

уможливлять виконання аналогічних завдань у реальному житті; підготують до командної роботи й сприйняття точки зору інших людей; допоможуть координувати ідеї багатьох осіб, знаходити консенсус і йти на компроміс.

Отже, впровадження стратегій критичного читання на заняттях української мови як іноземної є дієвою педагогічною технологією, що належить до інтерактивних методів навчання й сприяє оптимізації навчально-виховного процесу. Описані технології допомагають іноземним студентам вчитися правильно аналізувати отриману інформацію; формулювати власну думку; вчитися критично мислити; використовувати свої знання в подальшому навчанні.

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Uniwersytet Pedagogiczny im. Komisji Edukacji Narodowej w Krakowie, Polska ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF KRAKOW SINGLES PARTICIPATING IN THE RESEARCH

Presented subject matter is an analysis of the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents participating in large studies on the functioning of contemporary singles in Kraków. Over six hundred people were tested in April 2021 by means of the diagnostic survey method as well as the CAWI online survey technique. The article presents the silhouette of a contemporary single from Kraków as well as its surroundings. It is remarkable for the reason that several commonly repeated assumptions concerning the functioning of singles can be observed, treating singles as sophisticated, conscious, assertive, decent earners as well as highly educated people.

Keywords: singles, singles' features, loneliness

Niniejszy tekst stanowi analizę cech społeczno-demograficznych respondentów uczestniczących w dużych badaniach w zakresie funkcjonowania współczesnych singli w Krakowie. Badaniom poddano ponad sześćset osób w kwietniu 2021 roku przy wykorzystaniu metody sondażu diagnostycznego i techniki ankiety internetowej CAWI. Tekst przybliża sylwetkę współczesnego singla z Krakowa i okolic. Jest to o tyle ciekawe, że możemy uchwycić pewnie powielane powszechnie założenia względem funkcjonowania singli traktując ich jako osoby dobrze wykształcone, świadome, asertywne, przyzwoicie zarabiające i legitymujące się wysokim wykształceniem.

Słowa kluczowe: single, cechy singli, samotność

Despite numerous methodological assumptions, social researchers become uncertain of the outcome of the conducted projects by them. In my case it became an issue likewise, as soon as I presented "young researchers" during the project entitled "Life preferences of contemporary singles" the essence and assumptions of scientific research at the request of the members of the "Apertum" Science Club. I noticed several remarkable features of the studied sample. Therefore, apart from obtaining a large quantity of data, i.e. responses to more than

forty questions, the puzzling issue, which would seem trivial, is the presentation of the socio-demographic features of the studied sample. However, I would like to remind you that the research was carried out in April 2021 among Krakow singles, mainly young people who completed the CAWI online survey. 607 people were subjected to the study.

Nevertheless, the short research report will merely present the socio-demographic characteristics, as a result I will characterize the profile of the singles who participated in the project. The research appears remarkable, for the reason that we will be able to compile the profiles of singles described by various authors as well as compare them to the profile of the single filling out our questionnaires from Kraków and the surrounding area. As a result we are able to, directly confirm what this single really is like.

The research concept has been built around the subject of singles proposed by two authors, Peter J. Stein, who distinguished types of singles taking into account the dimensions: voluntary decision-making (choice-compulsion), as well as the persistence of the state (transient or permanent), and Arthur Shostak, presenting a similar typology in which he listed four types of singles: longing, ambivalent, regrettable and satisfied¹. The typology presented by these two authors became the starting point for numerous studies, including ours, the results of which were described in the article entitled *Types of singles according to students from Kraków*. Equally fascinating is the position of other Polish singles researchers, i.e. Aldona Żurek² and Krystyna Slana³.

As I mentioned before, the research was carried out in April last year among 607 singles from Kraków and the surrounding area. Due to pandemic limitations as well as the possibility of faster access to data, we have implemented the diagnostic survey method and the CAWI online survey technique. The study was not representative, the statistics were not carried out as well the obtained data is not generalized for the entire population.

