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WARSZAWSKI



Table of contents

Panel 1 Chair: dr hab. Maria Theiss

The Impact of the Turkish Presidential System on the Turkish Lira	5
Impact of the application of evidence-based policy on social development during transition to a market economy	5
Forecasting macroeconomic variables using sentiment measures	6
Narrative economics as a metaeconomic challenge	6
The Effect of Insurance Deposit on Liquidity Risk within European Economy Area Countries after 2005	7
The constraints of liberal ordering: Contestation of US-led liberal order by non - Western powers	7

Panel 1 Chair: dr Jarosław Górski

How much is our data worth? Valuation of data provided on the Internet - the case of Poland.	8
Spatial organization of the innovative business in the urban area	9
Transformation of the public space in the city. The Roman Forum in Late Antiquity	9
Cultural identity turnabouts of former Polish cities after 1989 -case of "polish" spatial elements in Lviv.	10
Can the Social Media be Regarded as the "Fifth Estate" of Illiberal Democracies? A Case Study of Turkey.	10
Distance in the COVID-19 pandemic – international business perspective.....	11

Panel 1 Chair: dr Karina Jędrzejowska

Is there a change in returns to job tasks? Evidence from two waves of the USA Survey of Adult Skills	11
Inflation Forward Rate Formula.....	12
Modernization and dependency - two paradigms of thinking about development	12
The "green entrepreneurial state" in practice: the case of the Itaipu Dam (Brazil-Paraguay).....	13
Narrative of economic textbooks	13
Municipal public health policy in Poland: a local welfare regimes perspective	14

Panel 1 Chair: dr Marta Kindler

Embodying climate change. Experiencing the heat in the city	14
Resistance Strategies of Individuals Against Digital Surveillance	15
Utopias forever alive? The construction of an ideal city as exemplified by model districts	15
Digital volunteering – operationalisation of key notions and theoretical framework.....	16
Cascadization of climate policy: an example of Poland and a comparative analysis with the Netherlands.	17
Flexible models of work in the post-pandemic world. An analysis of key factors for their adoption in the knowledge-intensive business services sector	17

Panel 2 Chair: dr hab. Małgorzata Durydiwka, prof. ucz.

The effects of non-standard work schedules on work- family balance	18
Securitization of Eastern Migration Route.....	19
The role and determinants of heritage-based enterprises in the development of rural areas.....	19
Microtoponymy of the cultural borderland in the process of socio-political changes on the example of selected localities in the former Dobromil County.....	20
Protection of critical infrastructure based on resilience.....	20
Measuring territorial cohesion: A comparative perspective between the European Union and Latin American countries.	21

Panel 2 Chair: dr Łukasz Szurmiński

Evolution of the image of a senior in Polish and British soap operas and the phenomenon of ageing societies - research problem, methods and expected results.....	22
Game narrative mechanisms as a mean of gamification	22
Polish crime series as a source of knowledge about crime	23

Nonverbal communication and cultural differences	23
Iran as a state-sponsor of international terrorism.....	24
Przestępstwa motywowane nienawiścią - prawo karne w służbie godności ludzkiej.....	24
Panel 2 Chair: dr Barbara Kratiuk	
The growing role of elected members of the UN Security Council	25
Identity Politics and Radicalisation of Muslim Youth in Sri Lanka.....	26
African Union and the use of military forces in Peace Support Operations in the 21 st Century.....	26
Van Gend & Loos and Marbury vs Madiosn as Landmark Court Decisions	27
Regime Survival Measures in Foreign Policy: The Turkish Case.....	28
Armenia in the Triangle of Great Power Management: A new extent of dependence from Cross-Border Competition in the Post-War Period	28
Panel 2 Chair: prof. dr hab. Marta Postuła	
Non-operational initiatives and the valuation of listed companies – analysis of case studies.....	29
Sharing economy and new business models for urban mobility.....	29
The potential role of gamification in corporate social responsibility	30
Polish Incidental Legislation	30
The gap between the principle of temporary refuge and a refugee status in the international refugee protection framework: scope, consequences, remedies	31
Who can benefit from corporate religious freedom?.....	32
Panel 3 Chair: dr Dawid Walentek	
The place and role of science in the fight against disinformation.....	32
Qatar diplomatic crisis 2017-2021 and the multidimensionality of the concept of power in IR.....	33
The right to the image of a minor - the right of the child or of the parent?.....	33
Reprivatization as a matter of interest for the United Nations.....	34
Legal definition of a trade secret - an overview of the problem	34
A citizens' assembly - the way to make the policy-making process more inclusive and equal?	35
Panel 3 Chair: dr hab. Jan Rudnicki	
Personal scope of liability for so-called antitrust damage – problem outline.....	36
Gross ingratitude in polish civil law	36
Is it mandatory to apply conflict-of-law rules to determine the applicable law to the merits of the dispute in the international commercial arbitration?	37
The concept of a consumer in criminal law.....	38
The organizational dilemma of National Regulatory Authorities in the EU countries: multiplicity or unity?.....	38
On-call work - contractual risk allocation	39
Panel 3 Chair: Marta Kindler	
White market. Institutionalization of practices regarding human milk exchanges.....	40
Intergenerational transmission of the memory of war: The cases of families in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Bosnian diaspora in Europe.....	40
A shopping mall as a space of consumption and cultural practices. Educational and upbringing perspective	41
Poland's inclusion to the global network of job placement: The case of Overseas Filipino Workers	42
Panel 3 Chair: dr Zuzanna Toeplitz	
Why irony? Intentions, emotions and individual factors behind verbal irony use and understanding.	43

Profiles of Psychological Health and Well-Being among Psychotherapists: A Cross-Cultural Survey Employing the Person-Centered Approach.....	43
Prevalence and predictors of adjustment disorder among polish students and evaluation of effectiveness of online cbt intervention for adjustment disorder.....	44
Size and organization of the mental lexicon in bilingual Polish-Norwegian children: a study with parental reports and Cross-Linguistic Lexical Tasks.....	45
The role of intelligence and dominance for individuals with high narcissistic admiration and narcissistic rivalry	45
Panel 4 Chair: dr Aleksandra Jakubowska-Orzel	
#LoggedOut - Social Media Use by Polish Law Enforcement Agencies	46
Exonerating Circumstances. Analysis of the mechanism of the exclusion of strict liability.....	47
Incomprehensibility of the Polish legal language	47
Effects of the elimination of abusive clauses for the contract on the example of the Swiss Franc Mortgages	48
Hosting provider's civil liability for the content provided by the user, which violates the personal rights of the third party.	48
Panel 4 Chair: dr Miłosz Kłosowiak	
Quis custodiet ipsos custodes? Court's legitimisation of not conferred competences of the EU on the example of bank sector.....	49
Development of commercial companies in the world of artificial intelligence - opportunities and risks	50
Compete or eliminate? Reviewing killer acquisitions in digital markets.	50
Minimum standards of <i>in rem</i> confiscation in European law after the judgment in the Agro in 2001 case.....	51
Discourse of Scientific and Technological Revolution in the Soviet Bloc: A World-System Perspective	51
Socialist Realism from 1951 to 2020: Processes of Remembering and Forgetting in Central and Eastern Europe	52
"Our Donbas": the discursive construction of Donbas identities in 2014-2019.....	52
Panel 4 Chair: dr Agnieszka Wołowicz	
(Un) happy old age. About aging and old age of people with intellectual disabilities.	53
Innovations in English Language Teaching in Primary Schools in Poland and Uzbekistan	53
Pedagogy of collecting. Enlightenment-Romanticism collecting as educational activity – the Polish case.	54
Experiencing minority stress and mental health and well-being of autistic women - protective and risk factors.	55
Math Anxiety and Its Negative Impact on Academic Success in Maths	56
Panel 4 Chair: dr Zuzanna Toeplitz	
Mentalization, effectiveness of emotion regulation, characteristics of social relations and the sense of quality of life of older adults experiencing the Covid-19 pandemic.	56
Effectiveness of the mindfulness trainings on adolescents' emotion regulation, well-being and psychological health.....	57
Mindfulness-based online therapy for clinical depression – can it work?	58
The role of dyadic modes of parent child interaction in later on stages of brain development in infants within 1st year of life	58
Progression and Challenges of Adult Education in Small States with special reference to Bhutan and Malta: A crucial interaction in Policy and Practice for Human Resource ad Social Development.....	59

Panel 1 Chair: dr hab. Maria Theiss

The Impact of the Turkish Presidential System on the Turkish Lira

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Economics and Finance*

The political system always has a significant impact on economic indicators. Currency exchange is one of the indicators, which is influenced directly or indirectly by political developments. Investors and economic agents make investment decisions by not only economic outcomes but also political developments. Turkey is one of the countries, which can be an example of a domestic currency losing value significantly due to undemocratic political actions since the 2017 referendum. Therefore, in this study, the impact of the new presidential system on the Turkish Lira is investigated using the Bayesian structural time-series model in R software. According to the literature search, this study is the first article that analyzes how much the Turkish Lira decoupled negatively from peers and how badly the Turkish presidential system harms the Turkish Lira. According to the result, the undemocratic and unorthodox economic and political implementations cause the Turkish Lira to have dropped sharply and have decoupled negatively from other currencies significantly

Impact of the application of evidence-based policy on social development during transition to a market economy

*Author: Mateusz Firlej
Economics and Finance*

The starting point is the suggestion to extend the concept of A. Sen 'The Capability Approach' from individual to collective *capabilities*. Sen sets the paradigm for a development economy to expand individual capabilities, while it is argued here that opportunities and deprivations are also collective. A significant collective deprivation is the economy getting stuck in transition. Schumpeter in particular was one of the pioneers in research into collective actions and transition economy.

The aim of the presentation is therefore to consider how to enter the market transition as a special kind of economic convergence in Sen's mental paradigm, where economic development is treated as a socio-economic progress, not only GDP growth. The argumentation from the methodology of economics will be presented, showing the advantages of the approach of economic sociology (represented by W. Hands, P. Mirowski and N. Cartwright) to the so-called evidence-based policy as an effective method of determining social development during market transition. The research problem concerns to what extent economically effective market convergences were socially 'effective' in the past, and whether social development is a product of economic growth in the context of market transition.

The end point is, consequently, the identification of historically justified ways of evidence-based policies to reduce the pitfalls of socio-economic development.

Forecasting macroeconomic variables using sentiment measures

*Author: Mariusz Malinowski
Economics and Finance*

Improving the accuracy of macroeconomic forecasts remains a constant challenge for economic researchers. The problem of the availability of standard data (which is published by public institutions in monthly or quarterly intervals) still complicates the process of monitoring and forecasting of the state of the economy. In recent years, however, data sources provided by private entities have become a promising alternative, allowing for the improvement of the accuracy and timeliness of economists' calculations. One of them is text data published on the Internet, which allows for real-time calculation of sentiment measures, traditionally determined on the basis of surveys. The growing interest in the use of alternative sentiment measures is also related to the rapid development of NLP methods. The research efforts focused around the process of determining those measures and their subsequent application in models have been recently named in the literature. Sentometrics became a new, developing subdiscipline of econometrics. The proposed PhD research plan assumes that the thesis will be devoted to both theoretical and empirical aspects of macroeconometrics and sentiment data. Nonetheless, the main goal of the dissertation is to select econometric and machine learning models with the highest predictive power. One of the most important research questions is therefore if the method of constructing an alternative measure of sentiment significantly changes the models' accuracy.

Narrative economics as a metaeconomic challenge

*Author: Lukasz Baszczak
Economics and Finance*

R.J. Shiller's book 'Narrative Economics', published in 2019 pointed out a new field of economic research: narratives – which can be understood as stories created to interpret some piece of complex world, conveying a specific point of view, and that can 'go viral' among significant part of society. According to Shiller and also Akerlof (2020) narratives were not popular among economists as variable influencing economic agents on micro level or macroeconomic trends. But if economists would like to study narratives, the inquiry in metaeconomic position of narratives is needed. In this work metaeconomic significance of narrative will be presented. The main argument is that taking narratives into account in economic research requires different view of economic agent – not *homo oeconomicus*, since a narrative can 'suspend' rationality in general, but also bounded rationality idea, known from

behavioural economics, is probably not enough, because the concept of economic rationality as such does not really fit to the world of narratives. A new type of agent, *homo narrans*, is not rational or irrational in any good defined general sense, but rather is entangled in a net of many narratives, competing or complementary to others, and it is impossible to objectively assess general rationality of such agent. To understand economic behaviour of an agent, driven by many different narratives, it is necessary to study those narratives – an example of such study will be presented.

The Effect of Insurance Deposit on Liquidity Risk within European Economy Area Countries after 2005

Agnieszka Wysocka
Economics and Finance

Liquidity risk is the risk of a situation in which the bank is unable to finance daily financial operations. This may be caused by inadequate risk management by a financial institution or by systemic reasons - the occurrence of a market collapse (e.g. the Financial Crisis 2007-2009), oil crises (e.g. the one from 1973) and stock exchange (e.g. in the USA in 1987). In order to counteract the collapse of the economy around the world, the USA introduced deposit insurance. This protection was established in 1934 and was a response to the Great Depression. There is a discussion in the literature on the impact of the introduction of deposit insurance on the stability of the banking sector. There are many supporters and opponents of this solution. The results of the research conducted by many authors are ambiguous. The supporters of this solution claim that stricter capital requirements not only reduce risk in the banking sector under normal economic conditions, but also have a stabilizing effect in the event of a crisis. In the event of a crash, the positive impact is even stronger in countries that implement deposit insurance. On the other hand, other authors showed that the introduction of deposit insurance leads to an increase in the likelihood of a crisis in the banking sector. They point out that in addition to the existence of moral hazard and other important problems, top-down limit deposit insurance weakens competition between banks and overall welfare.

