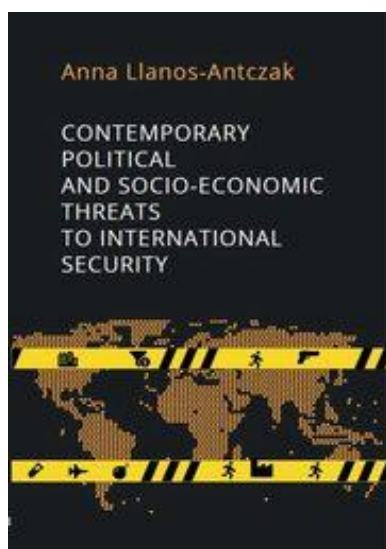


BIULETYN INFORMACYJNY

AKADEMII EKONOMICZNO-HUMANISTYCZNEJ

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MONOGRAFIE I PUBLIKACJE ZBIOROWE



Contemporary political and socio-economic threats to international security

Anna Llanos-Antczak

UEHS Press 2020

The first chapter concentrates on modern socio-political challenges. Thus, it discusses nationalism, identity, religious issues and orthodox ideas as sources of potential conflicts. It further analyzes humanitarian operations and responsibility to protect idea as other probable trouble-makers. It closes with a discussion on civil wars and failed states as threats to international security. The second chapter relates to socio-economic challenges, which seem to be underestimated as of likely conflict-generating sources. It discusses such problem as overpopulation and ageing societies, migrations as well as social stratification, poverty and assimilation difficulties. The last chapter is devoted to post-modern political issues. Here, the state is not playing the main role. Thus, the analysis refers to the non-state actors and their role in shaping the global order. Final discussion relates to privatization of war and power and the question of the role of private companies in the post-modern conflicts. (ze wstępu)



Dziedzictwo i współczesność ładu moralnego

redakcja naukowa: Stanisław Leszek Stadniczeńko i Piotr Zamelski

Wydawnictwo AEH 2020

Autorzy poczynili rozważania nad problemami kultury współczesnego społeczeństwa, w szczególności ustroju i postaw obywatelskich, troski o sprawę publiczną i dobro wspólne, kultury dyskursu i komunikacji, kultury prawnej, etosu pracy, kultury rynku, przedsiębiorczości, odpowiedzialności, dyscypliny, zaufania w stosunkach międzyludzkich i międzyinstytucjonalnych, kultury ekologicznej. W opracowaniu nie mogło zabraknąć zagadnień kultury życia codziennego, poprawnego systemu wartości, moralności, etyki, szacunku dla innych, umiejętności współżycia społecznego, uprzejmości, gotowości udzielania pomocy, humanitaryzmu, dbałości o estetykę otoczenia, literatury, sztuki, używanego języka. (ze wstępu)



Europeizacja polityki rolnej i polityki regionalnej w Polsce w latach 2004-2019

Piotr Solarz

Wydawnictwo AEH 2019

Proces europeizacji polityk wewnętrznych poszczególnych państw członkowskich Unii Europejskiej, w tym Polski, stale postępuje i zmienia ich oblicze. Aby zrozumieć i opanować elementy tego procesu, nie wystarczy dokonać analizy instytucjonalno-prawnej, gdyż ma on zbyt wiele aspektów. Należy, oczywiście, przeprowadzić analizę normatywną, najważniejsze jest jednak zrozumienie podstawowych pojęć, takich jak: governance, good governance czy administracja publiczna, które zaczynają wypełniać uznaną państwowo-prawną siatkę pojęciową¹, jak również przedstawienie teoretycznych założeń europeizacji. Na tym właśnie gruncie należy następnie przejść do transferu europeizacji na poszczególne polityki wewnętrzne – polityki publiczne. (ze wstępu)



Intuicja - w stronę praktyki

Witold Dobrołowicz

Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej 2019

Co nowego, a jednocześnie praktycznego znajdzie Czytelnik w tej książce? Są to trzy wstępne, a więc ogólnie sformułowane propozycje. Pierwsza dotyczy nowej typologii umysłów, w których różny jest udział intuicji. Druga propozycja dotyczy nowych, oryginalnych testów psychologicznych do badania i diagnozowania typów umysłowości. Trzecia nowość to również autorska propozycja treningu myślenia intuicyjnego. Jest to zarys metody trenowania umysłu w procesie rozwiązywania trudnych problemów, gdzie znaczącą rolę odgrywa intuicja poznawcza w interakcji z logiką. Szczególnie ważne są tu sygnały intuicyjne, torowanie, przerwy inkubacyjne. (ze wstępu)



Intuicja - w stronę teorii

Witold Dobrołowicz

Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej 2019

W książce autor zajmuje się intuicją z punktu widzenia psychologii poznawczej (kognitywnej), gdzie główną funkcję intuicji upatruje się w rozwiązywaniu złożonych, trudnych problemów, wymagających podejścia kreatywnego. Z tego punktu widzenia nadrzędnym pojęciem kluczowym w tej książce jest umysł, a szczególnie niezwykły, genialny, kreatywny.

