Abstracts

(in an alphabetical order)

GOOD
CONNECTIONS
FROM ISOLATION TO COOPERATION

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Charles University ▪ University of Zielona Góra ▪ Palacký University Olomouc ▪ Connectivity Centre

Eunika Baron-Polańczyk (University of Zielona Góra)
MEDIA SPACE AS AN AREA OF SHAPING SOCIAL COMPETENCES

The widespread presence of all kinds of media has led to the social life of a large part of contemporary individuals being parallel in two worlds - real and virtual. Undertaken decisions and processes taking place in one of these worlds have a direct impact on the course of events in the other. These realities can no longer be separated because they interpenetrate each other and establish an augmented reality that has completely new properties and is governed by new values Augmented reality requires its participants (users) to have new competences and to follow the rules existing in it. We invite you to participate in the "ICT in Educational Design – Processes, Materials, Resources" project, which aims to establish the relationship between digital and social competences and ways of shaping them in this new reality.

Anna Bazan-Krzywoszańska, Maria Mrówczyńska, Marta Skiba (University of Zielona Góra)
ACTIONS TO IMPROVE ENERGY POVERTY IN URBANIZATION PROCESSES

Currently, one of the most important problems of society development is the acceleration of urbanization processes, the increase in the population affected by energy poverty and the growing dependence between consumption and threats caused by climate change. Threats associated with growing urbanization and constantly increasing demand for electricity affect both social, environmental and technical processes. Therefore, there is a need to explore, analyse and understand the relationship of socio-technical systems through a knowledge-based approach and the use of intelligent solutions to optimize programs that improve the quality of life of the society.
The article is based on the definition of social and infrastructural conditions in the area of increasing the energy efficiency of buildings. The possibility of using the diagnosis may be an important element supporting the decision-making processes in local politics. Hierarchisation of investment activities enables rational spending of public funds and is also necessary to prepare adequate for local needs programs for solving the problem of energy poverty.

Dorota Bazuń (University of Zielona Góra)
BUILDING A BRIDGE BETWEEN LGBT COMMUNITY AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. JAMES MARTIN CASE

The situation of LGBT people in the Catholic church is complicated. On the one hand, Pope Francis urges people to be open to people belonging to the sexual minorities. On the other hand, many hierarchs and many believers refuse space for sexual minorities in the church. In many cases this attitude is discriminatory. In this context, the activity of Father James Martin in favor of homosexual acceptance in the church stands out against the background of the dominant forms of exclusion of these people from the religious community. James Martin also shows the potential of including these people in the life of religious communities, as well as the advantages that may be available to heterosexual people for this reason. The article is an analysis of the activities of James Martin for connecting communities often antagonized within the Catholic church. In this way, the priest's activity is an example of a difficult process of building bridges between divided communities.

Erik Bratland (Nord University)
NEOLIBERAL REFORMS AND KNOWLEDGE IN EDUCATION

The neo-liberal reforms in present times has given the school a new content, with a strong emphasis on skills and competence forms, which it allegedly is a need for in the knowledge society. The sociology of education is poorly equipped to analyse this development. To examine the content of the education and its further effects, there is a need for a new theory of knowledge in education. This paper is based on social realism and Maton's Legitimate Code Theory, claiming the forms the knowledge takes, and who gets access to that knowledge will be crucial for students' opportunities to build cumulative and context exceeding knowledge inside and outside education.

Giulia Conti (University of Urbino "Carlo Bo")
YOUNG ADULTS, SOCIAL ISOLATION AND POKÉMON GO. A STUDY OF HOW SOCIAL EXERGAMES CAN CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL COMPETENCES

Living in a world of collapsed context (Boyd, 2009) makes studying exergames and augmented reality mobile games particularly captivating. For this study, we choose to focus on the world-wide famous Pokémon Go app (PGO), released by Niantic three years ago and still actively used by millions of users every month.
The free-to-use mobile app is interesting because of the game's inner dynamics. Thanks to geo-location, this app was built based on an augmented reality that simulates the real-world mapping of the player's surroundings. The aim of the game is "to catch" little monsters, like the famous Pikachu, collect and evolve them. In order to succeed in the game, each player must move around within their real-world surroundings, e.g., parks, historical cultural places of interest, make friends and play with others as a team.
Despite all the criticism and warnings, the key of its success as a phenomenon comes from the game's exciting social experience; significant social competences are developed by enabling users to become involved in their surroundings, but more importantly, connected to their communities.
Even if a significant number of studies have been conducted on PGO, these connections are still somewhat unknown. For this reason, a series of qualitative interviews (N=47) were conducted in northern Italy in 2019. The aim of the analysis was threefold: (a) to understand how playing a free-mobile game such as PGO can strongly relate to real-world surroundings; (b) how it can result in a sense of belonging to a community; (c) how it can facilitate bonding among strangers, and help people to socialize easily.

