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# Summaries

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KRYSZYNA JANICKA

POPULAR PERCEPTION OF INTERGENERATION MOBILITY.  
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF 1976 – 1980 PERIOD

The article analyzes trends of changes in the sphere of perception and self-appraisal of the intergeneration mobility. A basis for analyses of the problem are data collected in the course of studies on the social structure of Lodz carried out in the years 1976 and 1980 on comparable random samples of professionally active men. In order to expand the time horizon there are sometimes taken into account for comparative purposes data collected in Szczecin and Kolobrzeg in 1964.

The analysis of the subject concerning a popular perception of intergeneration changes in the social position ensues from a conviction that familiarity with the way in which different categories of social promotion and degradation are understood by different segments of the society constitutes an indispensable supplement of analyses conducted in the sphere of objective differentiations.

The article discusses cognitive trends, which are connected with analysis of interrelationships between the real social mobility and its subjective qualification. The utilitarian effect of presented analysis could be sought in its diagnostic value in relation to transformations in the social climate and social awareness over the years 1976 – 1980.

The results of comparison between one's own professional position and that of one's father (at the time he was of the respondent's age) provided by two studies were submitted to analysis of dual nature. Its first type consists in observation of changes in the structure of appraisals, which afforded conclusions with regard to changes in the way and direction of evaluation of the experienced intergeneration mobility. The analysis of the second type concerns the problem of reciprocal responsibility between the actually performed mobility and its subjective qualification. The applied measure of rank correlation allows to estimate changes in intensity of this correlation in the analyzed time bracket. The relationship between the real educational mobility and self-appraisal of the intergeneration change in professional position was submitted to a similar analysis. Incorporation of educational dimension to the analysis of perception of intergeneration mobility was prompted by the necessity of searching for these criteria and reference systems, which affect a popular perception and appraisal in the sphere of intergeneration mobility.

In the course of analyses, it appeared that in some cases the perception of intergeneration mobility seemed to be more closely linked with educational mobility than with real changes in the socio-professional position. However, at the level of populations treated en bloc both information items concerning real mobility afford an approximated certainty of predicting a direction of self-appraisal.

A comparison of the structure of personal appraisal of intergeneration mobility revealed that the years 1976 – 1980 witnessed a decline in positive appraisals. First of all, there was recorded decreased inclination to recognizing one's own professional position as "much higher" than that of one's father. It is obvious that this trend is accompanied by increased frequency with which opinions both about absence of changes in one's own professional position or about its degradation are pronounced. This causality can be observed in all employee groups (Table No. 1). On the other hand, the analysis of auto-perception of mobility from the point of social origins indicates that there is maintained a trend

towards more frequent perception of intergeneration promotion among persons coming from social categories with a lower status in the social strata system (Table No. 3). It is interesting to note that against the background of an increased number of responses confirming a decline in one's own professional status, the share of workers' sons declaring intergeneration degradation continues to be low and at an unchanged level (ca. 10 per cent).

*JADWIGA KORALEWICZ-ZĘBIK*

#### AUTHORITARIANISM, AND CONFORMISM FEAR – WORKERS AND INTELLIGENTSIA OF THE LATE SEVENTIES IN POLAND

The concept of authoritarianism is more and more often referred not so much to deeply rooted needs and aspirations, and thus according to Adorn's concept – to psychoanalytically perceived man's personality, but rather to his *Weltanschauung*, attitudes and convictions interrelated with one another, revealing a tendency towards appearing jointly and forming a kind of syndrome constituting a characteristic mentality type. That is why the authoress performs a reconstruction of the authoritarian syndrome in the first part of this article compiling the most commonly listed characteristics in a possibly comprehensive manner.

In the second part of the article, the analysis is focussed on the Polish society. However, the authoress does not declare definitively whether the Polish society is authoritarian or not. She is rather interested in another problem and, namely, why some people are and others are not authoritarian, what consequences are produced by authoritarianism, and what should be done in this situation in order to decrease the degree of authoritarianism in our society. The analysis is based primarily on findings of empirical studies carried out by means of a questionnaire survey on 1,500-person representative sample of urban population.

*WOJCIECH ZABOROWSKI*

#### SUBJECTIVE VISIONS OF SOCIAL ORDER: PROPOSITION OF TYPOLOGY

The article presents findings of studies on class differences and social inequalities carried out in 1979.