Książka jest adresowana do szerokiego grona Czytelników, którzy interesują się procesami poznawczymi, w tym intuicją. (ze wstępu)

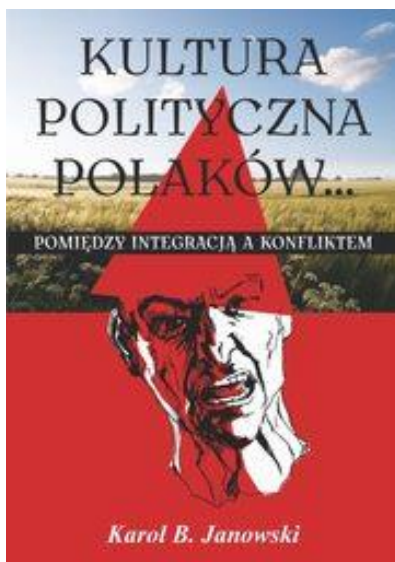


Kobiety w samorządowych wyborach prezydenckich w Polsce w latach 2002-2018

Małgorzata Niewiadomska-Cudak

Wydawnictwo AEH 2020

Niniejsza publikacja jest próbą uzupełnienia istniejącego zasobu wiedzy poprzez szczegółowe badanie udziału kobiet w samorządowych wyborach prezydenckich przeprowadzonych od 2002 r. Zadanie, jakie postawiła sobie autorka niniejszej książki, to ukazanie niezwykle złożonych procesów związanych z kandydowaniem kobiet do organu wykonawczego w polskich miastach, jak i sprawowania przez nie najwyższej władzy w tychże jednostkach samorządu terytorialnego. (ze wstępu)



Kultura polityczna Polaków... Pomiędzy integracją a konfliktem

Karol B. Janowski

Wydawnictwo AEH 2020

Książka „Kultura polityczna Polaków... Pomiędzy integracją a konfliktem” sytuuje się na drodze refleksji nad fenomenem kultury politycznej. Rozważania zawarte w części pierwszej – Podstawowe pojęcia oraz ich znaczenie i użyteczność – obejmują rekapitulację wiedzy nt. pojmowania kultury politycznej, narzędzi i dyrektyw jej badania. Część druga książki – Kultura polityczna Polaków czasu przemian – odzwierciedla próbę zastosowania owej koncepcji. Pomieszczono w niej wybór spośród artykułów i studiów opublikowanych w czasopismach naukowych oraz dziełach zbiorowych w okresie od połowy lat 90. Książkę zamykają opracowania ufundowane na greckim pojęciu kritikós wobec rezultatów aktywności środowiska naukowego, dla którego polityka jest głównym przedmiotem refleksji. (ze wstępu)

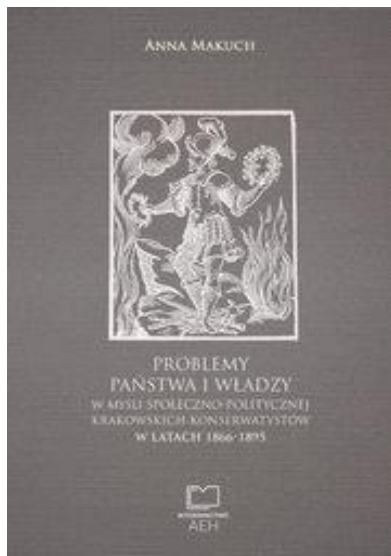


Polska i Niemcy. Od odzyskania niepodległości do Rapallo i Locarno 1918/1922-1926/1934

Zbiór studiów pod redakcją naukową Dariusza Makitły

Wydawnictwo AEH 2020

Zebrane w niniejszym tomie studia poświęcone zostały niezbyt często poruszanej problematyce przypadającej na szczególny okres w stosunkach międzynarodowych w Europie, w których relacje Niemiec z Polską należały do najbardziej kluczowych. Okres ten, w zasadzie krótki, okazał się jednak znamienny dla przygotowania działań Niemiec podejmowanych w stosunkach międzynarodowych, tworzących podłoże pod zmiany, które w latach 30 doprowadziły do kolejnej wojny w Europie. Refleksja w tym zakresie wydaje się zawsze ważna i pouczająca. (ze wstępu)

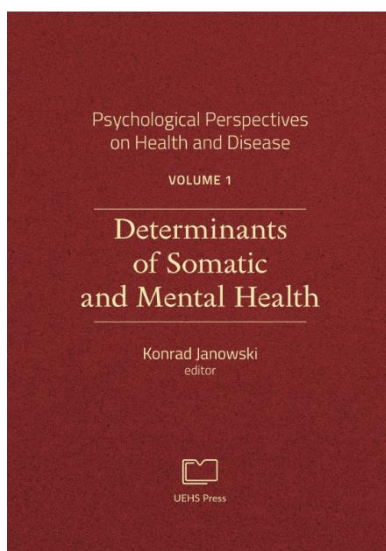


Problemy państwa i władzy w myśli społeczno-politycznej krakowskich konserwatystów w latach 1866-1895

Anna Makuch

Wydawnictwo AEH 2020

Przedmiotem badań niniejszej publikacji jest doktryna społeczno-polityczna wybranych przedstawicieli krakowskich konserwatystów – tzw. stańczyków – których stanowisko wywodziło się z postulatów krakowskiej szkoły historycznej. Badawczym celem pracy jest analiza najistotniejszych komponentów społeczno-politycznej myśli krakowskiej formacji, co pozwoli zrekonstruować kierunki polityki wewnętrznej i zagranicznej Polski pod kątem nie tylko odzyskania niezawisłości politycznej, lecz także utrzymania trwałości i stabilności państwowej w obliczu cywilizacyjno-ustrojowych zmian, jakim podlegała Europa II połowy XIX wieku. (ze wstępu)

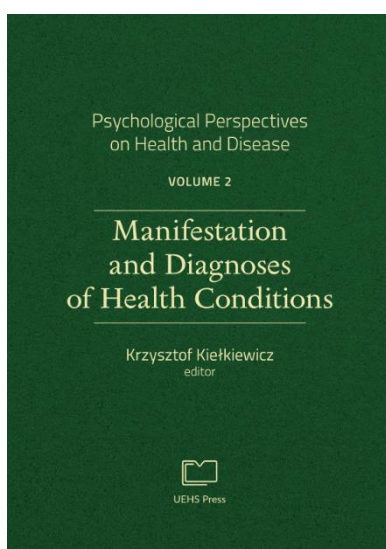


Psychological Perspectives on Health and Disease Vol. I. Determinants of Somatic and Mental Health

editor: Konrad Janowski

UEHS Press 2019

The book contains seven chapters describing research carried out in the field of health and clinical psychology by Polish and Ukrainian researchers. Among those who contributed to this publication are UEHS academics Konrad Janowski, Gabriela Chojnacka-Szawłowska, Anna Studzińska and Daniel Pankowski.



