipline. Each discipline has its own first-year subject grid.					
Seminarium Seminar	Seminar	60 to 120 (15 or 30 hours for each summer semester of each study year)	4	II, IV, VI, VIII	WG_01, WG_02, WG_03, UW_01, UW_02, UK_01, UK_03, UK_04, KK_01, KK_02, KK_03, KO_01, KR_01.	<p>I year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active participation in the class. A presentation of the work concept (according to the guidelines indicated) is also possible. <p>II year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active participation in the class. An obligatory presentation which discusses progress in the scientific research (according to the guidelines indicated). <p>III and IV year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active participation in the class. An obligatory presentation of at least one presentation which discusses progress

						in the scientific research (according to the guidelines indicated).
Brief course description	<p>A seminar is a subject taught by a coordinator in a particular discipline (holding a doctoral degree upwards), indicated by the leading UW units from a particular discipline in consultation with the Scientific Councils of the Disciplines. The courses are compulsory, addressed to all doctoral students (i.e. all years of studies) of a particular discipline. The aim of the subject is for doctoral students to meet systematically to present their research and discuss it. It is also possible to attend lectures/seminars by eminent scientists in the discipline, but working in other national or foreign units than the leading unit (these lectures are organised by the coordinators). As part of the course: first-year doctoral students discuss the concept, research questions, research hypotheses and the structure of the dissertation; second- and third-year doctoral students discuss progress in their research work, presenting excerpts from their dissertations (e.g. research results, conclusions of a literature review) and publication, conference and project achievements. Fourth-year doctoral students summarise their dissertation (e.g. main research results, research problems solved, verification of research hypotheses, publication and conference progress). The subject intends to integrate all doctoral students, offering the opportunity to discuss the dissertation in a wider group from different perspectives and opportunities for collaboration. It enables progress to be systematically reviewed and poses a motivational value. For the comfort of the participants, classes with discussions should not have more than 20 people in a group. This means that the subject should be linked to the number of doctoral students in the discipline. A lecture by an eminent scientist should be organised as part of the seminar jointly for all doctoral students in the discipline; however, there is a possibility for doctoral students from another discipline to take part.</p>					
Dydaktyka szkoły wyższej Didactics of higher education	Discussion lecture	10	1	II.	UU_01, UU_02,	Oral or written credit
Brief course description	<p>The course aims to enhance the knowledge and skills of doctoral students in the field of pedagogical planning, the analysis and evaluation of education processes and the determination and assessment of their outcomes. Issues relating to the regularities and conditions of the teaching-learning process are discussed. Interdisciplinary course organised by the Doctoral School of Social Sciences, which is obligatory for the doctoral students from the Doctoral School of Social Sciences.</p>					
Indywidualny warsztat metodyczny Individual methodological workshop	2 hours of independent teaching + 2 hours of individual consultations	4 (the doctoral student teaches 2 hours of classes with students in the presence of coordinator(s);	0.5	II.	UK_02, UK_03, UU_01, UU_02	Credit on the basis of the written opinion provided by the coordinator / coordinators of the subject

		further 2 hours are dedicated to the discussion on the classes by the subject coordinator(s)).				
Brief course description	Individual methodological workshops are designed to help prepare doctoral students for independent teaching in a higher education institution. The doctoral student develops and teaches the course in the presence of the subject coordinator(s) in a particular discipline. One hour of individual consultations is to help prepare the class and another hour is to discuss the class. An obligatory subject for doctoral students from the Doctoral School of Social Sciences.					
Blok zaawansowanych zajęć specjalistycznych z danej dyscypliny Block of advanced specialist classes in a discipline	Lectures, workshops, classes, seminars	70 (40 hrs in 2nd year, 30 hrs in 3rd year)	7	III, IV, V, VI	WG_01, WG_02, WG_03, WK_01, UK_05, KO_01, KO_02, KO_03	For lectures - oral or written credit In workshops, classes and seminars - unit work during the semester (implemented individually or in groups) making up the final pass or fail. A single culminating paper for the semester, carried out individually or in groups, can also be introduced.
Brief course description	Leading UW units from a particular discipline in consultation with the Scientific Councils of the Disciplines and with the Deans Colleges draw up lists of specialised courses (in blocks of 10 or 20 hours). A list of specialised courses is offered for the entire study cycle (i.e. it does not change every year unless requested by the leading unit of a discipline to do so by the Director of the Doctoral School of Social Sciences; then it is possible to update/modify the list). From the list of subjects and upon consultation, the supervisor and the doctoral student select those courses that are closest to the doctoral student's dissertation topic. It is possible to introduce so-called 'discretionary hours' from a discipline, which may not exceed more than 20% of 70 hours. These hours, awarded by the Doctoral School of Social Sciences to particular doctoral students at the request of their supervisors, can be used e.g. for participation in summer schools, guest lectures at the University of Warsaw and outside the University, etc. The subjects in the "Block of advanced ..." can be theoretical, methodological, workshop or mixed. It is a prerequisite that the second and third year courses present disciplinary issues in an in-depth and elaborate manner, not addressed or analysed at the first level within the "Block of methodology" and "Block of theory" cycles at the first year of study. It is essential that classes emphasise current research and literature important to the discipline. The list of proposed subjects for years II and III should be varied thematically so, to be a collection of key topics that represent the discipline and can support doctoral students in their academic and community development. We propose that the list should be structured in such a way that the doctoral student has a real choice and a chance to personalise the study programme according to their own interests. The leading units propose e.g. at least 2 courses of 20 hours and 6 courses of 10 hours (this means that the total number of hours must be at least 100, to exceed the 70					

	obligatory hours in years II and III). It is possible to propose subjects, prepared in collaboration by related disciplines. If there is a high interest among doctoral students in a particular subject, a division into groups may be introduced. Each discipline has its own subject grid.					
Budowanie interdyscyplinarnego o kapitału naukowego doktorantów Building interdisciplinary scientific capital of doctoral students	The form of the course adjusted to the subjects proposed by the disciplines.	40 (20 hrs in 2nd year, 10 hrs in 3rd year and 10 hrs in 4th year)	4	III, IV, V, VII	WG_02, UW_01, UK_04, KK_01	Testing the ability to take an interdisciplinary approach to research problems
Brief course description	The purpose of the subjects offered to doctoral students at the Doctoral School of Social Sciences in this block is to provide them with resources, both theoretical and methodological, necessary to take an interdisciplinary approach to research problems. Subjects proposed by the leading units of the disciplines/areas are to be accessible to non-specialists in a particular discipline and present novel theoretical and/or methodological approaches that may be applicable beyond the branch of knowledge in which they originated. The presentation of successful interdisciplinary projects in the social sciences or across disciplines is also highly desirable. The pool of subjects is open for doctoral students at the Doctoral School of Social Sciences and the Interdisciplinary Doctoral School, with the exception of doctoral students from the discipline proposing the subject. Doctoral students, in their second and third year of studies with their supervisors, and at the fourth year of studies individually, select subjects likely to be useful to their research problem. In exceptional cases, at the request of the supervisor, the Director of the Doctoral School of Social Sciences agrees to the participation of the doctoral student in the courses proposed by their discipline. The course is developed by the leading units of the respective disciplines/areas, which then make them available in the common collection of subjects available in that block. Leading units of the respective discipline/area are required to prepare between 2 and 4 subjects. The programmes of the proposed subjects are to be developed with a view to their usefulness in other disciplines as well. The hourly load of the proposed subject is 10 or 20 hours. In the event of a large number of applicants, it may be permissible to introduce several groups for the subject. Each discipline has its own subject grid.					
Zarządzanie badaniami naukowymi Research management	Lab / classes	30	3	III.	WG_04, WK_02, WK_03, UW_01, UW_03, UK_02, UO_01, UU_01, KK_03, KO_01, KO_02, KO_03	A project involving the preparation of a draft grant application for a scientific project with cost estimates (e.g. for the "Preludium" competition)
Brief course description	This course is designed to familiarise doctoral students with the methods and principles of organising scientific projects and with opportunities to apply for their funding. Doctoral students will learn about the principles of constructing research projects financed especially from external sources, their implementation and settlement. They will learn about scientific project management					

	techniques and the specifics of working in a research team, as well as elements of publication strategy and knowledge transfer. They will also improve self-presentation skills, as well as the commercialisation and dissemination of research. Obligatory interdisciplinary course, held in groups of up to 12 students, are organised by the Doctoral School of Social Sciences in cooperation with leading discipline units.					
Konferencja interdyscyplinarna Interdisciplinary conference	Conference	6	0.5	VI	WG_01, WG_02, WG_03, UW_01, UW_02, UK_01, UK_02, UK_03, UK_04, UK_05, KK_01, KK_02, KO_01, KR_01	Submission of a presentation abstract meeting the criteria specified in the course syllabus by the deadline announced by the Doctoral School of Social Sciences. Presenting one's own paper at a conference.
Brief course description	The one-day interdisciplinary conference (doctoral students convention) presents both substantive objectives, as well as the task of creating a space for the integration of doctoral students from the various disciplines represented in the School. During it, third-year doctoral students present the results of their own research and discuss them with other doctoral students and academics. To ensure adequate time for presentations and discussions, the event is organised in several parallel seminar tracks (in a manner analogous to the organisation of a significant proportion of scientific conferences). Due to the interdisciplinary nature of the subject, the conference will be held in Polish and English (to be specified in individual sessions).					

