

# SYMPOSIUM PROGRAMME

## ***Identities and Modernizations – Being a Youth Matters***

12 September 2012, Poznan Society of Friends of Learning, Mielzynski Street 27/29, Poznań

### **International Graduate and Post-Graduate Students Symposium**

**organized by the Philosophy Committee of the Poznan Society of Friends of Learning  
and the AMU Philosophy Students Association**

**The event is a part of the *Identities and Modernization International Conference*  
organized by the AMU Institute of Philosophy, 13 – 15 September 2012**

8:50 – Start of Registration

9:00–9:20 – Symposium Inauguration

9:20–11:00 – Session 1, chaired by **Marcin Byczyński**

1. 9:20–9:40 ***The influence of women's realization in social, economical and professional sphere on modern model of family***, Anna Hnatów, UAM
2. 9:40–10:00 ***Transformations of identity of Polish nationalism in network society***, Olga Giwojna, UAM
3. 10:00–10:20 ***Digital pharmakon as protoontological hypermarket of possible individuations*** – Jędrzej Maliński, UAM
4. 10:20–10:40 ***Seeking for the face of the internal Other – the grammar of young Polish nationalists identity***, Karolina Agnieszka Dobosz, UAM
5. 10:40–10:50 Discussion

10:50–11:00 – Coffee break

11:00–12:50 – Session 2, chaired by **Sergiusz Tokariew**

1. 11:00–11:20 ***Non-commodity forms of activity of students and graduates in the context of the theory of agency*** – Ariel Modrzyk, Łukasz Pomiankiewicz, UAM
2. 11:20–11:40 ***Initial investigations of relations between concepts of capabilities and recognition*** – Marcin Byczyński, UAM
3. 11:40–12:00 ***Between Subjectivity and Authenticity – application of neotribal conception*** – Dorota Jedlikowska, UJ
4. 12:00–12:20 ***The identity of the structure of "I" - the existential problem of young Poles*** – Marta Szopka, UAM
5. 12:20–12:40 ***Participation of young generation in the forms the exercise of power by the nation, resulting from the principle of sovereignty of the nation ( art. 4 Constitution of Republic of Poland)*** – Anna Hnatów, UAM
6. 12:40–12:50 Discussion

12:50–13:00 – Coffee break

13:00–14:30 – Session 3, chaired by **Łukasz Pomiankiewicz**

1. 13:00–13:20 *Transmigrants. An Overview of the Youngest Generation of Well Educated Polish Migrants to Germany* – Marta Kozłowska, Freie Universität Berlin
2. 13:20–13:40 *Who are we? Fanatics, that's who!" How does the football fans community perceive the post-modern society?* – Filip Bardziński, UAM
3. 13:40–14:00 *Flexicurity as an idea of progress and development in the global village. A chance for young people* – Michał Jan Kosicki, UAM
4. 14:00–14:20 *ON MARGINS of the Modernization: more than a creativity* – Magdalena Kłosińska, UŁ
5. 14:20–14:30 Discussion

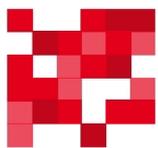
14:30–15:00 – Closure of the Symposium

15:30–17:00 – Dinner

19:00–21:00 – Accompanying event: Debate *BEING A YOUTH MATTERS – Pasja, Edukacja, Praca*, Club-Café Meskalina, Old Market 6.

During the debate we will try to answer the questions about the place of the young people in the modern world. We will discuss their needs, whether they have sense of security and finally whether they feel that they have the sense of agency. To the discussion will be invited academic researchers, local NGO representatives and other persons involved in the politics affecting the youth. The debate will be held in Polish.