Psychological Perspectives on Health and Disease Vol. II. Manifestation and Diagnoses of Health Conditions

editor: Krzysztof Kiełkiewicz

UEHS Press 2019

Second volume, titled 'Manifestation and Diagnoses of Health Conditions', contains eight different chapters. Among those who contributed to this publication are UEHS academics Krzysztof Kiełkiewicz, Konrad Janowski, Joanna Piekarska, Ryszard Kościelak, Aleksandra Szymanowska and Daniel Pankowski.



Separatyzm baskijski. Historia, współczesność, perspektywy

Anna Llanos-Antczak

Dom Wydawniczy Elipsa 2019

Niniejsza monografia ma na celu zaprezentowanie korzeni nacjonalizmu baskijskiego i powodów, dla których powstała organizacja ETA, która na początku cieszyła się poparciem niemal całego swojego narodu, a później zaczęła je tracić tak, aby w końcu zostać potępioną jako brutalna organizacja terrorystyczna, oraz analiza możliwych sposobów rozwiązania sprawy baskijskiej. Monografia porusza także wiele innych kwestii dotyczących szeroko pojętego problemu nacjonalizmu baskijskiego. (ze wstępu)

ROZDZIAŁY W PRACACH ZBIOROWYCH

Can emotional abilities protect from stress? The relationship between emotional abilities and stress perceived by women and men

Joanna Piekarska

in: „Psychological Perspectives on Health and Disease Volume 2. Manifestation and Diagnoses of Health Conditions”, ed. Krzysztof Kiełkiewicz, Warsaw 2019, pp. 52-70

Chronic stress may have negative health implications. On the other hand, coping with illness, especially chronic illness, often leads to the experience of intense stress. Therefore, it seems important to identify factors which can contribute to better coping skills and experiencing less severe stress. Emotional abilities can be viewed as resources playing an important role in stressful situations. The present study examined the relationship between two emotional abilities (emotion recognition and emotion understanding) and perceived stress. The analyses were conducted on a sample of 268 adults (128 women and 140 men). Stress perceived in the last month was assessed by the PSS10. The SIE-T and the TRE tests were used to measure emotion recognition ability and emotion understanding ability. The results showed gender differences in the relationship between emotional abilities and perceived stress. This suggests that particular emotional abilities may play different roles for functioning in women and men. In order to better understand the significance of emotional abilities in human functioning, gender should be taken into account in future research in this area. (excerpt)

Cognitive representation of disease, sense of coherence, and health behaviours of women and men with type 2 diabetes

Gabriela Chojnacka-Szawłowska, Daniel Siemionko

in: „Psychological Perspectives on Health and Disease Volume 1. Determinants of Somatic and Mental Health”, ed. Konrad Janowski, Warsaw 2019, pp. 17-35

Diabetes as a growing health threat poses a challenge to an interdisciplinary approach to disease prevention and health promotion. The inspiration for the current study were the relatively little-known similarities and differences in the functioning of diabetic patients with respect to gender. The aim of the current study was to search for similarities and differences between women and men suffering from diabetes in the perception (cognitive representation) of this disease and its links to the sense of coherence and health behaviours. Theoretical issues this field of research concern the clinical and psychosocial aspects of diabetes. Cognitive representation of disease in terms of the theory by Leventhal et al. (1984) were also presented. Next, the sense of coherence in the model of salutogenesis and its role in type 2 diabetes was characterized. The issue of health behaviours and their different definitions was also outlined. The study was carried out on 30 women and 30 men with type 2 diabetes, treated in a hospital outpatient clinic in Warsaw, Poland. The study used the Illness Perception Questionnaire by Leventhal et al. (1984), the Sense of Coherence Questionnaire by Antonovsky (1997), and the Health Behaviour Inventory by Juczyński (2001). The results showed numerous similarities and differences in the relationship between the cognitive representation of the disease, the sense of coherence, and health behaviours in relation to the patients' gender. These results constitute a preliminary report on the importance of individual patient education aimed at shaping health behaviours and supporting a sense of coherence as well as building a realistic, though not pessimistic, set of beliefs about the disease. (excerpt)

Consequences of a lack of focus on the aetiology of mental disorders in the psychiatric perspective on mental health

Krzysztof Kiełkiewicz

in: „Psychological Perspectives on Health and Disease Volume 2. Manifestation and Diagnoses of Health Conditions”, ed. Krzysztof Kiełkiewicz, Warsaw 2019, pp. 4-10

The field of mental health and the issues of diagnosis and treatment revolve around the medical tradition represented by the psychiatric perspective, regularly updated in the DSM and the ICD. Another perspective on mental health exists and could be a very valuable contribution to the field if it were popularised. It would make a significant input for the development of psychotherapy and clinical psychology and be a strong alternative for the treatment of mental disorders. To this end, a complete manual would need to be developed and the empirical evidence supporting the effectiveness of comprehensive treatment would need to mark its existence in the field of psychology. This lack leads to a situation of a monopoly, stimulating the development of pharmacological treatments and restraining the field of clinical psychology and psychotherapy, which prefer the nonpharmacological management of mental health issues. Promotion of psychotherapeutic concepts of mental disorders could create a healthy competition and stimulate the development of the entire field. It may have a positive impact not only on psychological and psychotherapeutic disciplines, but also on psychiatry and medicine themselves. The nature of psychic phenomena belongs to the domain of latent reality, and it is desirable for it to also be developed in that manner with inclusion of disciplines that have experience and long tradition in studying it. (excerpt)

Immune Power Personality Questionnaire – rationale, development, and psychometric properties