Group B courses

Subjects within the discipline of economics and finance

Discipline-specific theory block - economics and finance

Name of subject or of a group of subjects	Form of classes	Number of class hours	ECTS credits	Semester of course delivery	Symbols of learning outcomes for the study programme	Methods to verify learning outcomes
Advanced Finance Zaawansowane Finanse	Conversation lecture	20	2	I	WG_01, WG_02, WG_03, WK_01, WK_02, UW_01, UW_02, KK_01, KK_02	Written or oral credit

Brief course description	The main topic areas: (1) Elements of financial theory; A taxonomy of financial theory: the traditional finance paradigm (theories: capital structure, asset pricing, capital budgeting and cost of equity, etc.) and behavioural finance; (2) Analysis of the links between financial stability/risk-taking and competition - theory (concept of competition - instability; competition-stability hypothesis; and non-linear relationships between competition and risk-taking) and empirical evidence; Linking efficiency and competition (and market structure); Analysis of competition and risk-taking; (3) Risk, financial stability and regulation/supervision (micro and macro-prudential); (4) Regulation/supervision/monitoring/institutions (investor protection and governance) and their impact on stability, efficiency as well as the links between competition and risk-taking; (5) The relationship between finance and economic growth: measuring financial development, factors influencing the links between finance and growth.					
Advanced Microeconomics Zaawansowana Mikroekonomia	Conversation lecture	30	3	I	WG_01, WG_02, WG_03, WK_01, WK_02, UW_01, UW_02, KK_01, KK_02	Written or oral credit
Brief course description	Core subject areas / the following topics: (1) Consumer theory; (2) Individual and aggregate demand; (3) Production theory; (4) Game theory; (5) Competitive balance; (6) Externalities and public goods; (7) Imperfect competition; (8) Asymmetric information; (9) General balance; (10) Public choice theory.					

Discipline-specific methodology block - economics and finance

Name of subject or of a group of subjects	Form of classes	Number of class hours	ECTS credits	Semester of course delivery	Symbols of learning outcomes for the study programme	Methods to verify learning outcomes
Advanced Macroeconomics Zaawansowana Makroekonomia	Conversation lecture	20	2	II	WG_01, WG_02, WG_03, WK_01, WK_02, UW_01, UW_02, KK_01, KK_02, KK_03	Written or oral credit
Brief course description	The aim of the course is to provide an overview of the issues and analytical methods of modern macroeconomics. The following book will serve as a basic textbook: „Advanced Macroeconomics” by David Romer (5th Edition, McGraw-Hill Education 2019; hereinafter referred to as “R”). Doctoral students can familiarise themselves with approximate topics at a basic level by studying the textbook by Julio Garina, Robert Lestera and Eric Simsa, „Intermediate Macroeconomics” (2021, hereinafter: GLS). Below is a list of topics with suggested chapters from both the main text (R) and the supplementary text (GLS): (1) Solow-Swan model; (2) Dynamic consumption choice; overlapping generations model; (3) Ramsey-Cassa-Koopmans model; The expanding diversity model of endogenous growth; (4) Real business cycle model; (5) Unemployment search and matching model; (6) The New Keynesian Model; monetary and fiscal policy.					

Advanced Econometrics Zaawansowana Ekonometria	Conversation lecture	30	3	II	WG_01, WG_02, WG_03, UW_01, UW_02, KK_01, KK_02, KK_03	Written or oral credit
Brief course description	The aim of the course is to present the basic methodological problems associated with data analysis and econometric modelling: (1) Measurement of unconditional and conditional variables. Interdependence between variables, direction of dependence; (2) The role of a priori information in empirical research and the problems associated with statistical inference; (3) The problem of non-linearity in econometric research; (4) The problem of endogeneity; (5) Estimation of the causal effect; (6) Non-random sampling; (7) Modelling of dynamic relationships; (8) The spatial aspect in econometric research.					

Subjects within the discipline of social and economic geography and spatial management

Discipline-specific theory block - Social and economic geography and spatial management

Name of subject or of a group of subjects	Form of classes	Number of class hours	ECTS credits	Semester of course delivery	Symbols of learning outcomes for the study programme	Methods to verify learning outcomes
Współczesne kierunki badań w geografii społeczno-ekonomicznej i gospodarce przestrzennej Contemporary research directions in socio-economic geography and spatial management	Lecture	40	4	I	WG_01, WG_02, WG_03, WK_01, WK_02, UW_01, UW_02, UK_04, UK_05, UU_01, KK_01, KK_02, KK_03, KR_01	Written or oral credit
Brief course description	The content covers the following topics, discussed in the following lectures: Political and historical geography - history of sub-disciplines and selected research directions; Specificities of research in developing countries; The issue of sustainable tourism; The evolution of approaches and methods in social geography; Local government territorial reforms in Europe - the challenge of causality in comparative research; Modelling the spatial distribution of asbestos products used in Poland; Population studies at different spatial scales and reference groups with selected examples; Optimising map editing at overview scales using artificial intelligence; Paradigms of spatial management, theoretical and practical issues of spatial management and planning its use from the point of view of the various entities; Contemporary urban studies - key issues addressed in urban studies research in the 21st century.					

Discipline-specific methodology block - socio-economic geography and spatial management

Name of subject or of a group of subjects	Form of classes	Number of class hours	ECTS credits	Semester of course delivery	Symbols of learning outcomes for the study programme	Methods to verify learning outcomes
<p>Geograficzne aspekty badań nad społeczeństwem i gospodarką</p> <p>Geographical aspects of research on society and the economy</p>	Lecture	20	2	II	WG_01, WG_02, WG_03, WK_01, WK_02, UW_01, UW_02, UU_01	Written or oral credit
<p>Brief course description</p>	<p>The aim of the course is to indicate the geographical aspects of the study of society and the economy. The subject will discuss the extensive instrumentation used in research in the discipline of social and economic geography and spatial management.</p> <p>The research methodology for the following problems will be examined in detail: 1) Many worlds, one planet: a study of the structure of the international community in the 20s of the 21st century (Streams and time divisions. Naming the present. Spatial terminology used in the development studies. Divisions and developmental differences in the world from the 1st century AD to the 21st century AD. Development philosophies versus development divisions. In search of new global development divides); 2) Not just global climate change. Directions of change of the Earth's environment at the beginning of the 21st century and their consequences (Directions of change in the Earth's environment at the beginning of the 21st century and their consequences. Anthropogenic species extinction. A new model of economic development. Youth Revolution); 3) Big city, big problem. Small town... big problem? Urban research methods (urbanisation. Migration and urban socio-economic disparities. Neighbourhoods and public spaces); 4) Social problems in a methodological context (stages of the research procedure in the completion of a paper addressing social issues, geographical nomenclature used. Case study - rationale for conducting, preparation and implementation).</p>					
<p>Analiza przestrzenna w badaniach społecznych</p> <p>Spatial analysis in social research</p>	Classes	10	1	II	WG_02, WG_03, UW_01, UO_01, KK_01, KK_03	Colloquium, presentation of a project on spatial analysis

