

An Essay on Paradigms of Socioglobalistic at Sea and Coast

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ABSTRACT:

Socioglobalistic at sea and coast deals with understanding and explaining the global problems of the modern world connected with maritime and around maritime matters. The social reality is presented in terms of objective and subjective determinants of individual and collective social relations at sea and connected with sea. The aim of the article is to present a broad scale of paradigms for new maritime sociology.

Keywords: paradigm, globalization, socioglobalistic, sea, coast, communities, science

1. Introduction

The breakthrough in the perception and analysis of global problems, that occurred after the collapse of bipolar division of the world, created a lot of new inspirations, opportunities and challenges for the sociology at sea and sociology at coastal communities. At the end of the last century we had to deal with the various aspects of globalization. Without going deeper into assessment, maritime sociology was dominated by researches on family, people at sea, maritime and coastal occupations, port cities, work at sea, harbour and shipyard (Bryniewicz 2004; Janiszewski 1997; Woźniak 1991, 1981, 1976).

It is worth to mention, that considerable achievements were made relating to empirical researches, by contrast to theoretical and methodological issues. The lack of fair theoretical framework for detailed and synthetic analysis was raised by Robert B. Woźniak at the 15th Congress of Polish Sociological Association in Szczecin. Although, the literature provides us with some theoretical findings which are not enough sufficient for diverse, multilaterally analysis on maritime and coastal areas. The complexity of maritime social problems requires a search for common surfaces and combined aspects of different types of social research at sea and coast.

The maritime sociology has distinguished three periods of its evolution. The first period was dedicated to reconstruction of post war infrastructure for maritime economy and social adaptation to its needs. The second period was for marinization, formalization and institutionalization of sociological research. In Poland this period was connected with scientific research conducted by academic centres in Szczecin, Gdańsk, Poznań and Warsaw (Woźniak, 2011). The third period concerned a change after year 1989, when dynamic modernization and transformation of open civil society deepened social differences and conflicts, marginalization and unemployment, especially in the Polish maritime economy.

In this context, the spectrum of research directions in the maritime sociology has dwindled, without leaving a comprehensive theory on contemporary sociology at sea and coastal problems. What is noteworthy, sociology at sea or maritime sociology needs a new opening for the fourth period, beginning twenty-first century, named theory of globalization in maritime context (Woźniak 2009).

From different perspectives socioglobalistic approach constantly has gained significance, given the overall socio-civilizational changes under which sea and coast matters grow in importance. The theory of globalisation in maritime context opens up new

paradigms for sociology at sea and coast (Woźniak 2008, 2010). The article is a kind of prolegomena and continuation of knowledge on the subject. However, it brings a new perspective on maritime security, occupational burnout and other issues.

It is worth to go back to the classic definitions of maritime sociology formed on the basis of Polish sociological thought and historical experience in the years 1950 – 1982. Especially noteworthy are proposals of Z. Dulczewski, A. Polańska, A. Matejko, L. Janiszewski, R. Woźniak, J. Sztumski and other researchers of maritime facts and social processes. Both Sztumski and Woźniak noted occupation and social structures in their definitions of maritime sociology.

J. Sztumski (1971) believes that nautical sociology is the study on the impact of occupational activity in maritime environments on developing human coexistence, the study on social structures at sea (such as ship's crew) and various social products as personality patterns of seafarers, maritime stereotypes, specialized maritime institutions and ecological, maritime communities. R. Woźniak (1971) states that: nautical sociology (maritime sociology) constructs of primarily phenomena and processes of various maritime social communities, their growth and decline, lives and work, efficiency for maritime culture and state. L. Janiszewski (1984) claimed that the subject of maritime sociology concerns different communities, institutions and social processes related to the basic directions and forms of human activity at sea. Maritime sociology can be specified in this context as the specific sociological subdiscipline, which examines the institutional collective and spontaneous form of diverse, mostly economic, but not limited, human activity at sea, under the sea or for the sea with particular attention to social conditions of that activity.

