

**POLSKIE SAMORZĄDY LOKALNE W OKRESIE TRANSFORMACJI  
– INSTYTUCJE I ICH PRZEOBRAŻENIA**

**Komitet Redakcyjny**

Krystyna Lisiecka (przewodnicząca), Anna Lebda-Wyborna (sekretarz), Halina Henzel, Marian Sołtysik, Janusz Wywiół, Anna Kostur, Maria Michałowska, Grażyna Musiał, Irena Pyka, Stanisław Stanek, Stanisław Swadźba, Teresa Żabińska

**Redaktor naukowy**

Ewa Zeman-Miszewska

**Recenzent**

Zbigniew Przybyła

**Redaktor**

Paweł Sarna

**SPIS TREŚCI**

WSTĘP .....	7
Maciej Miszewski: PRZEMIANY PORZĄDKU INSTYTUCJONALNEGO W OKRESIE TRANSFORMACJI SYSTEMOWEJ .....	11
Summary.....	20
Ewa Zeman-Miszewska: PRZESŁANKI TRANSFORMACJI INSTYTUCJI LOKALNYCH .....	21
Summary.....	30
Beata Rabsztyń: SAMORZĄD LOKALNY A OTOCZENIE – OBSZARY I FORMY AKTYWNOŚCI .....	31
Summary.....	40
Małgorzata de Ines: WIĘZI MIĘDZY WŁADZĄ A ŚRODOWISKIEM BIZNESU	41
Summary.....	52
Izabella Steinerowska-Streb: DZIAŁALNOŚĆ WŁADZ SAMORZĄDOWYCH A FUNKCJONOWANIE MAŁYCH I ŚREDNICH PRZEDSIĘBIORSTW W POLSCE .....	53
Summary.....	59
Aleksandra Grabowska: ROLA SAMORZĄDU LOKALNEGO W KREOWANIU POLITYKI ROZWOJU TURYSTYCZNEGO (NA SZCZEBLU LOKALNYM I REGIONALNYM).....	61
Summary.....	73
Marcin Marzec: WSPÓŁPRACA SAMORZĄDÓW LOKALNYCH ZE SZKOŁAMI WYŻSZYMI – PŁASZCZYZNY, OBSZARY .....	75
Summary.....	82
Monika Krakowiak-Drzewiecka: SAMORZĄDY GMINNE JAKO AKTYWNE PODMIOTY KOMUNIKACJI W GMINACH.....	83
Summary.....	96

Agnieszka Kristof: WYKORZYSTANIE INTERNETU W DZIAŁALNOŚCI SAMORZĄDÓW LOKALNYCH .....	97
Summary.....	109
Alicja Billewicz: WYKORZYSTANIE INTERNETU W ŚWIADCZENIU USŁUG PUBLICZNYCH PRZEZ ADMINISTRACJĘ SAMORZĄDOWĄ.....	111
Summary.....	120
Agata Jakubowska: PARTNERSTWO PUBLICZNO-PRYWATNE JAKO PRZYKŁAD WSPÓŁPRACY SAMORZĄDU TERYTORIALNEGO Z PRYWATNYMI INWESTORAMI .....	121
Summary.....	132
Magdalena Dzierżyc: ROLA SAMORZĄDÓW TERYTORIALNYCH W KSZTAŁTOWANIU LOKALNEGO RYNKU PRACY .....	133
Summary.....	144
Katarzyna Włodarczyk-Śpiewak: OCHRONA KONSUMENTA JAKO JEDNO Z ZADAŃ SAMORZĄDU LOKALNEGO .....	145
Summary.....	158

# **STRESZCZENIA**

## **CHANGES IN INSTITUTIONAL ORDER IN THE TIME OF SYSTEM TRANSFORMATION**

### **Summary**

The main point of author's considerations is the category of institutional order. The elements of the order and conditions of its quality have been described in the paper. The author also presents specific conditions of institutional order proper for the time of system transformation. The matter of institutional lack's reasons has been also discussed there. The author analyses the role of formal and informal institutions and their interactions against a background of characteristic symptoms concerned with institutional order's flaw which is being transformed into social-economic system. It gives incentive to formulate general forecast to further evolution of the order.

## **PROBLEMS OF THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS' TRANSFORMATIONS**

### **Summary**

Social-economic development of a region/local community is connected with penetration of economic and social processes which happen in different scales of spaces. Different structures of institutional mechanisms inherited from the past set faster or slower pace in adaptation of regions/local units in changing, exterior conditions of activity. The essential element with its economic and social character, favourable to pro-effective transformations is the recreation of institutions and social ties that make easier enterprising and innovative behaviors of regional societies and local communities.

The paper analyses the activity of existing entities in the context of:

- relations between formal and informal institutions which regulate the economic activity in a region and the directions of their transformations,
- current variety of entities acting in a region and changing "institutional density",
- existing of communicative relations and nets of relations between entities and tendency of their transformations,
- co-operation between entities and their effects (perceived and real),
- competitive behaviors and building a competitive position of regional/local entities.

## **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND ENVIRONMENT – THE AREAS AND FORMS OF ACTIVITY**

### **Summary**

One of the main tasks of local government is satisfying local society's needs. To execute this task the local government should work very active to reach profitable relationships with the other entities in the environment. It is very important, that all entities and local government have benefit in it. The article presents some areas and forms of cooperation between local government and local society, entities, public organizations, political groups and clerks in communes, cities and other polish administrative units.

