

STRESZCZENIA

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SPATIAL DIVERSITY OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN UKRAINE

The aim of this study is to analyze the spatial differentiation of unemployment rate in the regions in Ukrainian oblasts. Based on the definition of the unemployment rate, the determinants of unemployment rates registered in Ukraine were featured. To analyze the spatial diversification of unemployment rate, the method of spatial econometrics with the use of panel data and fixed effect method was applied. The results show that in Ukrainian economy one can distinguish two breakthrough moments that influenced the formation of unemployment rates in the oblasts discussed. The first of these was the period of the gas conflict with the Russian Federation in 2008 and 2009, the next difficult period for the Ukrainian economy in 2014–2015, when the annexation of the Crimean Peninsula and the military conflict with the Russian Federation took place. In both cases, the Ukrainian economy has been negatively affected, with GDP *per capita* declining with an increase in unemployment rate.

Keywords: unemployment rate, Ukraine, GDP

DOI: 10.7862/rz.2019.hss.11

The text was submitted to the editorial office: February 2019.

The text was accepted for publication: June 2019.

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LINGUISTIC STRUCTURE OF MEMORY IMAGES IN POLISH AND GERMAN LANGUAGE OBITUARIES FOR MARCEL REICH-RANICKI⁴, AS A MEDIA TOOL FOR THE PROFILING OF COLLECTIVE MEMORY

The media contribute to the process of strengthening and consolidating the collective memory of specific communities by taking, emphasising, and disseminating particular topics and contents. In this context, the so-called mediatised memory (see Assmann, 2007, Zielińska, 2018) occurs more and more often, as well as the media mechanisms and strategies for forming or deforming reality that influence or even model our memory of well-known figures, events or processes. It is both mediated and caused by the language which ‘on the one hand appears as a substance and a ‘bearer’ of collective memory, and on the other, as a medium that shapes the contents of collective memory’ (Czachur, 2018). The aim of the following paper is to investigate the selected corpus (obituaries) and determine to what extent the analysis of specific approaches in the field of linguistics and discourse can lead to the conclusion regarding mediatised and collective memory (see Czachur, 2016; Czachur, 2018). Additionally, it attempts to show whether and to what extent the media model the collective memory, as well as create and disseminate the linguistic profile of well-known personalities. In order to shed some light on the mediatized memory and to explain it from a linguistic perspective, obituaries for Marcel Reich-Ranicki are subjected to a contrastive German-Polish analysis. The analysis draws on selected methods of linguistic discourse analysis, which serve the linguistic profiling of actors, namely nominations and predicates as well as role assignments referring to the mentioned personality with the aim to investigate the shaping of the collective memory by the media. A detailed contrastive corpus-based analysis of the above-mentioned text type provides an insight into the role of linguistic strategies of remembering in the construction of the collective memory.

Keywords: Collective memory, mediatised memory, Discourse Linguistic, media discourse, denominatives⁵ and predicatives⁶.

DOI: 10.7862/rz.2019.hss.12

The text was submitted to the editorial office: January 2019.

The text was accepted for publication: June 2019.

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⁴ Marcel Reich-Ranicki – German literary critic of Polish and Jewish origin, born in 1920 in Włocławek; a recognised expert with undisputed reputation, highly regarded by the public and commonly referred to as “the pope of literature”. A few years have passed since he died in 2013, yet he continues to be called the most influential literary critic in the history of the Federal Republic of Germany. Reich-Ranicki was a charismatic personality, and many people claim that he ‘taught Germans to read and discuss books’. As a critic and later the host of *Das Literarische Quartett* (‘literary quartet’), a TV show extremely popular in Germany during 1988–2001, he was witty, yet uncompromising and merciless in his opinions; his numerous controversial verdicts would determine the future for authors and their works. (Collected for the needs of the analyses conducted by this author, the information is based on bibliography sources, research as well as journalistic materials and video documentaries related to the critic and available in Poland and in German speaking countries).

⁵ Denominatives – lexical items used to denote the objects, ideas and facts relevant to the particular discourse.

⁶ Predicatives attributing certain properties to reference objects.

STORAGE OF GOODS IN A LARGE SCALE RETAIL COMPANY

In large scale retail companies, storage of goods is very important in the structure of performed logistic processes. That process has an auxiliary function, supporting the sales activities. Stocks are kept both in the warehouse and in the commercial area. Fresh and dry food products, as well as household goods, are stored in the same facilities. Consequently, there are various needs when it comes to ensuring proper warehousing conditions.