Konrad Janowski, Daniel Pankowski, Kinga Wytrychiewicz

in: „Psychological Perspectives on Health and Disease Volume 1. Determinants of Somatic and Mental Health”, ed. Konrad Janowski, Warsaw 2019, pp. 4-16

In his book, Henry Dreher (1996) described research on seven personality characteristics which had been found to be linked to the functioning of the immune system. His literature review concluded that the IPP encompasses such dimensions as the ACE factor, the capacity to confide, hardiness, assertiveness, affiliative trust, healthy helping, and self-complexity. So far, however, no tool has been developed that would allow for a simultaneous measurement of these traits. This chapter presents the summary of Dreher's research on IPP and results of the studies on the development and psychometric validation of the IPPQ. The results provide data confirming the reliability and validity of this new tool. The IPPQ can be used in the future in both scientific research and in clinical practice to enhance the diagnosis and therapeutic process. (excerpt)

Koncepcje ładu moralnego w średniowiecznej Polsce

Dariusz Makieła

w: „Dziedzictwo i współczesność ładu moralnego”, red. nauk. Stanisław Leszek Stadniczeńko, Warszawa 2020, s. 141-148

Ład moralny funkcjonuje w złożonej rzeczywistości społecznej, politycznej, prawnej i ekonomicznej, dlatego w warunkach pluralizmu pojawiają się pytania o jego kształt i praktyczne znaczenie. Jakkolwiek ład moralny nie jest tożsamy z ładem prawnym, oba porządki są niezbędne w życiu społecznym i nie powinny być ze sobą sprzeczne. W praktyce oznacza to obowiązek uznania przez prawodawcę obiektywnej moralności. W przeszłości i obecnie prawo często nie spełniało tego warunku, na takie warunki przypadła działalność św. Wojciecha i św. Stanisława. Obaj święci stanęli w obronie ładu moralnego, dlatego historii ich życia i męczeństwa szybko przyjęto za wzór i inspirację do odbudowania naruszonych pryncypiów. (fragment)

Kształtowanie świadomości moralno-prawnej społeczeństwa

Anna Pawlak

w: „Dziedzictwo i współczesność ładu moralnego”, red. nauk. Stanisław Leszek Stadniczeńko, Warszawa 2020, s. 141-148

W rozdziale opisano temat kształtowania świadomości prawnej społeczeństwa. Rozważania stanowią próbę odpowiedzi na pytanie, jakie najważniejsze czynniki mogą wpływać na ten proces. Z metodologicznego punktu widzenia odpowiedź na postawione pytanie nie jest łatwa, a to z uwagi na brak jednolitości poglądów co do samej definicji świadomości prawnej oraz sposobów, w jaki jest kształtowana. Opisano powyższe problemy teoretyczno-filozoficzne, zbadano także możliwe sytuacje krzyżowania się zakresów przedmiotowych świadomości prawnej oraz moralnej. Na podstawie analizy badań empirycznych prowadzonych w Polsce na przestrzeni ostatnich lat, odpowiedziano na pytanie, które czynniki kształtują świadomość prawną społeczeństwa, a także które z nich mają współcześnie największe znaczenie. Podkreślenia wymaga, że w dobie społeczeństwa informacyjnego punkt ciężkości w kształtowaniu świadomości prawnej wyraźnie przesuwają się w stronę różnego rodzaju mediów i informacji przekazywanych za pomocą sieci Internet. (fragment)

Między dwiema częściami Niemiec. Pomorze w relacjach Niemiec i Polski w dobie Rapallo i Locarno (1919-1925/1934)

Dariusz Makiła

w: „Polska i Niemcy. Od odzyskania niepodległości do Rapallo i Locarno 1918/1922-1926/1934”, red. nauk. Dariusz Makiła, Warszawa 2020, s. 165-175

Zajęcie w styczniu i lutym 1920 r. przez wojska polskie niemieckiej prowincji Westpreußen, w wyniku czego nastąpiło włączenie większości jej terytorium (za wyjątkiem utworzonego traktatem wersalskim obszaru Wolnego Miasta Gdańska) do państwa polskiego, stwarzało niewątpliwie istotny problem w stosunkach polsko-niemieckich w okresie po I wojnie światowej. (fragment)

O ład moralny w Polsce – refleksje filozoficzne

Wojciech Słomski

w: „Dziedzictwo i współczesność ładu moralnego”, red. nauk. Stanisław Leszek Stadniczeńko, Warszawa 2020, s. 67-74

Przedmiotem rozważań jest ład moralny w społeczeństwie polskim w pierwszych dekadach XXI w. Miarą oceny stanu moralności jest obiektywny porządek wartości, który może być w różnym stopniu uznawany i realizowany w życiu osoby i społeczeństwa. Idealny ład moralny powinien znajdować odbicie w porządku prawnym. Kultura polska przez stulecia czerpała wzorce moralności i organizacji życia społecznego z nauczania Kościoła katolickiego. Odmiennie stanowisko prezentuje pozytywizm prawny, który głosi prymat woli ustawodawcy lub opinii większości nad prawdą i niezmiennym prawem naturalnym. Ostatnie dekady historii Polski ukazują zmagania o zachowanie ładu moralnego, który jest zagrożony w wyniku błędnego pojmowania wolności. (fragment)

Psychological and physiological predictors of affect in premenopausal and perimenopausal women

Katarzyna Szymona-Pałkowska, Konrad Janowski

in: „Psychological Perspectives on Health and Disease Volume 1. Determinants of Somatic and Mental Health”, ed. Konrad Janowski, Warsaw 2019, pp. 42-56