Brief course description	The main objective of the course is to learn the theoretical and practical skills of using Geographical Information Systems (GIS) in spatial analysis of social phenomena and research. Participants will learn about the functionality of GIS as a tool for analysing and modelling the complex spatial relationships of the issues under study. Particular emphasis will be placed on the use of different spatial data models (vector and raster) and their integration, as well as on the generation, acquisition, editing and visualisation of data. The subject focuses on issues such as: spatial data infrastructure, spatial and attribute data, extraction and structuring; spatial analyses; socio-economic data analysis; visualisation of socio-economic data.					
Geowizualizacja w badaniach społecznych Geovisualisation in social studies	Conversation lecture	20	2	II	WG_03, UK_01, UK_02, KK_01, KK_03	Course passed on the basis of (1) quizzes during lectures, (2) credit work: analysis and evaluation of selected forms of graphical presentation of data (maps and charts and diagrams) from a self-selected scientific article.
Brief course description	The content includes the following topics, covered in the following classes: Remote sensing in heavy metal pollution monitoring; Information visualisation - principles, readability, effectiveness; optimisation of the generalisation level for efficient recognition of spatial patterns on thematic maps; the use of colour to visualise quantitative data; time series of satellite data in environmental monitoring; cartographic visualisation of historical spatial data; status diagnosis in the framework of urban regeneration.					
(Karto)graficzna prezentacja jakościowych i ilościowych danych (Carto) graphic presentation of quantitative and qualitative data	Conversation lecture	10	1	I	WG_03, WG_04, UW_02, UK_01, UK_02, UO_01, KK_01	Verification of knowledge disseminated during (1) quizzes, (2) discussion of advantages and disadvantages of illustrations presented in class, (3) independent evaluation of

						selected illustrations in a scientific article.
Brief course description	<p>The course results in understanding of the principles of graphical and cartographic presentation of quantitative and qualitative data. Principles for the correct presentation of data on thematic maps, charts and diagrams will be discussed. The course is designed to learn the basic rules associated with data presentation, and to acquire the ability to read maps and graphs in order to understand the data presented. Issues will be discussed through a series of illustrations which will demonstrate in practice the consequences of correct application, but also breaking the rules of data presentation. The subject focuses on issues such as: graphic variables, colour theory, statistics, graphics, map - gains and losses of information due to different ways of presenting data; Cartographic visualisation, efficiency of graphic and cartographic presentation.</p>					

Subjects within the discipline of security sciences

Discipline-specific theory block - security sciences

Name of subject or of a group of subjects	Form of classes	Number of class hours	ECTS credits	Semester of course delivery	Symbols of learning outcomes for the study programme	Methods to verify learning outcomes
Teoretyczne aspekty nauk o bezpieczeństwie Theoretical aspects of security science	Lecture	30	3	I	WG_01, WK_01, UW_02, UK_01, KK_01	Oral or written credit
Brief course description	<p>The subject serves to provide a comprehensive presentation of the theoretical aspects of security research. It familiarises participants with the nature of security sciences, their inherent complexity and diversity and the sub-disciplines within them. It further explains theoretical convergences and divergences in the study of international and internal security. It offers a critical overview of key paradigms within security studies, i.e. realism, liberalism, constructivism and the critical schools, which includes a presentation in the evolutionary perspective of their origins, main assumptions and trends, central concepts, ideas and research problems, as well as an indication of the most frequently made allegations and criticisms. In addition, it also introduces participants to selected sub-theories on key issues in security sciences (functioning of security organisations, armed conflict, strategic culture, crisis management).</p>					
Analiza strategiczna Strategic Analysis	Lecture	20	2	I	WG_02, UK_04, KK_01	Written credit
Brief course description	<p>The aim of the course is to equip participants with knowledge of the objectives, tools and determinants of strategic analysis conducted for state institutions responsible for the security sector. The most important component of the course will be the presentation of the theory, methods and techniques of strategic analysis in formal and functional/task-based</p>					

	terms, and the complex context determining the conditions for its implementation (including the analyst's workshop, their relationship with the environment, sources of pressure, cognitive limitations, risks of distorting the results of the analysis and ways to mitigate them). Upon completing the course, each participant should be able to assess the usefulness of strategic analysis techniques and procedures in research. They should also understand the state's analytical needs and considerations arising from strategic management and planning processes in the security sector.
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Discipline-specific methodology block - security sciences

Name of subject or of a group of subjects	Form of classes	Number of class hours	ECTS credits	Semester of course delivery	Symbols of learning outcomes for the study programme	Methods to verify learning outcomes
Metody badań ilościowych Quantitative research methods	Conversation lecture	15	1.5	II	WG_03, UO_01, KK_03	Written credit
Brief course description	The subject covers such issues of quantitative research methodology as: research paradigms and theoretical/methodological trends versus quantitative research assumptions; statistical relationships versus causal relationships; quantitative descriptive and explanatory research; importance of sampling in quantitative research; sampling methods and their limitations; random sample and the concept of representativeness; the importance of sample size in quantitative research; hypothesis testing and the role of theory. In addition, doctoral students practice the following quantitative research methods during the course: regression models (including linear and logistic models) and their assumptions, as well as experimental and quasi-experimental studies. Doctoral students will also learn about statistical packages for quantitative analysis and standards for making data sources public and documentation of the process of conducting quantitative analyses; the principle of replicability of studies. They learn how to structure a scientific article using the results of empirical quantitative research.					
Metody badań jakościowych Quantitative research methods	Conversation lecture	15	1.5	II	WG_03, UW_01, UO_01, KK_03	Written credit
Brief course description	The subject includes a discussion of such general issues in qualitative research methodology as: types and streams of qualitative research (non-quantitative "q" research and "Q" research (anti-positivist and interpretative); differences in research design in quantitative versus qualitative research; selection of research objects in qualitative research, variants					

	of case studies and qualitative comparative research, representativeness, saturation, ethical standards in qualitative research. In addition, doctoral students learn in detail the following research methods: the grounded theory method and its evolution; thematic analysis and qualitative content analysis, and including inductive and deductive coding techniques in practice, critical discourse analysis, observational and participatory methods. Doctoral students also learn how to write a scientific article based on qualitative empirical research.					
Projektowanie badań naukowych Research Design	Workshops	20	2	II	WG_03, UW_01, KK_03	Preparation and presentation of a dissertation outline, including a justification for the choice of topic, research questions, theoretical and methodological approaches
Brief course description	The aim of the course is to familiarise the doctoral student with the principles of research design, consisting of the following elements: justification of the choice of research problem, review of the state of research, formulation of research questions and hypotheses and application of theories and methods (ability to explain the choice of a particular theory, model). In the first part of the course, examples of misapplied and correctly applied research design principles will be presented and discussed. The second part of the course, during which doctoral students will present their research project, will introduce them to the principles of constructive criticism in both written and oral form. The course will serve to prepare the doctoral student to enhance their knowledge and practical skills on the preparation of a research project in both short (1 page) and longer (3-4 pages) forms and the ability to explain the significance of the research problem, the theoretical and methodological choices made.					

Subjects within the discipline of communication and media studies

Discipline-specific theory block - communication and media studies

Name of subject or of a group of subjects	Form of classes	Number of class hours	ECTS credits	Semester of course delivery	Symbols of learning outcomes for the study programme	Methods to verify learning outcomes
<p style="text-align: center;">Perspektywy teoretyczne nauk o komunikacji społecznej i mediach</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Theoretical background for media and communications</p>	Conversation lecture	30	3	I	WG_01, WG_02, WG_03, WK_01, WK_02, UW_01, UW_02, KK_01, KK_02	Written credit
Brief course description	<p>The Ordinance of the Minister of Science and Higher Education of 20 September 2018 on scientific fields and disciplines, and arts disciplines pursuant to Article 5, section 3 of the Act of 20 July 2018, the Law on Higher Education and Science, and introduced a new classification of scientific fields and disciplines and arts disciplines. There has been a "consolidation" of selected disciplines, reducing their number from 102 to 42. As a result, among other things, communication and media sciences (abbreviation in Polish: NoKSiM) were created; the subject groups together bibliography and information science, media sciences and the sciences of cognition and communication.</p> <p>Module 1.: The identity of communication and media sciences:</p> <p>(a) A multi-faceted sketch of the context in which the NoKSiMs were created;</p> <p>(b) Analysis of the state of integration/federation of the NoKSiM "sub-disciplines" including staff, research programmes, journals, associations and scientific journals;</p> <p>(c) Identification of potential pathways for the integrated and sustainable development of NoKSiM.</p> <p>Module 2.: The theoretical basis of bibliography and information science. Bibliology as a science of writing and printing is interdisciplinary, because in order to show a holistic view of the book (a carrier of diverse content performing specific functions), both a humanistic and social orientation is necessary. In Poland, its roots can be traced back to the 19th century, an intensive development took place in the 1960s of the 20th century, when it gained the status of an academic discipline and was recognised as an independent discipline in the ministerial classification of sciences. The basic aim of the module is to present the directions in the development of Polish bibliography, which is theoretically and methodologically similar to French bibliography (e.g. sociology of the book - Robert Escarpit; communication - Lucien Febvre, Roger Chartier). Sub-disciplines of bibliography, such as historical bibliography, political bibliography, anthropological bibliography or bibliography proper, for example, will be presented. In discussing the theoretical perspective of informatology, topics such as: organisation and management of information and knowledge, information behaviour; information and media culture, information ecology, bibliography and bibliometrics.</p>					