The constraints of liberal ordering: Contestation of US-led liberal order by non - Western powers

Chandam Johnson
Political Science and Public Administration

The liberal international order (LIO) maintained under the hegemonic leadership of the United States has incorporated the non-western powers of China, Russia, and India (GP3) through their participation

in liberal institutions and market economy. Nevertheless, question remains to what extent GP3 endorse or contest the liberal order. This doctoral project assumes that the major area of contestation to the US-led liberal order by GP3 lies in the normative aspect of political liberalism, meaning GP3's reservations on the United States' intentions and actions of promoting liberal democracy around the world. Rather, GP3 countries are more inclined to civilizational and pluralist outlook on international order. This non-endorsement on a key aspect of LIO acts as a huge constraint in international liberal ordering. Correspondingly, the central research question posed is concerned with the responses and reactions of GP3 vis-à-vis United States' democracy promotion. In order to facilitate the research, case studies are taken in the context of US foreign policies of liberal democracy promotion on China and Russia, and on certain specific regions/countries like in Europe, Afghanistan, Iraq, and Taiwan. As such, my project entails foreign policy analysis of US and GP3 post-Cold War in the aspect of liberal democracy, textual analysis, interviews, decoding remarks of political leaders.

Panel 1 Chair: dr Jarosław Górski

How much is our data worth? Valuation of data provided on the Internet - the case of Poland.

*Author: Michał Bylicki
Economics and Finance*

Data is one of the key resources of the modern economy. Digital service providers, in exchange for access to services, collect personal data and data on users' online behaviour, which they then use to tailor services to users' preferences and to increase advertising revenue. Personal data is not the subject of a monetary transaction, so it is difficult to estimate its pecuniary value. In our study, we answer the question of what is the value of personal data of users of digital services - how much are Polish users willing to pay for increased privacy when using digital services such as Facebook and Google. Our work uses non-market valuation methods (stated preference and discrete choice methods) to estimate the value of personal data. In the study, we examine how much users would be willing to pay to reduce the level of tracking users' behaviour, such as activities on other sites, profiling the users and advertisements. We also investigate how this valuation is affected by other factors, such as awareness of data usage by digital service providers, preferences towards advertising and intensity of use of digital services. Overall, we show how the stated preferences method can be used for evaluating private data on the Internet.

Spatial organization of the innovative business in the urban area

*Author: Maria Kubara
Economics and Finance*

Empirical analysis suggest that the spatial organization of the innovative industry is not stable over time. Over the years clusters of firms are shifting in terms of shape, density and their relative importance. All those alterations look like an evolutionary change in the spatial pattern of the business setting. Location decisions of the individual firms from the innovative industry aggregate into a herd-like behaviour of the whole branch. Dynamic actions of the large group of companies are not really explainable by the current theoretical consensus.

In this paper I will analyse the spatiotemporal pattern of the location choices in a highly innovative business branch situated within an urban area. Considering the evolutionary changes in the entrepreneurial herd behaviour and a systematic literature review, I will propose a new framework which will allow for a deeper understanding of the urban organisation in the innovative business branches. Proposed framework will be then tested with the usage of machine learning methods supplied with more traditional econometrical framework.

Transformation of the public space in the city. The Roman Forum in Late Antiquity

*Author: Michał Kuźmiński
Social and Economic Geography and Spatial Management*

At the time of crisis and profound socio-economic and political changes, public space of the city has to adapt to new reality. This was also the case of Rome in Late Antiquity, the period in which the old order disappeared and the society had to reorganize its life. Those transformations are reflected in the changes of the urban landscape and the most representative are the processes occurring within the public space, since it encompassed the economic activity of the local community and elite's official propaganda. The most prominent area of this kind was undoubtedly the Roman Forum. The transformation of that place was multidimensional and therefore, complicated. It included material changes: redecoration of the structures, reshaping of the functional layout, giving new functions to the old buildings etc. and immaterial ones, such as new symbolic meaning of the old monuments. Therefore, the research's aim is to explore those different aspects of the transformation of public space of the city on an example of the Roman Forum in order to explain how it was shaped by the changing society and politics as well as how it influenced the life of the local community.

Cultural identity turnabouts of former Polish cities after 1989 -case of "polish" spatial elements in Lviv.

Author: Jan Szczepański
Social and Economic Geography and Spatial Management

In spatial research on contemporary Lviv can be seen another (over the past 100 years) evolution in the identity of the city area, meandering between nationalist and multicultural narratives. The paper will briefly outline one aspect of this evolution, presenting the spatial dimension of the "Polish" strand of identity reorganization in post-communist Lviv (i.e., after 1991).

Lviv is still the most important city for Poles in Ukraine and one of the most important cities in Polish history. Despite the brutal policy of depolonisation of the city during the existence of the USSR, many distinctly Polish elements were not removed from the city space (e.g. street names, some monuments). After 1991 the process of erasing the city's ties with Poland on the one hand continues, taking on a different dimension (due to the rise of nationalist sentiment in Galicia from the 1990s onwards), while on the other the Poles managed to accomplish many spatial transformations that were beneficial to themselves and that would not have been possible in Soviet Lviv. Also important in this research is the answer to the following question - why does this phenomenon occur at all?

In conclusion, the lecturer has analysed the issues and transformations in question, and will present the results of his research in the form of maps, charts and his own photographic documentation, among other things.

Can the Social Media be Regarded as the “Fifth Estate” of Illiberal Democracies? A Case Study of Turkey.

Author: Ahmet Furkan Cihangiroğlu
Political Science and Public Administration

Scientific Problem: Turkey is experiencing a democratic downfall in recent years. This downfall leads to a malfunctioning democracy with its “estates” being left crippled. Examples in Turkey show that the ever-increasing use of social media by ordinary citizens for political purposes had an effect on politicians, leading them to change their courses of action as well as playing an important role in Turkish political system. However, there is a lack of literature between the concrete positioning of social media in illiberal democracies.

Research Methods: Content analysis, survey research.

Planned Research Outcomes: It is expected that this study will be of theoretical, empirical as well as political importance. The theoretical outcome will be that the holistic theoretical framework

established for this study can serve as one that is specifically designed for further studies of the same kind. The empirical outcome will be the analysis of Turkish democracy and its relationship with the usage of social media, an issue never analyzed before. The political outcome is that those who would want to benefit from the findings of this research can do so, regardless of their aims, be them political decision-makers or ordinary citizens.

Distance in the COVID-19 pandemic – international business perspective

Author: Adam Grzywacz
Management and quality studies

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the whole world. Drastic measures taken by the authorities of the vast majority of countries influenced relations both domestically and internationally. Disruption in trade flows and networks forces IB scholars to focus again on the fundamental aspects important for international business actors. Moreover, the long-term consequences can be already seen. Therefore, I ask a question about how the COVID-19 pandemic affects the crucial IB concept of distance. This issue is of utmost importance because of the fact that this multilevel term constitutes one of the founding issues of the IB scholarship. Because distance is a key variable in international management, it is desirable to focus again on this aspect of international business activities. I plan to apply qualitative methods, i.e. longitudinal multiple case study analysed within the Gioia methodology framework.

Panel 1 Chair: dr Karina Jędrzejowska

Is there a change in returns to job tasks? Evidence from two waves of the USA Survey of Adult Skills

Author: Satia Rożynek
Economics and Finance

Focusing on job tasks allows observing how technology development and adoption change activities performed by human and capital factors. This study investigates the relationship between job tasks and wages in the US labour market and its potential change over a five-year distance induced by technological progress and changes in job task demand. The analysis is conducted using the US PIAAC data from two waves (2012, 2017). The tasks are classified into abstract, routine and manual tasks to obtain one scale depicting the routine intensity of job tasks (RTI). Digital tasks are included separately in the analysis. Preliminary results suggest that RTI is inversely related to hourly wages while ICT-

related activities coappear with additional premia reflecting more sophisticated tasks performed. The hourly wage is more susceptible to an increase in the occupational average of RTI than to a rise in the individual RTI measure. There is no significant change in the returns to digital tasks and RTI over the analysed years.

Inflation Forward Rate Formula

*Author: Yedidya Rabinovitz
Economics and Finance*

The purpose of this study is to introduce a novel class of close-end inflation forward rate formulas. It is of interest to have at any given point in time a snapshot of an inflation expectation and the underlying dynamics for future economic planing. The foundational idea of these formulas is that inflation is continuations and mean reverting. This phenomenon is caused by the economic nature of supply and demand with either side affecting prices to one's perceived advantageous benefit, emanating from all segments of the economy. Accordingly, the formulas are a derivation of the GBM process and the Instantaneous Mean Reversion formula via a stochastic transformation to a PDE. The first of formulas is a derivation of the Feynman-Kac stochastic representation. The second formula is a derivation of the forward Fokker-Plank equation. And the third formula is derived via the backward Kogolmarov equation. Further an empirical analysis emphasizes the usefulness of the formulas to capture inflation expectations. This empirical demonstration uses several formulas as benchmarks, and are tested against two distinctive monetary regimes, the gold and fiat standards. In addition, within the fiat monetary regime five unique countries are analyzed. The empirical results validate the benefit of this class inflation forward rate formulas over alternative prominent formulas.

Modernization and dependency - two paradigms of thinking about development

*Author: Filip Leśniewicz
Political Science and Public Administration*

Modernization and dependency are the two classic approaches to development. Modernization is associated with a universal path of development that can be made by any country. It presents society through the prism of the social, political and economic division into "traditional" and "modern" forms. From this perspective, underdevelopment is caused by insufficiently modern values, institutions and performance patterns. The modernization perspective assumes that the most important are endogenous factors.

The dependency, as opposed to the modernization paradigm, assumes that underdevelopment is caused not by internal factors, but by structural inequalities and external variables. The presence of modern or traditional features of societies, cultures and institutions can help differentiate societies but does not explain why some countries are developed and others are not. The main categories of the dependency paradigm are based on the center-periphery division. On the one hand, we have central countries that profit from the structure of global capitalism. On the other hand, the periphery, the development of which is dependent and limited by the development of the center.

The presentation will include a presentation of the two above-mentioned paradigms and an attempt to place them in a contemporary context.

The "green entrepreneurial state" in practice: the case of the Itaipu Dam (Brazil-Paraguay).

*Author: Paweł Wiechetek
Political Science and Public Administration*

In the context of the post-pandemic recovery debate, there is a growing consensus that the state-led („mission-oriented green entrepreneurial state”), and territorially embedded approach ("Localizing the 2030 Agenda") should be combined to enhance the governance of socio-ecological transitions. One of the major policy gambles of such a territorial Green New Deal is to recast the state-owned enterprises in the energy sector as green entrepreneurial organizations. The paper presents how this approach had already been implemented on a large scale by the Itaipu Binacional (Brazil-Paraguay), the second-largest global hydropower company.

Narrative of economic textbooks

*Author: Ewa Weychert
Economics and Finance*

Growing income and wealth inequalities are some of the greatest challenges of the 21st century. Not only is the topic of income and wealth inequality underrepresented by basic economic textbooks but also it is still hard to find it in most introductory economic courses worldwide. The first part of the paper will prove the above sentence - it is a diagnosis using text mining of textbooks and syllabuses. The second part will answer the question of why the topic is out of favour in economic education. This part focuses on the methodology of science, and it presents the critique of this state made by economists themselves. The last part presents the solution - how to include the issue in the introductory economic

course. The solution is based on a critical presentation, decode of orthodox economics' narrative (storytelling) about income and welfare inequality.

Municipal public health policy in Poland: a local welfare regimes perspective

Author: Wojciech Gędek
Political Science and Public Administration

Due to the current COVID-19 pandemic, policies affecting population health has become a topic of growing importance in the public sphere. Public Health, that is “the art and science of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting health through the organized efforts of society”, has been at the forefront of various policy considerations (concerning, for example, vaccination mandates), inevitably conjugating Public Health and political science. Unfortunately, theoretical, and methodological divide between both is still present. Although – as some recent literature has shown – breaching it is possible.

During the conference, I would like to present my research project that combines both aforementioned perspectives. I plan to conduct a comparative study of public health policy in the context of the most populous Polish municipalities (the largest cities with *powiat* rights, N=37), using the Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) method. The theoretical perspective I will employ to explain the divergent nature of local public health policies is the Local Welfare Regimes approach (LWR). My short presentation will focus on explaining main aims of the proposed study. It will also include a short introduction of the QCA method.

Panel 1 Chair: dr Marta Kindler

Embodying climate change. Experiencing the heat in the city

Author: Zofia Bieńkowska
Sociology

Climate change is not only a physical and biological phenomenon, but also a socio-cultural one. This phenomenon affects people in their daily activities - it causes the need to change habits, not only those related to the place of residence or way of earning a living but also small changes related to the rhythm of the day or diet. Many studies show that the elderly is a particularly vulnerable group, exposed to the health and social consequences of rising temperatures. Moreover, cities are entities that are particularly vulnerable to the effects of heat waves. Due to its urban specificity, the meteorological phenomenon of high temperature in the urban environment significantly strengthens, which is reflected in the formation of the so-called "Urban Heat Island Effect".

In my speech I will present preliminary results of the ethnographic research conducted in summer 2021 in Warsaw among elderly, covering their experience of heat and their relation with high temperatures.