During menopause, undesirable vasomotor, somatic, and psychological symptoms can occur, which may be accompanied by increased negative affectivity. The current study aimed to identify psychological and physiological factors related to affect in premenopausal and perimenopausal women. One-hundred thirteen women took part in the study, including 55 women aged 45 to 60 (the perimenopausal group) and 58 women aged 25 to 40 (the control group). Blood serum hormone levels were assessed and questionnaires measuring body image, self-efficacy, menopausal symptoms, and affect were used. In the premenopausal group, self-efficacy was found to be a statistically significant predictor of negative affect. In the perimenopausal group, the global index of dysmorphic symptoms was a statistically significant predictor of negative affect. In the premenopausal group, three were statistically significant predictors of positive affect: satisfaction with one's own appearance, self-efficacy, and severity of cognitive symptoms of menopause (negative predictor). In the perimenopausal group, positive affect was predicted by self-efficacy. Factors which have an impact on positive affect and negative affect are different before and during the menopause period. (excerpt)

Relatywizm a świat wartości w demokracji

Justyna Stadniczeńko

w: „Dziedzictwo i współczesność ładu moralnego”, red. nauk. Stanisław Leszek Stadniczeńko, Warszawa 2020, s. 93-103

Relatywizm głosi względność i niepoznawalność prawdy oraz dowolność zasad moralnych. Zwolennicy relatywizmu uznają go za element konieczny w systemie demokratycznym twierdząc, że stanowi gwarancję tolerancji i bezwarunkowego uznania dla decyzji większości. Pluralizm poglądów przekłada się na pluralistyczne podejście do stanowienia prawa, skutkiem czego jest odrzucenie obiektywnych wartości i norm moralnych dotyczących całej wspólnoty politycznej. W swojej istocie relatywizm stanowi rezygnację z racjonalizmu na rzecz emocji, skutkującą pozbawieniem człowieka wewnętrznej wolności i poddaniem go różnym formom manipulacji. Jest zatem postawą, która zagraża łaadowi moralnemu społeczeństwa i nie daje się pogodzić z etyką chrześcijańską. (fragment)

Sociodemographic variables and severity of depressive symptoms in primary care patients

Daniel Pankowski, Konrad Janowski, Kinga Wytrychiewicz

in: „Psychological Perspectives on Health and Disease Volume 2. Manifestation and Diagnoses of Health Conditions”, ed. Krzysztof Kiełkiewicz, Warsaw 2019, pp. 11-25

Depression is estimated to be among the most burdensome disorders. It is estimated that depression and depressive symptoms may be even more common in specific populations, for instance, in patients suffering from somatic diseases. The aim of the current study was to evaluate the severity of depressive symptoms and their relationships with sociodemographic variables in primary care patients in Poland. The study involved 179 primary care patients (130 women, 48 men) aged from 18 to 65 years old. All participants completed the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) and a questionnaire measuring sociodemographic and clinical variables. Clinically relevant symptoms (BDI total score > 10) were observed in 37% of the participants. Gender and marital status were not associated with depressive symptoms; higher education, continuing education (student), and active employment were protective factors associated with a lower severity of depressive symptoms. Further analyses showed that the prevalence of cognitive–affective symptoms is high in the group of young adults. The analyses of occurrence of clinically significant depressive symptoms showed no differences between the groups differing in sociodemographic variables. Data collected in the above study clearly indicate that the frequency of depressive symptoms in primary care patients is significant. For this reason, there is a need for greater primary care specialist education about this type of disorder and for the use of screening tests at every physician–patient contact. In addition, it was noted that some sociodemographic variables may play an important role in depressive symptom epidemiology. (excerpt)

Stress levels, sense of coherence, and self-efficacy in parents of children with autism

Ryszard Kościelak, Elwira Gronostaj

in: „Psychological Perspectives on Health and Disease Volume 2. Manifestation and Diagnoses of Health Conditions”, ed. Krzysztof Kiełkiewicz, Warsaw 2019, pp. 104-124

This chapter describes both theoretical foundations and original research. The theoretical foundations present autism and related issues such as stress, sense of coherence, self-efficacy, and their specificity in parents of children with autism. The research part outlines the methodology, analysis, and interpretation of the results, as well as their comparison with the results of other studies. The aim of the study was to clarify the difference in stress levels, sense of coherence, and self-efficacy in mothers and fathers of children with autism, as well as to determine whether there is a relationship between stress levels, sense of coherence, and self-efficacy in parents of children with autism. (excerpt)

Święty Stanisław – patron ładu moralnego Polski

Stanisław Leszek Stadniczeńko

w: „Dziedzictwo i współczesność ładu moralnego”, red. nauk. Stanisław Leszek Stadniczeńko, Warszawa 2020, s. 133-140

Święty Stanisław ze Szczepanowa żył w czasach o zupełnie innej specyfice niż znany nam XXI w. Nie zmieniła się jednak ludzka natura i dylematy, przed którymi stają kolejne pokolenia. Władza i prawo są niezbędne w organizacji każdego społeczeństwa, są jednak wyjątkowo podatne na nadużycia i dążenie do objęcia dominacji nad rodziną, religią i innymi autonomicznymi sferami życia społecznego. Święty Stanisław w swojej działalności duszpasterskiej i politycznej, która nie ograniczała się do finalnego sporu z królem Bolesławem Śmiałym, sprzeciwiał się niesprawiedliwości, łamaniu prawa naturalnego, cesaropapizmowi i okrucieństwu władzy. Jego postawa uzasadnia uznanie go za patrona ładu moralnego i tych, którzy w duchu odpowiedzialności za siebie i bliźnich odważnie stają w obronie miłości i sprawiedliwości społecznej. (fragment)

Time perception in late adulthood

Aleksandra Szymanowska

in: „Psychological Perspectives on Health and Disease Volume 2. Manifestation and Diagnoses of Health Conditions”, ed. Krzysztof Kiełkiewicz, Warsaw 2019, pp. 125-138