András Déri (Eötvös Loránd University)
CONNECTIONS AND DIALECTS: THE ROLE OF GENERATIONAL TALKS IN IDENTIFICATION

The presentation aims to discuss discourses of identification of young people with a critical approach on the popular concepts of generations as a starting point. These concepts are often embedded into a quite powerful narrative of social acceleration. Especially when the framing is connected to the internet- and mobile- revolution, it is easy to identify oversimplifying discourses, often as a moral panic related to the internet use of young people. These discourses of generations make it harder to take the context dependent nature of identity into consideration. In this context, the approach of intersectionality may help us better understand issues related to the diverse nature of contemporary societies and tendencies affecting discourses on – and of – young people's identities.
To better understand the relations between generational discourses and identification processes, the example of internet use will be addressed as a phenomenon often referred to in popular generational theories. Based on an analysis of focus groups conducted with young people between the ages of 12 and 19 years, it will be shown that generational discourses indeed have an effect on identification processes, but no single narrative can be identified and there are even discourses explicitly questioning the presumed homogeneity of generations. As a summary, the concept of digital dialects will be introduced, which can be described as competences and habits created through discursive and performative processes.

Radosław Domke (University of Zielona Góra)
FROM ISOLATION TO COOPERATION. COMMUNIST PARTY AND POLISH SOCIETY IN POLISH CINEMATOGRAPHY OF 1970S AND 1980S.

Polish films were very brave during the last 20 years of communist period. They were also about the most dangerous subject relations between the communist party and the Polish Society. Of course they were elements of official propaganda but nonetheless there were film directors who tried to show communist establishment in the worse and more truthful light.

Joanna Frątczak-Müller, Anna Mielczarek-Żejmo (University of Zielona Góra)
PUBLIC GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL COHESION

Contemporary local communities are more and more often oriented towards the implementation of the principle of partnership between public authorities and social entities, representing the interests of citizens. These activities have their specific manifestations in the sphere of governance. Emphasis is placed on shaping the interaction between participants of different status representing different spheres (economy and labour market, culture, social policy, social support, education, renewal, housing, health care and others), which allow communication and participation in decision-making processes. One of the important consequences of these is expected: the increase the social cohesion of local communities and the well-being of their inhabitants. In this context, local communities can be seen as a challenge to reformulate their functioning in order to engage in co-decision-making the partners from all sectors. The aim of the project to which we would like to invite you is to diagnose the conditions (causes, consequences, factors, barriers) of developing social cohesion of local communities with regard to the principles of inclusion in decision-making processes and collective actions on their behalf.

Soraia Garcês (CIERL-University of Madeira/CinTurs)
DEVELOPING COOPERATION THROUGH TOURISM EXPERIENCES

Tourism is an industry on the rise. Today, more than ever, people travel for different places for many different reasons, including to see new things and experience new ways of being. The "experience economy" is one concept that has been growing in the last few years. People want something more from their tourism experiences, they want to really know the places they go, their cultures, their costumes, and their values. Sun and beach, despite still being important, are no longer the aim for many people during their vacations. People want experiences and here lies a shift in the tourism industry that can be an asset to promote cooperation. By offering local experiences, tourists can immerse in the way others live. This means that these are opportunities for locals to transmit their costumes, their values, and their cultures as only locals can do it. Through tourism experiences, people can learn new cultures, new languages, new ways of being that are different from their daily lives and by learning and better understanding how others live and what they believe in, it can be a fundamental step to develop cooperation between people, societies, and countries. Tourism can, therefore, be an industry with the potential to join people together through experiences that can lead to the realization that different ways of living, and behaving and different beliefs are not better or worse, they are simply different. Hence, we believe that tourism experiences can help develop cooperation through the teaching and learning of cultural diversity.

