**ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SCIENTIFIC WORK OF THE DOCTORAL STUDENT**

**Commentary**

It is recommended to gradually complete and create an electronic report during the academic year. It is worth adding successively information about achievements and events, as well as collecting the required attachments on an ongoing basis. A regularly completed text file and a "portfolio" with attachments will be practically ready for submission at the end of the academic year.

Acceptance of the report by the director of the Doctoral School is a condition for passing each year of training. Significant progress in scientific work must be demonstrated in a given year. In case of doubts about academic progress, consultation with the supervisor follows before a final decision is made. Below are detailed comments on the sections of the report.

1. **Work on a research problem/doctorate.** This is a fairly obvious point - an summary of the progress of scientific activities (for which the University pays a scholarship). Be concise, because it demonstrates an important skill of a good scientist - a clear, comprehensible synthesis of his/her achievements.
2. **Publications.** The basic "product" of the scientist, summarizing the results of research. Good, reliable publications have an impact on reality, on various fields of knowledge, practical activities in various professional areas and everyday life. And breakthrough publications revolutionize reality, change the way of thinking, cause social and technological transformations. If Plato, Copernicus, Newton, Darwin, Einstein or Maria Skłodowska-Curie had not published their theories and research, we would not have learned about their achievements, and in any case, without such documentation, they would not have survived long and everything would have to be rediscovered.... In today's global science, we distinguish between global journals and publications indexed in international databases, and local journals/publications. There are also various types of post-conference proceedings, whose reach, however, does not extend beyond the participants of these scientific meetings (the exception being the largest world congresses). One needs to publish his/her research results as high as possible, in internationally indexed journals, in order to be noticed, read and cited, and thus make a real contribution to knowledge in the specialty. Admittedly, it is not easy to make it to the pages of a reputable journal, but the very attempt provides benefits, such as the identification by reviewers (specialists in a particular area) of the weaknesses and strengths of the presented research, which promotes the improvement of scientific skills. Inherent in the practice of science is discussion, criticism, exchange of views. The process of reviewing a paper is a kind of intense discussion between the author, the journal editor and the reviewers. In addition, anonymous, without bias or personal connections - substantive and professional. As a result of reviews and responses to them, the quality of the manuscript improves and the author gains new knowledge. In general, the higher a journal is in the hierarchy of a field, the more demanding reviewers are and the more picky editors are (they expect novelty, high originality and methodological perfection). In return, good journals reach a worldwide audience. Importantly, the rejection of a manuscript is not a disqualification of its authors and research, but on the contrary - a kind of norm, resulting from a number of factors determining acceptance for publication (the subject of the journal, the originality of the research, the methods used, the clarity of the text written in a foreign language, mainly English, the critical comments of reviewers, etc.). The content of the manuscript simply needs to be revised-using the suggestions and comments of the editors and reviewers - and submitted to the next or, sometimes, the same journal. Often this process is repeated many times, refining the manuscript until the desired result is achieved.

A high-level dissertation is prepared in the form of a series of publications in journals. Currently, this form is in obligatory at the Poznan University of Physical Education. Benefits: (a) high quality of the dissertation, (b) fewer errors pointed out by reviewers in the doctoral dissertation (the work has already undergone thorough peer review in journals), (c) sound scientific output at the beginning of the academic career and (d) contribution to the University's output. It is also important that by publishing in good journals one appreciates (e) the participation of the supervisor and collaborators, who have co-authored a paper to some extent (the research is usually carried out by a team). The problem of the weakest journals, post-conference materials (or pseudo-monographs created ad hoc on their basis) is the lack of reviews, and often even the lack of technical and linguistic correction of the text. For this reason, the results and conclusions of the research posted there are unproven and unreliable, since the work has not gone through the standard publication process. Besides, these "works" will never enter the wide scientific circulation (so it is a pity of the effort put in, since research once published cannot be published again - this would be the so-called self-plagiarism). Note: It is the statutory duty of doctoral students at our University to specify the affiliation of Poznan University of Physical Education in all scientific publications.

3. **Raising funds for research.** Research costs money - apparatus, consumables, trips, publication costs, salaries for specialists or service providers, etc. A grant is funding from an external institution (e.g., NCN) as a result of a competition that researchers in a particular field enter. Even if the researcher does not receive funding, but passes to the second stage, it means that the project is valuable and should be renewed at the earliest opportunity. In Poland, there are quite a lot of opportunities for young scientists to obtain grants. I would refer you to the Science Section of our University, where you can get acquainted with the rich offer. Also, the Vice-Rector for Science of our University has a certain pool of money for the development of young scientists. I encourage you to apply. There is a program "Development of Young Scientists" at our University, and the competition is announced annually. It is worth entering it. Often even small money solves basic problems and gives freedom of action.

4. **Participation in research projects.** Acting as a contributor, a co-worker in an active research team is extremely valuable and allows you to implement your own research plans as well. In larger projects, as a rule, a doctoral student is assigned one of the tasks on the basis of which he or she prepares a dissertation, and at the same time carries out part of the project (mutual benefit). Joining a large, thriving team is therefore an excellent way to fund research and complete the dissertation.

5. **Scientific internships.** As we all know, travelling is the best way of education. Scientific travel educates even more so. A classic internship aims to perform a research task (usually in a team), the result of which should be a publication. An internship can also be used to master specialized research methods or other useful skills. Our University takes advantage of NAWA's (Polish National Agency for Academic Exchange) offer to fund short doctoral internships. Please take advantage - information is available from the Science Section at our University.

6. **Conferences, symposia, congresses, scientific workshops.** Active participation (delivery of a speech), contact and discussion with specialists in various fields is a valuable, developing experience. In the framework of a conference, it is not necessarily necessary to present completed, finished research. It can be an excellent opportunity to present a research concept in its early stages, a description of the planned specialized methods or simply a review of the literature on a given problem. It is better to be subject to critique and consultation before commencing the research. However, please do not be tempted to publish easily in post-conference materials. This makes no sense (see point 2) - you should promote the final results of your hard work in a more effective way.

7. **Learning activities.** "Extra-curricular" activities are welcome - participation in organizing committees of scientific conferences, membership in scientific societies and promotion of science in various ways. Scientists are social beings, and their unwritten duty is to promote evidence-based knowledge. Our University in recent years has regularly participated in the Researchers' Night, the Science Festival and other activities. Please join such activities or simply propose and implement something of your own. This could be an opportunity to test a new device or method. Young scientists have surprising, crazy ideas....

8. **Other SCIENTIFIC achievements and activities.** In this section, please (non-obligatory) enter what else you consider important that did not fit into the other, main sections. I do not put limits, many activities can bring scientific benefits and bring you closer to the completion of the Individual Research Plan.

9. **Opinion written by the supervisor.** Please provide a separate written opinion of the supervisor and his/her overall scoring. This figure/person is crucial in the doctoral student's resume, and his/her opinion is extremely important.

10. **Implementation of professional practice.** Data on the number of teaching hours accumulated by the doctoral student will come from the official report of the Department of Student Services (DOS) or can be certified by the head of the department where the professional practice was carried out. At the beginning of the academic year, please find the department where you will teach students (it may be a different unit than the one where your supervisor works). If you have any inquiries, doubts or trouble finding a professional practice site, please contact me. Doctoral students who are employed as academic teachers in a university are exempt from the professional practice requirement. In that case, please submit a document confirming your employment (in the case of a university other than ours, also provide the number of teaching hours completed).

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