Taking into account the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents, it is worth presenting their age first (Table 1). It can be observed that the largest percentage of the respondents are 20-year-olds (33.9%), in addition to 21-year-olds accounted for 13.6% of the respondents. There are slightly fewer 24-year-olds along with 23-year-olds. Singles slightly older, from 26 to 40 years of age participated in the study as well. It is interesting, since young people are a category generally defined up to the age of 34, however by posting a survey of our research, a link to it was passed among singles, allowed to collect additional data from people older than youth, which from a scientific point of view is by all means beneficial.

Table 1. Age of the respondents, N=596

Age in years	Frequency	Percentage
20	201	33,9%
21	81	13,6%
22	55	9,2%
23	62	10,4%
24	71	11,9%
25	36	6,0%
26	20	3,4%
27	16	2,7%
28	12	2,0%

¹ A. B. Shostak, (1987). Singlehood. W: M. Sussman, S. Steinmetz (red.), Handbook of Marriage and the Family (p.310-312). New York: Plenum Press.

² A. Żurek, (2008). *Single. Żyjąc w pojedynkę*. Poznań: Wydawnictwo Naukowe UAM.

³ K. Slany, (2008). *Alternatywne formy życia małżeństwo-rodzinnego w ponowoczesnym świecie*. Kraków: Wydawnictwo NOMOS.

29	8	1,3%
30	7	1,2%
31	7	1,2%
32	2	0,3%
33	5	0,8%
34	1	0,2%
35	2	0,3%
36	2	0,3%
37	2	0,3%
38	1	0,2%
39	0	0%
40	5	0,8%
Suma	596	100%

Source: Own calculations

The gender of the respondents, despite their deliberate selection, is practically equal representation of men and women - it is rare that in scientific research the dissimilarity among the genders does not exceed 10 percentage points (Table 2).

Tabela 2. Gender of the respondents, N-600

	Female	Male	Total
Frequency	329	271	600
Percentage of respondents (%)	58,0%	42,0%	100%

Source: Own calculations

Research shows that the respondents are singles with mainly secondary and higher education. Furthermore, units were recorded that obtained a PhD degree (7 people), however a surprisingly low percentage of respondents without a master's degree was recorded. At this point, doubts are noticed regarding a further thesis that singles are solidly educated, conscious, fulfilling as well as shaping lives based on the socio-cultural capital gained while studying as well as through professional experience (Table 3).

Table 3. Education of the respondents, N=602

Education level	Frequency	Percentage of respondents (%)
Primary	11	1,8%
Secondary	278	46,2%
Bachelor's Degree or Master of Engineering	243	40,4%
Higher Master's Degree	63	10,4%
PhD Degree	7	1,2%
Total	602	100%

Source: Own calculations

It appears that the respondents participating in the research are not merely affluent people. Literature regarding alternative forms of marriage and family life as well as preferences in the field of self-fulfillment indicates two main factors that determine them: large-city centers for the implementation of employee functions, as well as high income. It can be observed (table 4) that less than 10% of the respondents are able to boast of high income, while the rest of the respondents have less than the national average (6338.5 thousand gross)⁴

⁴ Przeciętne zatrudnienie i wynagrodzenie w sektorze przedsiębiorstw w maju 2021 roku, <https://stat.gov.pl/obszary-tematyczne/rynek-pracy/pracujacy-zatrudnieni-wynagrodzenia-koszty-pracy/przecietne-zatrudnienie-i-wynagrodzenie-w-sektorze-przedsiębiorstw-w-maju-2021-roku,3,114.html>.

for monthly maintenance. This may be due to the fact that numerous of the respondents are students who study, work independently as well as provide from own resources. Analysing the statistics of students working as well as studying in full-time and part-time modes, where support from parents is involved, financial support from universities as well as own income - the amounts for the maintenance of young people are not high, since nearly half of the respondents participating in the surveyed possess at monthly disposal less than two thousands.

Table 4. Monthly remuneration of the respondents, N= 570

Amount	Frequency	Percentage of the respondents (%)
Up to 2,000 PLN net	272	47,7%
2000 - 3000 PLN net	139	24,4%
3000 - 5000 PLN net	106	18,6%
5000 - 10000 PLN net	35	6,1%
Above 10000 PLN net	18	3,2%
Total	570	100%

Source: Own calculations

Furthermore, it is worth presenting data concerning the places of residence of the respondents. The highest percentage of the respondents lived in rural areas (231 people, i.e. 38.4%), surprisingly, further categories of origin do not differ much, except for one - large cities, metropolitan agglomerations, which in the area of research dominate in creating the image of self-fulfillment, accomplishment or professional career development. Research presents that living in rural areas is not equivalent with "backwardness", not following trends or manifesting life strategies. A detailed breakdown of responses with regard to the respondents' places of residence is presented in Table 5 below.

