

SUMMARY

The subject of the research is the students' attitude interpreted by the author as „fullness of relatively durable dispositions to the subject's evaluation and emotional reaction, and perhaps relatively persistent beliefs, accompanying these emotional dispositions, about the nature and features of this subject, and relatively durable dispositions to behaviour towards that subject". [Nowak, 1972, p. 23]. According to the definition above, the elements of attitude towards citizenship were analysed: (1) *cognitive* – interest in politics, satisfaction with democracy, knowledge of rights and duties, so-called social rules, knowledge of society; (2) *behavioural* – participation in elections, monitoring of current political and economic events, membership in political parties / associations / scientific circles / student organizations or non-governmental organizations; (3) *emotionally-evaluative* – sense of civil rights and freedoms respecting by public authorities, assessment of state activity, confidence in institutions (Parliament, politicians), sense of respect to the rule of law, and (4) *identity aspect* – “me” in the social structure: motivation for taking up studies, plans after their completion, opinions about the situation of young people in the labour market, attitude towards “strangers”.

The main issue of the research – what the attitudes towards citizenship are adopted among the students of the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń? The author's purpose of the research was: (1) formulation of the current diagnosis: what means citizenship for students? (2) describing the particular components of the attitude and the relationship between them, (3) attempts to explain the importance of students' biographical experience in their general attitude constructing and (4) the practical use of research results – elaboration of the attractive form of didactic classes conducting by leading to the civic awareness awakening.

The conduction of the study was decided to realize due to the qualitative research strategy, by adopting an interpretative paradigm in the naturalistic context. That's why, hypotheses were rejected; the theory and results of studies were temporally abandoned. According to the author's opinion, the best method of data collection suited to the study's purpose is an individual, partially structured, in-depth interview that is focused on the research problem. Thus, the data analysis was carried out according to the assumptions of the emotionists.

The dissertation is divided into four parts, which are introduced by chapters and sub-chapters. The work is started by introduction and finalized by the conclusions with

author's recommendations, as well as by over 600 items of bibliography, lists of charts, tables and name index with annex. The content of first work's part demonstrates a theoretical base for the author's unique research. The first chapter is devoted to the most important, in the author's opinion, issues related to the concept of attitude. In the next chapter was focused on the object of students' attitudes investigation. Citizenship was described theoretically and then analysed at three levels: (1) meta-legal – relationship between the individual and the state; (2) collective political consciousness – citizen's participation in public life; (3) individual political awareness to the accepted set of cognitive and normative attitudes' norms of the citizen in society as well as the corresponding behaviour pattern. The subject of analysis in the next chapter is young people by the prism of the maturation and generation phases. The third issue is the evaluation of the generation image created by the press. The research is covered by articles of three periodicals: "Newsweek", "Sunday Guest", and "Policy" during the period of October 25, 2015 to November 1, 2016. Part II represents the most important scopes of the student's movement. The third part contains the description of research methodology of the author's study, while in the fourth part are presented the results of the study. The final remarks include the conclusions and recommendations.

Therefore, a specified base of analysis and the accepted structure of the work seem to be justified with regard to the purpose of the work, scientific problem and research tasks. The received findings allow for the creation of a synthetic investigation based on an empirical study of students' attitudes of the NCU towards citizenship, which could become the basis for further in-depth studies seeking to understand the attitudes of "Z" generation in Poland.