These definitions determined the initial period of sociological research on people of the sea and at the sea in Poland. Apart from expanding the maritime research perspectives on the basis of sociology, the holistic explaining and exploring the multiplicity of maritime and coastal matters is not present in scientific discourse. A contemporary social analysis of nautical space and maritime communities urge for comprehensive and comparable studies.

2. The term of socioglobalistic at sea and coast

A characteristic feature of globalization is the development, that shows a large-scale change processes and interdependencies, it opens a new image of the world. Globalization is a objective and subjective world, also virtual and transcendent at various levels of reality. Globalization is a set of processes which co-organized the modern world, is a correlate of social phenomena occurring at different scales. Globalization is the result of many factors, economic, socio-cultural and economic, political and educational, as well as maritime and ecological.

Socioglobalistic at sea and coast is *in statu nascendi* and has its own goals, objectives and tasks, as well as methods, fields of research, historical scope and scientific range. It examines a wide range of socio-cultural and historical forms of social life. Broadly speaking, its research subject consist of whole global processes: activities, interactions and other forms of individual or collective social practices (Albrow 1996).

Socioglobalistic at sea and coast perceives trans global world of oceans and seas with adjacent of coastal communities, maritime infrastructure, maritime occupations, maritime institutions, maritime economy and maritime policy. Sea and coastal people participate and are influenced though the active dissemination of maritime practices, maritime values and maritime technology. Description and generalization of these cases is the basis of formulating explanation, hypotheses, models and theories.

Socioglobalistic at sea can be practiced and understood among humanistic and social sciences due to multicultural, transgressive and dynamic structure of social existence, so we can apply their different methods and techniques, test procedures and theoretical interpretations.

3. Methodology and research problems

The subject of socioglobalistics at sea and coast as scientific discipline can be different types and forms of research, which can be arranged in the following lineal axis: theoretical – empirical – practiced – collaborated. These are:

- Theoretical types of research, related to recognising, exploring and explaining facts and processes necessary to build a theoretical knowledge and social theory on maritime matters.
- Theoretical and empirical types of research, that make important contribution to the social theories and increase the knowledge supporting testing procedures by empirical researches;
- Theoretical and practical types of research for application of social theories to increase efficiency of marine: operations, products, labour, expectations, risks, policies and management;
- Meta-theoretical and meta-methodological types of research, necessary to create a theory, pursuit of objectives aimed at open and dynamic development of meta-theory-oriented system of global society and individualized civilization;

The first type determines the potential to cooperate with other sciences: political science, ecology, economy, legal science, philosophy, ethnology, history and pedagogy. These disciplines create a framework references for the formation of the theoretical system of socioglobalistics at sea and coast.

The effectiveness of research largely is determined by selection and reliability of their application among research methods and techniques. Empirical studies are essential for both description and explanation of the facts and social dynamics. Especially surveys, desk research, individual deepened interviews and group interviews, comparable historical research, quantitative and qualitative research, experimental and biographical research. What is important, there is a need to exchange knowledge and open national sciences for exchange and will for testing each other's theories and hypothesis.

Socioglobalistics is not only concerning the ongoing faster or slower processes of globalization. Global scope of socioglobalistic approach is looking for a vision of life on other systems, in various forms and constellations. So it is not just a one-off viewing development and change, becoming and fall, but is a continuous discovery of becoming in its diversity. Particular area of socioglobalistic research appears multilevel, multi-paradigm and open status.

There is a need for clear vision of the present and future processes and possible changes – socioglobalistic has impressive potential to make it. Such vision and hypothesis does not detach sociology from reality. On the contrary, it creates the conditions for global and comparable analysis of social structure and dynamic. In context of the article, the attention will be paid to selected maritime issues of socioglobalistic at sea and coast: global and regional maritime policy, global seafaring and other maritime or connected with sea occupations, maritime education, maritime upbringing, marinization and maritime socialization, maritime culture, seafarers and fishermen body, health and ageing, maritime communication, socio-cultural and personality patterns in maritime families, maritime identity and social bonds, maritime pathological behaviours, piracy and terrorism, masculine and feminine patterns of people at sea. Socioglobalistic at sea and coast is open and

dynamic proposition to deal with different aspects, levels and forms of social life in globalised modern world due to its maritime dimension.

