student community, it is characterized by both patriotism and cosmopolitanism. Migration processes, which take place both among Polish and Ukrainian students, are rather related to dissatisfaction with their place in society and the attitude of political powers to their role in the socio-economic and cultural life of the society. Sixthly, students are a flexible and dynamic social group as regards changing basic values, they are a source of critical reflection upon the experience of previous generations, they have significant innovative potential and a high susceptibility to innovation and risk-taking. Seventhly, the academic youth has a balanced or critical attitude to various negative phenomena, which, according to its representatives, are quite common among young people – consumerism, ignorance, intolerance, cruelty and violence.

However, the portrait of Polish and Ukrainian students has its own characteristics, due to e.g. national traditions, different living standards, and the attitude of the authorities to the problems of youth. In this discourse, it is the youth environment, represented by students, that serves as the laboratory which produces and tests previously unknown values, attitudes, patterns of behavior, cultural norms and patterns.

References