Resistance Strategies of Individuals Against Digital Surveillance

Author: Julia Heller
Sociology

Are we free in the digital world, or should we be more worried about digital surveillance? Nowadays, the public attitude towards online communication has drastically changed. It is caused by publishing more and more information about misuse of the users' data. Corporations collect Big Data to modify user's behavior. It thus becomes a form of control. The subject of Big Data and the impact of using predictive models is widely discussed in the social sciences. However, researchers mainly focus on the analysis of institutions collecting and using Big Data. Much less attention has been paid to users themselves. For this reason, my empirical material will come from interviews and a survey. Besides I have significant knowledge of consumer data usage due to my business experience. I am focusing on Poland because it is an example of a country where the General Data Protection Regulation is in force. I plan to demonstrate various resistance strategies against digital surveillance in Michael Foucault's theoretical framework. My project is based on two of his surveillance theories: panopticon, and governmentality. He used the panopticon metaphor to describe a situation in which control-conscious subjects discipline themselves. However, every step online is being registered, but the users are not necessarily aware of it. E-panopticon is when users limit their freedom by creating and ignoring the consequences of unconditional data sharing. On the other hand, as in governmentality, Big Data is used to manage by influencing peoples' behavior. My focus lies on the nature of power and how individuals intentionally act against it.

Utopias forever alive? The construction of an ideal city as exemplified by model districts

Author: Krzysztof Janas
Sociology

Despite the growing interest in the research of the city, the very process of its material production is less explored. In my study, I intend to explore this, as I think, insufficiently recognized field by looking at the concepts of the so-called model districts, which for me are a manifestation of the utopian production of urban space.

In the presentation I will try to shed some new light on architecture as a design practice and to interpret the functional role of design projects as a form of realizing the utopia. My research project is intended to be a kind of a study in the anthropology of architecture and the ethnography of the “architectural tribes” and to serve not so much to verify pre-adopted hypotheses, but rather a better understanding of the contemporary manifestations, significance, and role of utopian thinking (in relation to model districts and contemporary cities more broadly), and the systemic specificity of architecture as a practice. A crucial thing for me then is not so much to explain the process of material production of the city or “how is the ideal city created?” by referring to the social, but to explain how the collective can and tries to function in urban space, producing its future states, realizing utopia, but also learning from it, opening it up and not allowing it to be completely closed, that is, transforming and reshaping it according to its own, not necessarily pre-planned, rules and ideas.

Digital volunteering – operationalisation of key notions and theoretical framework

*Author: Mateusz Jezowski
Sociology*

Digital volunteering is a non-compulsory, unpaid Internet-mediated activity for the benefit of other person or people coming from outside of one’s family or friends circle. It typically refers to: translation, editing, proofreading, research, website creation, journalism, education, design, coaching, teaching, advisory services.

The proposed theoretical model aiming at analysing digital volunteering is grounded in the following theories:

- Actor-network theory stipulating the existence of human and non-human actors;
- Hierarchy of needs theory arguing that once physiological, safety and belonging needs are fulfilled, people seek esteem and self-actualisation;
- Social exchange theory analysing the social behaviour in the interactions of two actors with a cost-benefit perspective.

Cascadization of climate policy: an example of Poland and a comparative analysis with the Netherlands.

*Author: Oskar Kulik
Sociology*

Climate change poses one of the biggest threats of the 21st century and answering it remains of critical importance. However, Polish institutions remain largely hesitant to decarbonisation. Simultaneously climate policy, and more specifically: climate neutrality targets and their implementation are becoming a new norm. Finnemore & Sikkink's (1998) concept of a norm life cycle provides a framework not only to portrait the cascadization (or diffusion) and further internalization of norms at a global level, but can also be used at a national level. For the analysis of institutions New Institutionalism (NI) provides additional methodological and theoretical support. In order to put Poland's decarbonisation struggle into context a global analysis on the cascadization of climate neutrality targets is undertaken. Within the EU context a partial comparative analysis with the Netherlands, another EU Member State, but a country with a high level of governance quality is made. This is not only a look at substantial differences, but also on what diverging institutional approaches towards decarbonisation are taken. Except for comparative analysis methods including interviews with stakeholders within the climate policy field, document analysis, mapping of stakeholders are used. I expect to find that while symptoms of an internalization of climate policies are visible globally, we remain far from a full internalization, which is clearly visible in Poland.

Flexible models of work in the post-pandemic world. An analysis of key factors for their adoption in the knowledge-intensive business services sector

*Author: Maciej Podgórski
Sociology*

The dynamic shift to remote work caused by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted the boundaries between work and personal life and unearthed a new space for the negotiation of spatial, temporal, and psychological boundaries of work between workers and managers and other organizational actors.

The main objective of my project is to explore the preferences of knowledge workers and their managers regarding the optimal model of future work considering their experience of pandemic-mandated remote work. In particular, I would like to understand which voices are heard,

and which are marginalized when it comes to establishing ways of working in the post-pandemic future.

To this end, I plan to perform an exploratory qualitative study that follows the grounded theory approach to define the factors which are the key drivers for selecting the post-pandemic work models in the knowledge-intensive business services (KIBS) sector in Poland in order to establish the role that employees' preferences play in the decision-making process. During the presentation, I will describe planned research methods and provide an overview of the research plan.

Panel 2 Chair: dr hab. Małgorzata Durydiwka, prof. ucz.

The effects of non-standard work schedules on work- family balance

*Author: Agata Kalamucka
Economics and Finance*

Globalisation and the changes occurring as a result of the rapid spread of new technologies have a significant impact on the labour market. One of the important issues resulting from these changes is the flexibilisation of employment conditions, both on the employer and the employee side. The presentation includes the results of a literature review focusing on the outcomes of non-standard work schedules on work - family balance, as one of the forms of flexible working conditions. The term 'non-standard working hours' most often refers to employment where the majority of work is carried out outside typical office hours. This can include evening and night shifts, weekend work, irregular working hours and split or rotating shifts. The group of employees working in this way is very diverse and includes people with low income and education as well as those in senior positions. Evening and weekend work is often the result of overtime for white-collar workers, while night shifts and rotating shifts apply to jobs in industry, the health professions and services. They negatively affect the time and energy devoted to family commitments, the quality of time spent with the family, the quality and stability of relationships and the ability to participate in organised social events. On the other hand, research shows that if workers have the ability to control when the workday begins and ends and to take time off when needed, this can help reduce the overlap between workers' family and work responsibilities and thus sustain their social relationships.

Securitization of Eastern Migration Route

Author: Artem Graban
Sociology

Securitization of asylum-seekers and the rise of islamophobia in Polish political discourse were widely discussed by academia. However, scholars were focusing on the situation regarding the so-called European refugee crisis of 2015 and discussions on accepting refugees relocation from Italy and Greece. The influence of this securitization on Eastern European route was mentioned briefly or was not present at all. The instrumentalization of the Eastern European route by the Belarusian regime in 2021 and following the humanitarian crisis on the Polish-Belarusian border caused reemerging and shift in narratives on asylum policy in Poland. The study will focus on shifts that Polish securitizing discourse on asylum policy underwent since 2015 and what policies and practices it was and is influencing. The research will address actors' (government, opposition, media, human-rights organizations) role in discourse shifts and how the labelling of people on the move changed from 2015 to 2022, along with changes in the situation in Poland. The leading theory for the research is securitization theory understood mainly as a constructing threat to a referent object through political discourse. The methodological approach will consist of Critical Discourse Analysis (Discourse Historical Approach) that enable tracing of the discursive shifts and changes in labelling.

The role and determinants of heritage-based enterprises in the development of rural areas

Author: Aleksandra Ćwik
Social and Economic Geography and Spatial Management

For decades, a socio-economic transition in the Polish countryside has been taking place, with its outcomes being disproportionately distributed across the country. Rural peripheral areas face a number of challenges linked to outmigration to urban centres and ageing, which are coupled with low municipal budgets. Simultaneously, global consequences of rapid urbanisation have led to a hike in the attention devoted to rural areas among researchers, entrepreneurs and policy-makers. As a result, rural areas are being rediscovered as safe places offering relaxation, entertainment, quality food, economic opportunities, or innovation hubs.

The presentation will focus on rural entrepreneurship based on cultural heritage. Rural tourism has soared during the COVID-19 pandemic, and developments in the tourist offer are evident. The author's doctoral dissertation will aim to recognise endo- and exogenous factors (determinants) that allow the businesses under consideration to affect local, sustainable development positively.

Due to their social function, heritage-based enterprises are referred to as social innovations and include thematic and eco-villages, eco-museums or educational farms. During her presentation, the author will summarise her research problem and hypotheses and present the methodology designed to meet the project's goals.

Microtoponymy of the cultural borderland in the process of socio-political changes on the example of selected localities in the former Dobromil County.

Author: Łukasz Karpecki
Social and Economic Geography and Spatial Management

During the speech will be presented the main assumptions of the doctoral dissertation (the subject, scope, and methods of the research, as well as research goals and hypotheses), and selected theoretical approaches within the project will be embedded. The key part of the presentation will be a summary of the archival and field research carried out so far regarding Nowosiółki Dydyńskie (as a result of an analysis of the land cadastres of Galicia, 19th-century Galician maps, and 20th century WIG maps, as well as interviews with representatives of three generations: 1. people born before World War II; 2. people born after World War II; 3. people born after 1990), a preliminary categorization of completed collection of microtoponyms (e.g. proper names of parts of villages, fields, meadows, pastures, hills, wilderness, forests) showing etymologies and the evolution processes occurring in the microtoponymic landscape of a given village over the centuries, as a result of socio-political changes. At the end of the speech, the preliminary research results will be compared with the hypotheses set out at the beginning.

Protection of critical infrastructure based on resilience

Author: Amelia Tomalska
Security Studies

Critical infrastructure is sometimes called a backbone of modern societies. It provides the most essential services to the society such as food, water, energy, transportation, health, financial services. The consequences of the disruption of supply chain can have a significant effect on security of the country and well-being of its citizens. In most uncertain reality, when we have to deal with unknown unknowns the security of the critical infrastructure is even more challenging. The current approach based on prevention of identified objects seems to be the ineffective and need to be changed. The shift in understanding critical infrastructure in terms of essential services would enable to embrace

the cross-sectoral character of the critical infrastructure and to identify its dependencies and interdependencies. Additionally, to provide a more efficient protection of critical infrastructure, a shift from preventive into resilience based approach is needed. The stronger emphasis on reduction or minimization of vulnerabilities rather than on preventive activities can contribute greatly to the overall state of the security of the critical infrastructure. Moreover, the cooperation and establishment of the solid partnerships among various entities from private and public sector, including society, on national but also on international level are essential elements in the process of building resilience.

Measuring territorial cohesion: A comparative perspective between the European Union and Latin American countries.

*Author: José Castillo Sanchez
Political Science and Public Administration*

The Territorial Agenda 2030 for the European Union alerts that inequalities across locations in Europe have reached a critical point. It highlights the urgent need to strengthen territorial cohesion at every governance level by incorporating place-based and citizen-centered approaches into sectoral policies. However, although territorial cohesion was introduced as an EU cohesion policy goal by the Lisbon Treaty in 2009, an accepted measure is inexistent. Furthermore, studies addressing its measurement are scarce, limited to specific countries, or fail to accurately capture the spatial relationships between their regions. In this regard, at the first stage, this research project aims to present a standard measure for territorial cohesion that can help assess EU cohesion policy's effectiveness.

On the other hand, Latin American countries have not yet incorporated the notion of territorial cohesion into their sectoral policies as a strategic goal for diminishing the territorial disparities within and between their regions. Indeed, for the past 30 years, Latin American countries have embarked on decentralization processes that have contributed little to reduce the world's highest inequalities. In this context, at a final stage, the research project aims to identify the conditions under which decentralization policy can promote territorial cohesion in different Latin American countries, considering the most important lesson learned from the EU cohesion policy implementation.

Panel 2 Chair: dr Łukasz Szurmiński

Evolution of the image of a senior in Polish and British soap operas and the phenomenon of ageing societies - research problem, methods and expected results

*Author: Martyna Dudziak Kisio
Social Communication and Media Studies*

The global population is undergoing a multi-dimensional transformation due to the rapid ageing of the population in developing countries and the maintenance of a high proportion of older people in developed countries. The ageing of the world's population forces systemic transformations in all important spheres of social life, so vast and so deep that they go beyond administrative and cultural boundaries. The Amsterdam Treaty of the EU (1997) recognizes the crucial role of public service media in meeting each society's democratic, cultural, and community needs. In fulfilling their public mission obligations, public television stations use broadcasts, such as soap operas, as part of broadly understood social education. Their high viewership and saturation with local content make series of this type an important factor in constructing collective identity and creating nations (Arcimowicz, 2003; Harrington & Bielby, 2005). Soap operas play an essential role because they constitute an extensive repository of social norms and customs, taking into account behaviour patterns. They also strengthen attitudes towards civilization challenges, such as the ageing of the population (Hobson, 2003). The study aims to find an answer to the question of the image of a modern senior in a series and how it evolved at the beginning of the 21st century. What dilemmas do modern seniors portray in soap operas face? And what does the Polish and British media offer dedicated to seniors is.