4. Paradigms of socioglobalistic at sea and coast

Specified the research occurring in a particular field of knowledge or elements form the foundations of paradigms. They represent a way of seeing each period elephant reality, in this case, the sea and the littoral. Article refers to a set of concepts, opening the abstract vision requires detailed research. Already for this reason it should be noted that this list is incomplete and is a mock-up for further studies previously commenced.

Under these studies and explanations lie paradigms, as fundamental models or frames of reference, which we use to better dovetail our observations and understanding. The paradigms of the social sciences offer different perspectives taking into account some aspects of social reality, while ignoring others. Paradigm – the generally accepted belief constituting the theoretical tradition of research – introduced in the eighteenth century to the general philosophy by J. C. Lichtenberg, and the philosophy of science by T. S Kuhn, also works in the sociology of knowledge, and other areas of the social sciences.

Paradigm (gr. *paradeigma* – pattern, example, a way of seeing things, the common supposition that determine people's views of a certain era and their approach to science) is a widely accepted theoretical commandment in the social sciences and natural sciences, providing for the research, analysis and expectations of the effects of measures (Kuhn 1968).

Socioglobalistic at sea and coast, like any other specialized subject, can be developed by one-paradigm (maritime sociology) as well as multi-paradigms (global maritime education, global maritime policy, global maritime culture). Multiparadigms are comprehensive, universalistic, combined with the use of multiple, often conflicting single paradigms and theories. It is time to describe paradigms of socioglobalistic at sea and coast:

- *Paradigm of time and place, localization in space* – time is an important feature of the world and the dimension of social life. It manifests itself both in the micro scale of everyday life, on a scale of local life, or at the macro scale as age, period, phases and stages. Time is also referred to as the process continuing, passing and development, past, present and future, using methodology of imagined space research (Kowalewski, Kołodziejczak 2008). World phenomenon can be analysed in a retrospective or prospective orientation. Relevant here is the location of individuals and groups in time and space, as well as access to specific areas and territories. Human beings need both the location and space (Jałowiecki, Szczepański 2002). A special form of space is flat (family house), and embody the microcosm, place of residence in the country, the city and the country, the state, the nation, which are bound by the people, as well as a ship at sea. The world of time and space men of the sea has its own dynamics of development and structural transformation, the long voyage is broken contact with his family and country, the nostalgia and waiting for a happy return (Kowalewski 2011).

- *Paradigm of people of the sea and coastal communities, their structures and systems* – Among the variety of these, the most significant role of social groups, distinguished by abundance, character, continuity and type of roles social, ties and social norms, their organization and structure. In this system, residential – particle clusters is different from family to nation, from social circle to social environment or to party or transnational corporations. In the modern global society we need to consider all: micro-, mezzo-, macro- and mega communities.

- *Paradigm of social organization and synergisms in the marine environment, social zoogeology at sea* – People are always associated with specific organization, which applies not only to social groups, institutions, associations and states, but also maritime and coastal, formal and informal collectivities.

- *Paradigm of being, behaviour and social roles* – Researches on standard of living, income and expenditure of households are an important set of information about the level social life. A full assessment of the existence of material is difficult due to inconsistent configuration. Poverty in the area of housing, location, material, consumption and health services is the result of various processes and phenomena, in particular deprivation in terms of the material conditions of life. An important element in these systems is the location of occupational and physical people of the sea.

- *Paradigm due to marinization of social, spatial, cultural relations and capitals* – In case of changing needs and aspirations, standards and norms of mutual communication and cooperation plays an important role in social life at sea. Marinization means increasing globalization of information flow, public opinion, attitudes and behavior as well as other cultural and artistic events, the process of global contemporary marinization enabled workflow economic exchange and treated as property market (Janiszewski 1994). A growing trend is the commodification of everything is the product of human consciousness and work at sea. Marinization as a complex set of phenomena and processes takes many forms: micro-, mezo-, macro- and mega- marinization in a multifaceted system both at sea and on land.