Alexandra Gheondea-Eladi (Romanian Academy), **Mark Verhijde** (Estonian School B.V.)
CRITICALLY ASSESSING TOOLS FOR E-DELIBERATION AND E GOVERNANCE. INTRODUCTION

Context. The last ten years have witnessed the development of online deliberation tools as computerized applications of the theory of social choice. However, the theory of social choice is a normative theory which is sometimes remote from the descriptive studies of human decision-making in small, medium and large (SML) groups.
Aim. This paper analyses the way in which psycho-sociological studies of SML group decision-making can inform the design of online deliberation tools (e-deliberation). The paper contributes to the development of e-governance tools in a way which informs both their development in a participatory manner, and the integration of participation within the stages of the deliberative process.
Method. The theoretical analysis in this paper is based on the development of a series of comparison criteria. These criteria are developed in three stages. The first stage briefly presents the points in which deliberative processes differ from the descriptive theories of SML group decision-making. In the second part, we present the stages of deliberative processes used to develop e-deliberation systems. The third part presents the aspects of SML group decision-making which can be used for developing online e-deliberation systems in ways which cover the gaps between the two theories presented.
Results. This analysis leads to a series of e-deliberation systems design methods. These methods acknowledge the decision-making stages which should be considered by stakeholders involved in development (governments, citizens, online system developers, etc.).
Conclusion. The interpretation of the results of this analysis depends on a series of values which need to be discussed by stakeholders before, during and after the e-deliberation systems are developed.

Kamila Hernik (Educational Research Institute)
BUILDING THE CULTURE OF COOPERATION

Cooperation between entities form different sectors of economy is growing. The research show a remarkable paradox, that the number of business alliances is growing by some 25% a year and that those alliances account for nearly a third of many companies' revenue and value. At the same time, the failure rate for alliances hovers between 60% and 70% (Hughes, Weiss, 2007). This is probably because a cooperation as such is being underrated, treated as something obvious or it is planned and developed wrongly. During the conference, I would like to present practice of functioning of cross-sectorial cooperation, initiated after implementation of Act of Law on Integrated Qualifications System in Poland (IQS) in 2016. The context of that cooperation is quality assurance of the so called "market qualifications", functioning in the public register and supervised by different ministries. Bodies awarding qualifications cooperate with entities, which monitor and evaluate their operations and processes. If cooperation between those two is to lead to quality assurance of the awarded qualifications, there is a need for trust building as well as proper planning of the whole process. I will present assumptions of the cooperation, legal and institutional framework and discuss support given to the process by the Educational Research Institute in Warsaw in order to build and develop the culture of cooperation.

Martyna Kawinska (Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University)
SOCIAL PARTICIPATION IN THE ELDERLY. A NEW VISION OF AGEING

An increase in the percentage of old people in the Polish society is speeding up. It is predicted that the share of people at the age of 65 and above (65 is commonly considered a conventional boundary of old age) will approach 1/4. It is suggested that the activation of elderly people in their place of residence should become the superior objective of the policy towards the elderly. It will create a real opportunity of building a society friendly to people of all ages and ensuring the continuity of social and economic development. Proper use of seniors' potential is a chance for creating new and active roles for women and men. The aim of the presentation is to define factors determining the development of the idea of successful ageing of society and to attempt to answer the question whether this concept may be a chance for creating new roles for active society. The presentation will be based on the literature of the subject, reports and statistical analyses of the Central Statistical Office, the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy, expertise and social studies.

Magdalena Kohout-Diaz (University of Bordeaux)
INCLUSIVE TEACHER : INTERPRETING DIVERSITY TO DEVELOP COOPERATION

What does the notion of inclusive teacher's identity imply? If he is destined to become an interpreter of diversity, he is called to subjectively assume the singularity of his analysis and the uncertainty of his act, appropriate to the consideration of the unforeseen and the variety of the specific courses.
The subjective identity of the teacher does not become confused with the typical hypertrophied ego of our contemporary digital age (Leguil, 2018), nor with a communitarian "we" that tends to swallow the social link to a conflictual "us or them" (Debarbieux, 2003), nor with a scientistic" it "that excludes the subject (Canguilhem, 1956, Ansermet, 2010). Answering the question of the identity of the inclusive teacher can therefore be difficult (Gavish, 2017) and constitutes a possible analysis of what is emerging today as a crisis for the teaching professions, constrained by new logics of performance (Ball, 2003).
From our longitudinal ethnographic surveys and document studies, we will compare the precise coordinates of these tensions in France and in the Czech Republic: in these two countries, there seems to be a vast movement of de-expertise that inclusive education implies and gives rise in return not only to recurrent major identity tensions (Barton, 1997) but also to a certain confusion in the education of pupils (Unesco, 2017).