Game narrative mechanisms as a mean of gamification

*Author: Marcin Łęczyński
Social Communication and Media Studies*

Gamification, understood as an application of game mechanisms in a non-game context has well settled as a tool in education, marketing, and social communication. Yet, the scope of gamification techniques is mainly limited to the most well-described and straightforward game mechanics like points, badges, and leaderboards. In this presentation, I'd like to explore the possibility of broadening the scope of techniques used in gamified systems and including those based on game-specific narrative mechanisms. The speech aims at defining what parts of the game narrative could be separated in the process of gameplay analysis, described on the operational level, and then used in an out-of-game context. In the presentation, I will use short game narratives (adventures created for tabletop role-playing games) to analyze game narratives and describe the techniques useful in

the gamification context. Finally, the presentation will explore the possibility of applying such narrative mechanisms in education and social communication contexts, with or without the support of other gamification techniques.

Polish crime series as a source of knowledge about crime

Author: Ewelina Mikołajczuk
Social Communication and Media Studies

In the broad selection of TV series, which appear in schedules of many TV channels, it is possible to distinguish subgenres. One of them are crime series. Over a few decades, many new crime series have appeared in greater numbers and many of them have gained a lot of popularity. As recently as several or a dozen years ago, foreign productions such as “NCIS” or “CSI: Miami” dominated the scene, but now national criminal productions successfully compete with them as equals. The growing popularity of Polish crime series, both among producers and their viewers, is a strong argument favouring their deep scientific analysis. The project shall be the first comprehensive analysis of a crime productions as a subgenre of the TV series. All Polish crime series released between 1989-2021 shall be subject to analysis in terms of crime and the workings of law enforcement authorities as well as the justice system. Moreover, their effect on the knowledge of viewers shall also be analysed. In addition, a crime series is a cultural and social phenomenon indirectly mediated by the media. Confronting the images shown in crime series with legal reality and the attempt at analysing their effect on viewers makes the work at hand even more interesting not only from the perspective of media studies, but it will also acquire an interdisciplinary nature.

Nonverbal communication and cultural differences

Author: Karalina Silkina
Social Communication and Media Studies

Nonverbal communication plays an extremely important role in the modern world. Gestures, facial expressions, tone of voice, posture, touch, eye contact, clothing and accessories are just some of the elements that can be used to communicate nonverbally. The aim of the presentation is to present issues related to the nonverbal communication, as well as to the nonverbal cross-cultural communication. The elements of nonverbal communication will be presented in the first part of the speech. In the following part of the speech there will be shown examples of the differences in the perception of the same signs (elements of nonverbal communication) in different countries/cultures. It should be remembered that the knowledge about nonverbal cross-cultural communication is extremely important because it will provide effective communication and will help to avoid

communication crises, which are resulting from the lack of understanding of the intentions of the both sides of the dialogue.

Iran as a state-sponsor of international terrorism

Author: Monika Stachoń
Security Studies

Since the 1979 revolution, the Islamic Republic of Iran has sought to pursue its national interests through various illegal activities in the international arena. Until the late 1980s, this was one of the manifestations of Tehran's policy of forceful export of revolution. Despite the sharp turn towards a stronger defense of national interests that followed the Iraq-Iran war, the government has not abandoned its support for terrorist organizations, recognizing that this is a way to ensure the security of the state and the new political regime. This received a strong reaction from the international community, the first sign of which was putting Iran on the list of state-sponsors of international terrorism maintained by the US State Department.

The objective of the research project is to analyze the problem of state support of terrorism on the example of the Iran along with the actions taken by the international community to combat and prevent such activities. During scientific research two main hypotheses will be verified. First, Iranian support for international terrorist organizations now stems from concerns about the sustainability of the Islamic Republic's regime. Second, the priority of those fighting Iran's sponsorship activities (US, UN, EU) is to maintain the balance of power in the Middle East, and some instability is conducive to their strategic objectives.

The aim of the presentation is to demonstrate a theoretical concept of the research project.

Przestępstwa motywowane nienawiścią - prawo karne w służbie godności ludzkiej

Author: Eliza Rutynowska
Law

W ramach wygłoszonego referatu zamierzam przedstawić rozwój legislacji prawnokarnej dotyczącej przestępstw motywowanych nienawiścią, który wszakże został zapoczątkowany przez doświadczenia ludzkości związane z II Wojną Światową - a ściślej mówiąc –przez niespotykaną dotychczas skalę ludobójstwa, do którego doszło na wyselekcjonowanych przez nazistów narodach i grupach społecznych. To w związku z analizą wydarzeń wojennych pojawiła się refleksja nad ludzką naturą w kontekście praw człowieka oraz przeciwdziałaniu dyskryminacji.

W toku referatu zamierzam przybliżyć kwestie definicyjne tematyki mowy nienawiści, rasizmu, ksenofobii, dyskryminacji, antysemityzmu, czy też ogólnej wrogości wobec mniejszości narodowych

i etnicznych. Zwróć uwagę na rozwój i wzrost aktywności grup o charakterze neonazistowskim i neofaszystowskim, a także na nieskuteczność w kwalifikowaniu ich działalności jako zorganizowanych grup przestępczych, w tym grup o charakterze zbrojnym i/lub terrorystycznym. Zwróć również uwagę na myśl przewodnią zawartą w książce autorstwa Gordona W. Allporta, amerykańskiego psychologa oraz wykładowcy Uniwersytetu Harvarda, który wydał w 1954 r. *The Nature of Prejudice* [w wolnym tłum. *Natura uprzedzeń*]. W opracowaniu tym sformułował teorię dotyczącą piramidy nienawiści, która może w efekcie doprowadzić do zbrodni ludobójstwa w formie eksterminacji. Allport w swojej teorii definiuje serię stopni, gdzie na pierwszym etapie zdefiniowanym przez autora stopień odrzucenia określonej grupy wiąże się ze stosowaniem wobec niej języka wykluczającego. Społeczeństwo namawiane jest również do unikania przedstawicieli danej mniejszości. Po dokonaniu alienacji dochodzi do aktów dyskryminacji – a więc również wprowadzenia samej legislacji o charakterze dyskryminującym. Na następnym szczeblu znajdują się ataki fizyczne wycelowane w osoby należące do danej mniejszości. Ostatni krok i jednocześnie wierzchołek piramidy stanowi eksterminacja członków określonych społeczności. Powyższą typizację zamierzam wykorzystać celem przedstawienia sposobu narastania problemu przestępstw motywowanych nienawiści oraz wysokiego stopnia jego społecznej szkodliwości.

Panel 2 Chair: dr Barbara Kratiuk

The growing role of elected members of the UN Security Council

*Author: Kamil Mielus
Political Science and Public Administration*

The UN Security Council (UNSC) has primary responsibility, under the United Nations Charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security. UNSC is one of the most important UN bodies and the only one with the authority to issue binding resolutions on member states.

The central point of the presentation is a statement that the role of the elected (i.e. non-permanent) UNSC members has increased significantly in the years 2001-2021, compared to the period 1945-2000. As a result, elected members can effectively shape and influence the UNSC agenda.

The presentation will consist of four elements. It will start with (i) presenting the basic formal environment and political dynamics of the UNSC activities. Another issue will be outlining (ii) the most important mechanisms of influence of elected members on the UNSC works (incl. blocking majority, penholding, coalition building). Further, (iii) the evolution of the role of the UNSC elected members since 1945 (broken down into two periods, i.e. 1945-2000 and 2001-2021)

will be discussed. The presentation will conclude with (iv) selected case studies, based upon specific terms of elected members and cooperation of ten elected members as a group.

Identity Politics and Radicalisation of Muslim Youth in Sri Lanka

*Author: Mohamed Nalir Mohamed Faslani
Political Science and Public Administration*

My proposed PhD research will focus on the identity politics and radicalisation of Muslim youth in Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka is a multi-religious and multi-ethnic country which has a history of violence against ethno-religious minorities. There are three main ethnic groups – the Sinhalese, who are the majority and Tamils and Muslims who comprise the second and third minorities respectively. Of the four religious groups in Sri Lanka - Buddhists, Hindus, Muslims and Christians - Muslims consider themselves a separate ethno-religious group and their identity is based on their adherence to the principles of Islam. Thus, my main research question is: Why does identity politics leads to radicalization of Muslim youth? Moreover, how does the Sinhala Nationalist political discourse of Sri Lanka contribute to the radicalization of Muslim youth?. Based on the social movement theory I will underline the role of mobilisation and recruitment and social identity theory will be used to understand sensitivity and the politics which has been deepen in the particular society. Phenomenological approach will be used for data analysis. The semi- structured interview, focus group discussion methods will be followed to obtain information from key informants and respondents. The study will focus on locations where Sinhala-Muslim clashes and conflict occurred - Kandy, Galle, Aluthgama, and Mawanella in Sri Lanka and on Colombo, as the capital of Sri Lanka and centre of politics. Further, Kathankudy from the Eastern Province will also be a focus due to Muslim youth radicalization and prevalence of conflict among Muslims in the village.

African Union and the use of military forces in Peace Support Operations in the 21st Century

*Author: Munyayiwasho Shumba
Political Science and Public Administration*

The African continent experiences a perennial problem of armed conflicts in almost all of its sub-regions coupled with the emergence of new forms of violence and organised crime associated with contemporary globalisation. The effects of armed conflict cannot be understated; it has undeniably been one of the biggest factors hindering development on the continent. Bringing peace and stability on the continent relies on the intervention of robust actors with the institutional capacity

to respond to armed conflicts. The African Union as the continental organisation has a responsibility to maintain peace and security on the continent. It has actively been involved in Peace Support Operations which allow for the forceful use of military forces in responding to armed conflict. As such, this research assesses the use of military forces by the African Union in peace support operations in the 21st century mainly by examining its capacity to conduct such operations as well as evaluating its successes and failures, focusing on the factors decisive for the institution's effectiveness.

Van Gend & Loos and Marbury vs Madison as Landmark Court Decisions

*Author: Paulina Szczepańska
Political Science and Public Administration*

Paper compares the landmark cases of the European Court of Justice (ECJ) and the US Supreme Court (US SC). Van Gend & Loos and Marbury vs Madison are well known by the lawyers respectively in the EU and the US because of their influence on future decisions.

Van Gend en Loos (1963) was a landmark case of the ECJ which established that provisions of the Treaty Establishing the ECC were capable of creating legal rights which could be enforced by both natural and legal persons before the courts of the Community's member states. That allowed ECJ interference in the member states law. Today it is a backbone of the principle of direct effect.

The US SC case Marbury v. Madison (1803) established the principle of judicial review – the power of the federal courts to declare legislative and executive acts unconstitutional. Which enable future consolidation and further integration of young Union through interference in the state law.

Decisions are considered a landmarks because changes have been made at the constitutional (or quasi-constitutional) level, and permanently determined the place of the EJC and the US SC in the respective political systems. Those landmark decisions in both cases were only possible because of the judicial activism.

The paper provides comparative study based on the assumption (hypothesis from my doctoral thesis), that given landmark decisions were crucial for the subsequent integration in the *ante bellum* United States and the then European Communities, now EU.

Regime Survival Measures in Foreign Policy: The Turkish Case

Author: Batuhan Tümer

Political Science and Public Administration

This article delves in to the neglected subject of the role regime survival plays in foreign policy. The article proposes Turkish Foreign Policy as a case study. The 2016 Coup D'état proved to be a turning point for the ruling party of Turkey, Justice and Development Party (AKP) in both internal policies and in foreign affairs of Turkey. Following this event, AKP abandoned its “soft power” policies in its immediate neighbourhood in lieu for a new foreign policy that favours military action and aggressive policies. The ruling class felt under siege by internal and external enemies; consequently they started conjuring up foreign and domestic conspiracies against them and act on these perceptions. This article suggests that this phenomenon of “regime survival measures” can take precedence over other variables such as balance of power, commitments to international political institutions, structure of world politics, etc. According to this model, these survival measures can cause a variation in foreign policy at least in the short term; influencing the foreign policy outcomes. Whether this short term change in the foreign policy can affect foreign policy outcomes in the long term is up for debate.

Armenia in the Triangle of Great Power Management: A new extent of dependence from Cross-Border Competition in the Post-War Period

Author: Harutyun Voskanyan

Political Science and Public Administration

The beginning of the second Karabakh War in September 27 of 2020 was a result of shattered balance of power between Azerbaijan and Armenia caused by the unequal arm race between these two small states in the South Caucasus and an increase in the geopolitical interests of several regional great powers. However, the end of the war on November 9 of the same year, with its altered geographical and geopolitical status did not satisfy the expectations and goals of the regional great powers – Russia and Turkey, which however were the main beneficiaries of the waged conflict. In addition, the ceasefire agreement signed on November 10 did not absolutely respond to the interests of Iran, which started to concern more about its territorial security and new threats on its northern borderline.

This paper aims to study the foreign policy approaches and interests of Russia, Turkey and Iran in pre-war and post war phases of the Second Karabakh war in 2020. The study argues that dissatisfaction with the results of the war, forced them to further advance their interests in the

region through cooperation. Meanwhile, compared to the pre-war period, the extent of Armenia's security dependence on Russia has changed drastically, which made Armenia the object of a great power competition. This analysis demonstrates that the category of national interest as a prerequisite of GPM remains the most actual reason for foreign policy of regional great powers on contrary to liberal value-based behavior, which is more applicable for states sharing similar liberal norms and values.