- *Paradigm of social participation and innovation* – People of the sea, like other communities living in situations of adaptation and change, intercultural dialogue, at the same time participate in solving their own problems, their own professional group and nation, as well as contribute to the participation in solving local problems. Participation processes occur in different areas and areas at sea and on land. Include: participation in technology and finance, lifestyles and culture, economics, government and politics, environmental and legal regulations, in a word – co-operation and co-existence of individuals, professional groups, national groups and transnational corporations in multi-level spheres of social life.

- *Paradigm of sustainable resource allocation and use in maritime economy* – The variability of social life, resources, financial capital, social and cultural impact the type of society. Emerging new environment and conflicts of civilization, new characteristics, complexity and diversity, as well as the virtuality of the social world. The emerging information society, and with it the democratization, networking, information age, electronic democratization – the global information society change maritime society (Andruszkiewicz 2008).

- *Paradigm of marginalization and social exclusion* – Globalism has a universal character creations and issues, risks and consequences. These relate to the whole of humanity, are trans-national and cross-regional, affect the development of all societies: the micro-, mezzo-, macro- and mega societies, may lead to inhibition of economic development, the crisis in the maritime or land, occur simultaneously and are interconnected. Currently in the development of civilization of humanity we see huge differences. There are poles of wealth and poverty, and the tension between them seem undefeatable. The rich North and poor South are only symbols of the world's social problems. The world is divided into the diversity of socio-economic and cultural. All kinds of ideas of globalization has raised and the West, and the East of doubt and fear and marginalization.

- *Paradigm of disorganization and social risks, safety at sea* – Disorganization and threats in the maritime environment are present in smaller or larger scale throughout the social life. Security issues and positive adaptation affect the functioning and physical and mental health of seafarers and their families. It should be noted, however, that ensuring complete safety and elimination of threats undergo a system of social structures at sea is difficult to achieve, if not impossible to obtain, as it relates to different parts of the human behaviour and situations. Occupational Safety or existential connect to the manifestations of stress, strong emotional need to comply with laws and regulations, actions and repression of different behaviours and attitudes. Pathological phenomena in the environment of seafarers are determined by the multiplicity of variables, which include: improper environmental factors, living in conditions of periodic isolation, continuous change of residence and presence in the field of hazardous elements seas and oceans, and many other internal and external threats.

- *Paradigm of diagnosis and prognosis of human development in maritime and coastal social environment* – Research show that with the transition from pre-industrial society, industrial society to the information society, the main objectives of the model functioning of the economy and the state are in change. These transformations are particularly important problems expected volatility of the contemporary world-wide humanity, mainly in the economic and cultural forms of life, globalization, culture and science, problems challenges of the world in terms of mixing of cultures, nations and philosophical changes, development of navigation techniques for sea and seashore. The maritime economy in the world fulfils a significant role in the economy and politics. It requires special expectancy for strategic maritime policy.

- *Paradigm of health, charismatic actions, assertiveness, exclusion and responsibility at sea* – Paradigms of these relate to the original state behaviour and being of individuals and collective society around the equals. They reflect the different social situations, charismatic and assertive actions entities individual and collective life on land and sea. Globalism is manifested in the various categories of cosmic wholeness and unity, brings multifaceted and holistic recognition of man and his health. According to the World Health Organization, health is not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, but also a good physical condition. A holistic health approach is also a sense of self-awareness and dignity, freedom and activity. Health promotion is a program of activities which are multi-faceted and long-term. The existence of a crisis of social cohesion and trust, brutalization of life, chaos normative legal rules and morals are important health risks. The development of crime, organized crime activities, corruption, smuggling or terrorism in various forms pose to the maritime science a new challenge.

