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This doctoral dissertation entitled *The Agenda of the Roman Catholic Church and the Political Agenda in Poland in 2015–2019* is the result of reflection related to the fact that the Catholic Church in Poland is an institution that occupies an important place in social life, and thanks to its constant presence and activity, it also has the opportunity to influence public opinion and making decisions within public policies. Due to the fact that the Catholic Church and its activity in social sphere in Poland is the subject of political and media studies, an attempt was made to determine whether there is a duplication of specific content between the church and political agendas, and if so, what is the nature of this transfer, what it may result from, and what levels it covers. The *agenda-setting* concept, so far mainly reserved for media studies, comes in handy. The main theoretical categories used in the study are church agenda, political agenda, *agenda-setting* effect, transfer of salience, and issue salience.

The study's aim is to determine the dependence of the agenda of political decisionmaking centers on the agenda of the Catholic Church due to the assumed importance of this institution for the political system. The scientific goal of this dissertation results directly from the briefly described state of current research on the *agenda-setting* effect, but in relation to the Catholic Church. In this way, unlike in the hitherto literature, it was undertaken to examine the political impact of the Catholic Church based on the *agenda-setting* analysis supplemented by a qualitative study of such texts as: pastoral letters and statements or communiqués of the Episcopal Conference Polish. The search for answers to the important question, in the context of Poland and other countries, about the relationship between politics and religion is the basis for the main and detailed research questions. In the case of this work, Critical Discourse Analysis and a properly prepared research tool were used to explore the subject and achieve the final goal, i.e., to solve the research problem.

In result of the conducted analysis the main hypothesis – The political agenda in 2015–2019 in Poland showed dependence on the church agenda – was verified negatively. Based on the study, it was noted that most of the issues that appeared in the church's agenda first appeared on the political agenda. In this way, one can speak of reacting/responding to the church's agenda. Due to the adopted model of relations between the state and the Church in Poland, no feedback was noticed, i.e., the state on the Catholic Church. The work has the potential to become the basis for further extended research, a better understanding of the relationship

between the state and the Church, and the perception of possible patterns of action or regularities.