Panel 2 Chair: prof. dr hab. Marta Postuła

Non-operational initiatives and the valuation of listed companies – analysis of case studies

*Author: Rafał Miedziak
Management and quality studies*

As part of the research, an analysis of the impact of non-operational initiatives (e.g. CSR activities or participation in ESG indices) on the stock market performance of enterprises on organized stock markets was undertaken. It is a relatively new approach, which is in opposition to the traditional approach to the purpose of enterprises in terms of, for example, Brigham. Research is carried out in parallel in various references (industry, geographic, time) and with various quantitative and qualitative research methods (e.g. statistical analyzes using Data Warehouse tools, surveys or interviews) - focusing largely on periods of economic disturbances. The conclusions to date suggest that the COVID-19 pandemic did not significantly affect the non-operational initiatives of enterprises in Poland. On the other hand, in the global context, the analysis of data sets has so far allowed to draw a preliminary conclusion that the implemented non-operational initiatives (amount of expenditure) do not have a significant impact on market capitalization in the era of global bull market. On the other hand, during a downturn in stock markets, announcing the termination or limitation of non-operating initiatives helps to reduce volatility in stock prices.

Sharing economy and new business models for urban mobility

*Author: Filip Targowski
Management and quality studies*

Shared mobility is a part of broader phenomenon called sharing economy, which main goal is to optimise usage of resources. Therefore, car sharing and other systems of shared mobility are seen as parts of urban sustainability, tackling problems like traffic congestion. Car sharing

understood as part of local mobility ecosystem is changing customers' attention from ownership to utilization. Considering that aspect, for managing and programming urban mobility in an effective way and stimulating the usage of shared mobility systems (including public transport) it is crucial to better understand customer behaviour.

From management point of view, important questions that arise are: what are the motives for using car sharing and other forms of shared mobility in particular situations? What are the perspectives to create new shared mobility systems, understood as new ways of satisfying customers' needs for urban mobility?

One of the approaches to analyse these aspect is looking at shared mobility systems through the perspective of *value co-creation*. That is establishing which factors are responsible for increasing customers' engagement in co-creating value, and as a result, increasing the usage of shared mobility systems instead of privately owned cars. Knowing those factors would also enable to identify potential to create new systems (together with distinguishing *unique selling proposition*) that would fulfil currently unsatisfied needs for urban mobility in certain usage situations.

The potential role of gamification in corporate social responsibility

*Author: Filip Wójcik
Management and quality studies*

Although the gamification gained substantial interest over the last decade, the results of applying it into corporate social responsibility communication are still very rare. The main goal of this study is to check the potential impact of gamification on communicating CSR issues. Moreover, the examination was conducted concerning the correlations between income/education level and communication effectiveness with and without applied gamification. For the need of this study the survey was prepared, containing inter alia narration resting on helping Dwight to deal with the problems with adjusting to work environment, the problem often avoided in CSR communication research, especially gamified.

Polish Incidental Legislation

*Author: Michał Gajewski
Law*

There is more and more evidence for the downfall of classic statutory legislakisioion. Since the XIX century, parliamentary legislation and statutes have been constantly evolving. Nowadays, especially during the global COVID-19 pandemic, we can observe a true explosion of incidental legislation, i.e. non-classical forms of legislation. By incidental legislation I understand a piece of

legislation that doesn't derogate from or amend generally applicable law, but instead, it constitutes a certain exception to it, in most cases, suspending application of numerous provisions. In the majority of cases, incidental legislation also has the attribute of being maintained only for a certain period of time which is determined in advance. It can be distinguished from classical statutes by its form, legislation procedure, but most of all, by its goals and scope of legislation.

The main goal of my research is a complex and multilevel analysis of the Polish so-called "special bills". The results of my research will be a comprehensive overview of the Polish practice of "special bills" and the ability to place them within the global forms of the incidental legislation group. By presenting the genesis of incidental legislation, the research will show the problems which it creates, and it will help in foreseeing the future of this type of legislation. It is noteworthy that up till now there have not been any studies that include more than one "special bill" in their scope. In that manner, my research will be pioneering and will make a significant contribution to legal science.

The gap between the principle of temporary refuge and a refugee status in the international refugee protection framework: scope, consequences, remedies

*Author: Maciej Grześkowiak
Law*

The definition of "refugee" from the 1951 Refugee Convention, today widely deemed underinclusive, creates a nexus between an individual's refugee status and persecution in the country of origin on one of five explicitly stated grounds. Those recognized as refugees as per the definition enjoy a broad array of rights in the host state. Consequently, those fleeing the country of origin for legitimate reasons (such as natural disasters or generalized violence), though not persecuted on one of five grounds found in the definition fall outside of its scope and are not accorded the set of rights that the refugee status brings with itself. These latter individuals, however, may not be rejected at the frontier nor expelled as per the principle of temporary refuge which derives its normative force predominantly from the principle of non-refoulement. Nevertheless, in many large refugee situations such de facto refugees remain confined to the miserable reality of tented camps or urban slums as host states refuse to accord them broader rights.

The above is a brief description of a problematic relationship between the refugee status and the principle of temporary refuge which by hindering local integration of de facto refugees contributes to a growing number of individuals in the so-called protracted refugee situations. The speech will deal with the scope of the gap in question and its consequences. Remedies to the problem that could possibly be applied will also be outlined.

Who can benefit from corporate religious freedom?

*Author: Maksymilian Hau
Law*

Article 9 of the European Convention of Human Rights guarantees protection of both collective and individual aspect of freedom of religion. The main beneficiaries of the collective aspect are religious associations such as churches, which enjoy a particular status according to the case law of the European Court of Human Rights. However, religious associations are not the only category of legal entities which can benefit from the corporate religious freedom.

In this presentation, I would like to propose a catalogue of non-religious legal persons which can benefit from religious freedom. To this aim, I will advance through three stages of research. Firstly, I will establish which non-religious legal persons are entitled to submit an application on the basis of Article 9 ECHR to the Court. Secondly, I will investigate the legal scholarly debate to determine the categories of legal entities which are considered to enjoy corporate religious freedom. Thirdly, I will explore the case law of the Supreme Court of the United States to determine whether there are legal entities which have not yet been considered by the ECHR to be granted protection under Article 9 ECHR, but have been afforded protection stemming from religious freedom under American law. In final remarks, I will seek to indicate the features which determine the possibility of exercising freedom of religion by non-religious legal persons.

Panel 3 Chair: dr Dawid Walentek

The place and role of science in the fight against disinformation.

*Author: Maksym Sijer
Security Studies*

Today's international environment is incomparably more complex than two decades ago. The nature of conflict is changing. Conventional military operations are becoming more difficult and costly. Contrary to activities in cyberspace. One of the key activities that we can distinguish is the combination of different methods of warfare with an emphasis on activities in the information sphere (INFO OPS) or propaganda activities (PSY OPS). Covert actions by powers and other players in cyberspace can undermine the foundations of the legal and international order. According to Digital News Report 2020 (Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism in collaboration with the University of Oxford) : 56% of people worldwide are worried about what is real and what is fake on the Internet. The Russian Federation, in order to nullify the military technological superiority of the "West", is effectively developing new capabilities to conduct operations below the threshold of war, including in the information space with the aim of diluting responsibility and hiding its own

activities behind the backs of non-state actors. The information-psychological operations conducted by the Russians are characterized by a high coefficient of polarization of society, which is realized through an increase in emotional arousal (anger, anxiety, fear), because the conditions of the cognitive process are then changed, and thus the ability to receive information or understand messages.

Qatar diplomatic crisis 2017-2021 and the multidimensionality of the concept of power in IR

Author: Ernest Hryhorowicz

Political Science and Public Administration

In 2017, three member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council – Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates – severed diplomatic relations with Qatar. Several other countries in the region also limited – to a greater or lesser extent – their relations with this emirate. The initiators of these actions presented a list of demands and justified their decisions by Qatar's alleged support for terrorist organizations. Considering the geopolitical environment and Qatar's position in the international system, it seemed that Qatar would not be able to withstand the pressure exerted by stronger members of the GCC. However, in January 2021, the dispute was ended - at least officially - and its parties decided to resume diplomatic relations, despite the fact that the emirate did not meet key demands. Qatar has proved to be much more resistant to political and economic pressure than one might think. The ability to deepen interdependence with Turkey, and to play a vital role in the US policy in the region, has likely enabled the country to survive. The presentation aims at discussing this diplomatic crisis and explaining its outcome through a complex interdependence perspective. It will also show how important in the study of international relations in the Middle East is the multidimensional concept of power.

The right to the image of a minor - the right of the child or of the parent?

Author: Adriana Denys-Starzec

Law

The presentation focuses on the problem of dissemination of the image of a minor, which is currently enjoying unflagging popularity. Images of minors are more and more willingly published by their legal representatives. This phenomenon has even acquired its own name: "Sharenting". It becomes interesting not only for psychologists, sociologists and paediatricians who study the

impact of this appearance on the functioning of children, but also for lawyers who search for a balance between parental authority and the autonomy of the child, guaranteed by the Polish Constitution. Analyses of the right to an image so far are mostly based on an implicit assumption that the entitled person is an adult. In this presentation I will interpret article 81 of the Polish Copyright Act, assuming that the entitled person is a minor. For the issue of dissemination of the image of a minor, the legal nature of the permission is of fundamental importance, because it is related to the problem of protection of the child's autonomy to decide about the dissemination of his/her own image. Due to the assumption that the permission is a specific legal construction, the autonomy of a child, who has the right to decide independently about the dissemination of his/her own image, is emphasized. *De lege ferenda* the protection of the minor's autonomy concerning the decision to publish his/her own image should be intensified.

Reprivatization as a matter of interest for the United Nations

Author: Katarzyna Gaczyńska
Law

The reprivatization of property taken away during communism is one of the instruments of restoring order in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe transitioning from the totalitarian system to democracy. However, it often interferes with the constitutional rights and freedoms of others. Therefore, it requires rational justification that would legitimize the burden accompanying this process and ensure trust in legal institutions. This problem is of interest to both international organizations that set certain standards of reprivatization and national judiciary. In the paper, this issue will be discussed with particular regard to the achievements of the UN, especially the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly in 2005 and the thematic report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence.

Legal definition of a trade secret - an overview of the problem

Author: Mateusz Gawroński
Law

Nowadays, the confidential information constituting a trade secret of the enterprise is the basic resource of almost every company. As the disclosure, use or acquisition of the trade secret by a competitor usually causes a significant damage to the property of its original possessor (i.e. loss of a part of the sales market), the need for comprehensive regulation of the legal protection of confidential information becomes more and more evident. Thus, a strong legislative trend (European Union, Japan, USA, China) aimed at ensuring legal protection of enterprise classified

information has also been observed in recent years. Practice also proves that the phenomenon of unfair competition, by encroaching on trade secrets, has a development tendency.

Considering the statements mentioned above, the aim of the speech will be to outline one of the most fundamental problems for the protection of trade secrets, related to preventing its illegal disclosure, use or acquisition, i.e. the analysis of the scope of the term “trade secret”. The presentation will address essential issues related to an attempt to reconstruct a legal definition of trade secret in force in the Polish legal system, taking into consideration, inter alia, provisions of the TRIPS Agreement, Directive 2016/943 and the so-called MAR Regulation, which, as practice shows, may cause serious problems.

A citizens’ assembly - the way to make the policy-making process more inclusive and equal?

*Author: Adela Gqsiorowska
Law*

Sortition is sometimes seen as a means to answer some weaknesses of an electoral system. Advantages of sortition are related to its three principles - randomness, representation and equality. Nowadays we are witnessing the growing popularity of a citizens’ assembly - the most expanded form of deliberative process based on sortition. Theoretically, the methods of selection of assembly members shall ensure that the selection process fulfills the above mentioned principles, but in practice there are many factors that can disturb their implementation.

The aim of the research was to investigate if and how selection methods used in citizens’ assemblies ensure randomness of the selection process and representativeness of the assembly, as well as provide equal chances for each citizen to participate in the process. For this purpose selection processes from 29 citizens’ assemblies organised in the years 2020-2021 in 10 European countries were analysed. The study was conducted using a desk research method, which subjects were reports and methodology descriptions regarding each citizens’ assembly, as well as assembly members' data.

The conducted study shows that the selection methods used in citizens' assemblies are very diverse. Although all of the analysed assemblies were representative to the given population, in some of the cases the selection processes were far from the ideal of randomness and did not provide everyone even near-random chances of being selected to participate.

Panel 3 Chair: dr hab. Jan Rudnicki

Personal scope of liability for so-called antitrust damage – problem outline

Author: Weronika Herbet-Homenda
Law

Liability for so-called antitrust damages, i.e. damages resulting from a breach of public antitrust law, is one of the key issues of modern competition law. Despite its unquestionable practical importance, EU and Polish regulations entail a major divergence in terms of defining the personal scope of antitrust liability. While the EU regulations, use an autonomous and functionally interpreted concept of an “undertaking”, the Polish legislator attributes antitrust liability to an “entrepreneur”. Although in many cases the scopes of meaning of the above concepts coincide, their substantial incompatibility is revealed in the context of entities that are formally separate, but due to the existence of certain functional links are not market-independent. While the concept of a single economic unit developed in the EU jurisprudence allows, in such cases, to consider both a direct infringer and its dominant entity as a single "undertaking", in the current Polish legal system, due to the strongly emphasised formal (subjective) criterion, it is assumed that antimonopoly liability may be incurred only by a formally separate entity, i.e. a natural person, a legal person or a so-called incapacitated legal person. The aim of the paper is to outline the legal problem arising from the aforementioned discrepancies, with particular reference to holding companies' liability, and to present preliminary research hypotheses on the need to change the interpretation or wording of current regulations.

