

Studia Ekonomiczne 68

PROBLEMY PAŃSTWA SOCJALNEGO I TEORETYCZNE ZAGADNIENIA EKONOMII

Komitet Redakcyjny

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

Redaktor naukowy

Urszula Zagóra-Jonszta

Redaktor

Patrycja Keller

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STRESZCZENIA

ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND SOCIAL INSURANCE IN ZAGŁĘBIE DĄBROWSKIE AT THE TURN OF THE 20TH CENTURY

Summary

Industrial development in the Kingdom of Poland in the second half of the 19th century contributed to the rebuilding of economic relations and property relations as well as the reorganization of the society. The transition from manufacture production to factory production was connected with building new industrial centers. One of them was Zagłębie Dąbrowskie with modern heavy industry such as mining and steel industry. At the turn of the 20th century, workers became a dominant of people in Zagłębie Dąbrowskie. The new capitalistic relations of production and the mess of tsar legislative authorities in terms of social legislation caused that workers' working conditions and living conditions were extremely difficult. For that reason they supported the idea of brackie association, which guaranteed the minimal system of insurance in case of vicissitude.

METHODS OF REDUCING UNEMPLOYMENT DURING INTERWAR PERIOD IN POLAND

Summary

The main issue of the article is situation on the labour market and size of unemployment in Poland during interwar period. The analysis is based on official statistics and legislation. The unemployment situation in Poland was continually changing and has social, economical and political dimension.

Government task was to create institutions and instruments reducing unemployment. Labour market policy include: compulsory insurance system in case of unemployment, organization of public works and temporary help for people looking for job. In 1935 the government established a Labour Fund which centralizes the distraction on public unemployment agencies, insurance and works program.

Although all imperfection effort taken by Polish government of independent country can be assess favorably. Interwar experience in reducing unemployment took advantage in 90s.

DOES THE KEYNES ECONOMY WENT TO HISTORY?

Summary

In the face of financial crisis which appeared in the world during Autumn 2008 revived discussions concern effectiveness of neoliberal economic doctrine. Liberal economy dominated on the world at least 30 years does not have worked out methods to fight with crisis. The governments act temporary, very nervously looked for support among the biggest authorities in the field of economics. Those authorities does not know well how to diagnose existed situation and how to cure economy. It come to mind a question if maybe the Keynes theories already tested during post-war period might be useful now in curing contemporary economy? Can we say today that Keynes economics its only the past?

This study has theoretical character, tried to describe the Keynes doctrine and influence on Western countries economies after war, also introduced main accusations to this theory from neoliberals strictly speaking monetarists. In the end paid attention to some actual antidepression solutions which are an element of Keynes economics.

THE SPANISH MODEL OF WELFARE STATE AND THE IMIGRATION

Summary

The first decade of the XXI century were the time of substantial demographic and social changes in the Spanish society and economy. The first part of the article presents the evolution and main characteristics of the Spanish model of welfare state. It also shows Spanish way from the country which generates emigration to a country which is one of the most important destinations of international labour force. The second part discusses the influence of significant rise in a number of immigrants on the Spanish Social Security System.

ON THE NOTION OF *FOLKHEMMET* AND ITS ROLE IN THE CONCEPTS OF SWEDISH SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC POLICY AT THE TURN OF THE 20TH CENTURY

Summary

Folkhemmet – the people's home – is usually linked to Swedish social democracy of interwar period. However, it was not Per Albin Hansson, the party leader, that came up with the concept. He rather borrowed it from earlier thinkers like Rudolf Kjellén or Manfred Björkquist. Moreover, the rhetoric of 'home' was widely used already at the end of 19th century by such persons like Verner von Heidenstam or Ellen Key. It is an irony of history that the key concept in Swedish social democratic policy was previously associated with nationalistic or religious utopia based on values that socialism always stood against. Nevertheless, it were the social democrats that won the rivalry concerning conceptual leadership of the Swedish society and therefore it is their understanding of the notion that prevails in common knowledge. Researchers of economic history or Swedish society should then be aware of the fact that *folkhemmet* has not always belonged to the social democratic thought only.