Table 5. Place of residence of the respondents N-601

Place of origin	Frequency	Percentage of the respondents (%)
Rural areas	231	38,4%
City up to 20 000	107	17,8%
City up to 100 000	130	21,6%
City up to 500 000	70	11,6%
City over 500 000	63	10,6%
Total	601	100%

Source: Own calculations

Taking into account the analysis of the fragment of the research, several remarkable conclusions can be drawn. It is noted that the respondents are mainly young people, although there were representatives of singles slightly older in age as well. It has been noticed as well, a relatively equal, as in the study, unrepresentative breakdown by gender of people living alone. It is fascinating, after a preliminary analysis of the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents, that people are not predominantly living in large urban centers, instead rural areas, furthermore in the vast majority of cases survey respondents are not solidly educated, as the percentage of people with a PhD as well as Master's degrees were relatively low compared to the percentage of high school graduates. Further issue is the monthly salary. At this point, the myth in relation to high salaries as well as the independence of singles has not been confirmed - research has shown that our respondents, unfortunately, have insufficient amount of money to support themselves.

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**ГУМАНІТАРНА СКЛАДОВА В ОСВІТІ ЯК ЧИННИК ФОРМУВАННЯ
СВІТОГЛЯДНИХ ПОЗИЦІЙ СТУДЕНТСЬКОЇ МОЛОДІ**

У статті розглянуто засади викладання дисциплін гуманітарного спрямування у закладах вищої освіти в контексті реалізації принципу єдності навчання й виховання студентської молоді. Визначено наукові принципи викладання з урахуванням суспільно-політичних особливостей, зокрема: національної спрямованості, об'єктивності, історизму, системності, науковості, наочності, комунікативної спрямованості, перспективності, практичної спрямованості. Наголошено на важливості застосування методично обґрунтованого алгоритму викладання дисциплін гуманітарного циклу. Зокрема, виокремлено такі напрями, як використання комунікативних завдань з метою формування дискурсивної компетентності, інтерактивних методик, що оптимізують процес навчання, забезпечують краще запам'ятовування, ситуаційної методики навчання, що дає змогу формувати практичні навички та розвиток громадянських компетенцій, особистісно-орієнтованого підходу. Відтак, система окреслених принципів і методів викладання гуманітарних дисциплін орієнтована на формування єдиного смислового поля та оцінного простору для студентської спільноти, інтелектуальних орієнтирів і розуміння загальнонаціональної ідеї як об'єднувального фактору, а також на самоідентифікацію і збереження національної ідентичності.

Ключові слова: дисципліни гуманітарного циклу, інтерактивні методики, ситуаційна методика навчання, особистісно-орієнтований підхід, громадянська ідентифікація.

The article researches deals with the principles of teaching humanitarian disciplines in institutions of higher education in the context of the implementation of the principle of unity of education and upbringing of students. Scientific principles of education are designated determined taking into account considering socio-political specifics, in particular: national orientation, objectivity, historicism, systematicity, scientificity science, clarity, communicative orientation, perspective, practical orientation. It is Focused on the importance of using a methodologically based algorithm for teaching the disciplines of the humanitarian cycle. In particular, such directions called the following areas are highlighted as the use of communicative tasks for the purpose of forming discursive competence, interactive methods that optimize the educatio process of education and determine better memorization, situational methods that allow forming practical skills and developing civic competences, as well as a person-oriented approach. So, the system of called the stated principles and methods of teaching humanitarian disciplines is oriented towards the formation of a united semantic field and evaluation space of the student community, intellectual markeres and understanding of the national idea as a unifying factor, as well as self-identification and preservation of national identity.

Key words: disciplines of the humanitarian cycle, interactive methods, situational teaching methods, person-oriented approach, civic identification.