

TEORETYCZNE I PRAGMATYCZNE ZAGADNIENIA EKONOMII

Komitet Redakcyjny

Halina Henzel (przewodnicząca), Anna Lebda-Wyborna (sekretarz), Henryk Bieniok, Anna Lipka,
Krzysztof Marcinek, Maria Michałowska, Irena Pyka, Stanisław Stanek, Janusz Wywiół, Urszula Zagóra-Jonszta,
Teresa Zabińska

Redaktor naukowy

Urszula Zagóra-Jonszta

Recenzent

Aleksandra Lityńska

Redaktor

Karolina Kot

SPIS TREŚCI

WSTĘP	7
Barbara Danowska-Prokop: WIZJA ŁADU SPOŁECZNO- -GOSPODARCZEGO WEDŁUG JEANA CHARLESA LEONARDA SIMONDE DE SISMONDIEGO.....	9
Summary	22
Urszula Zagóra-Jonszta: O NIERÓWNOWADZE SPOŁECZNEJ W UJĘCIU JOHNA KENNETHA GALBRAITHA	23
Summary	35
Joanna Czech-Rogosz: KONCEPCJA SPOŁECZNEJ GOSPODARKI RYNKOWEJ – PRÓBA INTERPRETACJI.....	37
Summary	53
Magdalena Makselon: ROLA KORZYŚCI SKALI WE WSPÓŁCZESNEJ GOSPODARCE ŚWIATOWEJ – WYBRANE ZAGADNIENIA	55
Summary	69
Julia Włodarczyk: WAHANIA CEN W LINIOWYCH I NIELINIOWYCH MODELACH PAJĘCZYNY.....	71
Summary	93
Wojciech Zembura: DŁUG PUBLICZNY I JEGO OBSŁUGA W POLSCE W LATACH 1996-1999.....	95
Summary	113
Ilona Kulas: MIKRO- I MAKROEKONOMICZNE ASPEKTY WDRAŻANIA SYSTEMU HANDLU EMISJAMI ZANIECZYSZCZEŃ W POLSCE	115
Summary	132
Monika Szudy: SYSTEM UBEZPIECZEŃ SPOŁECZNYCH W HISZPANII – – ZAGROŻENIA I WYZWANIA	133
Summary	150
Dominika Bochańczyk-Kupka: TRANSFORMACJA POLITYCZNA I GOSPODARCZA NA LITWIE W LATACH 1988-2004.....	151
Summary	163
Renata Pęciak: MECHANIZM BEZPOŚREDNIEGO CELU INFLACYJNEGO JAKO INSTRUMENT STABILIZACYJNY W GOSPODARKACH LATYNOAMERYKAŃSKICH W XX W. I NA POCZĄTKU XXI W.....	165
Summary	184

STRESZCZENIA

VISION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ORDER ACCORDING TO JEAN CHARLES LEONARD SIMONDE DE SISMONDI

Summary

In the first half of the 19th century, J.C.L. Simonde de Sismondi created a visionary programme of the reforms in the system of capitalist economy. It was based on the severe criticism of the economic and social order. Although, the order supported the factory owners and businessmen's interests, it also approved workers' exploitation and small-scale producers' bankruptcy.

In his programme Sismondi proposed a return to the pre-capitalist production and creation of the support package for the workers who were getting poorer. The proposal of the reforms was well received not only by the economists.

JOHN KENNETH GALBRAITH ABOUT THE PHENOMENON OF SOCIAL INEQUALITY

Summary

John Kenneth Galbraith, the leading representative of American neoinstitutionalism, dedicates most of the space in his researches to the problem of social inequality. This article shows the evolution of views, based on J.K. Galbraith's works, arranged in the chronological order.

From the narrow aspect of inequality such as the economic inequality J.K. Galbraith goes to the broad aspect called social inequality. His researches describe the reasons for the lack of equality as well as methods of fighting with it. It seems that the ideas presented in Galbraith's works are the collection of wishful thinking.

CONCEPT OF THE SOCIAL MARKET ECONOMY – A TRIAL OF INTERPRETATION

Summary

The objectives of the article are an interpretation of the social market economy and the explanation of its essence. The social market economy has been a very attractive concept for the economic policy from the marketing point of view. That fact and also a distorted implementation in Germany led to the origin of a false image of this concept. Therefore, it is necessary to remind what the social economy was and what it is now and what its root were.

The idea of German social and economic system – social market economy evolved on the ordoliberal basis. It has been realized with variable consequence and different effectiveness since 1948 until now. The German economic system was the nearest to the original concept in years 1948 to 1966. Thereafter, it started to change into a social state. Today there is an enormous difference between concept itself and its realization. Due to few common factors, the present economic system of Germany can not be considered as neoliberal. It should be also stressed that social market economy is united with the economic and political reality of Germany.

