

ABSTRACTS IN ENGLISH

Wiesław Szczęsny

INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC EXPENSES ON COMPETITIVENESS OF THE ECONOMY

Abstract

Public good is a “product” of public sector. As the public sector is financed from obligatory contributions of citizens and economic bodies, it is often seen as an anti-effective factor, having a negative influence on management processes in an enterprise. Allocation of financial means by private enterprises is seen as more effective, helping the increase of capital and better serving individual needs. However, analysis of developed economies shows that this problem is more complex, and the collision of public sector and private enterprises may turn out to be only apparent. This paper points to some tasks of public sector, which contemporarily are a factor supporting competitiveness of the economy. The thesis statement of this paper is that competitiveness of economy is a synergic effect of combining both private and public sectors. It is supported by the presented statistical data of widely known international organizations, such as EUROSAT and the World Economic Forum.

Roman Goryszewski

SIGNIFICANCE OF MONEY IN ECONOMY IN HISTORY AND THEORY OF ECONOMY

Abstract

The purpose of the article is to verify the hypothesis of existence of some essential similarities – despite of all differences in historical periods and levels of socio-economic development – between ‘money economy’ of ancient Greek *polis* (especially of Athens) and their views on the role of money in economy and the relative economies and ideas of modern mercantilistic countries. My comparative analysis shows that there are several analogies among them concerning economic realities and economic views: in both cases international (especially overseas) trade was extremely developed, domestic economic activity was strongly supported by ac-

cumulated gold or silver, currency circulation was adapted to the economic situation by establishing an adequate 'financial infrastructure' (surprisingly well developed banking system of ancient Athens!). And astoundingly high was the level of economic thought of ancient Greece, represented not only by Aristotle, who criticized severely the so-called '*chrematistic* economy', but especially by Solon or Xenophon, who expressed their very 'mercantilistic' attitude to the role of money in economy.

Barbara Pawłowska

EVALUATION OF BANKS' STANDING IN THE LIGHT OF THE MICROECONOMICAL THEORY OF ENTERPRISES

Abstract

The intention of the article is general characterization of the standing banks. The suggestion is strongly supported by the fact that so far the Data Envelopment Analysis method has not been applied in the banks.

On the basis on empirical analysis which was supported appropriate statistic materials, it was tried to give a reason of the thesis that cooperative banks achieved different technical efficiency in agent and manager model, in the result of maladjustment dimensions of bank activity to local needs. In the result of that fuehrer consolidation of ineffective bank's units is unavoidable.

Data Envelopment Analysis makes a progression from raw data to the ability to take actions. It often involves simplifying, comparing, quantifying (often employing financial ratios), qualifying and forecasting. Qualitative conclusions, which distill financial reality down to clear value statements i.e. this is 'good' or 'bad', 'strong' or 'weak', are ultimately sought. Analysis will also factor in market and competitive conditions as benchmarks for peer comparisons. Managing a microenterprise requires interdisciplinary knowledge and skills. Forms of assessment will be effective if experts in management acquire not only specialist knowledge but also the general one.

As the subjects gain more importance within integrated Europe there is need to develop its lecturing at the universities.

Janusz Arcipowski

**PREFERENTIAL CREDITS FOR AGRICULTURE
IN MARKET ECONOMY**

Abstract

The aim of this article is to present preferential credits which are more attractive than commercial credits. The preferential credits have their roots in the thirties of the twentieth century. They are crucial financial element in the development of rural areas.

The preferential credits were granted to undertakings realized in the sector of agriculture and processing of agriculture products. The credits were granted according to actual needs of agricultural market and preferences. The preferences were in the form of attractive interest rate of a loan, a credit guarantee, grace period for the capital repayment, priority to grant a credit, etc. The preferential credits for setting up of young farmers were very popular and granted from 1995. More than 100 thou. of preferential credits were granted to young farmers. The biggest number of credits were granted for the increase of production scale and improvement of the area structure. After Poland's accession to the EU, many preferential credits were granted for purchase of land and enlargement of existing farms of young farmers.

Taking above into consideration it may be assumed that preferential credits allowed Polish young farmers to increase their farms, introduce new technologies as well as gave bigger chances to operate on integrated European market.