The analysis of literature indicates the lack of general and detailed studies regarding the concept and structure of relevant organisations as well as characteristics of the performed logistic processes. The presented contents do not comprise the subjective, objective or functional specificity of retail.

This paper aims at systematisation and extending the knowledge concerning the structure and course of warehousing in large scale retail companies. The study will allow to explain the course of the warehousing process in the analysed companies, by defining its purpose, stages and tasks, assessment criteria, used documents and also persons in charge and those responsible for particular activities. The research method used in the study was observation. The technique of the study was observation of own management and organisational activity.

Keywords: stock, warehouse, distribution, system, logistics.

DOI: 10.7862/rz.2019.hss.13

The text was submitted to the editorial office: March 2019.

The text was accepted for publication: June 2019.

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SAFETY PROTECTION OF COOPERATIVES FUNCTIONING IN THE CONTEXT OF CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF MEMBERS OF ITS BODIES

The article presents the issues of protecting the security of cooperatives functioning against threats resulting from the criminal behavior of members of its bodies, which is penalized in the Cooperative Law and in the law on housing cooperatives.

The organs of the cooperative are: the general meeting or the meeting of representatives, the board of directors, the board, and the cooperatives in which the general meeting is replaced by the gathering of representatives - a meeting of member groups. The statute may provide for the appointment of other bodies composed of members of the cooperative.

The article is an attempt to analyze selected prohibited acts which are the basis of responsibility of members of cooperative bodies, in particular the management board and the supervisory board. Criminal liability of members of cooperative bodies is provided for in the following provisions: from cooperative law: art. 267b – a failure to report for bankruptcy, art. 267c – a failure to comply with obligations related to lustration, art. 267d – an announcement of false data of cooperatives, from the Act on housing co-operatives: art. 27³ – a failure to provide documentation of cooperatives and untimely settlement of construction costs.

The provisions presented contain sanctions primarily for acts that are covered by analogous liability in relation to members of capital bodies of commercial companies, which, like cooperatives, are legal persons, which is dictated by the normative, organizational and functional similarity of running a business as a cooperative and in the form of commercial companies or for acts covered by the specificity of cooperative law, in particular concerning one of the most popular types of cooperatives, that is, housing cooperatives, which harm the proper functioning of cooperatives.

Keywords: safety, security protection, criminal liability, cooperative bodies, management board, supervisory board, cooperative, housing cooperative.

DOI: 10.7862/rz.2019.hss.14

The text was submitted to the editorial office: April 2019.

The text was accepted for publication: June 2019.

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THE LEADERSHIP MODEL AND THE USE OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION INSTRUMENTS. THE CASE OF POLISH MUNICIPALITIES

The aim of the article is to describe and evaluate the relationship between the leadership model implemented by the executive bodies of Polish municipalities and the use of public participation instruments. The author focuses on the executive bodies of the municipalities due to their significant position in the structure of local government. The main hypothesis adopted in the paper assumes that the use of public participation instruments depends on the style of local leadership. The mayors who are both formal leaders and social leaders tend to incorporate participatory mechanisms in local governance processes more often than those who are only formal leaders. The theoretical framework of the article is determined by the theories of transformational and participative leadership. The article was based on survey research and in-depth interviews. The research results show no clear differences between the scope of applied instruments of participation and the type of leadership. The scale of social support has little impact on the scope of applied mechanisms of participation.

Keywords: local leadership, transformational leadership, participative leadership, public participation, social leader.

DOI: 10.7862/rz.2019.hss.15

The text was submitted to the editorial office: September 2018.

The text was accepted for publication: June 2019.

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INTERROGATION OF DETAINEES DURING AN ATTEMPT TO ILLEGALLY CROSS THE STATE BORDER IN 1938 – A SOURCE OF INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION

The hereby article presents events that took place on the territory of Carpathian Ruthenia in 1938/1939 in the context of information obtained by the Border Guard during the interrogation of detained people attempting to cross the border illegally. The article is based on the critical examination method of source materials which are stored in the National Historical Archives in Lviv. The temporal caesura are the documents created by the Border Guard officers between October and December 1938. The article consists of two parts: the introduction, where the author discusses the situation of Carpathian Ruthenia at that time and the main part, which presents passages from arrests protocols of the volunteers for Carpathian Sich. The presented article is supplemented by author's proper comments. By presenting the above mentioned subject, the author points out the danger posed by a tiny Carpatho-Ukraine state for the internal security of Poland.