Jiří Kropáč (Palacký University Olomouc)
THE VALUES OF CRITICAL THINKING AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE TEACHING AND LEARNING IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION

Critical thinking is after massive brainwashing and political indoctrination in the education field during the Soviet era still underestimated. Society and incoming students on universities have various expectations for the educational system and teachers. Teachers are reflecting values of the current mood in society. According to Corllier (1993) values can be reflected as dispositions to react. Nowadays the value system is incoherent and the biggest influence is coming from the pressure of changing policy and curriculum all over the world. Teachers and students are the main actors who have to deal with dynamic changes. The main aim of this paper is to analyse actual challenges in teaching excellence and involve critical thinking ways into

teaching and learning in higher education. The research is oriented on the actual dispositions of the influence of critical thinking and is located on the actual gap in nowadays educational opportunities. The mixed methodology is opening a different point of view on the current needs in the reflection. The used methods like a standardised test on critical thinking and narrative approaches with impact on the personality and complexity of the individual help us understand deeply actual challenges and reflect them to results.

Mariana Kušiaková (Matej Bel University)
FROM ISOLATION TO COOPERATION IN BIBLE TRANSLATION INTENSIONS WITH REGARD TO THE NEW TESTAMENT

The process of the emergence of the Slovak Ecumenical Translation of the Bible has more than 17 years of genesis. It is the result of many years of systematic and continuous ecumenical cooperation of several Christian churches in Slovakia. There are also Bible translations in Slovakia that are the work of one person. Gradually, however, such translations appeared to be tendentious. Starting from the basic premise to whom the Bible is addressed, it was written for the community, not for the individual. So the goal is to seek the common sense of God's word. This is most apparent in ecumenical translation. Since each notion evokes different associations, its use must be fixed in the heads of those who receive it (readers, listeners). The result of the ecumenical translation is therefore to create a work that is completed in a format that crosses the boundaries of individual churches; beyond the liturgical boundaries.
Is it possible to have a unified translation of the Scriptures due to the different confessional translation traditions? Is "universal" translation possible to cover all the needs (study, liturgical, missionary) of its recipients?
There is a difference in how we perceive isolated expressions and how we interpret them in textual relationships. If we perceive an individual not as an isolated one, but in the context of relationships, this will also lead us to the idea of necessity to cooperate. Because the Biblical text is the result of a co-creation between the translator and the recipient (coding - decoding), the Biblical translation is a non-generic process. The language of the Bible recipients is also changing with the development of "street language". However, if the Biblical translation also penetrates outside the church, it has the power to become both a source of modernization of the Slovak language and the permanent most serious motive of ecumenical dialogue and the convergence of Christians of different confessions.

Mariusz Kwiatkowski (University of Zielona Góra)
BETWEEN-GOERS IN ACTION. A CASE OF DANIEL BARENBOIM

In the past few years, we have seen isolationist tendencies in the public sphere. They deepen inter-group divisions and recognize a narrow identity as a basis for collective action. Isolationism is both a kind of ideology, or a group strategy and the way to interpret the social world. The starting point of the article is the assumption about the threat that isolationism creates to the functioning of the public sphere. The aim of the article is to present the outline of the concept of the analysis of a specific social role, here called the "between-goer". This role involves the systematic action in favour of the agreement among the divided communities, groups, cultures, religions or peoples. It is assumed that, performing this role involves pressure put on all divided parties by all the people involved in the dialogue. Therefore, the construction of role analysis scheme of a "between-goer" was considered an important element of the concept. The dynamics of this role is presented, based on selected example, a case of Daniel Barenboim, outstanding artist, founder of an amazing international orchestra. The importance of "between-goers" for the functioning of the public sphere is also emphasized. Finally, the outline of the research program on specified issues is formulated.

Jerzy Leszkowicz-Baczyński (University of Zielona Góra)
URBAN REGENERATION: EVOLUTION OF APPROACHES AND PRACTICES AS A RESULT OF CHANGES IN URBAN POLICIES

The last century has brought about a multitude of changes in social systems as a whole, as well as in selected areas of social systems. The processes of transformation concerning both everyday life and theoretical approaches (including paradigms) were clearly visible in urban spaces. The concept of revitalisation, interpreted as the basis for many remedial programmes in urban communities, has become increasingly important. The article is a critical review of the current approaches to revitalisation, taking into account their strengths and weaknesses. Special attention has been paid to cultural revitalization, based on its foundations on cultural urban studies.