While analyzing respondents' convictions about the nature of perceived differences and social division and a magnitude of evaluations of the order created by these differences and divisions, the author puts forward a proposition of their typology – a typology of subjective perceptions of the existing social order. The author distinguishes four types of visions of the social order: optimistic, concessive, reformatory and radical. The following dimensions were taken into account while compiling the above typology: keenness of perception of the social structure as a vertical system of groups; granting or withdrawing legitimization for principles governing the perceived vertical order, and a concept of changing the perceived social order.

In the final part of the article, the author stresses that visions of the social order may be treated as a personal "awareness substratum", which creates better or worse conditions for adoption of definite ideas, attitudes and values by an individual, and thus it determines potential possibilities of his future behaviour.

TADEUSZ REMER

### IMPACT OF TRANSFORMATIONS IN STRUCTURE ON SOCIAL AWARENESS

In the sociological literature, there is put forward a postulate of a comprehensive description of the social structure in relation to authors analyzing it. This refers both to studies on the state of the social structure functioning at a definite time and to analyses concerning transformations in the class-strata system. Accordingly, the author analyzes certain processes occurring within the sphere of objective determinants of the social structure and presents changes in certain elements of this structure.

Multidimensional status profiles of individuals have been made an object of studies on transformations in objective determinants of the social structure. Namely, the author's attention is focussed on changes in similarities between social groups with regard to individual systems of positions. Another aim of the performed analysis was to determine the impact of these changes on a chosen aspect of a prevailing perception of the social structure i.e. evaluation of relationships between social groups as seen by individuals.

A material basis for empirical analyses was provided by studies on socio-professional differentiation of inhabitants of Lodz carried out in 1965 and 1976. The obtained results allow to draw the following conclusions.

1. In comparison with the first half of the sixties, there could be observed a smaller degree of similarity between social groups with regard to individual systems of positions in 1976. Sources of this transformation should be sought in processes of redistribution of sets of social status characteristics among intelligentsia and persons performing clerical work. It was for this reason that the analyzed trend was defined as a growing separateness of the group of white-collar workers.

2. While analyzing consequences of the described processes attention was paid to location of focuses of critique concerning perceived social relations in the class-strata structure. According to the degree of similarity between social groups they are situated on upper or lower rungs of the social ladder. When the degree of similarity between groups evolves from smaller to bigger, concentration of critical evaluations of the social reality shifts from environments situated at the top of social hierarchy to those placed lower. The described principle of convertibility of critical evaluations of the social reality encompasses all aggregations of manual, intermediate, and better-off white-collar workers analyzed here.

JANUSZ HRYNIEWICZ

### SOCIAL MOBILITY IN POLAND BETWEEN 1945 AND 1958

The article describes an attempt at reconstructing the processes of social mobility in Poland over the years 1945 – 1958. Main features of social mobility processes at that time were closely connected with economic and political transformations.

Economic transformations included, first of all, intensive industrialization accompanied by influx of rural population to towns.

Political transformations consisted in elimination of bourgeoisie and landed aristocracy and represented the most significant characteristic of this period determining social mobility phenomena.

The state intervention in social mobility processes typical for this period had two aspects, namely – political and educational. The political aspect involved showing favouritism to persons supporting the new socio-political system and frequent replacement of professional qualifications with political qualifications. The educational aspect involved setting-up "industrial schools" of

various types whose aim was rapid training of specialists required by the national economy. Both these forms of social promotion concerned mainly workers. Simultaneously, there grew the number of students of working class and peasant extraction. Their share among academic students grew, first of all, at the cost of bourgeoisie, landed aristocracy, and partly – the lower middle class. On the other hand, the share of students coming from families of white-collar employees amounted to about 40% both before and after the war.

In the mid-fifties i.e. beginning from the years 1955 – 1965, there began a slow decline in the share of working-class and peasant youth among academic students. At the same time, the above mentioned industrial schools – as the most common and mass form of social promotion for working-class youth – ceased to exist.

ANNA TURSKA

### SYSTEMS ANALYSIS OF SELF-MANAGEMENT INSTITUTION IN HOUSING DISTRICTS

The article discusses results of studies carried out between 1976 and 1980 within the framework of a government programme PR-5. The studies were focussed on legal, social, and economic-organizational stimulators for operation of residents' self-management system. The article consists of two parts and constitutes a synthesis of theoretical-methodological assumptions and exemplification of certain empirical findings.

The first part of the article presents theoretical and methodological problems, which appeared in conceptualizing studies, and it introduces the main analytical categories employed in the studies. A special attention was devoted here to such categories as stimulators and barriers to activities of residents' self-management bodies as well as to elements of the accepted systems model of analysis. The studies were based on an assumption that a housing district constitutes a relatively distinct socio-organizational system and in this connection the empirical analysis encompassed such elements of this system as: aim of the system, its management, components and external environment of the system. In accordance with the accepted model of analysis, there was determined the scope of studies, and research methods and techniques were chosen.