Patronage:



**Instytut Socjologii**  
Uniwersytet  
im. Adama Mickiewicza  
w Poznaniu



**Instytut Filozofii**  
Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu



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# **The influence of women's realization in social, economical and professional sphere on modern model of family**

**Anna Hnatów, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań**

Women up to 1960s were not in the sphere of interest sociologists because sociology examined phenomena in the public sphere. Sociology has not interested phenomena occurring into the private sphere, especially in households, where are placed women. Since the 1970s social sciences have begun to be concerned about women's issues and the social diversity associated with sex. Women's action shall be considered in many spheres: professional, social, economic and political, but still very important issue is their role in shaping modern family model. This speech answer the questions of how modernisation and the changes taking place in modern world, influenced the identity of the young women, stepping up their efforts to achieve self-realization in working and social life and how its affect to contemporary model family. Changes in comparison to the model of industrial family are: re-orientation on partner model of the family in conjunction with weakening patriarchal position of a man in the family, delayed the age of the conclusion of marriages due to the education and career, reduce fertility (model of the family 2 + 1 and 2 + 0), reduce the amount of time to care and upbringing of the child, lack of conclusion of marriage. Apart positives deriving from personal fulfillment of women for the economy and the environment, we should pay attention to the adverse implications of this phenomenon primarily in the demographic sphere.

About author:

I study law and MISH at Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań and I'm member of Scientific Association of Constitutional Law "Pro publico bono". My scientific interests are: social activity, civil society, gender studies.

# **Transformations of identity of Polish nationalism in network society**

**Olga Giwojna, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań**

This paper will focus on changes that have appeared in Polish youth nationalist communities in the last few years. They are the result of technological development and social metamorphoses, which took place in Poland after 1989. As a consequence, a liberal-democratic political system was installed in Poland, and it has become easy to have access to modern technologies and knowledge sources. Also, if we observe intellectualists, we can easily see that post-modern discourse is dominating their minds, usually predicting “the end of history”, and “the collapse of the grand narrative”, negating truth monopoly.

Development of doctrine and methods of action is interesting if we admit these scientists theories. I have analysed changes in actions and identity of far-right movements, taking xportal.pl, managed by Falanga, the national-radical e-zine "Młodzież Imperium" (“Imperial Youth”) and freshly introduced in here Autonomous Nationalist groups, quite popular in Western Europe. Integral traditionalism, Catholic traditionalism, anti-Americanism, anti-capitalism, eurasiatism, Eurofascism, National Bolshevism, revolutionist conservatism or even right “nihilism” are becoming more and more popular in these groups, taking a place near classic nationalism. In this research, I have analyzed the evolution of modern nationalists' ideologies, use of the Internet for local and international contacts, relations and connections with modern intellectual thoughts.

As a consequence, I have recognized that nationalists efficiently use modern media for propaganda and organization purposes. Nationalists could even find their place in the modern intellectual environment, though they don't accept today's axiology system, trying to defeat it. As popular philosopher in those circles Alexander Dugin has observed, they try to reach an “anti-postmodernist postmodernism”.

About author:

Second year BA student in the Institute of Russian Philology.

## Seeking for the face of the internal Other – the grammar of young Polish nationalists identity

Karolina Agnieszka Dobosz, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań

After the harsh events in Warsaw on November 11. in 2011 the interminable debate raged - the question about the young people (for example, organized in National Radical Camp (ONR)) shouting fascist and nationalist slogans during the March of Independence, still remains. Contrary to the cultural modernization and its continuously expanding degree of separation of individual from traditional values and terms like "nation", the identity of young generation of polish nationalists should be perceived as a product of historical process of *selfing* and *othering* but in a context of mix of polish transformation, "modernization", and mediatization of culture. There is *We* and *Them*, and they both are the internal *Others* for each other. Cross the class distinction runs the ideological dividing line, Piotr Ikonowicz would say and cite Pier Paolo Pasolini's poem '*Dear students, I hate you*'. Anyone who tried to explain this rightish mass mobilization, found him/herself in a trap. Living in a specific socio-political framework enables populist politics to galvanize young into action in the name of nation, but interaction between young and the society as well as a competition and interaction of opponents and followers of March is a specter of orientalism, segmentation, and encompassment. Gerd Baumann's grammars of identity perspective give some thought to the issue of fascists and antifascists clash. The points of my presentation would be as follow:

1. "Young" as a sociological category.
2. Young generation in Poland after polish transformation.
3. Nationalist ideology among the youth.
4. The process of *selfing* and *othering* and three grammar of identity as a tool to describe the group of young polish nationalists.