ROLE OF THE BENEFITS OF THE SCALE IN THE MODERN WORLD ECONOMY – SELECTED PROBLEMS

Summary

Some features of the economies of scale model make it very different from the other models of trade. In a traditional view, it is assumed that production takes place with constant returns to scale, information is free and technology is not a process (the model of perfectly competitive market). Economies of scale model offers a somewhat more realistic description of many common economic markets.

The main reason why the presence of increasing returns to scale can generate trade gains (in particular intra-industry trade gains) is because the reallocation of resources can raise world productive efficiency. By reallocating the resources between industries within the countries it is possible to produce more output with the same amount of the resources. This remains the prime motivation in support of free trade.

PRICE FLUCTUATIONS IN LINEAR AND NON-LINEAR COBWEB MODELS

Summary

The article concentrates on the selected linear and non-linear cobweb models, price dynamics and conditions of reaching the equilibrium state.

The cobweb model is one of the fundamental dynamic models in the field of economics. It depicts the price and volume adjustments on the markets where the quantity supplied is determined by the price at time $t - 1$, while the quantity demanded is determined by the price at time t . Cobweb models are based on the linear and non-linear relationships between supply, demand and price. Price dynamics in cobweb models typically follows damped (leading to the equilibrium), regular or explosive oscillations. However, the expanded versions of cobweb model may allow also monotone or chaotic price paths.

THE GOVERNMENT DEBT SERVICE IN POLAND IN THE YEARS 1996-1999

Summary

The aim of this article is to present the topic of a government debt and its service in Poland in the years 1996-1999 and to highlight the problem of both government and foreign debt. The loans taken by the government from the citizens and businesses are becoming more and more common way of gaining financial means to meet budgetary expenses in the developing countries. Such practices generate government debt. In the first part of the article the causes of government debt generation are described as well as the essence of the government debt. The second part of the text presents the different kinds and forms of government debt. In the third part the dilemmas on the government debt are discussed, and the fourth part presents the various forms of servicing government debt.

The last part of the article deals with the government debt in Poland in the years 1996-1999. Treasury bonds sold on auctions in NBP are discussed here, as well as the treasury bonds distributed for sale through the Central Brokerage House of Pekao SA group, securities for the international market, Polish bonds of Brady, home and foreign debt of the state budget in the treasury bills and in exchange bills.

MICRO AND MACROECONOMICS ASPECTS OF THE EMISSION TRADING SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION IN POLAND

Summary

The article discusses the origin, legislation and institutional requirements related to the principles of functioning of the emission trading system in the European Union and in Poland. The paper describes the so far Polish experiences in the implementation of the law obligations related to the emission trading. The characteristics allows to assess its effects for the enterprises and for the whole economy at present and in the future.

SYSTEM OF SOCIAL SECURITY IN SPAIN – THREATS AND CHALLENGES

Summary

System of social security plays a key role in the economic system. Its role is crucial not only because of the economic aspect but also because of its social aspect. The Spanish system of the social security has developed since the beginning of XX century. During the century it covered more and more people and it concerned more and more risks. Health security and pension system remained the most complicated scopes of the social security system. Public institutions have problems with financing the social benefits in those areas, so it is necessary to use private capital. In those circumstances the key problem is to create a system which would be economically effective and would generate appropriate behavior of the beneficial owners.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION IN LITHUANIA IN THE YEARS 1988-2004

Summary

The article presents the economic and political transformation which took place in Lithuania within the period from 1988 to 2004. It shows Lithuanian way from central planned economy to market economy. First part describes the process of creating the independent political institution, the second shows the changes in the structure in agriculture and industry and focuses special attention to the changes in ownership structure. The third part presents the macroeconomic situation in Lithuania within analysed period.

THE MECHANISM OF DIRECT INFLATION TARGETING AS THE STABILIZATION INSTRUMENT IN LATIN-AMERICAN ECONOMIES IN THE XX CENTURY AND AT THE BEGINNING OF THE XXI CENTURY

Summary

The 80's of the XX century were particularly heavy for the Latin-American countries not only for the high internal debt but also for the sake of the type of economic policy applied, finance of budget deficit and a lack of a long-distance growth strategy, low liberalization of international exchange, implementing an inefficient policy exchange rate, inefficient use of the foreign credits and expansive fiscal policy applied by the discussed countries. In consequence, an increase of the inflation unsettled the whole region. Under these circumstances the absolute necessity of implementation of aids which allowed the reduction of the inflation and implementation of the more restrictive fiscal policy were applied.

The article presents the mechanism of the direct inflation targeting as the one of the solutions implemented by some Latin-American countries and also discusses the effects of this strict discipline regime. In the second part of the article the problem of recurrent banking crisis in the Latin-American countries and the conditions necessary to prevent the possible crisis of the banking system in this region are analysed.