Anna Linek (Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University)
TRUST AND SUPPORT IN CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS - AN EMPIRICAL-PRACTICAL APPROACH

The everyday life of a modern man is usually a necessity to deal with a whole range of problems in the area of personal life, family life, work and the work-life balance area. It is a multitude of dilemmas and difficulties that must be dealt with, moreover, deal quickly and effectively. In the face of so many problems, trust and support that can be experienced by relatives is an important pillar of everyday activities and also the relationship or family. It is also the kind of support that is most easily to build in a close relationship and which is of the utmost importance from a practical point of view. The speech will present the practical dimension of trust and support in close relations in the context of the results of studies and analyses of sociologists and psychologists. The aim will be to show the expectations and needs, and assessments of activities undertaken in the framework of building mutual trust and support in close relationship both from the perspective of women and men. An attempt will be made to indicate the answers to the questions: what are the expectations of a partner in terms of mutual trust and support, do women and men differ in the type of their expectations in this respect? Or do their expectations coincide? And how do they assess their partners in terms of their efforts to build trust and support in the relationship? Are there any differences between actions taken by women and men? The basis of the paper are current research and analysis of this issue.

Veronica Ileana Marin (Association for Urban Transition Ion Mincu University of Architecture and Urbanism)
URBAN PEDAGOGY FOR MORE CIVIC ENGAGEMENT – THE CASE OF BUCHAREST

The neighbourhood scale is the most explicit one for engaging in actions that help reaching concrete common objectives. Urban Planning instruments are also the official ways for reaching public interest improvements but they are difficult to engage with and they remain very often the domain of built environment professionals only. The elaboration processes of Urban Planning documents should be the most appropriated framework for more cooperation to be developed. But even with imposed legal obligations to inform and welcome inhabitants within these processes, the public authorities and some of the planning professionals find it difficult, time consuming, unnecessary. In Eastern Europe, participatory democracy in urban planning is even less present and even solid representative democracy is still needed.
There are more and more initiatives of urban pedagogy around the world that aim at building bridges between the professionals and the inhabitants. But planning with inhabitants for their neighbourhood is a practice that requires a very important level of cooperation which is situated in between top-down and bottom-up approaches. For each category of actors, some steps are to be taken for that the public sector, the professionals, and the inhabitants to meet somewhere in the middle.
Urban Education Live consortium (Urban Europe Joint Partnership Initiative – ERA-NET currently undergoing project) is built on the assumption that the University could help in facilitating these collaborations by using both the knowledge and the innovation that should be specific to the academia. In Bucharest, through urban pedagogy, this project is a context for testing capacity building of civic initiative groups to engage more in planning processes.

Edyta Mianowska (University of Zielona Góra)
DECLARATIONS AND ACTIONS. PARTICIPATION OF CITIZENS IN THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

The issues addressed in the paper fit into the problems of public life sociology. The purpose of the presented analyses is to characterize Polish society in the perspective of activity oriented towards striving to achieve the common good such as creating a good law. The results of research on declared and actual participation in law-making process will be presented through involvement in various forms of social communication. The declared and real activities undertaken by the citizens will be discussed and presented in a comparative perspective. The readiness of the respondents to join the law-making process and their activity in this area will be characterized also from the perspective of socio-demographic characteristics. The research was carried out on a representative sample of adult Poles in 2018.

Anna Mielczarek-Żejmo (University of Zielona Góra) (see: Joanna Frątczak-Müller)

Maria Mrówczyńska (University of Zielona Góra) (see: Anna Bazan-Krzywoszańska,

Albert Narbekov (Jagiellonian University)
THE ISOLATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN UZBEKISTAN ON THE EXAMPLE OF AMERICAN NGO ACTIVITIES IN THE REGION

The authoritarian regime of President Islam Karimov in Uzbekistan contributed to the fact that in the ranking of dissemination of democratic values the republic was at the bottom of the list. Numerous countries including the United States of America tried to organize NGOs and various institutes in order to develop the democratic and legal society in the region. Nevertheless that initiation did not meet with the government's approval and, especially after 2005, Uzbekistan found itself in a sort of isolation relative to Western countries. In this article there will be reviewed the gradual actions of Uzbek government for isolation the society from any kind of influence from abroad, why that happened and if there were any changes with the election of new President - Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