	Module 3.: The theoretical basis of media studies. Its tradition dates back to press studies, which has evolved with the development of media and technology into multidisciplinary media studies. The course will discuss the cultural background for the media studies in Poland, as well as current challenges and potential development scenarios.					
Bazy danych i źródła Databases and information resources	Conversation lecture	20	2	I	WG_01, WG_02 WK_01, UW_01, KK_01	Practical exercises related to browsing the information sources under discussion and making a project.
Brief course description	<p>Objectives of the subject:</p> <p>(a) to familiarize doctoral students with the widest possible range of sources of scientific information and develop the ability to build and apply a proper search strategy;</p> <p>(b) acquiring the ability to visualise research data.</p> <p>Module 1. Sources of scientific information and their use. Scientific information network structures: libraries, digital libraries, open repositories, information access tools; criteria for assessing the value and reliability of information. National bibliography: current and retrospective; selected special bibliographies. Library catalogues. WorldCat. NUKAT. KaRo. Digital Library Federation. Citation databases; tools for scientometric analysis. Institutional and domain repositories. Full-text databases. Public data: sources of patent, legal and medical information. Scientific search engines and multi-search engines. Repositories of open research data; data retrieval via protocol OAI-PMH, API.</p> <p>Module 2. Visualisation of research data. Principles and techniques for visualising research data and common mistakes. Charts, diagrams, word clouds, infographics elements. The content will be discussed in the context of the work most often prepared by doctoral students, i.e. scientific publications, presentations and posters.</p>					
Wystąpienia publiczne (kontakt z mediami) i prezentacja wyników badań Public presentations (media communications), presentation of research results	Conversation lecture	20	2	II	WG_01, WG_02, WG_03, WG_04 WK_01, WK_02, WK_03, UW_01, UW_02, UW_03, KK_01, KK_02, KK_03	Written or oral credit
Brief course description	The ability to communicate, to convey information clearly, to speak in public, is one of the core competences of the modern scientific world. Preparation, technique, rhetoric, storytelling, styling, body language and a confident voice allow one to function professionally in any setting. Another competence is the ability to communicate with and in the media to disseminate research results, professional or personal achievements. It is also a tool for building one's own image and that of the organisation represented. Participants will learn how to prepare presentations for conferences, how to write abstracts, how					

	to present their research results in an interesting and effective way and what mistakes not to make. They will carry out practical tasks on presentation and speaking in front of an audience.
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Discipline-specific methodology block - communication and media studies

Name of subject or of a group of subjects	Form of classes	Number of class hours	ECTS credits	Semester of course delivery	Symbols of learning outcomes for the study programme	Methods to verify learning outcomes
Podstawy myślenia naukowego Introduction to scientific thinking	Discussion lecture	6	0.5	I	WG_01, WK_01 UW_01, UK_01 KK_01	Written credit
Brief course description	The subject is propaedeutic in nature and implies a characterisation of the philosophical and logical foundations of scientific thinking, taken, for example, in the context of axiology, anthropology, discourse theory or cultural theory. In doing so, it aims at the heuristic development and ordering of subjective awareness of the young researcher in self-assessing their own potential and prospects for improving and developing personal competence in scientific thinking, including, among other things, the ability to differentiate within the specialist terminology used, the principles of hypothesis formulation, setting the conditions for research procedures in line with the scientific method (taking into account conditions of intersubjective communicability and verifiability), and in a critical order and/or in line with the paradigms of the chosen discipline or in being aware of the consequences and responsibilities of choosing an interdisciplinary pathway. Consequently, it will be possible to answer questions about the conditions for attributing scientific status to selected activities, about the purpose and functions of science, the modes and scopes of assessment in science, and - in practical terms, and about the purpose and functions of scientific review of research achievements.					
Metody i narzędzia badawcze w komunikacji społecznej i mediach Research methodology and tools in media and communications	Conversation lecture	24	2.5	II	WG_01, WG_03, WK_01, WK_02, UW_01, UW_02, KK_01, KK_02, KK_03	Written credit

Brief course description	Media researchers around the world are increasingly drawing attention to some of the shortcomings of classical methods in the social sciences and humanities. There is a lot of talk about the need to triangulate them, and scholars are also leaning towards modern technologies such as, for example, eye-tracking, face-tracking, EDA/GSR, EEG, NIRS etc. Doctoral students will be introduced to the specifics of qualitative research often used in communication and media studies. They will learn about qualitative research techniques, e.g. classical observation, visual and virtual ethnography. Methods for analysing qualitative data, especially text analysis, will also be discussed. Methods specific to bibliographical research, such as the provenience method, the typographic method or the bibliographic method, will also be presented.
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Subjects within the discipline of political science and public administration

Discipline-specific theory block - political science and public administration

Name of subject or of a group of subjects	Form of classes	Number of class hours	ECTS credits	Semester of course delivery	Symbols of learning outcomes for the study programme	Methods to verify learning outcomes
Paradygmaty teoretyczne nauk politycznych Theoretical paradigms of political science	Conversation lecture	15	1.5	I	WG_01, K_01, UK_01, KK_01	Written credit
Brief course description	The aim of this course is to initially prepare doctoral students for theoretically oriented research. For that purpose, the course will focus on the importance of theoretical framing for the entire construction of the dissertation, what are the main contemporary paradigms, disputes, dilemmas and choices faced by researchers in political science and related fields, and, in a pluralist spirit, to show approaches in which theory is not the most important point of reference. The idea is to outline a certain roadmap that the doctoral student will be able to navigate independently after completing the course to solve their own research dilemmas. In each case, an analysis of the foundations and assumptions of a particular approach will be illustrated with examples of their application in the scientific literature.					
Nauka o polityce i administracji – idee, koncepcje, pojęcia Political science and administration - ideas, concepts, notions	Conversation lecture	15	1.5	I	WG_01, WK_01, UK_04, KK_01	Written credit

Brief course description	The aim of the course is to familiarise doctoral students with the basic political science categorisation that forms the knowledge background of the discipline of political science and administration. The course participants develop their skills in conceptualising and operationalising basic concepts (e.g. politics, political power, political decision, political institution, political system, political regime, democracy, etc.) and their use in research. In addition, they gain knowledge of key ideas and concepts, through which different types of theoretical and research approaches in political science and administration have developed.					
Nurty teoretyczne subdyscyplin nauki o polityce i administracji Theoretical currents of the sub-disciplines of political science and administration	Conversation lecture	20	2	1	WG_02, UK_03, UK_04, KK_01	Written credit
Brief course description	Within the discipline of political science and administration (abbreviation in Polish: NoPiA), there are several sub-disciplines indicating the key areas of research within the discipline: i.e. political science, administration, public policy and social policy science, international relations science and European studies. Within them, common paradigms and theoretical perspectives have developed, but also theories or theoretical approaches specific to individual sub-disciplines. The aim of the course is for doctoral students to gain an in-depth knowledge of the latter: their essence, their main assumptions, their advantages (above all their exploratory value) and their limitations. Doctoral students learn about the main works of the most important representatives of theory and theoretical approaches within the sub-disciplines of NoPiA. Particular emphasis will be placed on their applicability to the study of relevant issues falling within the sub-discipline. The subject taught by representatives of each of the sub-disciplines of NoPiA.					

