

Mgr Maria Wąsicka-Sroczyńska – streszczenie pracy doktorskiej po angielsku

The dissertation discusses the topic of Parliamentary political parties to public broadcasters in the Third Republic of Poland.

The dissertation is an attempt to consider the relationship between parliamentary political parties and public broadcasters. The work uses the criteria proposed by Daniel C. Hallin and Paolo Mancini. In their research they pointed to the importance of the role of the state understood as the "degree and nature of state intervention in the media system" and the political parallelism highlighting the links connecting the mass media and politics.

The topic of the dissertation requires a few clarifications. First, the focus on parliamentary political parties was dictated by the fact that they have real impact on the creation of the media policy. They can directly or indirectly influence the public broadcaster using the available instruments such as legislation, institutions regulating and controlling the media market, and ways of staffing the media. Second, the public broadcaster, at least by definition, is perceived as the common good and should be an example of independence, impartiality, objectivity, and reliability, and therefore it is justified to narrow the whole mass media only to it. However, the public broadcaster has always been interesting to politicians, due to that it can be treated as a political institution affecting the shape of the public opinion.

The time frame for the dissertation covered the years from 1989 to 2015. The initial date is set by the so-called December amendment. The act, issued on December 29, 1989, is considered to be the beginning of the Third Republic of Poland, because the name of the Polish state was officially changed from the Polish People's Republic to the Republic of Poland then? The closing date for the deliberations is 2015. This time is frame was chosen due to the parliamentary elections that took place.

The work consists of five chapters. The first chapter analyzes the current research on the problem of relations between politics and the means of social communication. The second chapter defines the basic concepts related to communication and mass media. The third chapter presents the evolution of the Polish party system and the relationship between the parliamentary political parties and the National Broadcasting Council (*KRRiT*) and public broadcasters as it was presented in the election programs. The fourth and fifth chapters analyze the mechanisms available to parliamentary political parties which can result in the subordination of *KRRiT* and public broadcasters. Media policy and the influence of the appointment of the National Broadcasting Council members and the personnel of public media institutions are discussed here.

The dissertation uses research methods and techniques used in political science and media science, including: the system analysis, the comparative method, content analysis. The analysis was carried out primarily on the basis of primary sources, i.e. data collected in the course of queries conducted in the Archives of the Political Parties of the Institute of Political Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw, the Sejm Library and the Senate Library in Warsaw as well as press materials, i.e. articles appearing in the following journals (“Gazeta Wyborcza”, “Rzeczpospolita”, “Polityka”, “Wprost” and “Newsweek”). A total of approximately 8,000 sources were tested. Subject literature proved to be a valuable source of information as well.

In the course of the analyses, I came to several conclusions. First of all, the application of both systemic and comparative approach is adequate when considering the subject of relations between political parties and mass media. Secondly, not all Polish political parties included media issues in their election programs. Thirdly, the activities of parliamentary political parties consisted of using the available mechanisms, namely, establishing legislation and their ability to appoint members of *KRRiT* and authorities of public broadcasters. These mechanisms were sometimes used, and sometimes misused. This transformed into the degree of the political intensity of the National Broadcasting Council and public broadcasters. In this way, I proved that each subsequent parliamentary election led to large-scale changes within *KRRiT* and public broadcasters and that the changes reflected the needs of political parties currently in power.