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Institutional deprivation of freedom as a part of biopower. Formation of the antinomy subjectivity in social isolation.

The major aim of the doctoral dissertation is to present the subjectivity theory from two separate perspectives. The first perspective – environment - refers to all things around subject affecting this subject. The second perspective - individual predispositions - especially subject's will. What is more important I focused on special type of subjectivity – antinomy subject theory which is my own creation.

The first perspective – environment. I used two theories created by Michel Foucault and Pierre Bourdieu. Foucault's theories refers to the relationship between power and knowledge, and how they are used as a form of social control through societal institutions. In my Ph.D thesis is mainly based on his book *Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison*. It is an analysis of the social and theoretical mechanisms occurred in Western penal systems from eighteen century. Foucault's argument is that discipline creates "docile bodies", ideal for the new, liberal economics and politics.

The concept of symbolic power was created by Pierre Bourdieu. Symbolic power is tacit, almost unconscious modes of cultural or social domination. Symbolic power is a soft power without physical violence. I refer to Foucault and Bourdieu theory's to present a subject in an environment perspective. According to these theory's I set an social field for all factors that impact on a subject from outside.

The second perspective - individual predispositions. I refer mainly to Irvin Yalom works, especially *Existential Psychotherapy*. The author offers introduction to European existential philosophy and psychotherapy. He presents his four ultimate concerns of life — death, freedom, isolation and meaninglessness — and discusses psychopathology and psychotherapeutic strategies with regard to these four concerns. In Part I, the author addresses the fear of death and discusses theoretical and empirical findings with regard to the fear of death. In Part II, the author outlines the role of freedom, responsibility and the will. In Part III, he addresses three types of isolation: (1) interpersonal isolation (isolation from other individuals, experienced as loneliness), (2) intrapersonal isolation (in which parts of oneself are partitioned off), and (3) existential isolation. In Part IV, the author discusses meaninglessness and its role in life.

Summarizing, I put together the environment perspective and the individual predispositions perspective to describe an antinomy subjectivity based on law regulations and individual works created by prisoners. This wide perspective shows how the marginalized groups of society function in everyday life. How they function from an individual and existential point of view.

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