The studies encompassed: 1) contents and interpretation of acts of law, political documents and doctrine; 2) documents possessed by such units among the town's authorities as: people's council, town's council, provincial and urban committees of the Front of National Unity; 3) documents possessed by residential district committees; 4) four populations i.e. residents, activists of residents' self-management organs, managers of residential district infrastructure, and senior civil servants among the town's authorities.

The material gathered in the course of empirical studies provided a basis for formulation of many conclusions concerning the functioning of the entire analyzed system as well as its component parts. Residents, as subjects of a self-management group, and activists of self-management organs were central parts of the system in the accepted concept of studies. It was to these two populations that the members of the research team devoted two monographs.

The second part of the article describes findings concerning stimulators and barriers appearing in relationships between residents' self-management systems and their organizational environment (within a given residential district and within the structure of town's authorities). Presentation of empirical findings within the above problem-area includes two aspects. The first of them bears resemblance to a comparative analysis – trends in responses provided by particular analyzed populations concerning such items as: position held by residents' self-management bodies with regard to their influence on issues relating to problems of a given residential district as compared with the range of powers of other authorities, postulated range of influence of this institution, and preferred model characteristics of residents' self-management system. The other one is connected with

empirically determined stimulators and barriers appearing in organizational contacts of self-management organs with units of the residential district's infrastructure and structure of town's authorities.

The findings presented in this part of the article along with their interpretation lead to a conclusion that a new normative model of residents' self-management introduced in the early seventies contributed to strengthening of this institution's formal structure but it proved, however, to be dysfunctional from the viewpoint of organizing residents as members of a self-management group. This dysfunctionality was largely due to rejection (at the level of awareness and behaviours) of the democratic contents of self-managing operation of the residents' social group by subjects in the town's authorities structure, managers of infrastructure in a residential district, and activists of the self-management bodies.

*ELŻBIETA ŁOJKO*

#### ACTIVITY OF RESIDENTS' SELF-MANAGEMENT – DISFUNCTIONAL ELEMENTS OF SELF-MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN A RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

The Research Team from the School of Law and Administration at The University of Warsaw conducted empirical studies in 10 residential districts in 1977. Within the framework of these studies, there were collected among others responses to 186 questionnaires from activists of residents' self-management organs during their term of office between 1976 – 1978.

The research findings give an insight into activity of self-management organs operating in residential districts in the late seventies. Many symptoms of growing socio-political crisis in Poland could be observed already then within residential districts.

The researches show that self-management activists were satisfied with their very involvement in activities of self-management organs although these activities were poorly linked with satisfaction of needs of the residential district's environment, and they were satisfying rather the activists' own need of social involvement. Activists of residents' self-management organs were oftentime a dysfunctional element in the situation when the self-management system in the dwelling place was expanding, as they represented, first of all, the convictions and undertook activities compatible, first of all, with expectations of representatives of a town's authorities and political leaders. This hampered their integration with all residents of a given residential district; it led to alienation of activists and self-management organs, and consequently posed a considerable barrier to development of the self-management system.

The self-management organs of residents, as compared with a socio-demographic structure of residents, included too small representation of women, young people, workers, residents with a relatively lower educational background, and persons not belonging to any political party. Most of interviewed activists were displaying symptoms of a sense of apprehension (62.3%) and frustration symptoms (60.1%) while their system of values often contained many elements pointing rather at a conformistic attitude.

A commonly introduced (on the strength of a legal regulation) residents' self-management system was quite often perceived as an institution imposed "from above" with which residents of a given housing district tended not to identify themselves. A gap between a housing district's aggregation and activists of the self-management system was deepened by a practice of "faking" the election by town's authorities and co-opting for activists reliable and trusted persons, and, firsts of all, those docile towards political and administrative authorities. Such a practice infringed upon the rights of a residents' aggregation to appoint their own representation in the course of election. This is confirmed by the fact that only 18.8% of activists claimed that their candidatures to self-management organs were put forward at the electoral meeting by one of residents present there. Such a practice was

consolidated, moreover, by the absence of rotation of cadres as more than 70% of all activists were on self-management organs longer than one term of office and every fourth of them was there for over 10 years. And what is more, the activists continued to perform their functions even when after some time their work would become little attractive and even arduous for them.