The number of people over 60 years old is constantly increasing in European countries, including Poland, with the number of young people simultaneously decreasing. This leads to a reflection on factors conducive to the physical and mental health of the elderly. According to numerous studies, temporal perspective has a significant impact on human functioning. The current chapter presents the results of research carried out on a sample of elderly people. Attempts were made to determine whether the perception of the past, present, and future is affected by factors such as death of a spouse, participation in religious practices, or not having changed one's place of residence. (excerpt)

Workplace sexual harassment and its influence on employees' psychological outcomes—A social perception perspective

Anna Studzińska

in: „Psychological Perspectives on Health and Disease Volume 1. Determinants of Somatic and Mental Health”, ed. Konrad Janowski, Warsaw 2019, pp. 118-128

The presented study provides new information regarding the process of evaluation of SH and its victims' suffering. First of all, the participants recognized the described behaviours as SH. This is not surprising, as sexual coercion is the stereotypical SH, while other types of SH (especially gender harassment) are less often recognized (Studzińska et al., 2019). Secondly, the victims were perceived to suffer as a result of SH and to appraise the SH situation in a negative light—they were evaluated as experiencing depressive and somatic symptoms and negative emotions, as well as having a negative appraisal of the SH situation. (...) Seeing the importance of the categorization of a behaviour as SH, it is possible that educating people about what constitutes SH would help them notice the suffering of SH victims regardless of their gender. This is especially important in cases of the milder forms of SH (such as gender harassment), which people do not consider to be harmful, contrary to evidence from empirical research. As can be noted from the presented results – this does not seem to be an issue in the case of sexual coercion. In the post-#metoo world, it is crucial to understand what drives the evaluation of those who commit SH and of those who experience it, and the current study contributes to this end. Certainly more work is needed to better understand the exact mechanisms, but once they are uncovered, this knowledge might serve to create interventions. (excerpt)

ARTYKUŁY

International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health 2020, 17(11)

Attitudes and Opinions of Young Gynecologists on Pregnancy Termination: Results of a Cross-Sectional Survey in Poland

Kornelia Zaręba, Valentina Lucia La Rosa, Ewelina Kołb-Sielecka, Michał Ciebiera, Rosalia Ragusa, Jacek Gierus, Elena Commodari and Grzegorz Jakiel

This paper aims to explore the attitudes and opinions of a group of Polish young gynecologists toward pregnancy termination. Method: An anonymous questionnaire was completed by physicians who participated in obligatory trainee courses held in 2019 in Warsaw. Results: The study group included 71 physicians with an average age of 29 years (SD 3.05). A considerable number of the physicians accepted terminations for medical reasons up to the end of pregnancy, especially in cases of lethal defects (46%) and a serious disease in the mother (34%). Only 6% of the group of gynecologists not performing terminations claimed that the procedure was contrary to their conscience, and 62% of them stated that such procedures were not performed at their hospital. Terminations would be performed by 90% of the respondents in cases of lethal defects of the fetus and by 80% if severe irreversible fetal defects were diagnosed. Conclusions: The main problem associated with the inaccessibility of pregnancy termination in Poland is not linked to individuals, meaning medical personnel and the possibility of invoking the conscience clause, but probably to the lack of approval for terminations granted by hospital supervisors. Adequate knowledge on pregnancy termination procedures, fetal defects, and diseases in the mother translated into the changes of opinions on pregnancy terminations.

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Archives of Metallurgy and Materials 2020, Volume 65, 1

Comparative Studies on Degradation of Varistors Subjected to Operation in Surge Arresters and Surge Arrester Counters

Piotr Papliński, Jacek Wańkowicz, Hubert Śmietanka, Przemysław Ranachowski, Zbigniew Ranachowski, Stanisław Kúdela Jr., Mikołaj Aleksiejuk

The paper presents results of investigation of microstructure and micro-hardness for material of ZnO varistors applied to 110 kV surge arrester and surge arrester counter. The research combined two pairs of varistors, each consisted of one varistor subjected before to operation, while the other one was brand new unit and constituted a reference. All varistors were made of the same material by the reputable manufacture. The tests revealed a different degree of the material degradation for varistors subjected before to operation. This also refers to different degradation mechanism observed for the material of these varistors, if typical effects of degradation of aged ZnO varistors were considered as a reference. Physical state of spinel in the microstructure had a significant impact on the material degradation, however a considerable loosening of the microstructure associated with bismuth oxide was observed too. It was surprising, since the precipitates of the bismuth oxide phase most often showed very good binding to the ZnO matrix and high resistance to associated electrical, thermal and mechanical effects. The degradation effects in the ZnO matrix proved to be limited only.

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Court probation – a useful function in the service for children

Stanisław Leszek Stadniczeńko

The article discusses issues related to the evolution of probation as a service to the child, considering it a variable social construct determined by various discourses. The premise of this claim is the phenomenological assumption that life is complex, undefined and based on interaction between people. "Society [...] is a symbolic creation made up of concepts, their meanings and language, constantly changing through human activity, limiting and enabling it" (Parton 2003, p. 5). The aspects of the professionalization of the probation officer's work in the service for children are presented in relation to the complex current reality, i.e. "post", post-truth, post-politics, post-secularism, post-humanism and post-modernism (post-modernity). The terminology reflects social change in relation to the other concepts considered. The literature deals with very widely raised issues that are related to the crisis of reality. It should be noted that it was the concept of post-truth that paved the way for the world of politics and political debate, in order to achieve triumph by being recognized as the word of the year in 2016 by the editors of the Oxford Dictionary. The matter is very complex, because the mentioned "post" replaces previous concepts with a different perception of the world and we are not sure about the direction of these changes. The inclusion of this issue in the probation officers' work indicates their entanglement with the current reality in which they function. So it is only a signal to understand the complexity of the probation officers' work and their function in a difficult reality. All complex environmental factors influence the way we perceive care, provision probation and other concepts. Relationships are considered to be at the core of the constructionist concept of probation as well as the adopted reflectiveness, i.e. a direct transition from knowledge to action. The main theme of the considerations is that the legal regulations contained in the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child occupy an extremely important place here. The term "human person" is very important, especially since it is associated with two fundamental – for thinking about human rights – categories: the dignity and value of the human person as essential properties of humanity and human subjectivity. Reflection on the service for children is related to the execution of court judgments and bringing the law into effect in the environment of activity. The study deals with the beginnings of the regulation of probation and its development as well as the social role of probation officers in the context of responsibility and participation in creating order, social and legal order in society, bringing the rights of the child into effect. The analysis was carried out in the scope of realistic understanding of human being as a person, hence it was embedded in the area of human rights protection, including the rights of the child. It was considered necessary to take into account the context of philosophical anthropology, which refers to the establishment of human rights to understand man as a person, as this theory best corresponds to common sense cognition. At the same time, the organic relationship between human rights and the objective order of human nature has been taken into account, which is manifested not only in common sense cognition, but also in the historical development of this issue and in philosophical and anthropological reflection.