Wacław Huba

**PROPERTY LAW, IN PARTICULAR OWNERSHIP,
ACCORDING TO NAPOLEON CODE**

Abstract

This article mentions Napoleon Code, in particular property law and its taxonomy. Special attention was paid to the right of ownership as basic property law. Apart from property laws the following subjects were touched upon: absolute character of ownership and gaining or losing property. It was mentioned that Napoleon Code

was valid in Warsaw Duchy a after some changes in Kingdom of Poland. The consequences of old records appear in various heritage cases even nowadays.

Roman Lusawa

RERUM NOVARUM – FIRST SOCIAL ENCYCLICAL (15 MAY 1891)

Abstract

Revolution and socialistic trends which occurred in 19th century Europe made Pope Leo XIII assume an attitude towards the problem of heavy social and economic inequalities causing dangerous ideologies. In 1891 in encyclical *Rerum novarum* Catholic church was given an aim to soothe raising social conflicts. The encyclical, described in the article, is the first one to cope with so called social issue. Its records, developed by the successors of Leo XIII, were widely popular thus various groups, even those fighting against church, nowadays claim to be their authors.

Zbigniew Pawlak, Andrzej Smoleń

INNOVATIVENESS AND CORPORATE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

Abstract

Based on the analysis of specialist literature this paper identifies major characteristics of innovative behaviour of corporate bodies and strategies pursued by them. The innovative corporate bodies include pro-active businesses in technological terms, set up by the inventors from universities, research institutes, as well as from R&D or technical departments of large corporations.

Typically corporate innovative strategies are as follows:

- offensive,
- defensive,
- license purchase,

- avoidance of direct confrontation with the competitors,
- market making,
- independent,
- acquisition of highly qualified personnel,
- acquisition of other companies.

Lech Jaczynowski, Emilia Jaczynowska

ABC – ATANASOFF BERRY COMPUTER – 1939

Abstract

In Poland, it is generally acknowledged that the first digital computer working on electron tubes, was the ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer), a construction presented in 1945 at the University of Pennsylvania by John P. Eckert and John W. Mauchly. It is completely unknown however, that in 1973 the constructors were deprived of their patent rights with the order of the court in Minneapolis because, as we can read in the sentence of the order – they did not create it themselves, but used a known to them basic idea worked out in 1939 by John Atanasoff and C. Berry, and they did not even mention it. In this paper, the history of ABC's (Atanasoff – Berry Computer) creation at the University of Iowa has been presented.

Andrzej Grzebieniak

GLOBAL TRENDS ON THE TELECOMMUNICATION AND INTERNET MARKET

Abstract

The article presents the analysis of selected international trends in telecommunication and internet market. The development of new technologies reduces bunds between services of telecommunication and computer origin which causes that the division between telecommunication and media sectors because telecommunication

has started to play the marketing, information and even entertaining role. It is not only a transmission of sound information. New Internet medium Web 2.0 meets its users' needs through e.g. opportunity to co-create information services, which brings its social character. The synergy of competences of information technology and marketing services of the Internet allowed to establish The Internet telephone communication VoIP which, in comparison with traditional telephone communication, is much cheaper. The common feature of all new services is convergence – many various processes are associated by technological standards of their telecommunication, computer science and multimedia departments.

Michał Bernardelli

ALGORITHMS WITH THE USE OF REVERSE DIFFERENTIATION FORMULAS

Abstract

This paper is devoted to numerical algorithms of solving rigid initial issues of ordinary differential equations. The described class of EBrDF of solving initial issues of ordinary differential equations is a generalization of the already existing BDF and EBDF methods, yet it is characterized by better numerical properties. Application of such broadened schemes in solving large systems of ordinary differential equations, is at present possible thanks to the incredible progress in the field of computerization. The algorithms implemented to test the kata (cata) ® from A(®)-stability definition have revealed mistakes in the analysis of the schemes designed in the eighties of the previous century. They have also enabled prompt and thorough testing of the areas of absolute stability of more complicated schemes of the predictor – corrector type, including EBrDF formulas. The comparisons and evaluations presented in this paper are a basis of motivation for further research in this direction both in the theoretical and practical fields.

Jan Rusinek

ALGORITHM OF TeX PERMUTATION APPLIED
FOR INTRODUCING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
INTO THE EGZAMINATION PROCESS

Abstract

The paper presents a program for creating examination tests. The program is written in TeX and is based on randomizing and permutation algorithms.