In the seventies, the self-management system within housing districts was mainly developed through manipulation of their residents' active involvement and through steering of self-management organs "from above" and not by experiencing growth of real democratization of the socio-political life by citizens.

*JACEK WÓDZ*

#### SOME REMARKS ON STUDIES ON SOCIAL PATHOLOGY IN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS

The article presents some remarks on studies carried out in residential districts in Silesia at the end of the seventies. Studies on phenomena of social pathology in residential districts constituted a part of a wider research programme directed by the Institute of Environmental Studies in Warsaw concerning a diagnosis of social problems present in residential districts. These studies were aimed at formulation of a programme intended to improve the social situation in these districts. Among such subjects as: self-management in a residential district, problems of social infrastructure in a residential district, there was also a topic discussed here i.e. studies on social pathology phenomena.

In the studies on social pathology it was assumed that:

- a) they will be focussed on these negative social phenomena, which are considered to be especially harmful by residents of a district;
- b) they will be subordinated to the rhythm of the remaining studies conducted within the framework of the general research project (among others – division of studies into annual stages);
- c) findings of the studies should allow to formulate a model of prophylactic in relation of social pathology phenomena in a residential district.

The findings accumulated in the course of the studies were complemented by results afforded by other studies within the same research programme, and especially by the studies on valorization of particular parts of residential district by their residents.

The studies allowed to elaborate a model of prophylactic activities on social pathology in a residential district.

*JERZY BIAŁAS, ADAM SOSNOWSKI, JERZY WALKOWIAK, STANISŁAW WAWRZYŃK*

#### PUBLIC LIFE, SELF-MANAGEMENT OF A RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT, SOCIO-CULTURAL AND SELF-MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS

The authors, proceeding from an assumption that in big residential districts the partnership of groups with different needs and interests, uniform socio-educational activity, public opinion, social control, and majority of constant non-neighbourly relations are not possible without participation of institutions, organizations, and associations – make an attempt at description of tasks, functions, and activities of one of them, and namely of the self-management institution in the residential district. In the light of officially pronounced opinions and formal-legal principles defining the functioning of the residents' self-management, it represents an institution of the national organization of the socialist society, which is supposed to perform the following functions: 1) reconciliation of individual and group aspirations with needs of the state; 2) socio-educational functions being expressed in expectations concerning popularization of thinking in supra-individual categories, formation of

interhuman relations, and preparation of citizens for their functioning within systems of the socialist democracy.

In the second part of the article, the authors confront this model situation with the real picture of activity of self-management organs in two selected residential districts in the sphere of cultural life. It appears that the self-management system within residential districts does not perform fully its functions with regard to the cultural life in residential districts. It performs these functions in a superficial way being more preoccupied with controlling this activity than in aiding in programming and forming an appropriate "image" of social and cultural activity in a given residential district. On the basis of the gathered materials, and especially a comprehensive analysis of free interviews and observation of activity of socio-cultural personnel in residential districts, the authors perform a typology of roles played by social activists of self-management organs. They compile their characteristics, and also indicate frequency of their appearance in the residential district's environment.

MIECZYSLAW MIAZGA

#### FORMATION OF A COMMUNITY IN A TOWN WITH RAPID GROWTH. POSSIBILITIES OF APPLYING RESULTS OF SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES IN PRACTICE

The article sums up results of studies on integration processes carried out in 1979 in a town (Leczna) envisaged to be a main centre of Lublin Coal Basin, and characterized with a relatively rapid growth and systematic influx of population representing various categories.

An attempt was made to "translate" empirical findings obtained in the course of sociological studies into conclusions, which might be directly applicable by urban planners, planners, and local decision-making authorities.

In the studies, there was utilized the integration concept as formulated by W. S. Landecker and consisting in determination of its four platforms i.e. cultural, normative, functional, and communication platform. To obtain a comprehensive picture of processes of an urban community formation, there was included yet another platform, and namely – emotional integration platform understood as a degree of emotional ties of dwellers with their town and its co-inhabitants. In accordance with Landecker's proposition, attempts were made to determine both interrelationships and common determinants for higher integration platforms. It appeared that there were present significant statistical relationships between particular indices of the platforms. Thus, functional integration is determining emotional integration, and through it – as well as directly – it affects communication integration. Moreover, a low level of functional integration may generate normative disintegration. In other words – proper functioning of a town and satisfaction of its dwellers' needs in the area of widely understood dwelling environment constitute a cardinal condition of transformation of a territorial aggregation into a community, whose members – emotionally linked with the town and its coinhabitants, free from mutual prejudices and tied by a network of social relations – will be observing commonly recognized norms.