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Organizacja 2020, Volume 53, 1

Environmental Reporting and Speed of Adjustment to Target Leverage: Evidence from a Dynamic Regime Switching Model

Hafezali Iqbal Hussain, Sebastian Kot, Hassanudin Mohd Thas Thaker and Jason J Turner

This study investigates the impact of environmental reporting on speed of adjustment and adjustment costs which is evaluated based on the ability of firms to adjust to target leverage level for non-financial firms listed in the Malaysian Stock Exchange (Bursa Malaysia). The study selects Malaysian firms based on the

contracting and political cost of the economy which is seen as a relationship-based economy. This in turn influences a firm's ability to obtain external financing and thus has an important impact on capital structure decisions. In addition, the method employed allows for a direct measure on adjustment cost for firms. The current study utilises a dynamic regime switching model based on the DPF estimator to estimate rate of adjustment to optimal target levels based on the distinction of environmental reporting of public listed firms. The approach allows statistical inferences to control for potential serial correlation, endogeneity and heterogeneity concerns which accounts for firm specific characteristics.

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Oeconomia Copernicana 2020, Volume 11, 1

ES-QUAL model and customer satisfaction in online banking: evidence from multivariate analysis techniques

Rizwan Raheem Ahmed, Giedrius Romeika, Raimonda Kauliene, Justas Streimikis and Rimantas Dapkus

The commercial banks are adopting online services for their transactions to stay competitive and fulfill the customers' needs. There is a dire need to satisfy online customers in a competitive environment. Thus, this paper employed the ES-QUAL model and two mediating variables and outlined the recommendations to the management of the online banking industry to develop effective strategies. The undertaken research aimed to examine the electronic banking service quality and customer satisfaction. For this purpose, we employed the ES-QUAL model and examined the direct impact of ES-QUAL dimensions and customer's satisfaction. The secondary task of this paper is to investigate the mediation effect of customer's trust and the perceived value in an association between the ES-QUAL model and customer satisfaction. Finally, we examine and check whether customer satisfaction translates into the business performance of commercial banks or not. To achieve the overall goal of this research, SEM-based multivariate approach has been used, including confirmatory factor analysis, exploratory factor analysis, and multiple approaches (normal theory, and bootstrapping) to examine the moderation between the exogenous and endogenous variables. For the validation of hypotheses and results, a financial analysis has been performed simultaneously with the primary analysis. The research is done for a sample of 910 respondents of the account holders of five top commercial banks of Pakistan.

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Economic Research-Ekonomska Istraživanja 2020, Volume 33, 1

Exploring the relationship between corporate social responsibility and firm competitiveness

Jintao Lu, Licheng Ren, Siqin Yao, Jiayuan Qiao, Asta Mikalauskiene & Justas Streimikis

This study deals with the relationship between corporate social responsibility (CSR) and firm competitiveness. Based on the comprehensive literature review, the theoretical model, providing linkages between CSR and corporate competences, has been developed. The created model was empirically tested, and the case study in Lithuania was conducted based on the assessment of influence of different social responsibility dimensions (environmental, social, economic, shareholder and voluntariness) on separate elements of competitiveness (financial capacity, quality of production, satisfied needs of consumers, efficiency, introduction of innovations and company's image). The survey of 33 Lithuanian companies, i.e., all

companies in Lithuania that have joined Global Compact, was performed by employing questionnaires. The conducted empirical research confirms that separate social responsibility dimensions (environmental, social, economic, shareholder, voluntariness) differently affect separate elements of competitiveness: financial capacity, quality of production, satisfied needs of consumers, efficiency, introduction of innovations and company's image. It has been found that neither the quality of production nor the possibilities for introduction of innovations in a company are affected by the dimensions of social responsibility. Whereas company's image, reputation and the factor of satisfied needs of consumers are affected by all dimensions of social responsibility that have been analysed. It has been noticed as well that the element of competitiveness, i.e., financial capacity, is affected by environmental and economic social responsibility dimensions; whereas, productivity and work efficiency are mostly related to social, shareholder and philanthropic dimensions. The main input of this paper is the definition of linkages between specific Corporate Social Responsibility dimensions addressed by the Global Compact and the main elements of competitiveness that have been identified based on rigorous and systematic literature review. The paper applies a completely different approach compared to the other studies that are investigating the impact of CSR on competitiveness via moderation and mediation analysis. The main approach followed in this paper is the qualitative assessment that has several limitations and advantages.

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Toruńskie Studia Polsko-Włoskie XV

Il sistema carcerario in Polonia – problemi scelti

Małgorzata Szwejkowska

This article examines main issues related to Polish prison system. At first the Author describes in general term the dynamic of penal population in various parts of the world, as well as in Poland. Then in a synthetic way – the organization of Polish prison, and their three main types, focusing mainly on maximum security penal institutions and its vast population. Mentioned are also the methods of maintaining prison discipline in places of penal isolation, especially the wards within penal facilities dedicated to hold most dangerous offenders.