Gross ingratitude in polish civil law

Author: Daniel Jakubowski
Law

Gross ingratitude is a term that has been introduced to the civil code in article 898. It should be noted that it occurs in the context of the donation, the essence of which is a free benefit for the benefiting party. What is important, donation are very often concluded between family members. Wrongful behavior of the benefiting party in this situation is therefore something more than a simple contractual disloyalty, but it constitutes a violation of certain moral norms. What is cognitively interesting is the way in which the courts, having certain general moral precepts, family obligations (which derive from morality and from the Family and Guardianship Code) and other values, formulate evaluative criteria for the behavior of the benefiting party. This complexity of this

concept in the field of law application makes it one of the most interesting undefined expressions in Polish civil law.

In my speech I would like to present the main assumptions of my research project. First, I will discuss aims of my project. Then I will move on to the presentation of research questions. In the next part, I will present my research methods and I will point out the legitimacy of their application in case of research on undefined expressions in law. Finally, I will indicate the expected research results

Is it mandatory to apply conflict-of-law rules to determine the applicable law to the merits of the dispute in the international commercial arbitration?

*Author: Paweł Karkowski
Law*

The purpose of this presentation is to elaborate on two different approaches existing in the international commercial arbitration regarding the applicable law to the merits of the dispute in the absence of the choice of law by the parties. The first approach, which is related to the concepts of the absolute primacy of the parties' will and the possibility of separating arbitration proceedings from statutory law - defined as "direct method" - states that arbitrators are not required to apply conflict-of-law rules. The second one - defined as "indirect method" - states that an arbitral tribunal shall apply conflict-of-law rules.

De lege lata, there are a number of doubts related to the application of conflict-of-law rules in international commercial arbitration, including in particular what principles arbitrators shall follow when using the direct method to determine the applicable law to the merits of the dispute, and which conflict-of-law rules shall be applied by an arbitral tribunal when using the indirect method: 1) conflict-of-law rules of the seat of arbitration (*lex loci arbitri*); 2) cumulatively conflict-of-law rules applicable in different jurisdictions related to a given legal relationship; 3) general conflict-of-law rules; 4) or perhaps other conflict-of-law rules.

The concept of a consumer in criminal law

Author: Aleksander Leszczyński
Law

The issue related to the concept of a consumer and his protection in Polish law, in particular in criminal law, is not popular among representatives of the legal science. One of the reasons for this may be the fact that until the 1990s the concept of a consumer was only the concept of legal language in doctrine (pol. język prawniczy), not legal language in acts (pol. język prawny). However, the evolution in this respect meant that this concept became not only the concept of legal language in acts, but also gained its legal definition under the provisions of private law. A consumer, under the Art. 22¹ of the Civil Code, is a natural person who performs acts in law with an entrepreneur, said acts not being directly connected with his economic or professional activity. On the other hand, the Act of the 30th of May 2014 on consumer rights, which is of key importance for the protection of consumer rights, does not contain a definition of the term "consumer". Although it does not directly indicate whether this concept should be understood as it is under the Civil Code, it seems that such a conclusion should not raise any doubts. However, on the field of criminal law it should be pointed out that the basic criminal law acts do not use the concept of a consumer. Therefore, it is necessary to consider how this concept should be understood in the context of criminal law.

The organizational dilemma of National Regulatory Authorities in the EU countries: multiplicity or unity?

Author: Radosław Łapszyński
Law

National regulatory authorities (NRAs) constitute a phenomenon resulting from EU law. NRAs are defined as bodies tasked with the protection of competition and consumers on various markets. The EU model of institutional setup of NRAs is general and flexible, providing the Member States with extensive room for manoeuvre in designing NRAs, which also applies to determining the number of NRAs and regulatory domains covered by each of them.

The author aims to achieve three research goals. The first one is descriptive and involves the use of desk research to map the NRAs currently existing in the EU Member States. The author will take into account agencies whose regulatory activity is based on EU law, i.e. responsible for competition protection, energy, telecommunication, audiovisual media, and railway regulatory. On

that basis, he will create a typology of NRAs consisting of single-purpose, multi-sector, and 'super regulators'.

As part of the second, in the form of a case study, he will examine the context and reasons behind the selected amalgamations of NRAs, the justifications for their implementation, and expectations towards the amalgamated agencies.

The third research goal is to determine the significance of the institutional form of NRAs from the perspective of achieving the EU regulatory objectives. Through analysis of the EU law and the case law of the CJEU, the author will determine whether they provide any restrictions or guidelines as to specific amalgamations of NRAs.

On-call work - contractual risk allocation

*Author: Ernestyna Pachala
Law*

On-call work, although not regulated in Poland, is becoming an increasingly common form of employment in many countries. It undoubtedly remains outside the paradigm of the classic employment relationship, which justifies its qualification as an atypical form of employment. The emerging proposals to make labor law more flexible and adapt it to the current market environment raise the question of whether on-call work could function in Polish conditions, and if so, on what terms. This form of employment would then have to be adjusted to the current model of employment relationship. The topic of the presentation will be the contractual risk in the case of on-call work. It is worth emphasizing that the allocation of risk is one of the most important aspects of the employment relationship. Under typical conditions this risk is borne predominantly by the employer. The presentation aims to make some remarks on the allocation of particular types of risk in an atypical form of employment such as on-call work. In particular, an attempt will be made to indicate what are the main differences in this respect between a typical employment relationship and on-call work. In addition, an answer will be sought to the question of how to balance the allocation of risk in order, on the one hand, to protect the interests of the employer, and on the other, not to deprive the employees of due protection.

Panel 3 Chair: Marta Kindler

White market. Institutionalization of practices regarding human milk exchanges.

Author: Małgorzata Gawrońska
Sociology

Practices such as informal sharing, selling, and donating human milk are emerging in Europe, and are raising several questions of social, ethical, and legal nature, as well as considerations regarding their safety (human milk sharing and selling) and importance (human milk banking) in the context of public health protection. The aim of this paper is to address the issue of institutionalization of human milk exchanges. Despite the fact, that feeding infants by someone else than biological mother is not new practice, the modern technologies that allows expressing, transporting, and storing human milk change the nature of it completely.

Currently the meanings associated with the new forms of human milk exchanges, as well as normative patterns regarding those are negotiated. Three forms of human milk exchanges will be addressed in the presentation - banking, informal sharing (*milksharing*) usually via social media platforms and selling. In the presentation I will present what questions and social problems are raised with those three forms, and how those interfere with each other. Moreover, I will also propose theoretical frameworks, which allows better understanding of the social aspects of human milk exchanges.

Intergenerational transmission of the memory of war: The cases of families in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Bosnian diaspora in Europe

Author: Emina Zoletic
Sociology

The study of war memory transmission has great social and political significance. The past does not simply disappear; lived experience eventually becomes a narrative curated among one generation and passed on to another. Moreover, even when a story appears to die, it may only lie dormant ready to emerge generations or even centuries later. Indeed, the past has a habit of haunting the present: just when everything appears stable and calm, the past can re-emerge with political force to disrupt the present with devastating effect, and this is what happened in Yugoslavia.

The proposed research focuses on the intergenerational transmission of memory among families of those who lived through the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), 1992-1996. A central feature of the war was *the Siege of Sarajevo*, the longest in the history of modern warfare: a total of 1425 days from 5th April 1992 to 29th February 1996..). Within Europe, there is a clear and strong sense of the level of human endurance and physical suffering involved for the inhabitants of these cities. However, as the conflict in the Former Yugoslavia diminishes in the public imaginary, the Siege of Sarajevo similarly recedes from public consciousness. This project will consider the specific mnemonic legacies of the Siege of Sarajevo.

The principal aim of this study is to explore the intergenerational transmission of the memory of war among families living in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the EU/UK Bosnian diaspora. It focuses on how the past is remembered, e.g., selection, emphasis, recalibration, and for what purpose, e.g., identity, esteem needs, empowerment, social change etc.

The proposed study offers an interdisciplinary approach (sociology: social psychology) in a multidisciplinary context, i.e., the research is open to insights from other disciplines, e.g., history, cultural studies, international relations etc

The project will advance our understanding of the nature of collective memory dynamics within the family in two distinct social contexts: (a) where there is no agreed official narrative of the past and daily exposure to contestation and (b) where narrative transmission is optional and uncontested/unrecognized in the social milieu. In addition, it will provide detailed accounts of the Siege of Sarajevo from multiple perspectives with competing narratives of the cause, resolution and outcome.

A shopping mall as a space of consumption and cultural practices. Educational and upbringing perspective

Author: Dorota Purchała
Sociology

Shopping Centers are transforming into better organized and multi-functional spaces of public life, which are shopping-service-entertainment-sports complexes, that attract crowds of recipients with a wealth of offers and occasional events. The emergence and operation of new generation shopping and service centers affects changes in lifestyle, consumption, shopping habits, as well as changes in the forms and ways of spending free time of consumers. In this regard, research into the phenomenon of a Shopping Mall as a space of cultural practice becomes interesting. It is related to the changes that have taken place in the perspective of contemporary everyday culture. This is interesting, how this type of "cultural center" influences tastes, becoming a meeting place where culture is created and implemented on an ongoing basis - finding expression in everyday interactions, contexts, organized events such as "event". The point is to present the Shopping Mall

as an environment that modifies certain patterns of culture, which is an aggregate of various preferences, and at the same time the sacralization of consumption. In addition to research conducted in the field of cultural anthropology, it is crucial to approach them in the context of educational issues. In the search for a full understanding of the role of culture in human life, especially the culture of modernity and the emanation of consumerism, this context complements the image of reality, a hyper-reality in which man exists against the background of historical changeability, as well as socio-economic and cultural conditions. Increased and uncontrolled consumerism has a significant impact on the mind, personality, spirituality and lifestyles of contemporary people (consumers), especially on the mentality, inner life and life attitudes of young people. It is a problem so important and current that it cannot be concealed and ignored in contemporary social and pedagogical thought.

Poland's inclusion to the global network of job placement: The case of Overseas Filipino Workers

Author: Olga Wanicka
Sociology

In recent years, Poland has entered a new stage of migration, which places it into global networks. It is characterized by a larger scale of migration and thus the emergence of more complex intermediary mechanisms. Increasing numbers of migrants from distant regions of the world supplement the growing shortage of labor, which cannot be met by migrations from countries in the region (mainly Ukraine). Overseas Filipino Workers have become an interesting example of labor migrants in Poland in recent years. According to MRPIPS data, in 2018 a total of 2057 work permits were issued to them in Poland, while in 2020, already 7391. The latest increase in Poland's share in the global migration circulation is related to the institutionalization of mechanisms and entry points to the labor market and is associated with the growing activity of employment agencies. The Filipino example shows the advantage of informal transnational access mechanisms based on extensive networks of mutual connections. Their in-depth examination deserves development due to the unofficial nature of these mechanisms and possible abuses in this respect. So far, no in-depth research on OFWs migration to Poland has been published. There is still lack of the recruitment mechanisms integrating Poland into the global migration networks. Therefore, the main purpose of the presentation is to introduce the conceptualization of the research project and the applied methodology

Panel 3 Chair: dr Zuzanna Toeplitz

Why irony? Intentions, emotions and individual factors behind verbal irony use and understanding.

*Author: Katarzyna Branowska
Psychology*

Verbal irony is a type of speech based on ambiguity, the knowledge of cultural norms and situational context. Usually it is defined as saying the opposite of that is meant. Following Gibbs (2000) research, irony is used in around 8% of all statements uttered during the conversation among friends. Despite the high frequency of irony occurrence in everyday speech, movies and literature, and a large amount of research in this area, the mechanisms and individual factors behind the use and understanding of verbal irony are not fully recognized. The main aim of this project is to investigate individual factors (as cognitive and affective empathy level, and the need for cognitive closure) that may influence irony use and understanding. Moreover, to answer the question 'why' people use this type of speech in communication and 'how' the use of irony influence it's receivers, the intentions and emotions behind irony use will be investigated.

The study will be conducted on-line by using questionnaires (e.g. Need for Cognitive Closure Scale and The Empathy Quotient in Polish adaptation) and tools (author's tool measuring irony use and understanding) adapted to internet use. People recruited via social media platforms, aged 20-60 will take part in the study. At this point, due to the discrepancies in the literature showing contradictory directions of dependencies, analysis of pilot study results will be exploratory, showing a direction to follow in further steps.

Profiles of Psychological Health and Well-Being among Psychotherapists: A Cross-Cultural Survey Employing the Person-Centered Approach

*Author: Angelika Van Hoy
Psychology*

Purpose: The goal of this study is to examine the heterogeneity of samples of psychotherapists from 12 European countries (Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Finland, Spain, Norway, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom) in regard of their psychological health and subjective well-being. In particular, focus will be placed on correlates of different profiles of psychotherapists in relation to the aforementioned outcome variables from both, personal and social factors.

Methods: We recruited 2893 participants who are certified (or in the process of certification) psychotherapists from the aforementioned countries. Participants filled out an online questionnaire, consisting of the Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI), General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSES), Perceived Stress Scale (PSS), Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS), Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS), Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS), The Portrait Values-Questionnaire (PVQ).

Conclusions: This study will be the first to investigate such a specific methodological design and set of variables in a study among psychotherapists, including cross-cultural comparisons. It may help identify specific inter-and intrapersonal factors responsible for psychological health and well-being among psychotherapists.

Prevalence and predictors of adjustment disorder among polish students and evaluation of effectiveness of online cbt intervention for adjustment disorder.