About author:

I am interested in sociology, especially in sociology of young people and nation and ideology. In that area I regard Karl Mannheim and Tomasz Polak. Studying Comparative Studies of Civilization I have doing my research on young Tamils from Sri Lanka nationalism. I am trying to combine anthropology, sociology, and psychology.

## **Digital *pharmaka* as protoontological hypermarket of possible individuations**

**Jędrzej Maliński, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań**

In *Phaedrus* Plato stated that writing, especially used by the sophists, is making an individual unable to recognize the everlasting ideas. Nowadays we can say that incapability of reaching *logos* is globally governed by technical media – an aim of the mechanism of information transfer is no longer the Truth, Beauty or Goodness, but maintaining the emotional resonance between the information and the consumer. It results in dialectic circuit – the producers distribute media content wanted by the consumers, but they can choose only from information distributing system, which has been already there. However, the whole exchange is possible only in the technical apparatus (interface), which is exterior to the whole process and mostly not understandable to consumers. The youth (by “the youth” I mean users of technical media, especially the Internet) are sentenced to choose between different technical media, to choose between different, but necessary ways of information consumption, finally, to choose between different ways of individuation (the endless process of acquiring identity). They are protoontological, because as the technology-based devices they are **before** the *logos* of technoculture, which they produce. The criteria of choosing one or other apparatus are irrational.

About author:

BoA student of Interfaculty Interdisciplinary Humanistic Studies (MISH) in Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań.

## **Non-commodity forms of activity of students and graduates in the context of the theory of agency**

**Ariel Modrzyk and Łukasz Pomiankiewicz, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań**

Nowadays young people are increasingly opting for non-commodity forms of activity. They make those choices for several reasons. On the one hand, it might be related to self-realization and personal development. On the other hand, it might be caused by a difficult situation on the labor market and a desire to gain professional experience. Thus we may create a whole spectrum of motivations – from autotelic, through adaptive, to purpose-rational. These attitudes can be depicted through participation in activities such as voluntary works, internships, and free apprenticeship.

The model of social environmental control will be a general theoretical frame and a tool for our analysis. In this model there are distinguished four strategies of actors activity in social structures: 'adaptive' and 'emancipatory' (agency strategies), anomic and alienating (non-agency strategies). As a background for these above mentioned strategies will be presented an empirical examples. Our analysis will also require to use Pierre Bourdieu's theory of social field, in order to show the logic of functioning of labor market. To present the perspective of agents Bourdieu distinguishes three types of capital.

The first one – the cultural capital – includes symbolic competences of agents. The second one - the economic capital -concerns financial resources available to actors. The third one – the social capital - refers to the network of acquaintances and social relationships in which agents participate.

Based on all mentioned above theoretical categories and chosen empirical examples we would like to consider the following issues:

- 1) What modes of control dominate in the presented empirical examples? Do the individuals tend to be agentive, that is whether they can pursue their own goals in the specific social context?
- 2) What capitals do agents achieve in analysed examples?
- 3) Do we face indeed with non-commodity logic in the studied examples? Is non-profit activity, in which symbolic and social capital is received, a next step toward financial benefits?

The attempt to answer the questions will let us to create an initial sketch of young's people agentive action in modern, temporary conditions.

About authors:

Ariel Modrzyk is a PhD student in the Institute of Sociology at Adam Mickiewicz University (Poznań). He is interested mainly in contemporary sociological theory and economics.

