

ks. mgr Jędrzej Machalski
os. Kosmonautów 120,
61-642 Poznań

Poznań, dn. 22.09.2024 r.

Kształtowanie się tożsamości osobowej i religijnej oraz wartościowania u kleryków na etapie propaedeutycznym

The formation of personal and religious identity and valuations among seminarians in the propaedeutic stage

Summary

Subject of the dissertation: The main subject of the dissertation was the issue of personal and religious identity and values and the change in their perception in clerics during the propaedeutic stage. Additionally, the dissertation also addressed the issue of the influence of various people and factors on the changes that the seminarians noticed in themselves during the propaedeutic stage. The theoretical basis of the work in the part concerning identity included, among others, the concepts of K. Luyckx and A. Wieradzka-Pilarczyk, and in the further part concerning values and crisis, the theories of L.M. Rulla, B.J. Soiński, and Z. Płużek and Z. Kroplewski were included.

The course of the research: The research was conducted from October 2022 to June 2023. The study involved 94 seminarians undergoing formation on the propaedeutic stage. The average age of the respondents was 21.6 years. The respondents came from most of the higher diocesan seminaries in Poland, in which this stage was introduced to the formation process. These centers often gathered seminarians from more than one diocese. The first study was conducted at the turn of October and November 2022, because then the candidates had already begun the propaedeutic stage. The second study was conducted in June 2023, before the candidates went home for the holidays. Out of the group of 94 people starting formation as part of the propaedeutic stage, 28 seminarians left. It was no longer possible to reach people who left the path of priestly formation to ask them about their motivation for leaving or to gather other information about them.

Theological and pastoral results and conclusions: The main subject of the study was identity in the personal and religious dimension, and the changes that have occurred in its area under the influence of formation processes. These changes are presented in the form of migration between individual groups with different personal identity statuses, distinguished by the cluster

analysis method. The research showed that, according to the theory of K. Luyckx and A. Wieradzka-Pilarczyk, personal and religious identity may change under the influence of various factors. The observed changes allow us to conclude about the great power of the formation processes during the propaedeutic stage. The next subject of the research was the values valued by the seminarians, the feeling of their change and the actual change in valuation. Obtaining the research results, which allowed to capture not only the actual change, but also the subjective feeling of change, was possible thanks to longitudinal research and the use in the second study, conducted at the end of the propaedeutic stage, of the current and retrospective version of the question about the values. The research results reflected L.M. Rulla's theory on the values that are key to vocation. However, disturbing changes and the phenomenon of the illusion of progress in vocation were also observed. The next subject of the research was the influence of individual factors and selected people on the change during formation at the propaedeutic stage, which occurred in the respondents and the experience of crisis during formation at the propaedeutic stage. The results of the study highlighted the importance of community and the role of superiors in the formation process. They also showed that many seminarians experienced a crisis during formation, and it was mostly about their vocation. The study allowed for drawing several conclusions and guidelines for those responsible for formation.