- *The paradigm of maritime education and maritime socialization* – it can be understood more narrowly or more broadly. Narrowly conceived paradigms may relate to the specific issues of research, such as the family paradigm, the paradigm of personality or region. Wider reference paradigm differs in the degree of generality and abstractness of respondents paradigms, such as time and space, globalization and glocalization, border and civilization. The material, however, differences and similarity also determines the wording of questions and the subject of study, or a method of inductive inference or deductive. Rules of correct scientific procedure in force in the first and second range, throughout the course of the examination procedure.

- *The paradigm of social capital and trust at sea* – The classic concept of Robert Putnam refers to standards of social behaviour, structural links, the development of social capital, networks of social bonds, civic engagement and social trust. The work at sea is important to also trust manifested crew members of the ship, the shipowner, power, or social system and technological ship. Trust becomes a strategy of conduct especially in dealing with hazards at sea. It is important to also share individual crew members, health status and quality of family life, level of education and a sense of stability and responsibility. Methodological and theoretical issues related to social capital and trust are still nascent (Kwiatkowski 2005).

- *The paradigm of maritime identification and identity* – It means the process of identifying individuals with the duties (officer, captain etc.) or social role (fisherman etc.). Identification reinforces the integration of the flight crew or the owner, and generates a sense of autonomy in relation to other individuals and groups. Identity is a set of characteristics of social identification. It is also a process of acquiring knowledge about themselves, "being together" which entity owns and develops interactive in different situations on land and sea. In terms of objective identity connects to the role performed (an officer on the ship etc.), the position they occupy, as well as with the nature of relationships and the relations between the unit of social groups. Social identity and professional are interdependent. It is characterized by infiltration of the norms and principles of coexistence and work, everyday life of being in a space ship and during their stay on land (family, city, region, state, nation). That also applies to other areas of social reality in time and space (conflict, danger, etc.) and affiliation, which requires perseverance. Awareness of social identity is also connected with a national and cultural maritime identity, that has tremendous importance to raise importance of maritime industry, coastal regions, combating illegal fishing and building processes of local action fishing groups (Bartłomiejski 2011).

5. Conclusion

Socioglobalistic at sea and coast points the new reality created by the people of the sea and market requires to cope with the new social order, global transport and present problems. Active strategies for adapting and creating new conditions involve, inter alia, mobilizing available resources, targeting them especially in the maritime economy, but also on developing new paradigms and global network of positive relationships with the scientific international market. Traditional forms of adaptation (network systems with important people, reaching the right people, etc.) ceases to be functional for the modern world, in extreme cases, lead to withdrawal, isolation, and degradation.

Among maritime sociologists and anthropologist it is possible to observe an increase in research and cognitive activity not only in maritime regions but globally in-land. The impact of cross-border contacts is an experience that can affect the development of a new global image socioglobalistic at sea and coast. In this respect, it appears useful to continue study showing that development. Indeed the impact is multilateral and it necessary to unite national and regional scientific perspectives to revenue the image of social relations at sea and maritime research at all.

The article presents a wide range of maritime and coastal perspectives that can be collectively treated as socioglobalistic approach. It highlighted a new area for further systematic research issues and the creation of a specific research program, under which, among others, fall outside problems of sociology of maritime policy, education and culture, marine science and marine sozoglobalistic. Such action would constitute a step to organize

and build theory socioglobalistic at sea and coast. Although these analyzes are separate issues, they must be considered in the context of the theory of global development and change, and in conjunction with research in other countries and related scientific disciplines.

Socioglobalistic at sea may be widely understood as a matter of all phenomena and processes on the world of the sea and coastal territorial communities, their development and changes in all levels. The precinct of broadly construed socioglobalistic, both theoretical and practical orientation of the research are: micro-, mezzo-, macro-, as well as mega- collectives at sea and coast. The whole concept of socioglobalistic is incomplete and desires a new theories and research. However, it has an interesting potential to focus further analysis on socially important problems in global maritime civilization. It gives a chance for the new opening to interdisciplinary and international research and exchange of ideas. The classical maritime sociology occurred to be too limited to its scope and range, resulting in skipping or simplifying the empirical analyses, that has not provided a sufficient basis for the emergence of coherent theoretical perspective.

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