Łukasz Pomiankiewicz is a PhD student in the Institute of Sociology at Adam Mickiewicz University (Poznań). He is interested mainly in philosophy of social sciences and agency/structure theory.

# **Initial investigations of relations between concepts of capabilities and recognition**

**Marcin Byczyński, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań**

Two contemporary leading paradigms in social sciences, the *Capabilities approach* - created by Amartya Sen (*The Idea of Justice*) and widely developed by Martha Nussbaum (*Creating Capabilities: The Human Development Approach*) - and the Theory of *Recognition* most consistently presented by Axel Honneth (*Struggle for recognition: The Moral Grammar of Social Conflicts*) come into a close scrutiny. The aim of the investigations, which consists in revealing theoretical links between these two ways of thinking on issues relating to social justice, will be achieved in three steps.

Firstly, the area of theoretical complementarity to one another is to be presented in terms of “being recognized” and related to it “gaining / losing / developing various capabilities”. Secondly, theoretical consequences resulting from the above analysis of the linkage are to be derived. Thirdly, the exemplary idea of youth development based on the complementary categories of *recognition* and *capabilities* is to be proposed by the author.

About author:

I am a PhD student at the Adam Mickiewicz University, Institute of Philosophy in Poznań, Poland. My research areas are: capabilities approach, recognition theory and history of dueling.

# **Between Subjectivity and Authenticity –application of neotribal conception**

**Dorota Jedlikowska, Jagiellonian University, Kraków**

The main aim of my presentation will be showing a theoretical discussion, relations between notions of subjectivity and authenticity from especially philosophical and sociological points of view. I would like to wonder under sources of searching identity, subjectivity (what are very important values for young generation – especially for generation Y, what is connected also with processes of mediatization culture, glocalization, some feeling of liquidity of reality) in the thought of Charles Taylor. Moreover I want to compare this way of thinking with popular conception of Michel Maffesoli – neotribe. On the one hand we can observe strong influence of liberalism or libertarianism among contemporary young people, but on the other hand young people are searching new quality of their life, they migrate intensively and consequently they create temporary real neotribes or virtual neotribes. But question arises about the feeling of authenticity. How is shaping a distinction between I and group, how to reach feeling of authenticity and why to choose some options in the multicultural world? Moreover we can wonder under “hybridical identities”. Consequently I’m convinced that it will be great to call maybe old but still young conceptions of Taylor and confront them with Maffesoli proposition in the field of young people.

About author:

I am PhD student in Faculty of Philosophy in Jagiellonian University. My scientific interests are concentrated around theoretical and empirical aspects of social phenomena, especially in the area of existing human consciousness, cultivating rules and norms in everyday life rituals. Mainly sociological, anthropological orientation.

# **The identity of the structure of “I” - the existential problem of young Poles**

**Marta Szopka, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań**

The collectivist attitude of uniting people in groups and communities is nowadays fading, due to increasing demand of young people to live a life that is unique and fulfilling. This individualised world is concentrated on competing with each other for prestige and gain. To live a good life means to achieve success, identified as a satisfactory position in the socio-economical structure.

In my lecture I wish to present how the term “identity” is understood by young Poles in the globalization era. The task of “knowing oneself” is a major challenge for young people. The problem of one’s identity requires facing the question “Who am I?”. Are young Polish people capable of answering such a demand? The changes, which take place in the economic and social dimensions, have an impact on how trust and public good are understood in terms of identity. These changes take place in the specificity of humanist knowledge, including life's categories of what is experienced and understood, thus creating their own world (A. Dilthey). Young people, faced with the dilemma of making choices out of infinite possibilities are mentally overwhelmed – deprived of roots for constructing their identity and links with reality. The deciding moment of a young humans life is to finally find her- or himself in “I” – an identity construct that is capable of leading a balanced life, adjusted to the fast-pace changes of globalization, despite reoccurring dilemmas. Accomplished research is aimed to show the aforementioned identity problem of young Polish people.