Discipline-specific methodology block - political science and public administration

Name of subject or of a group of subjects	Form of classes	Number of class hours	ECTS credits	Semester of course delivery	Symbols of learning outcomes for the study programme	Methods to verify learning outcomes
<p>Metody badań ilościowych</p> <p>Quantitative research methods</p>	Conversation lecture	15	1.5	II	WG_03, UO_01, KK_03	Written credit
Brief course description	The subject covers such issues of quantitative research methodology as: research paradigms and theoretical/methodological trends versus quantitative research assumptions; statistical relationships versus causal relationships; quantitative descriptive and explanatory research; importance of sampling in quantitative research; sampling methods and their limitations; random sample and the concept of representativeness; the importance of sample size in quantitative research; hypothesis testing and the role of theory. In addition, doctoral students practice the following quantitative research methods during the course: regression models (including linear and logistic models) and their assumptions, as well as experimental and quasi-experimental studies. Doctoral students will also learn about statistical packages for quantitative analysis and standards for making data sources public and documentation of the process of conducting quantitative analyses; the principle of replicability of studies. They learn how to structure a scientific article using the results of empirical quantitative research.					
<p>Metody badań jakościowych</p> <p>Quantitative research methods</p>	Conversation lecture	15	1.5	II	WG_03, UW_01, UO_01, KK_03	Written credit
Brief course description	The subject includes a discussion of such general issues in qualitative research methodology as: types and streams of qualitative research (non-quantitative "q" research and "Q" research (anti-positivist and interpretative); differences in research design in quantitative versus qualitative research; selection of research objects in qualitative research, variants of case studies and qualitative comparative research, representativeness, saturation, ethical standards in qualitative research. In addition, doctoral students learn in detail the following research methods: the grounded theory method and its evolution; thematic analysis and qualitative content analysis, and including inductive and deductive coding techniques in practice, critical discourse analysis, observational and participatory methods. Doctoral students also learn how to write a scientific article based on qualitative empirical research.					
Projektowanie badań naukowych	Workshops	20	2	II	WG_03, UW_01, KK_03	Preparation and presentation of a dissertation outline,

Research Design						including justification for the choice of topic, research questions, theoretical and methodological approaches
Brief course description	The aim of the course is to familiarise the doctoral student with the principles of research design, consisting of the following elements: justification of the choice of research problem, review of the state of research, formulation of research questions and hypotheses and application of theories and methods (ability to explain the choice of a particular theory, model). In the first part of the course, examples of misapplied and correctly applied research design principles will be presented and discussed. The second part of the course, during which doctoral students will present their research project, will introduce them to the principles of constructive criticism in both written and oral form. The course will serve to prepare the doctoral student to enhance their knowledge and practical skills on the preparation of a research project in both short (1 page) and longer (3-4 pages) forms and the ability to explain the significance of the research problem, the theoretical and methodological choices made.					

Subjects within the discipline of management and quality studies

Discipline-specific theory block - management and quality studies

Name of subject or of a group of subjects	Form of classes	Number of class hours	ECTS credits	Semester of course delivery	Symbols of learning outcomes for the study programme	Methods to verify learning outcomes
Główne nurty teoretyczne w naukach o zarządzaniu i jakości Organization and Management Theory	Conversation lecture	30	3	II	WG_01, WG_02, WG_03, WK_01, WK_02, UW_01, UW_02, KK_01, KK_02, KK_03	Written credit
Brief course description	The aim of the course is to familiarise course participants with the most important research streams in management and quality studies. Course topics include: 1. Paradigms in social science and organisation research. 2. Neo-institutional theory, institutional logics, institutional work. 3. Transaction cost theory. 4. Agency theory. 5. Resource dependency theory. 6 The theory of population ecology. 7. A situational approach. 8. Micro theories and approaches.					
Teorie strategii i przywództwa	Conversation lecture	30	3	I	WG_01, WK_01, WK_02, KK_01	Written credit (essay)

Strategy and Leadership Theories						
Brief course description	The course presents key theoretical perspectives describing the formulation and implementation of strategy and leadership in organisations. The aim of the course is to familiarise participants with the key literature on the subject, to discuss selected academic research in the area of strategy and leadership and to create a space for reflection on the role of leaders and strategists in responding to contemporary challenges.					

Discipline-specific methodology block - management and quality studies

Name of subject or of a group of subjects	Form of classes	Number of class hours	ECTS credits	Semester of course delivery	Symbols of learning outcomes for the study programme	Methods to verify learning outcomes
Jakościowe badania organizacji: projektowanie, zbieranie, analiza i interpretacja danych Qualitative methods in organization studies: design, collection, analysis and interpretation of data	Conversation class with elements of a lecture	30	3	II	WG_01, WG_03, WG_04, WK_02, UW_01, UW_02, UW_03, KK_01, KK_02, KK_03	Written credit (final project)
Brief course description	<p>The subject presents the assumptions of qualitative organisational research and the conditions for its application. Using specific research examples, issues such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - diversity of schools of qualitative research, - defining the research problem and designing a qualitative study, - the fundamental challenges of qualitative research, - data collection in qualitative research: selected techniques and tools, - data analysis and interpretation in qualitative research: how to aggregate data and draw conclusions from it, - good practice and research quality assessment (including issues relating to the ethical side of research). <p>The premise of the course is to work with concrete examples and to identify ways of approaching dilemmas that arise during the course. Students at the Doctoral School of Social Sciences will have opportunity to practice selected elements of the courses, as well as to read selected texts based on qualitative research and published in high-profile international journals.</p>					

Reprodukowalność i transparentność wyników badań w naukach o zarządzaniu i jakości Reproducibility and transparency in management and organization research	Conversation lecture, workshops	10	1	I	WG_01, WG_02, WG_03, WG_04, WK_01, WK_02, UW_01, UW_02, KK_01, KK_02, KK_03	Written credit (Project work: preparation of a plan to ensure the reproducibility and transparency of the research).
Brief course description	<p>The aim of the course is to provide the knowledge necessary for scientists to ensure an adequate level of reproducibility and transparency of scientific results. Topics covered in the course:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reasons for low levels of reproducibility and replicability of results in the social sciences, with particular reference to management and quality studies. 2. Requirements of scientific journals for reproducibility and transparency of scientific research. The state of journal transparency in management and quality studies. 3. Eight dimensions of research transparency. 4. Three levels of transparency implementation. 5. Techniques for ensuring transparency, reproducibility and replicability of research. 					

Subjects within the discipline of law

Discipline-specific theory block - law

Name of subject or of a group of subjects	Form of classes	Number of class hours	ECTS credits	Semester of course delivery	Symbols of learning outcomes for the study programme	Methods to verify learning outcomes
Filozofia prawa Realizm prawny Philosophy of law. Legal realism	Conversation lecture	15	1.5	II	WG_01, WG_02, WG_04, WK_01, WK_02, UW_02, UK_01, UK_02, UK_04, KK_01, KK_03, KO_01, KR_01	Written or oral credit
Brief course description	<p>The aim of the philosophy of law seminar will primarily be to draw the attention of doctoral students to the variety of theories relating to the essence of the phenomenon of law. The study of law shapes thinking about law primarily according to the tenets of legal positivism, i.e. a doctrine developed in the 19th century. The premise of the course is for doctoral students to actively discuss selected texts by philosophers of law. The focus of the conversation lecture will be primarily on modern argumentative theories and realist trends in legal studies. Realism emerged in the first half of the 20th century and still</p>					

	dominates legal thinking today primarily in the United States and in Scandinavian countries. Adopting a realist perspective allows the legal researcher to go beyond dogma, hence, attention to its characteristic methods can be of great value to novice legal researchers. The conversation lecture will present and discuss the basic concepts of legal realism, together with examples of their application to the study of contemporary law. The course allows to broaden the competences of doctoral students desirable from the perspective of preparing publications in Anglo-Saxon scientific journals.					
Krytyczna analiza prawa Critical legal analysis	Conversation lecture	15	1.5	II	WG_01, WG_02, WG_04, WK_01, WK_02, UW_01, UW_02, UK_01, UK_03, UK_04, KK_01, KK_03, KO_01, KO_02, KR_01	Written or oral credit
Brief course description	The critical current in legal studies originated primarily in the United States. It presupposes the analysis of the law in force from the perspective of the interests of particular social groups or lobbies, as well as the search for cultural determinants of the shape of institutions and legal solutions. It therefore has demystifying ambitions, which should develop critical thinking in doctoral students. Relatively small presence of critical reflection in contemporary Polish jurisprudence further argues for the inclusion of this perspective in the lecture programme for doctoral students. The economic analysis of law is yet another 20th century strand of law research which allows a significantly broadened overlook on the different branches of law. It assumes that legal solutions are analysed in the light of the criterion of their economic efficiency and is therefore, by definition, interdisciplinary. The lecture will include examples of evaluations of existing law, made by means of the methods of economic analysis. Topics belonging to the sociology of law may also be addressed in the lecture; an interdisciplinary sub-discipline of jurisprudence, stemming from the thought of authors such as Eugen Ehrlich, Roscoe Pound and Leon Petrażycki. The lecture will introduce doctoral students to examples of contemporary social and legal research.					
Tradycje systemów prawnych Legal traditions	Lecture	10	1	II	WG_01, WG_02, WK_01, WK_02, UW_01, UK_04, UK_05, KK_03, KO_01, KR_01	Written or oral credit
Brief course description	The concept of legal traditions assumes that contemporary institutions and solutions are the product of a historical process. At the same time, in today's globalised world, there is both competition and convergence between existing traditions. The lecture will provide a basic characterisation of both the Western legal tradition, as well as other legal traditions of the modern world, especially Islamic and Far Eastern.					
Tradycje akademickie i społeczna odpowiedzialność prawników	Lecture	20	2	I	WG_02, WK_02, UW_01, KK_01, KK_03, KO_01, KO_02, KR_01	Written or oral credit

