

STRESZCZENIA

Tamás ANTAL¹

SOURCES OF LAW OF THE MODERN AGE URBAN HISTORY IN HUNGARY (1848–1990)

The main goal of the author is to present a summary of the legal development of towns and cities in Hungary from the middle of the 19th century up to the end of communism in 1990. This article is not a political study but a history of the Hungarian public law, focusing on the local governance or its lack and the features of the public administration during the so-called bourgeois and socialist eras. It also contains a catalogue of the most significant Hungarian authors who published articles or monographs on this topic in the second half of the 20th century and in our time. The institutions mentioned in the text can be informative and comparable for many researchers of the states of East-Central Europe.

Keywords: legal history, public law and administration, Hungary, municipalities, local councils, 19–20th centuries.

Przemysław HUS²

BEGINNINGS OF AN APPLICATION OF ART. 209 PENAL CODE IN THE PENAL CODE OF 11 JULY 1932 AND OF 1969

Abstract: The subject of this article was to show when the current Article 209 of the Criminal Code was applied for the first time and what changes took place in its application until 1969. In the article a number of judgments that have been issued since the introduction of the notion of non-alimony in the penal code in 1932 were discussed. It was also described the form of committing a crime of non-alimony and the premises that should be fulfilled in order to be able to assign the perpetrator of a non-alimony offense; whether it was possible to assign a crime after fulfilling all the conditions currently in force to one parent or both parents (in the case when the maintenance obligation was imposed). Differences in formulations such as, for example, malice persistence, and an inability to satisfy the basic life needs of the person for whom the maintenance obligation was pronounced, were assessed. The profiles of authors working on the codification of criminal law including the non-alimony offense before 1932 and in 1969 were presented. It was shown who was involved in the crime of non-alimony and on whose behalf it could be committed. It was also presented the penalty for committing crimes in 1932. It was also cited which chapter remained unchanged from 1932 to 1982 (chapter on minors) repealed on October 26, 1982 after the introduction of the Youth Act.

Keywords: penal code from 1932, changes in the penal code from 1969, beginnings of application of art. 201 of the Criminal Code of 1932, penal code of 1969, article 201 of the old previous code.

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THE ATTITUDE OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA TOWARDS THE ANNEXATION OF CRIMEA BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN THE CONTEXT OF ATTACHMENT TO THE PRINCIPLES OF FOREIGN POLICY

The aim of the article is to present and evaluate the attitude of the People's Republic of China towards the annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation in the context of attachment to the foreign policy principles of the Middle Kingdom. The introduction shows Beijing's approach to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence that are China's foreign policy doctrine. In the following parts was presented the reaction of the Chinese authorities to the annexation of Crimea by Russia and the most important circumstances conditioning it. The analysis was intended to answer the question whether Beijing's attitude during the Crimea crisis was a manifestation of embezzlement with the basic principles of the PRC's foreign policy? The answer to this question is positive. By annexing Crimea, Russia broke all the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Despite this, Pekin did not criticize it. On the contrary, it tried to justify Moscow's actions. During the crisis, Beijing wanted to achieve the greatest benefits and behaved according to a pragmatic approach, which is characteristic of the contemporary PRC's foreign policy. This confirmed that the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence are treated instrumentally by the Chinese authorities. When important circumstances speak for it, they are ready to dissent from these principles. This negatively affects the sincerity of Beijing's intentions on the international forum, and raises the question of its policy in the future, after China reaches a dominant position in the world.

Keywords: The People's Republic of China, annexation of Crimea, Russian Federation, principles of foreign policy, Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

PROBLEMS WITH INNOVATION. THE ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL INNOVATION SYSTEMS IN POLAND

The article takes up the issue of evaluation of innovation policy implemented by the Polish authorities since 2000. The unit of the analysis is the regional innovation systems, implemented and funded in accordance with the directives and from EU sources. On the basis of the analysis of secondary data, performed by the method of desk research contained in the report of the Polish Agency for Enterprise Development, rankings of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the European Union, the author concludes that in Poland, the innovation policy is not effectively implemented. This is mainly due to specific economic and social circumstances, which are different from those assumed, among others, in the Lisbon Strategy. Because in Poland there is no innovation potential, which by assumption should be the proper addressee of innovation policy, the funds placed on stimulating innovation result in the decrease in the quality of research and development activity and the displacement of private funds. Critical evaluation of innovation policy implemented at EU beck and call leads the author to reflect on the question whether at all it is possible for Poland to become innovative economy.

Keywords: innovation, innovation policy, regional innovation system.

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AN ANALYSIS OF THE CHARACTER OF MANAGEMENT OF CONTROL AND MEASURING EQUIPMENT IN SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

The paper describes selected problems concerning the character of management of control and measuring equipment in small and medium enterprises. There are discussed the oversight process over control and measuring equipment as well as there are itemized duties of people managing manufacturing process and worker who controls measuring equipment. There are briefly discussed selected problems concerning the calibration of control and measuring equipment as well as preparing of a workplace for its control. Conclusions are drawn concerning particular activities significantly influencing the management of control and measuring equipment.

Keywords: measuring equipment, MSA, management, small and medium enterprises.

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CROSS-SECTORAL COOPERATION TOWARD A WORK-LIFE BALANCE

The article focuses on the introduction of two Work-Life Balance (WLB) models developed and implemented in the United States of America (the USA) and in the European Union (the UE). Main characteristics and assumptions connected with both models are presented.

In recent years policies favoring the reconciliation of work and private life have gained great attention of many EU Member States, but still number of obstacles can be identified, including: a lack of knowledge about possible solutions and their results (both employers and employees), a lack of information and advisory support for both groups of stakeholders, or lack of some effective methods of cooperation between the representatives of different sectors for the implementation of WLB practices in general.