About author:

Third-year student of philosophy specializing in ethics. I am interested in philosophy of culture, existential philosophy and philosophizing with children.

# **Transmigrants. An Overview of the Youngest Generation of Well Educated Polish Migrants to Germany**

**Marta Kozłowska, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin**

The subject of the presentation are young and well educated Polish immigrants to Germany, living in Germany for over a year and their ways of integration into the German society. The data has been collected in summer 2011 with the use of semi-structured in-depth interviews and grounded theory among Polish university students, PhD students as well as young professionals. Collected data provides an insight on the youngest Polish immigration cohort in Germany, a group practically not inquired by social scientists up to now. It presents some aspects of acculturation, particularly integration of the Polish young immigrants transition into a new linguistic sphere and acquisition of new cultural codes and symbols. In the focus of the presentation shall stay the transnationalisation and national identity of the contemporary young Polish migrants in Germany, their hierarchy of values, strings attached with Poland as well as their motivations to emigrate. A close-up on this particular group may provide an insight on why young elites of Poland decide to leave the country instead of looking up for a career on the national market.

About author:

Marta Kozłowska holds a master degree in European Studies from the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań and a master degree in Sociology from the same university. In September she completes another postgraduate studies in Sociology – European Societies at the Free University Berlin, where she plans to follow with a doctorate.

Ms. Kozłowska works as a student researcher at the Cluster of Excellence 'Languages of Emotion' at the Free University of Berlin at a research project on collective emotions and national identification during the 2010 FIFA world and 2011 UEFA cup, where she currently tests innovative scales for measurement of national and European identification. She is also affiliated with the German Institute for Economic Research (Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, DIW), where she assists in survey management of pretest and innovation studies of the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP).

A migrant herself, she wrote her second master thesis on the well educated adolescent Polish migrants in Germany with the use of in-depth interviewing, covering up a gap in field researching in this so far little known group of Polish immigrants. Therefore she can provide first-hand knowledge about young Poles deciding to emigrate, their aspirations, goals, values, opinions and identities.

## **“Who are we? Fanatics, that's who!” How does the football fans community perceive the post-modern society?**

**Filip Michał Bardziński, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań**

The Polish football fans community has been recently in the scope of several academic studies, concerning – mostly – numerous deviations presented by its members. What has been left underestimated is the formal and practical capacity the football fans community to influence both the public opinion, as well as local and national governments.

In general, the football fans community may be described as a group of people who share an emotional link with a football team. In my paper, I wish to concentrate on those football fans who present a strong emotional link to a specific football team, namely the “fanatic” football fans. It is important to note that – as different researchers have shown – such groups do not affirm physical violence as “an end” nor as “a mean” to any.

Albeit controversial, the “fanatic” football fans characteristics are inherently inscribed in the personal identities of the groups members; they exceed simple “friend-foe” distinctions, rather consisting of a complex set of social and political views, rooted in communitarian and neo-conservative philosophies.

In my lecture, I wish to discuss how the football fans community reacts to both theoretical projects of the post-modern society and its practical implementations. By stressing out the declared criticism of the changes taking place in modern society (especially those concerning morality, education and the so-called “weakening of social ties”), I wish to evoke the neglected dimension of the football fans society – that of a conservative educator and political actor.

About author:

I am a Ph. D. student at the Chair of Ethics of the Institute of Philosophy of the Adam Mickiewicz University. Received Masters degree in philosophy in 2012 upon Masters dissertation “Whether a sports fan ethos exists?”. Participated in LLP-Erasmus program at Université de Liège in academic year 2010-2011. My academic interests range from philosophy of politics (especially communitarian thought), ethics (moral perfectionism, ethics of self-development, bioethics, moral issues of eugenics) and teaching philosophy and ethics (innovative methods of teaching philosophy and ethics, developing moral competences).