Academic traditions and the social responsibility of legal practitioners						
Brief course description	<p>The lecture has two objectives: firstly, to make doctoral students more familiar with the traditions of their chosen academic centre; and secondly, to deepen the reflection on how the academic legal researcher functions in the world of legal practice, policy etc. In the first instance, selected profiles of the most important lawyers in the history of the UW will be presented (e.g. Leon Petrażycki, Roman Rybarski, Wacław Makowski, Stanisław Ehrlich or Michał Kulesza), and especially the subject of their involvement in public affairs, political and ideological choices and, of course, their academic achievements. Then, based on the examples discussed, a discussion will be undertaken on the relationship between the work of lawyers and the study of law, and social and political values. It is as old as the phenomenon of law itself within Western civilisation. Hence, legal scholars at the beginning of their scientific career should also be sensitised to such contexts of their own academic work. The lecture will present examples - primarily contemporary - of the impact which law and legal studies have on social issues.</p> <p>The lecture is intended to indicate the role and ethical responsibilities of scientists conducting research in the discipline of law in service to society. At the same time, it is intended to present the tools with which law specialists can interact with the common good. Finally, the last lecture in the course will be devoted to a discussion of academic traditions and ceremonies, and the content of the doctoral oath. It seems self-evident that those studying in doctoral school, teaching and aspiring to employment in higher education should be familiar with academic traditions. In addition, since those awarded a doctoral degree take the doctoral oath in Latin at the graduation ceremony, then they should be familiar with its content and their obligations under the oath.</p>					
Konstytucyjne i ponadnarodowe uwarunkowania współczesnego prawa Constitutional and supranational influences in contemporary law	Conversation lecture	10	1	II	WG_01, WG_02, WK_01, WK_02, UW_02, UK_04, KK_01, KK_03, KO_01, KR_01	Written or oral credit
Brief course description	<p>In modern law, norms belonging to practically all of its branches to some extent realise, and often restrict, constitutional human and civil liberties. Hence, the topics of the conversation lecture are common to virtually all areas of law and could potentially prove useful for doctoral students preparing dissertations on a wide variety of topics. The focus of the conversation lecture will be precisely on the manifestations of the restriction and realisation of constitutional freedoms. This is because the constitutional law course during the course of study is focused on systemic aspects. Meanwhile, a doctoral student in the law should be particularly familiar with and sensitive to constitutional rights and freedoms. At the same time, globalisation, Europeanisation, the growing importance of internal regulation of economic actors and various forms of soft law pose a topic which is indirectly affected by at least some of the subjects present in the proposed programme. The practical dimension of these phenomena and their direct translation into the shape of the legal orders of the modern world, on the other hand, constitutes the second strand of the course. The multiplicity and diversity of sources of law in the modern</p>					

	world will be discussed. Particular emphasis will be placed on the role and importance of European Union law and human rights.
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Discipline-specific methodology block - law

Name of subject or of a group of subjects	Form of classes	Number of class hours	ECTS credits	Semester of course delivery	Symbols of learning outcomes for the study programme	Methods to verify learning outcomes
Metodologia nauk prawnych Legal methodology	Conversation lecture	14	1.5	I	WG_03, WK_02, UW_01, UK_01, UK_03, UK_04, UO_01, UU_01, KK_03, KO_01, KR_01	Written test/written paper
Brief course description	The conversation class focuses on the presentation, discussion and critical debate of the participants on the achievements of the methodology of law and the scientific methods used specifically in this discipline (including dogmatic, empirical, historical, comparative methods). Participants should learn how to use the different methods, including, for example constructing valid survey sheets or establishing a representative survey sample.					
Metodyka sporządzania prac naukowych Legal academic writing methodology	Workshops	10	1	I	WG_03, WK_02, , UW_01, UK_01, UK_02, UK_03, UK_04, UO_01, UU_01, KK_02, KK_03, KO_01, KR_01	Written test/written paper
Brief course description	The workshop aims to develop the skills of its participants to produce scientific papers, including but not limited to the use of terminology appropriate to the discipline of law, proper conduct of scientific argument, proper construction of footnotes and bibliography, proper formulation of research hypotheses. Participants will learn methods for constructing the various publication forms used in law (monograph, article, glossary, review article, review).					
Dydaktyka w dyscyplinie nauki prawne Legal teaching methods	Conversation lecture	6	0.5	II	WG_01, WK_02, UK_01, UK_02, UK_03, UK_04, UU_01, UU_02, KK_03, KO_01, KR_01	Written test/written paper

Brief course description	The conversation lecture is designed to develop participants' teaching skills and competencies in the field of teaching at the university in subjects specific to the discipline of law (e.g. law, administration). The discussion during the course is aimed at the development and learning by the participants of appropriate techniques to allow develop as effectively as possible the knowledge, skills and competences of the students for whom the doctoral student will conduct classes. The conversation lecture is a supplement specific to the law discipline of the general course "Didactics of Higher Education".
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Subjects within the discipline of sociology

Discipline-specific theory block - sociology

Name of subject or of a group of subjects	Form of classes	Number of class hours	ECTS credits	Semester of course delivery	Symbols of learning outcomes for the study programme	Methods to verify learning outcomes
Podstawowe problemy teoretyczne w socjologii Basic theoretical problems of sociology	Lecture	30	3	I	WG_01, WK_01 UW_01, KK_01, KK_03	Written credit/essay
Brief course description	Sociology emerged in the mid-19th century, in the context of disruptive social and economic change. Capturing the new reality of emerging mass societies required a scientific approach. The fundamental theoretical problems of sociology essentially concern issues relating to the nature of the social order: what makes individuals, who are endowed with free will and consciousness, sustain the corporate existence of society in their actions? The answer to this question determines the theoretical "schism" in sociology. Positivists will look for external, objective forces shaping social reality, such as e.g. "market" in the modern economy, while humanistic approaches focus on subjectivity and social relations. In the first case, sociology is based on the same paradigms as economics and political science: game theory, rational choice theory, theories of collective behaviour, etc. In the second approach, sociology uses theoretical background together with history, anthropology or cultural studies.					

Discipline-specific methodology block - sociology

Name of subject or of a group of subjects	Form of classes	Number of class hours	ECTS credits	Semester of course delivery	Symbols of learning outcomes for the study programme	Methods to verify learning outcomes
<p>Rozumienie doświadczenia: sztuka interpretacji socjologicznej</p> <p>Understanding experience: an art of sociological interpretation</p>	Seminar	15	1.5	II	WG_01, WG_03, WK_01, UW_01, UW_02, KK_01	Essay
<p>Brief course description</p>	<p>According to the prevailing view, quantitative methods are indeed scientific methods, whereas qualitative methods can only serve a supporting role. However, it is worth noting that the main dataset used in the quantitative analysis comes from surveys. They are based on the assumption that people can answer our questions, quite often very abstract and general, which in turn assumes that they are reflective, aware of their motivations, have considered beliefs and are able to report on them in intersubjectively understandable language. But is this really the case? Models such as rational ignorance, bounded rationality, defence mechanisms and rationalisations, perspective theory, social influence, habitual behaviour etc. are well known in psychology, economics and sociology, not to mention other social sciences. In short, people are rarely able to answer "truthfully" to survey questions. This is where qualitative research comes in: to explore the experience and find indicators. During the seminar, participants will learn how to conduct qualitative research and how to interpret the results (based on real-life cases).</p>					
<p>Metody statystyczne w naukach społecznych</p> <p>Statistical methods in the social sciences</p>	Seminar	15	1.5	II	WG_03, WK_03 UW_01, UW_02 KK_01, KK_02	Written or oral credit
<p>Brief course description</p>	<p>A course on the application of statistical analysis methods in interpreting the results of quantitative social research, preparing participants for direct use in their scientific work (including in the preparation of a doctoral dissertation) of the results of the most important research carried out in Poland (such as ESS, EVS, POLPAN, PISA, PIAAC and others), as well as the correct planning and interpretation of their own research. Issues of measurement, scaling, description of relationships, sampling and its relevance to statistical inference will be addressed. The detailed list of topics may be subject to modification due to the needs and interests of the participants in the classes. Structure of the statistical survey. Measurement and scaling. Statistical relationships and their measurement. Assumptions and forms of statistical inference. Random sampling schemes. Systematic errors in representative surveys and their sources. Practical aspects of survey implementation and their relevance to the interpretation of results. We will highlight theoretical issues when discussing</p>					