Some tools used to overcome the pointed-out limitations for implementing WLB solutions in EU countries are programs co-financed by the budgets of their national governments and the European Social Fund (ESF). An example of such tools used toward supporting WLB practices in Poland is a project co-financed by the EU under the POWER 4.3 ESF campaign called "Cross-sectoral cooperation toward WLB based on cooperation models and tools from Great Britain".

The article presents the project as an example of good practice from Poland and describes innovative products developed in the project, including three models of cross-sectoral cooperation between employment agencies and training institutions, CSOs, and employers toward WLB.

Keywords: social innovation, Work-Life Balance, labor market, cross-sectoral cooperation, family.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF SELECTED APPROACHES OF UNCERTAINTY MODELLING IN THE CONTEXT OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES

Information uncertainty in management systems is a subject of research of many scientific disciplines. Research concerning a quantitative modelling of uncertainty verging on mathematics, information technology, and logic is extremely important. The purpose of the article is to present possibilities and limitations of the most popular approaches in uncertainty modelling in social sciences with particular emphasis on management problems. Achieving such a goal always requires accepting certain basic epistemological assumptions. Therefore, an assumption was accepted about a subjective character of information. Information is treated as a feature of a cognition process. It is not an objective element of the reality. Furthermore, there was also assumed that uncertainty is a result of interference in mapping information and processes connected with cognition of the reality by human. Starting from these assumptions, the article demonstrates the way uncertainty is modelled and perceived in terms of probability, in fuzzy logic, in rough set theory, and in grey systems theory, which has been gaining popularity in recent years. In order to compare the mentioned approaches to a maximum extent, an attempt was made to show their essence referring to a classical set theory. To this aim, mathematical formalism was used for a precise description of particular types of uncertainty. It is of great significance as in management sciences and generally in social sciences some terms, for example, fuzziness, probability or greyness are overinterpreted and used in descriptive way to pretend scientific statements.

Keywords: uncertainty, fuzzy logic, rough set theory, grey systems theory, probability.

UAS ALBATROS IN ACTIVITIES FOR DEFENCE AND SECURITY ON SEA WATERS

Together with publishing, by the Armament Inspectorate of Ministry of National Defense, the tactical program UAS *Albatros* of short range, vertical take-off and landing, for the Navy, employees of the Polish Naval Academy (PNA) with the staff of the Lublin University of Technology (LUT) began the analytical and conceptual phase. The result was development of UAS usage assumptions in activities for the Navy in the field of reconnaissance as well as creating a picture of the situation in the marine area (*Maritime Situational/Domain Awareness* MSA/MDA). As part of extended applications, the so-called *dual use* was indicated for other representatives of maritime state services (mainly the Border Guard) and commercial entities (*Lotos Petrobaltic S.A.*), as potential recipients of UAS (as part of conducting protection of marine critical infrastructure facilities CI).

The impact potential of the Navy significantly increased in recent years. It is a result of obtaining modern controlled anti-ship missiles, both mounted on the decks of warships (missile RBS-15 Mk 3 on the warship decks of 660 project), and included in Marine Rocket Unit, MRU (2 Coastal Combat Squadrons CCS – equipped with *Kongsberg* NSM rockets). What is important from the usage of combat abilities point of view, range of both types of rockets of about 200 km significantly exceeds the range of detection of mediums at the disposal of ships (carriers of rockets) as well as MRU.

The article presents author's opinion on possibilities of usage of UAS vertical take-off operating from the decks of warships and coasting in the Navy. The increase in the ability to conduct the diagnosis (RADINT, SIGINT, ELINT/COMINT) should be considered as key issue, also realization of tasks as part of extending the possibilities of using UAS by other services.

Keywords: Unmanned Maritime Systems, Unmanned Aircraft Systems, UAS, Albatros.

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CULTURAL FOUNDATIONS FOR NEOLIBERAL CAPITALISM: CONSUMER AND CORPORATE CULTURE

The authors' considerations are based on the hypothesis that contemporary capitalism is not the recreation of 19th century free market capitalism but an ideological system supporting mainly the interests of multinational companies. The neoliberal agenda is based also on cultural foundations and peoples' economic choices are influenced by cultural factors. The overarching logic of neoliberal capitalism boils down to profit maximization and consumption. When this logic was internalized by people, they became unconscious followers of the rules imposed upon them by capital owners. According to neoliberal ideology, corporate culture should to be applied to every domain of personal and social life. Interpersonal relations and marriage have become commodified as well. As a result, the state of mental health of the population has worsened and people have failed to achieve lasting satisfaction. The purpose of the paper is to demonstrate from sociological point of view in what way neoliberal values pervade numerous domains of both social and personal life bringing about negative consequences.

Keywords: consumerism, consumer capitalism, corporate university, debt crisis.

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OPPRESSIVE INDUSTRIES IN THE CONTEXT OF MANAGING AN IMAGE CRISIS

The article focuses on the problems of oppressive industries in the context of their vulnerability to crisis situations. These critical industries have been subjected to scientific research, which showed that they have more crisis experience, i.e. they more often go through image crises. Thanks to this, managers representing companies operating in this industry are more aware and better prepared for possible image crises. Business entities classified as oppressive industries are normally more susceptible to crisis situations. This type of enterprises need to be aware of this fact and prepared for image-related problems. Classifying industry as oppressive seems to be well-grounded due to such factors as susceptibility of entities operating within the industry to external factors, the complexity of processes performed in the process of production and rendering services, as well as the ultimate consumer's complicity in those processes. The image crisis involves not only negative implications, but also positive effects – it can be considered as an industry's immune system which gains strength every time a crisis is properly managed.

Keywords: image crisis, economic crisis, oppressive industries

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