

Kamionka M.
(*Krakow, Pedagogical University*)

THE VIEWS OF STUDENT-RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

In 2010, We have conducted a survey among the students of the Institute of Political Science at the University of Education in Krakow (Poland). Students of all years and disciplines were included (political science, public administration, international relations), and all types of studies (full-time, weekend-time), that are given at the Institute of Political Science Students from places where university teaches them only on weekends are also represented, from places where university teach students only on weekends: Tarnów, Limanowa and Koczanowa (Lesser Poland Region).

The survey was conducted on a sample of 360 students, which represents approximately 15% of the total student population in institute. The sample was selected taking into account the diversity in terms of two key features: the field of study and type of study (full-time or weekend-time). This division made the most comprehensive and synthetic analysis of the opinion declared by the respondents possible. The selection had a stratified-random character. Community students (sampling frame) were divided into six layers to get the opportunity to see diverse students and faculty type

Analysis of the attitudes of respondents to individual nations showed that the appreciation that they have, are for the citizens of the neighboring countries such as Czech (64.7%), Slovakia (64.4%), Lithuanians (52.6%), Ukrainians (51%), and Italians (51.5%), as well for English (57.6%) and French (56.2%). Positive attitude of students of the Institute of Political Science for these nations may be associated with them studying in Krakow, which is an attractive place for tourists, visited by an average of two million foreigners per year. Also Polish accession to the European Union and the Schengen area and the subsequent development of trade and international cooperation contributed significantly to the "opening up" of citizens of the Republic of Poland for different cultures. Significant openness can be attributed to students who attach great importance to language learning, activity in international student organizations, scholarships and exchanges. Our results confirm this thesis.

The relatively most positive attitude towards other nationalities can be linked to students of political science and international relations. These young political scientists, as compared to other examinees, the highest rate of appreciation towards Czechs, Slovaks, Ukrainians, French, Lithuanian, American, Belarusians, Russians and Iraqis, on the other hand students of international relations prefer, - Italians, English, Germans, Turks, Jews, Chinese and Romanians.

Table 1 The ratio of appreciation, particularly field of study (source: own)

Nation	Field of study					
	Political Science		Administration		International Relations	
	positive	negative	positive	negative	positive	negative
Americans	50,0	14,9	38,6	10,5	39,5	20,9
English	57,6	11,4	55,4	10,7	60,5	4,6
Belarusians	43,3	11,2	35,7	8,9	39,5	4,6
Chinese	35,8	9,7	26,3	19,3	37,2	4,6
Czechs	70,1	0,7	55,4	1,8	59,5	2,4
French	58,2	3,0	51,8	3,6	55,8	13,9
Iraqis	28,3	16,4	15,8	29,8	27,9	6,9
Lithuanians	55,6	3,7	48,2	0,0	48,8	2,3
Germans	42,5	18,6	38,6	22,8	44,2	20,9
Russians	44,3	18,0	29,8	29,8	30,2	23,2
Romanians	29,3	22,6	12,2	29,8	32,6	23,2
Slovaks	67,9	3,0	57,1	3,6	62,8	2,3
Turks	34,1	11,4	26,8	17,9	41,9	13,9
Ukrainians	56,7	8,2	38,6	8,8	51,2	4,6
Italians	60,4	6,7	59,6	1,7	67,4	11,6
Jews	36,3	13,6	26,3	17,5	39,5	4,6

Considering the negative attitude of the respondents from different fields of study to specific nationalities, it is evaluating such nationalities as French, Iraqi, Chinese, American and Jewish, because of their distinctive position in the questionnaire. As for the French - viewed through the prism of three courses, the students of international relations usually indicated a negative attitude towards

this nation, while the percentage of negative opinions in the field of administration is 3.6% and 3% for political science and for students of international relations is equal to 14%. Iraqis - in this case there is a big difference between the negative opinions of students of government and international relations - the difference is as high as 21.9%. It may result from a different attitude towards the involvement of Poles in the war in Iraq. Students deepening their knowledge of international politics are probably not nearly as susceptible to the influence of the media, as students of other faculties. As for the of the Chinese, the young people from administration most dislike Chinese (19.3%).

This reluctance may be due to little knowledge about specifics of the Asian region. However, the Americans were as strictly judged by students of international relations. The students are skeptic, it can be a result of the relatively better knowledge of U.S. relations with Poland, and especially on controversial topics as the costly involvement of Polish armed forces in Iraq and Afghanistan, the issue of missile defense, or complete failure of Polish diplomats in the negotiations on the abolition of visas. Analyzing the issue of Jewish, it should be noted that, as recently shown by the publication of a book Golden Harvest by Jan Tomasz Gross, the issue of anti-Semitism in Poland still raises a lot of controversy. This controversy is mainly "Fodder" for the media, which, in a selective and propagandist, show the history of Polish-Jewish relations. Our survey showed that a negative attitude toward Jews among the students of the Institute of Political Science is relatively low (the lowest among students of international relations - only 4.7% do not like Jews). The most interesting for us are results of positive attitude for Ukrainians for example 56,7 % of political science studies have positive attitude, for International Relations students it is 51,2%. The most negative attitude have administration students which is 8.8%.

Гуманізм. Трансгуманізм. Постгуманізм : матеріали доповідей та виступів Міжнародної науково-теоретичної конференції, м. Суми, 19-20 квітня 2013 р. / Ред.кол.: Є.О. Лебідь, А.Є. Лебідь. — Суми : СумДУ, 2013. — С. 92-94.