	the subsequent topics; however, their significance will always be shown in the context of specific research carried out in Poland in recent years.					
Z warsztatu badawczego: inspiracje i debaty metodologiczne From the research workshop: inspirations and methodological debates	Conversation lecture	20	2	II	WG_01, WG_03 WK_02, UW_01, UW_02, KK_01, KK_02, KR_01	Written or oral credit
Brief course description	The conversation lecture aims to to discuss seven methodological issues and decisions facing social scientists and science writers. An important part of it will be to reflect together on these issues and to share their experiences to date and their research “workshop” (also by various researchers invited to the following courses). Meeting topics: 1/ Main and marginal: the history, philosophy and contemporary practices of footnote in scientific text; 2/ The role of images in scientific text; 3/ The autobiographical mode in scientific writing; 4/ The relationship between science and politics; 5/ Micro and macro perspectives, the singular and the typical, discontinuities and generalisations, the problem of representativeness; 6/ Testimony and the problem of truth, speaking/writing strategies and silencing strategies, silence of the archives, 7/ The researcher and the research. Position of the researcher, engaged research, co-research (conricerca), research as social intervention.					
Socjologia stosowana Applied sociology	Seminar	20	2	I	WG_01, WK_02, WK_03, UW_02, UW_03, KO_01, KO_02, KR_01	Written credit
Brief course description	The starting point for a consideration over the assumptions of Applied Sociology is an analysis of the works by Adam Podgórecki as a precursor of applied social sciences in Poland and a co-founder of the interdisciplinary applied research centre at the University of Warsaw (in the 1970s, IPSiR UW). Organised in the form of four modules, the course will be taught by researchers from the University's organisational units where applied social sciences are currently being developed: They include: Faculty of Applied Social Sciences and Resocialization, Faculty of Sociology, Centre for Europe and Institute for Social Studies.					

Subjects within the discipline of education

Discipline-specific theory block - education

Name of subject or of a group of subjects	Form of classes	Number of class hours	ECTS credits	Semester of course delivery	Symbols of learning outcomes for the study programme	Methods to verify learning outcomes
<p>Historia myśli pedagogicznej</p> <p>History of education</p>	Conversation lecture	30	3	I	WG_01, WG_02, WG_03, WK_01, WK_02, UW_01, UW_02, KK_01, KK_02, KK_03	Essay
Brief course description	The aim of the course is to show the most important events in the development of pedagogical thought, from antiquity to the 20th century - up to and including critical pedagogy. It is based on a critical analysis of various types of cultural texts by classics of education and cultural texts describing educational practice in the past, in the context of the place, time and purpose of their creation. Based on this, a discussion on the relevance of particular cultural texts for contemporary pedagogical science and educational practice is built. All of this is aimed at acquiring the research competences necessary to work with different types of cultural texts, including the use of databases, the selection of material, the ability to pose research questions, the ability to use media, as well as archival and library tools (including electronic ones, manuscripts, old prints, 19th-20th century periodicals, etc.).					

Discipline-specific methodology block - education

Name of subject or of a group of subjects	Form of classes	Number of class hours	ECTS credits	Semester of course delivery	Symbols of learning outcomes for the study programme	Methods to verify learning outcomes
<p>Dyskursy współczesnej pedagogiki</p> <p>Contemporary education discourses</p>	Conversation lecture	30	3	II	WG_01, WG_02, WK_01, WK_02, UW_02, UK_01, UK_04, UU_01, KK_01, KK_02, KK_03	At the end of the course, doctoral students write an essay locating their own dissertation work within a particular discourse or discourses
Brief course description	The course aims to identify and characterise the three basic types of discourse in education, distinguished on the basis of Jürgen Habermas's triad of so-called 'cognitive interests':					

	<p>(1) the technical discourse (pedagogy as an empirical-analytical science that aims to know and control educational reality); (2) historical-hermeneutic discourse (pedagogy as a philosophical-historical reflection on the meaning of education placed in the broader context of tradition and culture); (3) critical discourse (education as a critique of ideology and theory leading to social change and emancipation). These discourses are not separated by strict boundaries, nor do they serve as a logical division of pedagogical research. A given intellectual phenomenon in education can cut across different groups of discourses. They represent ideal types rather than a strict scientific classification. At the same time, recourse to the Habermasian division of the sciences makes it possible to describe, from the level of metatheory and using consistent criteria, very different research phenomena that are difficult to capture within the traditional divisions used in the discipline.</p>					
Metodologia badań jakościowych w pedagogice Qualitative methods of data analyses in education	Conversation lecture	20	2	I	WG_01, WG_02, WG_03, WK_01, WK_02 UW_01, UW_02 KK_01, KK_02, KK_03	A written paper consisting of the preparation of a methodological note on the student's own doctoral dissertation project; according to the guidelines discussed in class
Brief course description	<p>The course has two main objectives: to familiarise doctoral students with the specifics and methodology of qualitative research and the acquisition by doctoral students of the skills to prepare a qualitative research design, from both methodological and ethical perspectives. The programme of the course includes the following topics: 1. Introduction to the course. Research challenges - why qualitative research? Examples of research projects and literature review of qualitative research methodology in terms of research strategies and methods. 2. Epistemology of qualitative research. Subject of qualitative research, formulation of research problems. 3. The concept of site in contemporary qualitative research. 4. Research sample selection. Selection procedure. Ethical dilemmas. 5. Stated and evoked data. Triangulation as a research approach. 6. Research attitudes. The researcher in the research process. 7. Criteria for scientism in qualitative research - reflexivity as a research tool. 8. From conceptualisation to operationalisation - the importance of piloting in qualitative research. 9. Summary and evaluation of the course.</p>					
Metodologia badań ilościowych w pedagogice	Workshops	20	2	II	WG_03, WK_02, UW_01, UW_02, KK_01	Test - solving statistical tasks

Quantitative methods of data analyses in education						
Brief course description	The aim of the course is to master advanced methods of statistical analysis used in education. Data analysis will be carried out using the following software packages: SPSS, Mplus. In particular, doctoral students will learn: 1) about the most common regression analyses; 2) factor analysis (exploratory and confirmatory); 3) how to construct structural models (mediation and moderation); 4) modelling growth curves; 5) multi-level models.					

Subjects within the discipline of psychology

Discipline-specific theory block - psychology

Name of subject or of a group of subjects	Form of classes	Number of class hours	ECTS credits	Semester of course delivery	Symbols of learning outcomes for the study programme	Methods to verify learning outcomes
Kierunki rozwoju współczesnej psychologii Directions of development of contemporary psychology	Seminar	30	3	I	WG_01, WG_02, WG_03, WK_01, WK_02, UW_01, UW_02, KK_01, KK_02, KK_03	Preparing a review of a scientific article
Brief course description	The aim of the seminar is to provide doctoral students with advanced knowledge of selected contemporary developments in psychology as a science and discussion of groundbreaking scientific texts and research. The programme will include four modules (two classes each), each devoted to issues from a different area of research and theoretical considerations. Doctoral students will be invited to actively participate in the discussion of selected issues.					