## **RELATIONS BETWEEN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL BUSINESS COMMUNITY**

### **Summary**

The economic transformation has influenced both the changeover of marketing position of the local administration and the mobility of the citizens and companies. Nowadays the main task of the local administration is to obtain competitiveness based on economic growth of the commune. Such aim can be achieved either by attracting new investors or by supporting already possessed entrepreneurs. The paper concentrates on the importance of strong ties between local government and local business community in obtaining this objective. It presents also a concise characteristics of recommended activities.

## **ACTIVITY OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND FUNCTIONING OF SMALL MADIUM ENTERPRISES**

### **Summary**

Small and medium enterprises (SME) influence the development of regions, improve their attractiveness and let them to increase their competitiveness. Therefore the results of the SMEs activities are close to the goals of local authorities. The paper is aimed to identify what kind of actions must be undertaken by local authorities to improve the conditions of doing business by small and medium enterprises. It is hypothesed that the regional SMEs activity is depending on local authority's activity.

## **ROLE OF LOCAL AUTHORITY IN CREATING TOURISM DEVELOPMENTAL POLICY**

### **Summary**

The development of local tourism influence on all local entities. Among them there are some groups of local entities which create tourism industry: inhabitants, visitors, local and regional authorities. Local and regional authorities are obliged to work in the zone of development's politics in the region very active. This article characterizes the role which local authorities play in creating development's politics in local tourism industry. The purpose of this document is also identification of the main tools and instruments which are used in development of local tourism industry.

## **COOPERATION BETWEEN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND UNIVERSITIES – AREA AND RANGE**

### **Summary**

The cooperation between a local government and universities is voluntary and with the purpose of meeting the requirements of local and above local entities within the scope of providing educational services. It can be done through assuring educational offers that are in accordance with the requirements of the labour market. The cooperation between a local government and universities influences the competition and the image of both, the entities and the local market, assuring: recognition of the requirements of the local and regional labour market, creating entrepreneurship and innovative actions of the local community, upgrading the level of professional skills, development of public capital within the scope of accomplishing mutual projects.

## **LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AS AN ACTIVE SUBJECT OF COMMUNICATION IN COMMUNES**

### **Summary**

The hereby paper is divided into two parts. The first one presents the elements of communication process in commune, the primary assumptions referred to exchange of information in local structures and the role of the local authorities in commune's internal communication. The second part is of empirical nature. It shows the results of direct and indirect research of communes in the Silesian province concerns the communication in commune. Based on these results the local authorities' activity in process of internal communication of commune are evaluated.

## **USE OF INTERNET IN THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITY**

### **Summary**

Using Internet in local management enables possibility to communicate with citizens. It allows to achieve and exchange information about citizens' needs. It also makes provision of informational, communicational and transactional services possible.

Creating, using internet web sides and electronic mail by the local management gives a lot of advantages f.e. 24 hours access to information and some services, cost reduction in management functioning and making more transparent local government's politics.

Present local management does not use Internet possibilities. Local government's workers use Internet only for their easier and more efficient work. They do not recognize communication with citizens through the Internet as a very important tool in their work.

There are a lot of barriers which cause minor using communication and electronic services in local government's activities i.e. low grade of computerisation in society, citizens and clerks mentality or lack of funds for hardware in local government's budget.

## **USE OF THE INTERNET IN PROVIDING PUBLIC SERVICE TO THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES**

### **Summary**

eGovernment is about using the tools and systems made possible by Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) to provide better public services to citizens and businesses. Thus, eGovernment demands transformation of government procedures and redefining the process of working with people and activities relating to people.

eGovernment services focus on four aspects: citizens, the business community, government employees and government agencies. eGovernment aims to make interaction with citizens, businesses, government employees and government agencies in more convenient, user friendly, transparent, inexpensive and effective way.

Whilst eGovernment services should reduce the complexity of citizens' and businesses' dealings with government and its intermediaries, there is a danger that people without easy access to ICTs could find it even harder to deal with government. Public services should be available on equal terms to all, and therefore public authorities need to take account of the interests of all potential service users, following the principle of inclusive eGovernment.

## **PUBLIC – PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP AS AN EXAMPLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT’S COOPERATION WITH PRIVATE INVESTORS**

### **Summary**

In the paper author presents the basic definitions connected with the public-private partnership and local government. The document presents the types of public-private partnership and its advantages and disadvantages. The funds of local government aren't sufficient to realize basic tasks therefore the local government should use the tool as a public-private partnership. It is an instrument which gives the large possibilities of cooperation between public and private sectors.

## **ROLE OF THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT IN SHAPING THE LOCAL JOB MARKET**

### **Summary**

Solutions adopted after the administrative reform in reference to public employment services introduced official-structural separation between central and local government offices. Decentralized model has been employed according to which general job market policy is decided at national level and jobcentres (both district/poviat and regional/voivodeship) have the possibility to complement it in order to address local needs. In competence division in reference to job market policy the legislator didn't include administrative units called 'gmina'. They can only cooperate with district/poviat jobcentres and in an indirect way influence local job market by creating administrative management conditions on their territory.

## **CONSUMER PROTECTION AS ONE OF TASKS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

### **Summary**

Since January 1, 1999, self-government in Poland has been functioning in accordance with a three-level structure (i.e. self-governments functioning in communes, counties and voivodships). The main laws, i.e. Law on Self-governments (in communes, counties and voivodships) define the principles underlying the functioning of local self-government units. These laws also include main tasks that come under local self-government administration. One of such tasks obliges self-government to protect local community.

The protective role of a local self-government is fulfilled among other things through the protection of consumer rights. The present article describes and evaluates actions taken by consumer spokesman who guarantees that the function of self-government under discussion has been fulfilled. Consumer spokesman is appointed by the county government and carries out self-government tasks, namely protects a consumer, his/her market interests, cares for his/her education as well as makes him/her aware of market risks.