*Author: Aleksandra Juszczyk
Psychology*

The aim of the project is to better understand the adjustment disorder (AD) among polish students and to develop and evaluate the effectiveness of an online therapeutic intervention for students with this disorder. Data available in the literature show that up to 1/3 of young adults who committed suicide had previously received a diagnosis of AD (Casey, Bailey, 2011). Unfortunately, there is no data about the epidemiology and risk factors of this phenomenon among Polish students. A significant proportion of students in need do not use psychological help (Nowak-Adamczyk, 2014). For this reason, there is a need to develop and test the effectiveness of new forms of treatment in this disorder.

The project consists of two parts. In the first stage, a study of the prevalence and predictors of AD among Polish undergraduate students will be conducted. This study will be carried out using the questionnaire method.

The second part will examine the effectiveness of an online therapeutic intervention aimed at students experiencing AD. This will be conducted by a questionnaire method, as well as with the use of daily diary studies.

Research hypotheses assume that the therapeutic intervention will be effective, which means that compared to the control group the experimental group will have a significant reduction in the symptoms of AD and comorbid variables.

The project has an application nature, as it will allow the creation of a new form of psychological help for students.

Size and organization of the mental lexicon in bilingual Polish-Norwegian children: a study with parental reports and Cross-Linguistic Lexical Tasks

*Author: Magdalena Kryztofiak
Psychology*

With the growth of international migration, there are more children who may grow up acquiring more than one language. Thus, there is a need for studies that investigate multilingual language development in both languages of the child, especially before children start their formal education. This is applicable also for Polish immigrants, who constitute a large migration group in Norway. However, there are not many studies targeting bilingual Polish-Norwegian children. The aim of this doctoral thesis is to investigate the language development of bilingual Polish-Norwegian children and their monolingual peers in Poland and Norway, aged from 2 to 6 years. In this study, children's language development will be assessed with parental questionnaires (*The MacArthur-Bates Communicative Development Inventories*; MB-CDIs) and picture tasks measuring word comprehension and production (*Cross-Linguistic Lexical Tasks*; CLTs) in Polish and Norwegian. The analyses will focus on the comparisons between bilingual and monolingual children, as well as comparisons between bilinguals' L1 (Polish) and L2 (Norwegian) in terms of children's vocabulary – size and organization of the mental lexicon. The results of the study may inform both researchers and practitioners working with bilingual children.

The study is a part of the PolkaNorski project (title: “Polish and Norwegian language and world knowledge development in mono- and multilingual children” (UMO-2019/34/H/HS6/00615))

The role of intelligence and dominance for individuals with high narcissistic admiration and narcissistic rivalry

*Author: Maria Leniarska
Psychology*

There are two main kinds of narcissism in the psychological literature: grandiose narcissism and vulnerable narcissism. Vulnerable narcissism is characterized by low self-esteem and negative

emotionality, whereas grandiose narcissism is characterized by the inflated self-esteem and disrespectful attitude. The Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Concept distinguished two types of grandiose narcissism, mentioned in the name of the concept. Narcissistic admiration is to seek for social recognition and strive for uniqueness. Narcissistic rivalry serves to prevent social failure through antagonistic self-defense. Admiration is described as the agentic aspect of narcissism, and rivalry is described as the antagonistic one. Our previous research revealed that admiration is positively correlated with self-assessed intelligence, whereas there was no correlation between self-assessed intelligence with rivalry. Taking into account that intelligence is described as a prototypical aspect of agency, these findings are in line with the thesis that only admiration is agentic. However, some suggest that agency is also related to such characteristics like dominance or power, which is compatible with the characteristics of rivalry. It leads to the hypothesis that both types of narcissism are agentic, but it manifests in different forms: a desire to be intelligent and a desire to dominate. This presentation aims to bring closer research problems, methods and expected results of the project.

Panel 4 Chair: dr Aleksandra Jakubowska-Orzeł

#LoggedOut - Social Media Use by Polish Law Enforcement Agencies

*Author: Stanisław Rabczuk
Law*

Over half of Europeans use social networking sites every day to communicate and share their lives with others. Today's criminal investigations, not necessarily involving online crimes, includes evidence from social media such as text messages, photos, or videos - digital crumbs of our online activity. As open-source intelligence becomes increasingly popular in the private sector, we expect law enforcement to keep pace and effectively collect social media evidence both by engaging directly with service providers and by conducting SOCMINT. But how do prosecutors handle social media evidence in criminal proceedings? Do authorities believe that social media is worth exploring? Conducting a comprehensive analysis of this phenomenon requires the use of methodology from the field of social sciences, not excluding dogmatic analyses typical of legal sciences. Preliminary results of interviews shows that few prosecutors were found to have received training in this area, and their level of perceived importance of social media to the investigation varied. Furthermore, respondents presented different approaches regarding the methods of securing the evidence.

Exonerating Circumstances. Analysis of the mechanism of the exclusion of strict liability

Author: Piotr Ratusznik
Law

A dynamic development of strict liability can be observed. The criterion allowing to assume that the examined regulation has the character of strict liability are exonerating circumstances. These are such events which, constituting negative prerequisites for liability for damages, must be proved by the defendant.

Exonerating circumstances may be of various ontological categories - from subjectively qualified human behavior (exclusive fault of the injured party), through objectively qualified human behavior (taking all possible measures to avoid the accident), to natural events (force majeure, such as a tornado).

Because of the progressive development of the strict liability, more and more exonerating circumstances are emerging. This process should be systematized. On the one hand, the legislator sometimes repeats those cases of exoneration which were already indicated in the original version of the Civil Code, and on the other hand - either modifies them, or even creates new, previously unknown examples of exonerating circumstances.

Regardless of that, exonerating circumstances are subject to typical requirements of tort law, i.e. the necessity to prove adequate causal link as well as requirements specific only for them - e.g. fault in the case of exclusive fault of the injured party under Article 435 of the Civil Code

Incomprehensibility of the Polish legal language

Author: Mikołaj Ryśkiewicz
Law

Despite the fact that both in the normative sphere (Constitution, Rules of Legislative Techniques) and doctrinal sphere there is a consensus on the necessity of clear and comprehensible formulation of regulations, the actual state of affairs deviates significantly from the assumed ideal. Empirical research conducted on a set of Polish laws allows to draw reliable conclusions as to the communicative quality of Polish legislation in itself and in relation to the common register of Polish language. The analyses show that regardless of the adopted metric of clarity, the texts of normative acts are characterised by much stronger indices of incomprehensibility than the other registers studied, which suggests the immanent nature of this feature. Differences between different branches of law are also noticeable. The conclusions from the study confirm the theses presented in the literature, but they do not exhaust the subject, making us look for the answer to the question

about the possibilities of improving the quality of legal language and the reasons for the discrepancy between the different branches of law.

Effects of the elimination of abusive clauses for the contract on the example of the Swiss Franc Mortgages

Author: Agnieszka Warsewicz
Law

Problems related to the Swiss Franc Mortgages are of considerable social and economic importance. The consequences of the elimination of abusive clauses for the credit contract deserves special attention, among the numerous legal aspects of loans indexed and denominated to a foreign currency. The article aims to distinguish, describe and evaluate theoretical concepts of the relationship between the parties to a credit agreement after eliminating abusive provisions from its content. For research purposes the following approaches were distinguished: (1) nullity of the agreement, (2) remaining agreement in force while depriving it of a loan indexed or denominated to a foreign currency characteristics, (3) remaining agreement in force while the substitution of abusive terms by national supplementary provisions within the meaning of the Court of Justice of the European Union rulings. The above-mentioned concepts have been distinguished based on Polish law, including the analysis of the Civil Code, Council Directive 93/13/EEC, doctrine and jurisprudence, and other legal systems of countries where the practice of credits indexed or denominated in foreign currencies was present. Therefore, the author will present the results of the research carried out within a formal-dogmatic approach, as well as a comparative law method. The broad perspective of the research will allow conclusions on the optimal way of solving the analysed problem in two aspects – within the current law and prevailing trends in juridical practice and possible future legislation.

Hosting provider's civil liability for the content provided by the user, which violates the personal rights of the third party.

Author: Mateusz Winczura
Law

The presentation would discuss the potential basis of the hosting provider's civil liability to the third party, whose personal rights were violated by the content created by or uploaded by the content provider. This reflects the widely encountered situation, in which posting a comment or a photograph on a webpage by an anonymous content provider violates the personal rights of a party

other than a hosting provider (e.g., a politician or business owner). The analysis would cover both the direct claim based in Art. 24 of the Polish civil code, as well as different forms of vicarious liability (including aiding and abetting and taking advantage of one's damage). This would be confronted with the wide indemnification under the regulation of Polish Act on Rendering Electronic Services. The purpose of the presentation would be to show, whether the claimant, who suffered due to the illegal content posted on hosting provider's server has an effective remedy.

Panel 4 Chair: dr Miłosz Kłosowiak

Quis custodiet ipsos custodes? Court's legitimisation of not conferred competences of the EU on the example of bank sector.

Author: Ariel Sławiński
Law

The subject of the presentation is the control of the judgements issued by the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) in the view of their legality and legitimacy (*ultra vires* acts), which is one of the milestones of my PhD project. According to the literal interpretation of the Treaties, European Union (EU) is not empowered to regulate the banking sector, however these regulations are issued by the EU's authorities. The legitimacy of EU to adopt these legal measures is confirmed by the CJEU's jurisprudence. However, this way of legitimisation raises the fundamental question: if EU is not empowered to adopt these types of acts, the CJEU has no jurisdiction to confirm this legitimisation. Moreover, *Bundesverfassungsgericht* declared that EU had no authority to adopt a part of banking regulation and as a result that the CJEU had no jurisdiction to issue the binding verdicts in this matter. Contrastingly, the doctrine of "habitual obedience" or *Kompetenz-Kompetenz* should lead to the conclusion that only the CJEU has the competence to declare its jurisdiction – and as such this legal assessment in the past led the EU law to the legal position known nowadays. The presentation in general, while a PhD thesis in detail will try to find the solution of this legal problem, which is necessary to deal with the *merit* of the PhD project – the discretionary powers of CJEU in examination of the individual and concrete acts of the EU in the scope of the banking regulation.

Development of commercial companies in the world of artificial intelligence - opportunities and risks

Author: Weronika Stefaniuk
Law

Beyond any doubts, new technologies are developing really quickly. In consequence, they are used more often by companies enhancing new solutions by saving time and money. That means the changes they bring require legislators to constantly adapt legal norms to dynamic realities and current challenges. Surely they do impact business and legal environment and as such have tremendous influence on commercial companies and its functioning.

The solution that raises the most discussions is artificial intelligence - the risks associated with its use are largely unexplored and as such raise more doubts. However it is useful and used nowadays by banks for example, despite the above. To conclude, the development of commercial companies in the world of artificial technologies brings both risks and opportunities. Therefore to legally secure the interests of economic trading, one must analyze the risks associated.

Therefore, the aim of this project is to define the legal obstacles which come with the use of AI; compare the current legal solutions globally and propose *de lege ferenda* conclusions.

Compete or eliminate? Reviewing killer acquisitions in digital markets.

Author: Monika Woźniak-Cichuta
Law

In the last years particular attention related to adjusting EU antitrust rules to the digital sector is put on merger control.

"Killer acquisitions" are the acquisitions of small, innovative companies (start ups) by undertakings with significant market power. The scope of the research is limited to digital markets where a low level of competition can be observed - smaller undertakings are excluded from the innovation race by entities with significant market power. This *status quo* can be disturbed by the development of start-ups. Innovation, on which start-ups base their business model, is a parameter of competition on the market and allows start-ups to take part in the above-mentioned innovation race.

On the one hand, start-ups acquisitions play an important role in facilitating entrepreneurship and innovation. The combination of a start-up's resources, services or products with those of the digital platform may confer the merged entity a significant competitive advantage over its rivals. On the other hand, killer acquisitions may have negative

effects on market structure, competition, and the diffusion of innovations. For this reason, it is important to formulate an adequate response of the EU legislator to the problem of killer acquisitions.

Minimum standards of *in rem* confiscation in European law after the judgment in the Agro in 2001 case.

Author: Gniewomir Wycichowski-Kuchta
Law

Issue of funds derived from a crime (or suspected of such pedigree) is nowadays one of the most dynamically expanding areas of European criminal law. From the Polish perspective, the most aspect of it is the so-called “*in rem* confiscation” which was announced by the Ministry to be soon introduced into the Polish legal system. It sparked the scientific debate over the minimum standards that are required for this type of mechanism to be admissible in the light of EU’s law.

The answer to this, to some extent, is contained in the judgment of the ECJ issued more or less a year ago in case C-234/18 (Agro in 2001). The Court ruled on a request for a preliminary ruling from a court in Sofia, which asked for an interpretation of Directive 2014/42/EU on freezing and confiscation tools for the commission of a crime and the proceeds of crime in the Union European Union.

In my presentation, I will discuss the conclusions of the Tribunal's judgment, in particular: The context of the Bulgarian law on confiscation of property; Differences between the conclusions of the Advocate General's Opinion and the ECJ's judgment and their consequences; The framework resulting from the judgment as to the possibility of shaping a non-penal (i.e. detached from the requirement of a conviction or confirmation of a crime) confiscation procedure property; Impact of the judgment on the interpretation of Polish provisions.