GOOD GOVERNANCE – THE ESSENCE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS CONCEPT

Summary

In the considerations concerning good governance it is very important to define this concept and to define its main goals. Underlining reasons and historical, and economic conditions of good governance's origin may allow to indicate the areas in which good governance intervenes.

Institutions which examine these issues try to indicate and define rules which may set the criteria necessary to build conditions for good governance. The question which may be asked concerns the universality of indicated rules.

This article tries to define this term, point the origin of this concept and indicate main rules which mark out the governance frame.

THE COMPETITIVE CAPACITY OF ECONOMY AS A NOTION LINKED WITH SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Summary

The main aims of this paper are to present the competitive capacity of economy in relation to socio-economic development and to clarify, why an analysis of this kind of competitiveness should be done in relation to the theory of development. The particular attention is paid to the issue of stages of development. At the beginning the article focuses on the idea of country's competitiveness. Next distinguishes the concept of the competitive position and the competitive capacity – the second one is dynamic aspect of competitiveness. In the last part of article the competitive capacity of economy in relation to selected conceptions of development is shown. This kind of view is helpful in creating the relevant competitive strategy.

IRREVERSIBILITY OF INFLATION IN THE LIGHT OF THERMODYNAMIC AND INFORMATIONAL CONCEPTS

Summary

Economists tend to underestimate deeper, other than economic origins of inflation. Such an approach does not allow to feature irreversibility of this phenomenon. Therefore, apart from the analysis of economic factors, it is worth referring to some broader conditions of inflation which could be related with physical and social surrounding of economy. We present chosen thermodynamic and informational concepts that might be an inspiration for new theories of inflation. We also emphasize the qualitative aspect of circulation of money, reflecting its concentration or dispersion.

THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

Summary

Contemporary tourism, which is a massive supply of many positive and negative effects. Economists have proven that affects almost the whole economy, sociologists suggest that a significant influence on the culture, psychologists add its impact on people, both for tourists and residents on the reception, and geographers, that is perfectly capable of transformation of the environment natural. The aim of this paper is to show the dysfunction of tourism taking into account some aspects of the environment. Given the limits of resilience of the environment for tourism, there is the need to pay more attention to the development of environmental guidelines in the promotion of tourism.

UNCERTAINTIES AND RISKS OF INVESTING

Summary

This work is related to theoretical problems of uncertainties and the risk of investing as one of aspects of running one's own business. Conditions in which people make business decisions, including investing and the risk and uncertainty conditions have been mentioned here. The author also indicates different definitions of uncertainty and risk as well as sources and basis of those economical categories, including investments abroad. Due to the fact that the investment risk and the investment conditions make up the investing climate, whose main factors have been presented.

MACROECONOMIC DATA DETERMINING DEMAND AND SUPPLY IN THE FOREX MARKET

Summary

Foreign exchange market, which is called FOREX for short, is the biggest and most dynamic financial market in the world characterized by the highest liquidity and largest volume of turnover. Average daily turnover in the Forex market totals to about \$ 4 trillion. This amount roughly equals combined daily turnover of all stock exchanges in the world. In the Forex market deals worth \$ 500 billion may be finalized within seconds and have no major influence on the foreign exchange rates.

Trading in the Forex market is conducted continuously, 24 hours a day, in an electronic way within a network of banks. The same pairs of currencies are traded in many financial institutions (banks) all over the world. Thus, Forex is often referred to as international, global, or world market; it is truly unique and incomparable to any other market.

Operations are carried out 6 days a week which means that this market is affected by political and business news to which it reacts with constant changes in supply and demand. However, the most important factor influencing the main trends in trading all pairs of currencies is macroeconomic data of the American economy. It is the biggest world economy, and 83% of all transactions by volume involves American dollar.

This paper presents some of the most important factors influencing supply and demand in the foreign exchange market, that is macroeconomic conditions of the American economy. The following data is generally characterised here: interest rates, the number of new workplaces in non-agricultural industries, GDP, trade balance, Consumer Price Index CPI, Producer Price Index PPI, property sales on secondary market.