## **Flexicurity as an idea of progress and development in the global village. A chance for young people**

**Michał Jan Kosicki, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań**

The world is torn by years of crisis. Daily media reports about the dramatic situation of the budgets of the next countries. Small and medium sized businesses fail in the face of the awards given by the presidents of the global corporations. People lose their jobs, unable to cope with maintaining the family and subsequent repayment of loans. Crowds protesting on the streets of major European cities.

Today, young people who encouraged versatile range of movement after another member, which can live and work in different places on earth. But in the face of the financial crisis lose their sense of security that allows them to live a normal life - to live on what they got as far as possible.

Flexicurity as an idea of balancing security and flexibility can be a response to today's needs of people and markets. For this to happen, however, must appear on many different trans. His proposal for actions and their rationale would like to present at the Symposium Identities and Modernizations - Being a Youth Matters.

About author:

The young philosopher, social and political activist. Member of the Scientific Society of Students of Philosophy at Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan. Promoter of progressive social democracy. Pro-European citizen and advocate of the concept of a federal European Union. Poznan district Councilman - Grunwald North.

## **ON MARGINS of the Modernization: more than a creativity**

**Magdalena Kłosińska, University of Lodz, Łódź**

Renovation of urban areas in the city or metropolis constitute something more than a scope for activity of private consulting companies. At present, cities are also evaluated on account of their authenticity and uniqueness, community, historical buildings, prescribed limits of districts or cultural attributes. It constitute some kind of “municipal cocktail” where the authenticity is just playing a crucial point.

The modernization present a new postindustrial paradigm connected with a new treatment for Youth in the cities. Diagnosis is going into direction based on the functioning of consulting companies which are going according to visible transformations of cities. Modernization waded highly and caused situation where urban-planners in want to take care the cities, residents and mange of modernization in projects both. The question is – if renewed city or metropolis have a such reach offer for Youth, how they should make a responsible decision and choose a good city for themselves?

Perhaps, the answer is located inside Richard Florida’s vision. As he wrote in his new theory “Who’s your City?”, creativity and an inspiration are very strong force for residents including Youth. Florida presents a new kind of politic which is focus on managing the space of the city, describing and contributing about increasing the new industry – where are the “new factory”, but with no steel, coal or average machines. There is a creative power known as Youth.

Modernized city has not to be an urban defeat, but a certain urban-planning regime which will try to level projects called “build from the beginning” and maybe will care about the sustainable development of the metropolis. But still the main question is left – who is the city? or who is making the city under the crisis of the innovation which is approached?

About author:

Date of birth: 1986, PhD candidate at University of Łódź, the research area is focus on aspects connected with modernization in the city and metropolis, especially socio-cultural consequences for urban studies area, the author of the field works and research in Berlin, Freiburg, and Heidelberg which were inspired by modernization processes.

## **Participation of young generation in the forms the exercise of power by the nation, resulting from the principle of sovereignty of the nation ( art. 4 Constitution of Republic of Poland)**

**Anna Hnatów, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań**

The principle of sovereignty of the nation was expressed in art. 4 of the Polish Constitution of 2<sup>nd</sup> April 1997. In accordance with her nation is entitled not only to decide on matters of state through representatives or directly, but has competence to the creation of state bodies, as a result of which they have legitimacy to act in respect of one of the three authorities. These speech is to answer the question: how young people take part in the exercise of power in a direct or indirect way, which nation may perform under the principle of sovereignty. The legal analysis shall be subjected to the relevant articles of the Constitution (inter alia: human rights and freedoms of citizens) and other statutes (on the issue of elections, political parties). The aim of speech is not only to portray the possibility of exercise of power resulting from the Constitution (inter alia: participation in the elections, civil referendums, citizens' initiative), but also the speech aim is an attempt to answer, which of forms the exercise of power– indirect or direct is more preferred by the young generation and from what is it result.

About author:

I study law and MISH at Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań and I'm member of Scientific Association of Constitutional Law "Pro publico bono". My scientific interests are: social activity, civil society, gender studies