Tomasz Piróg (AGH University of Science and Technology)
PARTICIPATION OF NGO-S IN LOCAL CIVIL DIALOGUE IN POLAND

This study describes the communication between the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the public administration that occurs in local government units in Poland. The NGOs' participation in the dialogue with public administration is a significant research problem in the context of transforming the welfare states into welfare societies. This process results in emphasising the co-production concepts and new public management. Its effects are a) the concept of treating the NGOs as co-producers of public services, and not only contractors, b) democratization and improvement of transparency of communication processes that connect the public administration and the non-governmental sector, which results in promoting the idea of social consultations.
This study comprises existing data from 2011-18 and results of own research carried out in 2014 in 2 capitals of Polish voivodships (32 in-depth interviews with non-governmental organization leaders). Organizations meeting at least one of the three criteria were selected for research; the organizations: a) applying - with or without success - for local government subsidies, b) submitting comments in public consultations in writing, c) representing urban movements which in the last 3 years were in conflict with municipal authorities. The aim of the research was to explain the patterns of dialogue of the third sector with the public administration, in the context of rather small involvement of NGOs in current public consultations. The study includes, among others, such aspects of the NGOs as the role of municipal subsidies, the organization's budget, and personal connections with the municipal authorities (advisory functions for the city governor, membership in the city council, etc.).
The results reveal the reasons behind the low interest of non-governmental organizations to participate in social consultations and the NGOs' preference towards other forms of influence on the local political authorities (influence on councillors, direct contacts with officials, mobilization of citizens' support).

Margarida Pocinho (University of Madeira)
AN EDUCATION UTOPIA? CHANGING MINDSETS FROM ISOLATIONISM TO COOPERATION

The world changes every day, every second and throughout these changes, today we are facing a growing number of divided opinions and points of view, that can, dangerously, divide people and ultimately lead to separation and isolationism. Education, being it, formal, informal or non-formal has the potential to promote cooperation. Thus, this communication will be focusing on the power of education to join people on common grounds. Education is a place of social interaction, where rules (spoken and unspoken) are line up to follow and where values (good or bad) are transmitted. Through education skills and human' values are built and solidified. In a world that each day evokes equality but still sees a lot of inequality, educators should be seen as a fundamental resource for the development of cooperation between people. But are we as educators willing to be key workers in promoting equality? Do we even understand that as role models for many children and young adults, we can be crucial for the way they see the world? By promoting an education founded in common values of respect, equality, dignity, and acceptance we have the possibility to promote mind set changes from isolationism to cooperation. But as educators we need to be the first ones to believe in it. We should be the first ones to accept diversity in its many forms and understand that if we are living examples of respect and inclusion, our children, the future world citizens, will follow and cooperation will not be a utopia

Aldona Podgórniak-Krzykacz, Justyna Przywojska (University of Lodz)
REVITALISATION AS A RESPONSE TO THE URBAN SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES

Many urban areas in Poland currently experience various challenging and interdependent social, environmental and economic sustainability problems. Contemporary polish cities have to face many problems such as: the consequences of shrinking their population due to demographic ageing, uncontrolled suburbanisation, elimination of social inequalities, renewal of degraded areas, air pollution, protection of natural resources, global economic competition and integration of increasing number of foreigners coming to Poland. Basing on the literature review, we conclude that the revitalisation, in its technical and social aspects, may be an important intervention to respond to the challenges mentioned above. However, a requirement for revitalisation change to be effective is that the decision-makers programming revitalisation have to be aware of contemporary urban challenges and corresponding intervention methods. The aim of our research is to examine how Polish mayors prioritise public interventions and how revitalisation is important for them when they try to solve urban sustainability challenges. The research was conducted using quantitative method in the form of a survey among 460 leaders of Polish cities. It was found that the mayors and their executive teams assign highest priority to regenerative interventions, and lowest priority to modern approaches such as smart city, minorities integration and cultural diversity management. This may indicate mayor's preferences for traditional urban regeneration methods and the lack of a comprehensive approach to solve contemporary urban problems.

Magdalena Popławska (Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań)
LEARNING PRACTICES AND THEIR EMANCIPATORY IMPLICATIONS

The aim of this work is to apply sociological and pedagogical approach to knowledge, which is built by local communities and contributes to the development of social initiatives and movements. On the basis of available analyses and documented projects, I would like to explore the relevance of the locally rooted activities along with the alternative evaluation methods they develop. I am interested in professional knowledge, as well as accumulated experience and nondiscursive practices – in the fields of food studies and peasant studies. I raise the question of sources of knowledge, both in relation to institutional and bottom-up models, present in the area of food production, distribution and consumption.

