

STUDIA Z BADAŃ NAD SAMORZĄDEM

pod redakcją naukową
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Nr 21 rok 2008

ZESZYTY NAUKOWE
Wyższej Szkoły Bankowej
w Poznaniu



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ISSN 1426-9724

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Abstracts

Andrzej Chodubski

Tradition and modern challenges for self-government in Poland

The development of self-governance is of particular value to modern social changes in the world in which – next to the unification processes – there occur powerful trends aiming at decentralisation or the civic self-governance. A self-governing entity is thus a form of a decentralized state administration. The term a self-governing entity one understands a fixed by law set of public tasks or responsibilities carried out by those directly concerned, i.e. those social groups that are independent from the government administration in carrying out their own tasks.

The purpose of this paper is to present the essence and the place of self-governing entities in the socio-political and economic reality of Poland both in the past and today as well as to underline, that the Polish ideas on self-governing entities are an important part of the Western European civilisation.

Stanisław Wykrętowicz

The development of corporate self-governance as decentralized public administration

In the professional literature available on the subject there is a twofold meaning of a self-governance: the sociological and the legal one. In the first case we are dealing with law corporations of voluntary membership and without the administrative power. In the latter case we are dealing with public law corporations, which arise from the will of the state by an Act of law with obligatory membership and administrative power. The administrative authority or the ability to perform public tasks in decentralized forms is

essential for self-governance in the meaning of the administrative law theory. In other words a self governing entity is a body of decentralized state administration.

As a result of social and economic changes that occurred in Europe under the influence of the French Revolution (1789) as well as the industrial one, there have developed three designators of self governance in the meaning of the administrative law: a) as a territorial self-government, b) as an economic self-governing and c) as a professional one.

The purpose of this paper is to acquaint readers with the essence of self-governance in the terms mentioned above.

Adam Okulicz-Kozaryn

Civic society in Poland against the neighbouring countries

The task of this paper is to perform a theoretical analysis, especially to compare Poland to its neighbours in the area of the civic society and the self-governance. To measure the civic society is not easy I use a number of measures, mainly from the international public opinion survey: the World Values Survey (WVS). The basic conclusion is: the more we move in Europe from East to West –the more of the civil society and better public institutions.

Jan Sikora

The role of chambers in shaping economic elites in Poland

The elites are formed by people who have their position in various areas of social, economic, political, scientific or cultural life. They are drawn from the society by the existing customary or legal rules. Elite as open leading groups are a by product of a split between labour and authority . The elites are necessary for the proper functioning of a democratic society and are a fair basic for resolving socioeconomic and political issues. The purpose of this paper is to show the need for creating economic elites in Poland based on small and medium-sized enterprises affiliated to the Chambers of Commerce and Trade.

Michał Stepień

International legal subjectivity of local self-government entities

This study aims at answering the question: „What is the legal and international status of local self-government entities”? The incidence of such entities in external relations is

a phenomenon, which has been recently intensified. The problem is, that the law studies have been carried out only to a small extent; any activity of state organs other than the central ones in the area of external relations is an exception. These exceptions are should not be interpreted in a broader sense. This rule is based on an assumption that they are precisely defined. It appears that the current legal status (of a local self-government) is fairly satisfactory. This is partly due to the fact, that this issue has become the domain of non systemic solutions.

Regina Pacanowska

Legal basis and the organisation of the district self-government in Wielkopolska and Pomorze (1919-1939)

During the Second Republic, in the Wielkopolska and Pomorze regions (which were under the Prussian annexation), a territorial self-government was run on three levels of administrative divisions: in the communal, the district and the province ones. The most characteristic factor identifying both the organization and the essential activities of the local self-governmental authorities on this territory was the impact of the Prussian solutions introduces in the 19th century.

Until the end of the mid-war period, the district self-government in the Wielkopolska and Pomorze region was based on the Prussian district electoral law. This paper presents the legal basis for the organization and functioning of a district self-government, the roles of the district mayor and forms of cooperation in unions and self-governing associations.

Wojciech A. Kubiak

The role of the chambers in promoting the concept of corporate social responsibility

The author presents a general characteristics of the concept of corporate social responsibility and controversy that arose as a result of the discussion on this topic. The main purpose of this paper is to present the role which the economic Chambers in Poland play in promoting this idea.

Despite the great interest in this idea in the West, in Poland it is only introduced to companies and in most cases, into the large ones listed on the stock exchange. The Chambers include mainly small and medium-sized local enterprises, hence therefore there is such a small pressure on promoting their social responsibility.

Klaudia Magdalena Nowak

**The system and tasks of medical self-governing organisation
in the Second Republic**

The self-governing professional entities of medical doctors and pharmacists occupy an important place in the civic democratic system. They have the status of public law corporations of obligatory membership with a wide range of administrative tasks and authority.

The purpose of this paper is to present the origins of medical organisations and to explain the impact which the technological revolution of the 18th century had on the development of medicine and the medical profession as well as to show the substance of doctors' professional self-governing entities, their administration in sovereign Poland based on the legal Act from 1921 and 1934.

Karol Dąbrowski

**Restitution of industry and trade chambers' property
of the pre-war Poland**

The Chamber of Industry and Trade set up pursuant to the Decree of the President of Poland on 15 July 1927, after the end of World War II resumed their activities in the new system and within the new Polish borders. Under the authoritarian regime, these chambers have been deprived of their administrative authority and lost their economic self-governing character. The Chambers' have been taken over by the State Treasury. What are the chances of recovering this property by the present economic chambers in the Second Republic? An attempt to answer this question is the purpose of this paper.

Tomasz Skica, Magdalena Żmuda

Selected aspects of knowledge management in local government

The paper treats the knowledge management in the local government entities. It is an attempt to apply solutions that are appropriate for the private sector entities to the activities of the public sector entities.

The paper is based on the results of authors' studies carried out on the population of municipalities in the region of Podkarpacie. As a result, theoretical considerations regarding the implementation of knowledge management issues are confronted with the practical conditions. The paper links the advantages of the theoretical work with those of empirical investigation.

Aleksandra Kubacka

Private and public partnership as an opportunity for municipal investments

Common investment projects of a public/private character have been recently carried out in Poland. This particularly concerns investments in the field of municipal economy on the level of a municipal self-government. In many municipalities their own resources, which means the public ones, are not sufficient for this purpose. The public/private partnership creates for them new possibilities for development and is a chance for communal investments. Both the private traders and the municipal self-governments have a lot to offer to one another. When cooperating they share risks and benefits, according to their abilities, experience and financial capacity in order to obtain the desired result.

The aim of this paper is to acquaint the reader with the essence of public/private partnership in Poland.

Marta Balcerek

The legal system of the chambers of agriculture of the Federal Republic of Germany

In the Federal Republic of Germany there are two models of farmers' institutions: a) a model of self-governance as a result of decentralized public administration in the form of chambers of agriculture with administrative power and obligatory membership, b) a non self-governing model being a result of deconcentrated public administration in the form of agriculture offices which are a part of the structure of the Land administration with no administrative power.

The purpose of this dissertation is to acquaint the Polish reader with the first of the abovementioned models of the self-governing chambers of agriculture and to present their legal system and the tasks they perform within the of the state administration structure of the Federal Republic of Germany.