Discipline-specific methodology block - psychology

Name of subject or of a group of subjects	Form of classes	Number of class hours	ECTS credits	Semester of course delivery	Symbols of learning outcomes for the study programme	Methods to verify learning outcomes
<p>Warsztat naukowca: Pisanie artykułów naukowych, strategie publikacyjne, pozyskiwanie finansowania badań w dyscyplinie psychologia</p> <p>Scientist's workshop: Writing articles, publishing strategies, obtaining funding in the field of psychology</p>	Workshops	10	1	II	WG_01, WG_02, WG_03, WG_04 WK_01, WK_02 UW_01, UW_02 KK_01, KK_02, KK_03	Writing an article and preparing a review of another doctoral student's article
<p>Brief course description</p>	The aim of the course is to provide doctoral students with an understanding of the process and strategies for publishing in good quality, renowned journals in the discipline of psychology. Participants will learn how to plan scientific research so that it has a good chance of being published, how to write a scientific article effectively, how to deal effectively with writing articles in collaboration with co-authors, how to make an appropriate choice of a journal. Doctoral students will also learn about the structure of the publication process. In addition, it will also be presented how to search for up-to-date information about grant competitions financed from external sources. Doctoral students will gain the ability to effectively prepare grant proposals in the discipline of psychology.					
<p>Zaawansowane metody jakościowe w psychologii</p> <p>Advanced qualitative methods in psychology</p>	Seminar	20	2	I	WG_01, WG_02, WG_03, WK_01, WK_02 UW_01, UW_02 KK_01, KK_02, KK_03	Correct execution of homework: 1) Planning the qualitative research (research design, recruitment/selection criteria); 2) Preparation of a qualitative interview scenario; 3) An essay (3000 characters) and conducting 2 interviews on the topic. In addition,

						active participation in the course.
Brief course description	The research will discuss the process of planning a qualitative research. The specifics of qualitative research will be presented: qualitative research methodology (qualitative vs quantitative); types of qualitative research: IDI, FGI, ethnographic research, qualitative research via the Internet. A definition of the research problem will be presented, among other things, which research questions qualitative methods answer, The process of building a research scheme will be discussed: choice of type of survey method, number of interviews, number of groups in the survey scheme. A definition of the recruitment/selection criteria will be presented. A qualitative interview scenario will be discussed. Issues on how to conduct a qualitative interview will be presented (skills needed when conducting a qualitative interview, types of questions, building rapport with respondents, types of interventions for "difficult" respondents). The principles of analysing and interpreting qualitative research results will be presented.					
Metodologia badań psychologicznych Methodology of psychological research	Seminar	20	2	II	WG_01, WG_02, WG_03, WK_01, WK_02, UW_01, UW_02, KK_01, KK_02, KK_03	Credit based on a structured review of a selected empirical article. The review will be based on addressing a number of issues. The doctoral student may choose the article himself/herself, but it must be approved by the lecturer.
Brief course description	The course is designed as an introduction to understanding the process of creating scientific knowledge. Part one is devoted to elements of the philosophy of science (Scientific truth is understood as the adequacy between a theoretical model and the observed world). Part two covers the structure of the research process in psychology, and is based on the distinction between exploratory and confirmatory research (their structure, principles and data analysis strategy). Part three, dealing with issues of measurement theory and operationalisation, will cover both tool design (classic and in the IRT model), as well as principles of experiment design and elements of non-reactive data analysis. Basic issues involving the use of statistics in psychological research will also be discussed. The last part of the lecture covers the methodology of meta-analysis and the relationship between science and the social environment, based on the innovation diffusion theory.					
Wprowadzenie do zaawansowanych metod statystycznych w dyscyplinie psychologia Introduction to advanced statistical methods in	Seminar	20	2	II	WG_01, WG_02, WG_03, WK_01, WK_02, UW_01, UW_02, KK_01, KK_02, KK_03	Active participation in classes. Participants will also carry out their own calculations and provide a description of the results obtained.

the discipline of psychology						
Brief course description	<p>The course will discuss analytical methods for modelling structural equations, including confirmatory factor analysis, verifying assumed causal structures, verifying the equivalence of the models obtained in the samples compared, relevance analysis using a multi-feature - multi-method model, and LGC growth curve analysis. Participants in the course will also learn about the application of bootstrapping in variable analyses the shape of which deviated from the normal distribution and also with data imputation methods. The process of correcting the analysed models based on the values of the modification indices will be presented. The course will present the general linear mixed models of GLMMs enabling analysis on interval variables and the generalised GEE estimating equations allowing for the application of analyses which involve dichotomous variables. Course participants will also learn how to plot trajectories of change and explore the structure of dependent variables. The course involves the active participation of participants, who will carry out calculations during classes using computers with the SPSS software installed. Participants can carry out analyses on datasets provided by the tutor or on their own datasets.</p>					

Subjects within the discipline of international relations

Discipline-specific theory block - international relations

Name of subject or of a group of subjects	Form of classes	Number of class hours	ECTS credits	Semester of course delivery	Symbols of learning outcomes for the study programme	Methods to verify learning outcomes
<p>Teorie stosunków międzynarodowych i ich aplikowanie</p> <p>Theories of international relations and their application</p>	Conversation lecture	30	3	I	<p>WG_01, WG_02, UW_01, UW_02 UK_03, UK_04, KK_01 WK_01</p>	Written credit

Brief course description	The aim of the course is for doctoral students to gain an in-depth knowledge of diverse theoretical approaches and major currents of thought in the discipline of international relations. Their essence, main assumptions, advantages and limitations will be presented. Doctoral students learn about the main works of the most important representatives of classical and contemporary theories and research directions within the discipline of international relations. During the course, doctoral students will also be prepared to apply an appropriate theoretical approach in conducting research in the field of international relations.					
Historia myśli międzynarodowej History of international thought	Conversation lecture	20	2	I	WG_01, WG_02 UW_01, UW_2, UK_01, UK_03, UK_04, KK_1, KK_03	Written credit
Brief course description	During the course, doctoral students will learn about the history of discourse on the issues that form the ontology of the discipline of international relations. It is a matter of referring, from ancient times, to the history of Western, Chinese (Confucius, Sun Tzu) and Hindu (Kautilya) thought. The aim of the course is to introduce doctoral students to the history of ideas that have contributed to the discipline of international relations, such as nationalism, liberalism, capitalism and the industrial revolution, imperialism and hegemony, among others.					

Discipline-specific methodology block - international relations

Name of subject or of a group of subjects	Form of classes	Number of class hours	ECTS credits	Semester of course delivery	Symbols of learning outcomes for the study programme	Methods to verify learning outcomes
Ontologia, epistemologia i metodologia dyscypliny stosunki międzynarodowe Ontology, epistemology and methodology of the International Relations discipline	Conversation lecture	30	3	II	WG_03, UW_01 UO_01, KK_03	Written credit

Brief course description	<p>The aim of the course is to provide a metatheoretical reflection on research posture in the discipline of international relations, taking into account the criteria of the philosophy of science. During the course, doctoral students will be introduced to the issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) ontology from the point of view of: naturalism and anti-naturalism, scientific realism and anti-realism, b) epistemology including procedures such as: explanation and understanding, induction, deduction, abduction, individualism and holism. c) Methodologies: positivism, neopositivism, interpretivism. 					
Projektowanie badań naukowych Research Design	Workshops	20	2	II	WG_03, UW_01, KK_03	Preparation and presentation of a dissertation outline, including a justification for the choice of topic, research questions, theoretical and methodological approaches
Brief course description	<p>The aim of the course is to familiarise the doctoral student with the principles of research design, consisting of the following elements: justification of the choice of research problem, review of the state of research, formulation of research questions and hypotheses and application of theories and methods (ability to explain the choice of a particular theory, model). In the first part of the course, examples of misapplied and correctly applied research design principles will be presented and discussed. The second part of the course, during which doctoral students will present their research project, will introduce them to the principles of constructive criticism in both written and oral form. The course will serve to prepare the doctoral student to enhance their knowledge and practical skills on the preparation of a research project in both short (1 page) and longer (3-4 pages) forms and the ability to explain the significance of the research problem, the theoretical and methodological choices made.</p>					

Total number of ECTS credits (for the entire cycle): 31

Total number of class hours (for the entire cycle): 310 hours and:

Internships:

Internships are carried out from the III semester - in a total of 30 to 60 obligatory hours at all stages of studies. The information on the obligatory length of internships is announced by the Director of the Doctoral School of Social Sciences before the start of the studies of each year group, following agreements with the UW units (with the heads of the teaching units).

Classes with students carried out as part of the internship shall be directly supervised by the coordinator or tutor of the subject in question (30% of the course hours are added to the teaching load of the person supervising internships). All courses taught above the established limit of the teaching load shall be paid. The completion of the internship is confirmed by the coordinator on the basis of written information received from the the person coordinating or teaching the

course in which the doctoral student conducted classes. In exceptional cases and upon receiving consent from their supervisors, doctoral students may complete an internship at another academic institution providing teaching in the discipline. It is then the responsibility of the supervisor to supervise the implementation of the internship.

Learning outcomes:UU_02

Individual consultation with the supervisor:

Total of class hours: II semester - 10 hours, II year – 20 hours, III year – 20 hours, IV year – 20 hours.

The hours dedicated to work with a doctoral student are counted as part of the supervisor's teaching load, and the form of consultation is individually tailored to the needs of the collaboration. Confirmation of the achievement of learning outcomes is included in the doctoral student's annual report.

Learning outcomes: UW_02, UO_01, UU_01, KK_01, KK_02, UK_01