Identification of determinants in particular integration platforms allowed to determine a number of other practical activities promoting favourable operation of integration processes. They include:

- preventing a violent character of demographic changes and adjusting the population increase rate to the level of multifunctional development of the town;
- continuous equipping of the town with facilities and projects linking the functions of the centre, places of intergroup contacts and identification with the town;
- seeking for such solutions in the field of urban-planning that would combine basic advantages of big towns with values afforded by the nature;
- preventing excessive differentiation of urban dwellers' economic situation – it is especially



advisable here to conduct training among inhabitants adapting them to appropriate professions, which promotes integration processes in many ways;

- preventing “the closing up” of particular categories of town dwellers within their own group
- among others by creation of exclusively commonly accessible facilities, and elimination of all unjustified privileges;

- ensuring full, reliable information, and creating possibilities for real (and not faked) influence of dwellers on decisions concerning their future.

*MIECZYSLAW KOWALSKI*

### MIGRATORY ASPIRATIONS OF RURAL POPULATION

Migratory aspirations of rural population were a fragment of a much wider research project, which has been carried out since 1977 within the framework of a government-sponsored research programme PR-5 by the Chair of Sociology of Village and Town in the University of Lodz. It is to serve the needs of spatial planning of rural administrative communes. This article is based on materials collected in 1977 (questionnaire interviews done with 1.664 families and 369 questionnaire interviews with young people in 9 administrative communes in different regions of Poland), and in 1983 (558 questionnaires from two administrative communes). There was revealed quite a considerable scale of migratory aspirations among rural population (every fifth family), their unidirectional character (to towns), their dramatic intensification among the rural youth (two thirds of the aggregation), strong regional differentiation, frequent remaining in the village due to “rational necessity” and not as a result of a positive selection. From among characteristics differentiating these aspirations significantly, the most important are attitudes towards one’s family’s living situation, socio-demographic and spatial factors. Despite some positive phenomena (e.g. greater stability of private farmers), there predominate migrants’ selection processes being negative for the village (outflow of younger population and of better educated population, depopulation of certain areas). Since these trends were maintained in 1983, and in the situation of a significant checking of influx of immigrants to towns in the period of economic crisis, we may speak about a phenomenon of somewhat “postponed migration”. An even more common phenomenon is that of the so-called “awareness migration” or a sense of alienation from the rural environment despite a necessity of linking one’s own life with it. These problems may provide a good starting point for studies on other social phenomena in the village such as systems of value, attitudes and aspirations, cultural patterns and life styles, mobility and social structure.

*ANDRZEJ MAJER*

### ATTITUDES OF RURAL POPULATION TOWARDS HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

The article is a report on studies concerning attitudes towards historical monuments conducted in 9 rural commune centres, and being a fragment of a wider research project dealing with attitudes towards the local environment. All the studies have been carried out within the framework of a Government Programme – 5. Conducted between 1977 and 1981 they encompassed a representative aggregation of 1.664 families.

They were focussed on objects, which rural inhabitants themselves consider to be examples of local “old architecture”, buildings worth being preserved for the future and those deserving to be pulled down as soon as possible. The analyzed attitudes concerned, first of all, the knowledge about their number and assessment of their aesthetic values. Rural administrative commune centres, in

which the studies were carried out, differed from one another with regard to the number of objects situated in them and fulfilling a criterion of "historical monuments". It was revealed that commune dwellers label as historical monuments as a rule those objects which have the most distinct characteristics of antiquity or conformance to architectonic styles without perceiving the value of the remaining objects with such characteristics.

The knowledge about the number of historical monuments proved to be greater in those administrative communes, in which not only appropriate architectonic examples existed but they were also better known to the inhabitants. While listing historical monuments worth preserving or those which should be pulled down — the respondents would usually indicate one object at a time. Their evaluating attitudes were usually based on specific reasons, and especially — bad state of repair in the case of negative evaluations. All in all, these attitudes were polarized, in more cases they were positive rather than critical or ambivalent but the most common situation was inability to verbalize them.

Statistical correlation analysis of the knowledge about historical monuments and attitudes towards them with several dependent and independent variables revealed that they were linked with mainly two factors: place of dwelling on the rural administrative commune scale and type of professional activity. Other factors including characteristics of social differentiation of an aggregation proved to be less significant or not connected with attitudes of this kind. It was discovered that rural commune inhabitants were treating the objects known to them not in categories of value but rather their state of repair and utilization.