In the outlined context and from the perspective of critical pedagogy, I refer to Karolina Starego, who draws attention to the individualistic paradigm of education and its implementation through the language of competence. In this language, economic categories and quantitative measures are often employed, building a hierarchical transfer of knowledge, which may ultimately indicate a lack of knowledge, individual competence deficits.

In my work I would like to analyse the forms and functions of emancipatory knowledge, that results from cooperation and can be applied to collective-oriented education, since it recognizes various links that individuals have with socio-cultural and ecological systems. The challenge in this context is to work towards creating inclusive trans local communities and multi-level social networks that correspond to the concepts of global justice and solidarity.

Justyna Przywojska (University of Lodz) (see: Aldona Podgórniak-Krzykacz)

Marta Skiba (University of Zielona Góra) (see: Anna Bazan-Krzywoszańska)

Andrea Solyom (Sapientia Hungarian University of Transylvania)
MIGRATION PATTERNS OF YOUTH FROM A TRANSYLVANIAN TOWN

The analysis on youth migration was developed in the framework of "YOUMIG - Improving institutional capacities and fostering cooperation to tackle the impacts of transnational youth migration" project. The presentation offers a picture about migration patterns of youth from a Transylvanian town based on the empirical results. In the municipality of Sfântu Gheorghe emigration is the most important migratory trend. Among emigrants one can identify short term migrants – this type is distinctive of Roma migrants, too; long term migrants, most of them aiming to earn a living through their labour migration; while a smaller group studies and works abroad at the same time. There are also return migrants but it is hard to estimate their proportions. During our research statistical data were analysed, interviews were conducted with institutional actors, young migrants, and focus group interview mainly with returnees about administrative challenges.

Martin Strouhal (Charles University)
"DEMOCRACY AND EDUCATION" - CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES FOR THE SCHOOLING

The short presentation aims to discuss the main contemporary challenges for Civic (Democratic) Education. To establish a democratic system means to struggle for its sustenance persistently. It should be done through the enforcement of historical memory and through the bond with ideals by means of education. Pedagogy of today should present democracy not only as a political system which guarantees free elections and division of power within the state, but also as a humanistic idea opened to changes and an endless process of perfecting. The problem of normativity, value hierarchisation and pluralisation of human rights in the democratic context will be examined.

Balazs Telegdy (Sapientia Hungarian University of Transylvania)
PERCEIVING THE CONNECTIONS CORRECTLY - DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE REAL AND THE PERCEIVED POPULARITY

The aim of the current study is to reveal the differences between the real popularity, measured by the standard centrality measures, and the perceived popularity which is measured through the perception of the peers. The majority of the social network analyses use the opinion of the analysed population in order to unveil the connections between the actors, and afterwards these result are used to test their hypotheses. My current research is an exploratory one – conducted among nine high school classes – and it is aimed to reveal the differences between the "real" and the perceived popularity, which reflects the analysed students' opinion regarding the most popular student(s) in their classroom. The "real" popularity, which is a construct based on the identification of the central position of an actor in a social network, is calculated conform sociometric methodology, which traditionally collects data only from the highest number of positive nominations in the name generator question or options marked in a list of an actors, such as "my best friend" or "like the most" (eg. Clifford, 1963; Gottman, Gonso and Rasmussen, 1975). In my current study the classical approach of the degree centrality measures was applied (Freeman, 1979, Bonacich, 2007).

Joanna Wróblewska-Skrzek (Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University)
NEW FORMS, OLD DILEMMAS. (IN)FIDELITY IN CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS

The system of values of modern societies is to a large extent built today in relation to individualism and consumerism, which continue to strongly promote independence and happiness in all aspects. We should be happy and satisfied in both private and professional life. Nothing should limit us, hence - as research shows - the widespread presence of betrayal and infidelity. The aim of the article is to show the problem of infidelity in close relationships and its consequences for the whole society.
The study presented concerned new forms of infidelity that allow new technologies. The following question was asked: What is infidelity to us today? Attempts to answer such a question were constructed on the basis of existing data and analysis of the contents of internet forums

Mark Verhijde (Estonian School B.V.) (see: Alexandra Gheondea-Eladi)