The author stresses out the role of Ukrainian organizations in Poland. The analysis of the content of testimonies of detained people (in the preserved records of interrogation) indicates a huge commitment of Ukrainian communities in the idea of creating Ukrainian state and a good organization of transportation across the border of Ukrainian volunteers from Poland to Ukrainian armed forces being formed in the territory of Chust.

Furthermore, the article covers information about the cooperation concerning counter-intelligence protection of the borderline between the Border Guard and Independent Information Departments.

Keywords: Border Guard, illegal border crossing, borderland, record of interview, interview, source of information, Czechoslovakian army deserters, Carpathian Ruthenia, Volunteers for Carpathian Sich,

DOI: 10.7862/rz.2019.hss.16

The text was submitted to the editorial office: December 2018.

The text was accepted for publication: June 2019.

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DIRECT FOREIGN INVESTMENT AS A DEVELOPMENT FACTOR OF THE ECONOMY AND ITS ECONOMIC SECURITY

The purpose of the article is to indicate the role of foreign direct investment in ensuring the economic security of the economy receiving this capital. The concept of economic security is related to the economy as well as international and global perspectives.

In this article, it also comes from the assumption that the definitions of economic security today must relate to opportunities and threats to development processes. It is indicated that in the context of the guarantee of unhampered development, which is the effect of proper shaping of economic interdependencies of a given economy with foreign countries. In addition, the role of trade and international connections in this process is highlighted. Economic security in this approach is identified not only with the uninterrupted functioning of economies as a result of the inflow of FDI, but also with the assurance of a comparative balance with the economies of other countries .

The article mainly focuses on measurable aspects of FDI impact on the Polish economy. The data used for the analyzes came from the Central Statistical Office, National Polish Bank and OECD databases. While developing the subject, the method of analyzing literature positions, descriptive method and analysis of existing data were used.

Taking into account the perspective of economic security, it can be concluded that this means a relatively low degree of dependence of the Polish economy on foreign capital in the form of direct foreign investments. It causes that in periods of deteriorating economic situation on the global market or in the period of international economic crises, when the size of global flows of foreign direct investments are significantly reduced, these phenomena do not cause significant implications for the economic growth dynamics in Poland.

Keywords: economic security, external factors of economic security, globalization, foreign capital.

DOI: 10.7862/rz.2019.hss.17

The text was submitted to the editorial office: December 2018.

The text was accepted for publication: June 2019.

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DIVERSIFICATION OF NGOS' REVENUES: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE MISSION CHANGEABILITY

Growing social needs and changes in the governmental policy aimed at reducing social aid spending have put pressure on non-profits to develop strategies to gain financial support from diversified sources. Diversification of funding' sources gives the chance not only to *increase revenues, strengthening the stability and predictability of NGOs' functioning* but also to limiting the control of public and private donors, especially when any of them predominates in capital contributions. The access to many different sources of revenue may reduce changeability of organizations' mission and *lead to a larger organizational autonomy in their mission related work*. The objective of the article is to examine which sources of NGOs' funding, including public, private internal and external sources are significant factors for the changeability of mission of non-governmental organizations. Data for the analyses have been collected from the national survey of Polish non-governmental organizations. To achieve this aim factor analysis was carried out. *This research find that public support or commercial activities are not significant factors regarding the volatility of the non-governmental mission. The only significant variable, from the point of view of decision-making on changing the mission of NGOs, is the external private financing. The obtained results may contribute to the ongoing discussion on the impact of particular types of sources of revenues in the structure of financing NGOs for the implementation of the social mission. The results may provide some indications for those responsible for organizational development strategies.*

Keywords: NGOs; mission volatility, diversification of revenues, financial sources.

DOI: 10.7862/rz.2019.hss.18

The text was submitted to the editorial office: January 2019.

The text was accepted for publication: June 2019.