Discourse of Scientific and Technological Revolution in the Soviet Bloc: A World-System Perspective

Author: Bartosz Matyja
Sociology

In my presentation, I discuss the relation between the emergence of the scientific and technological revolution (STR) discourse in socialist Poland and the tightening of Poland’s integration with the capitalist world-system. For the theoretical part, I offer a critical synthesis of various world-system

approaches to the Cold War and other dependency theories. Subsequently, I characterize the most important features of the STR discourse in its three essential dimensions: 1) socio-economic – as a proposal to counteract against the risk of peripheralization and allow for further integration with the capitalist world; 2) as a political project, as a tool of emancipation of progressive circles within the communist parties in the bloc; 3) as an intellectual project – a contribution to the global debates on the formation of post-industrial society and a socialist response to the Western theory of modernization. Eventually, I will argue for a class-conscious interpretation of the socialist developmental and integration projects.

Socialist Realism from 1951 to 2020: Processes of Remembering and Forgetting in Central and Eastern Europe

Author: Zofia Rohozińska
Sociology

Socialist realism in the discourse of Polish art field has become a floating signifier, filled with content that changed depending on the historical moment, crossing the successive stages of communist Poland and post-transformation history. I propose to shift the perspective of research on socialist realism from the turn of the 1940s and 1950s to the long duration of processes – happening not only in historical but also social space – up to the present.

In this paper, I wish to present an analysis of the content of two journals of crucial status in the communist era Polish art field: “Przegląd Artystyczny” (“The Art Review” published between 1946 and 1973) and “Sztuka” (“Art” published between 1973 and 1990). This analysis follows the trends and dynamics between remembering and forgetting socialist realism. Presenting the data in the form of graphs reveals what usually remains invisible – the changes of prevailing ideology that shape the appearance and disappearance of the doctrine.

Previous works on socialist realism have focused on uncovering the “historical truth” about that period. By shifting the focus of this project, the mechanisms of shaping of history, dynamics between remembering and forgetting are being revealed.

“Our Donbas”: the discursive construction of Donbas identities in 2014-2019

Author: Ivan Posylnyi
Sociology

Ukrainian revolution and the following Russian aggression in 2014 launched a new period in the contemporary history of Ukraine. The easternmost region of Donbas became the target of hybrid

war and was split in two parts. On the part uncontrolled by Ukrainian government, the two pro-Russian self-proclaimed republics emerged: Luhansk People's Republic and Donetsk People's Republic. Their anti-Ukrainian and pro-Russian public rhetoric, supported by the extensive Russian propaganda, effected the national identities of republics' residents. This research project aims at understanding the changes within people's collective identity in Donbas after 2014 and looks at the phenomenon of national identity through the prism of time. This study discusses Ukrainian, Russian and Soviet identities of self-proclaimed republics' residents and discovers the dynamics of expressing these identities after 2014. A series of in-depth interviews with Donbas proto-republics' residents, the analysis of republics' ideology narratives, as well as the content-analysis of social media narratives will be conducted within the research project. This will help to understand how people's national identities form and change under the circumstances of Donbas armed conflict. It will also help to study the temporality and the specifics of national identity formation process within a time period of 5 years.

Panel 4 Chair: dr Agnieszka Wołowicz

(Un) happy old age. About aging and old age of people with intellectual disabilities.

*Author: Hanna Grzesiak
Education*

In recent years, more and more attention is paid to aging and old age. Due to the rapid growth of the elderly population, more and more countries are trying to create solutions aimed at ensuring a dignified and active old age. Unfortunately, one group is very often overlooked in the plans - aging people with intellectual disabilities, which number is growing every year. The purpose of this article will be to look at various aspects of aging and old age in people with intellectual disabilities. The text will pay attention to the involutory changes taking place in old age, the aging models of people with disabilities and the challenges that society faces towards this social group.

Innovations in English Language Teaching in Primary Schools in Poland and Uzbekistan

*Author: Nigina Misirova
Education*

The presentation reveals different types of innovations that are sure to help and motivate teachers to reinvent their teaching ways and make their courses more interesting and productive for

students. They include modern approaches, CLT method, interactive activities, games, as well as using new technologies in English language teaching. The study showcases the issue of innovations in language teaching process, it should be started that English language teaching is significantly evolving under the influence of technology advances. Mobile devices, Edmodo, Piktochart, Kohoot, Multimedia, Duolingo, Flipped classroom have gained popularity as a tool of teaching language and contributed to the current changes in the teaching process. As defined by R. Schultz “The teacher who is perceived as a user, a creator and a transmitter of new knowledge enriches the information resources of didactic and educational practice and on these basis designs (and implements) new solution, contributing to the development of education and upbringing, making up pedagogical progress”. Innovations in teaching and learning can be perceived in the different dimensions. As a result, the teacher’s role is the ultimate in the use of innovations in ELT in contemporary schools. These strategies and issues are useful for teachers of English as they focus on developing students’ all four skills of learning the language. The main purpose of the presentation is to highlight the importance of using different types of innovations in the language classroom. It is conducted on the basis of literature survey. In this presentation, the researcher defines the term innovation and the role of teacher, explains the scientific problem, research methods, and the expected results and states the main recommendations for the better use of new technologies and different types of innovative pedagogies, which help students in improving their learning skills and motivate them to arouse their desire to learn a language. Web based technologies and different types of innovations provide various new possibilities and latest trends for educators, novice teachers and students.

Pedagogy of collecting. Enlightenment-Romanticism collecting as educational activity – the Polish case.

*Author: Paulina Paul
Education*

Over the past 50 years, museums and their history have become the subject of international scientific debate. Researchers are asking questions about their present educational and national character and how it has changed over the centuries. Although the roots of these phenomena can be found in ancient culture, the modern public museum is the result of the evolution of private cabinet collecting in the period of humanism, following the path of cultural, social and political changes in the 18th and 19th century. The aim of this project is to show how diversely the representatives of the period in question approached these phenomena. It was the social awareness, the political situation and the development of science and culture that determined the pace of changes and the ideological program of European collections and museums. Merging tendencies

and ideologies shaped a lasting tradition, but parallel to it, each nation developed the specific and unique character of its own museum institutions.

This research project is a proposal to study the history of museology in the perspective of the history of education. The research will be conducted in a qualitative and diachronic manner. Methods outside the canon and paradigm of the discipline represented will be used to investigate the multidimensional and complex processes taking place in this area. The result will be the introduction of the Enlightenment pedagogical and educational ideas into the general discourse on the history of Polish museology.

Experiencing minority stress and mental health and well-being of autistic women - protective and risk factors

*Author: Aleksandra Grzeszak
Psychology*

Situation of women on the autism spectrum is the area of interest for growing number of researchers, practitioners and autistic women themselves as it turns out specific in many aspects. First of all, as they remain minority among diagnosed with autistic spectrum disorder, they are often underrepresented in autism research and their experiences remain unvoiced. Second, mental health problems, common in the autistic population, seem to affect women to a greater extent. Identifying risk factors and protective factors in the context of mental health is therefore of particular importance and makes it possible to adequately adjust the offered support. One of the theoretical concepts used to explain the disproportions in mental health between the general population and some of its subgroups is the Meyer's minority stress model. This model will be used as a theoretical framework in presented research project, which aims not only to learn about the experiences of autistic women as a group particularly exposed to inter- and intrapersonal stressors, but also to identify factors that weaken the negative impact of these experiences on mental health. Both qualitative and quantitative methodology will be used for this purpose.

Math Anxiety and Its Negative Impact on Academic Success in Maths

*Author: Alsu Shakmaeva
Education*

Fear, discomfort, anxiety and inability to concentrate while completing math assignments is a manifestation of math anxiety. The term “math anxiety”, introduced into scientific circulation in the 1950s, has received increasing attention in recent years. Researchers concluded that math anxiety is not significantly correlated with general anxiety. Furthermore, math anxiety is unconnected with the level of intelligence or general cognitive ability. The critical questions that education and psychology researchers try to explore are what factors influence the development of math anxiety and what consequences it has for academic success in maths. Generally, the majority of studies support the idea that math anxiety is consistently associated with poor math performance. However, it is still not clear whether math anxiety is the cause of poor math performance or a consequence of it. Despite this, researchers are looking for promising ways to mitigate its negative association by designing and testing various interventions. In the presentation, I will focus on the essence of math anxiety, its relationship with math performance, and some methods of reducing math anxiety among students.

Panel 4 Chair: dr Zuzanna Toeplitz

Mentalization, effectiveness of emotion regulation, characteristics of social relations and the sense of quality of life of older adults experiencing the Covid-19 pandemic.

*Author: Ewelina Łapińska
Psychology*

The aim of the presentation is to discuss the theoretical background and methodology of the dissertation. Late adulthood becomes an important area of interest for many science disciplines due to the aging of society. The Sars-CoV-2 virus pandemic has created circumstances that are particularly difficult for this demographic group - the risk of social isolation is higher here, and life and health are most at risk in case of falling ill. There is a deficit of Polish research on the psychological functioning of older adults during the pandemic. Research on the relation between mentalization, emotion regulation and the sense of quality of life of older adults is lacking as well. The aim of the study is to seek answers to the following research questions: Is there a relationship between the sense of quality of life in late adulthood, characteristics of social relations,

mentalization and difficulties in emotion regulation? How do older adults with high and low sense of quality of life experience the pandemic? Two stages of the study were planned, using mixed methods. The first part, conducted in the quantitative paradigm, includes the analysis of the relation between the sense of quality of life, the level and type of social networks, the level of mentalization and the level of difficulties in emotion regulation. The second part of the study is exploratory in nature, which determined the idiographic approach and the choice of a qualitative method – thematic analysis.

Effectiveness of the mindfulness trainings on adolescents' emotion regulation, well-being and psychological health.

*Author: Maria Wasyłkowska
Psychology*

The subject matter of the project concerns the prevention of mental health in adolescents. The proposed study aims to check the effectiveness of mindfulness training in the area of mental health. It will investigate whether participation in mindfulness training for adolescents will result in: (1) improving the effectiveness of emotional regulation, the level of well-being and mental health (in terms of: emotionality, behavior problems, hyperactivity, problems with peers, pro-social behavior) and (2) reducing stress, anxiety and the level of negative emotions. Additionally, it will be tested whether there is an intermediary role of personality variables in the effectiveness of mindfulness training. The Mindfulness training will be conducted by qualified teachers who have undergone training of the 'Mindfulness Academy for Youth' program prepared by Akademia Mindfulness. It was created on the basis of existing and tested foreign programs. During the course of the program, children will learn to work with the breath, body, feelings and thoughts. It is planned to implement the program in 8-10 groups (12-14 adolescents, aged 11-14 years old each).

The quasi-experimental study will involve conducting measurements (questionnaires and 2 weeks of EMA – Ecological Momentary Assessment) before and immediately after mindfulness training, and 3 and 6 months after the end of training in order to assess the durability of changes.

Mindfulness-based online therapy for clinical depression – can it work?

*Author: Jan Wardęszkiewicz
Psychology*

Depression is leading cause of disability worldwide and one of the most often diagnosed psychological disorders (World Health Organization, 2017). Standard therapies are associated with numerous limitations such as waiting lists or high cost of treatment and that emphasizes the importance of developing and examining new approaches. One of the methods that turned out to be effective in reducing symptoms of anxiety or depression in two of our studies was based on cultivating mindfulness. The findings have been confirmed by many meta-analyses in which participants undergoing online mindfulness-based programs significantly improved in terms of emotional distress (Spijkerman, Pots, Bohlmeijer, 2016, Sevilla- Llewellyn-Jones, Santesteban-Echarri, Pryor, McGorry, et al., 2018). However, there is a significant difference between decreasing intensity of several symptoms of anxiety or depression and truly recovering from major depressive disorder. To what extent do mindfulness-based online therapies offer a solution for one of the most burdensome disorders?

The role of dyadic modes of parent child interaction in later on stages of brain development in infants within 1st year of life

*Author: Tanaya Batabyal
Psychology*

Social interaction is one of the key contributors in early infant development, It involves interaction between infants and others. One of the categories of social interaction involves episodes of dyadic communication in the form of mutual gaze to each other's face and parallel attention to objects while playing. This plays a very important role in the developmental trajectory of neural correlates associated with visual attentional mechanisms in the infant's brain. Two attentional networks: orienting and executive show rapid changes in the early stages of development. Their role in infant cognition is associated with self-regulatory skills, language development, and executive function in infants at later stages of development. Thus, there has been relatively little research on how dyadic interactions shape attentional networks in the brain. The current study attempts to use longitudinal data from EEG, questionnaires and behavioral measures from parent child interaction to answer how early dyadic interactions between parents and infants are contributing to later stages of attentional mechanism development.

Progression and Challenges of Adult Education in Small States with special reference to Bhutan and Malta: A crucial interaction in Policy and Practice for Human Resource ad Social Development

*Author: Subrata Ganguly
Education*

The research focuses on the crucial issues relating to the development and challenges of adult education and its influence on social conditions and human resource development in the small states: Bhutan and Malta. These two countries are selected from Eastern and Western perspectives for comparative research in view of their distinctive efforts in the promotion of Adult Education in a time of rapid social change. These small states share several constraints and limitations in educational, cultural, environmental and economic matters too and these problems may arise not only because of their smallness in terms of size, but also may occur for their remoteness, isolation and inadequate supply and utilization of resources. The research objective is to conduct a critical inquiry over present infrastructure, resources and system of adult education in Bhutan and Malta and to find their multidimensional strategies within the critical core of adult education which can create advanced learning opportunities for adults, expand democratic space in the society. The research argues that small states should not be treated as scaled-down versions of larger countries as they have distinctive characteristics of their own which need to be taken into consideration during the discourse of conceptual framework, analysis of education policy and its systematic implementation in the core of Adult Education.