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AN ANALYSIS OF THE CHANGES OF EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY

Industry is one of the most important segments of the national economy. The changes, which take place affect the business aspect of the labor market, and more specifically the employment of people in specific industry sectors. It can significantly influence on the way and the number of employment of people in the industry, so, therefore, it was purposeful to analyse whether there were significant changes in the number of employees in selected industry sectors. The aim of the paper was to analyse the basic statistical data from the Central Statistical Office in Poland if there were any changes of employment in the main industry sectors in Poland. The sectors that were analyzed were mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities. The research methodology was the analysis of trends from data from the period 2012–2017 (no data after 2017) from a reliable source, i.e. the Central Statistical Office in Poland. It was concluded that the important changes in the number of employment of people in the main industry sectors could be observed as evidenced by, among others, by the trends. The results of the analysis can be the basis for assessing the economic situation in the analyzed industry sector, and also to make next analyses targeted on the analysis of causes the trends in employed area in selected industry sectors in Poland.

Keywords: personnel management, industry, labor market, sociology of work, employment.

DOI: 10.7862/rz.2019.hss.19

The text was submitted to the editorial office: March 2019.
The text was accepted for publication: June 2019.

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*An experienced sailor does not fight against the current or the
wind but lets them take him in the direction chosen by him.*

Bolesław Prus

AN ANALYSIS OF SAILORS' CONFIDENCE LEVEL IN PERSONAL LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCES AND BUOYANCY AIDS

In the article, an attempt was made to determine the level of sailors' confidence in personal life-saving appliances and buoyancy aids when practising sports and recreational sailing at sea. The article presents results of the research conducted on a sample composed of 40 sea-going sailors aged 18+, who participated in the IX International Sailing Regatta Eljacht Cup 2018. The method used to carry out the research was the method of a diagnostic survey. The applied research technique consisted of a questionnaire. As the conducted research has shown, in Poland, this sport is more popular among men than women. The vast majority of sailors have received higher education. The majority of people who enjoy sailing live in cities ranging from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants.

Sailing as a water sports discipline is becoming an activity which is relatively easy to be taken up by women as well as men of all ages. In Poland, the model of sailing tourism itself has undergone significant transformations over the last two decades. The reason for these changes is an increase in the society's affluence. Even at the beginning of the 20th century, sailing was still an activity that was quite an elite sport and was practised as part of sailing clubs. Nowadays on the commercial market, there are companies that specialize in yacht charter and are ready to make their vessels available on any water and during any season. The number of private ship owners is also on the rise. Yacht crews are obliged to follow many procedures once they board the vessel. Safety on the yacht is the most important factor. Without going into details, it depends on the way a vessel has been constructed and how it is equipped, the qualifications and training of its crew, as well as the observance of good seamanship. Good seamanship – “good seamanship is: the whole of written and, especially, unwritten general recommendations for conduct, which may be considered the embodiment of a sailor's common” (Monsarrat, 1988).

Keywords: level of sailors' confidence in personal life-saving appliances, sailing tourism, water sports discipline, good seamanship.

DOI: 10.7862/rz.2019.hss.20

The text was submitted to the editorial office: March 2019.

The text was accepted for publication: June 2019.

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THE ROLE OF EMOTIONS IN ECONOMIC DESIGN-MAKING

To understand the behavior of the individual, one seeks to shed light on his psychic processes. New relationships between economics and psychology contribute to overthrowing the ideal-real logic: scholars explicitly attempt to describe poorly defined and therefore difficult to standardize, precisely because of this, characterized by a unique and transient nature. To understand complex macroeconomic phenomena, it is important to study the more or less conscious interaction among a multitude of thinkers. It changes the relationship between theory and reality. Economic decision making requires choosing appropriate courses of action to promote the economic well being of oneself or others in a complex, dynamic and uncertain world. Individuals interpret reality through an activity of sense-making that involves emotions. Being able to make changes smoothly would help to gain new mental consistency, increase vibration perceptions, cognitive-functional capabilities, psycho-physical health, reduce emotional distress and always open a door for change and the experimentation of the new and of themselves. There is a widespread tendency in today's society to represent the economy as modeled by macro-forces we are more or less succubae, despite their impact on our existence. Faced with these complex phenomena, the message of the economy that studies behaviors is very clear: there is no economic cause that does not concern individuals and does not go in the plot of intersubjective relationships.

Keywords: decision making process, emotions, behavioral economics, neuroscience, social bonds, prosocial emotions.

DOI: 10.7862/rz.2019.hss.21

The text was submitted to the editorial office: April 2019.

The text was accepted for publication: June 2019.

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