[Link](#)

Transformations in Business & Economics 2020, Volume 19, 1(49)

Impact of Country's Governance Dimensions on Bank Revenue Efficiency: Overview on Middle East, Southeast Asia, and South Asia Countries

Hafezali Iqbal Hussain, Fakarudin Kamarudin, Nazratul Aina Mohamad Anwar, Annuar Md. Nassir, Fadzlan Sufian, Khar Mang Tan

This study attempts to discover the impact of the limitation of a country's governance on Islamic and conventional bank revenue efficiency by using data from the countries of three regions. Non-parametric Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) employed to measure the bank revenue efficiency level. The applied method of estimation consists of pooled Ordinary Least Square (OLS), Fixed Effect Model (FEM), Random Effect Model (REM), and the Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) to examine the impact of country governance and other potential determinants on bank efficiency. This study finds out that the dimensions of voice and accountability positively influenced Islamic and conventional bank revenue efficiency, however, the political stability and absence of violence and control of corruption provided the negative relationship. Furthermore,

other dimensions of regulatory quality, government effectiveness and rule of law significantly negative with the conventional bank revenue efficiency. Implications from the study allow the related parties to identify the significant dimensions of a country's governance to the efficiency of the banks to ensure better bank performance.

[Link](#)

Education + Training 2020

Impact of key HR practices (human capital, training and rewards) on service recovery performance with mediating role of employee commitment of the Takaful industry of the Southeast Asian region

Leonardus W.W. Mihardjo, Kittisak Jermsittiparsert, Umair Ahmed, Thitinan Chankoson, [Hafezali Iqbal Hussain](#)

Current study intends to examine key human resources practices (human capital, training and rewards) that influence employee commitment and service recovery performance (SRP) of Takaful industry agents in Southeast Asian region. The Takaful industry is facing stiff competition with conventional insurance industry in Malaysia and Indonesia as the Southeast Asian region has a large Muslim population. SRP is crucial in insurance industry specifically in the Islamic Insurance (Takaful) industry and plays a vital and key role in sustainable competitive advantage for value addition for firms in future to acquire market. The data was collected from 350 front line agents of the Takaful industry operating in Malaysia and Indonesia on convenience sampling technique. Data was analyzed by using PLS-SEM to examine the relationship between constructs. The results show that human capital, training and reward significantly influence commitment of employee which further influenced SRP to be improved. Mediation effect was also found to be influential and statistically positive and significant by employee commitment between key HR practices (human capital, training, rewards) and SRP.

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Energies 2020, 13(9), 2229

Modelling the Non-Linear Energy Intensity Effect Based on a Quantile-on-Quantile Approach: The Case of Textiles Manufacturing in Asian Countries

Muhammad Haseeb, Sebastian Kot, [Hafezali Iqbal Hussain](#), Leonardus WW Mihardjo and Piotr Saługa

The objective of the current examination is to identify the dynamic relationship between the textile industry and energy intensity. The study evaluates the asymmetric impact of textile manufacturing on energy intensity in leading Asian economies based on textile dominance. China, Indonesia, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Malaysia, South Korea, Thailand, Japan and Vietnam are dominant in textile manufacturing. In the present study we used yearly textiles and clothing data from top ten selected Asian textile manufacturing countries from 1990 to 2018. The results of quantile-on-quantile regression (QQ) confirmed that textiles and clothing (T&C) production have a positive and significant impact on energy intensity in all countries. The results further suggested that a low level of T&C production increases the level of energy intensity in all selected countries. On the other hand, the results of Granger causality in quantiles confirm a bidirectional causal relationship

between T&C production and energy intensity in all selected countries except Thailand and Japan, where a uni-directional causal connection between textile and clothing manufacturing and energy intensity can also be found. This study recommends that governments and investors need to invest more in green and advanced technologies to reduce the energy intensity in Asian economies.

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Sustainability 2020, 12(10)

Novel Multi-Criteria Intuitionistic Fuzzy SWARA–COPRAS Approach for Sustainability Evaluation of the Bioenergy Production Process

Arunodaya Raj Mishra, Pratibha Rani, Kiran Pandey, Abbas Mardani, Justas Streimikis, Dalia Streimikiene and Melfi Alrasheedi

Bioenergy is a kind of renewable energy that can potentially contribute to a broad spectrum of economic, environmental, and societal objectives and aid sustainable development. The assessment, management, and monitoring of the diverse bioenergy production technology alternatives are complex in nature and deliver different benefits due to the lack of precise and comprehensive data. Selection of an optimal bioenergy production technology (BPT) alternative is considered a complex multi-criteria decision-making (MCDM) problem that involves many incompatible tangible and intangible as well as qualitative and quantitative criteria. The procedure of defining and evaluating the weights of the criteria is an important concern for decision experts because the assessment and the final selection of the BPT alternative are carried out on the basis of the defined set of criteria. Intuitionistic fuzzy sets (IFSs) have received considerable attention due to their ability to handle the imprecision and vagueness that can arise in real-life situations. Thus, this study presents an integrated approach, based on stepwise weight assessment ratio analysis (SWARA) and complex proportional assessment (COPRAS) approaches, for the selection of BPT alternatives. In the integrated framework, criteria weights are determined by the SWARA procedure, and the ranking of BPT alternatives is decided by the COPRAS method using IFSs. The criteria weights evaluated by this approach involve the imprecision of experts' opinions, which makes them more comprehensible. To express the efficiency and applicability of the integrated framework, a BPT selection problem is presented using IFSs. In addition, this study involved sensitivity analysis with respect to various sets of criteria weights to reveal the strength of the developed approach. The sensitivity analysis outcomes indicate that the agricultural and municipal waste of biogas (S₃) consistently secures the highest rank, despite how the criteria weights vary. Finally, a comparative study is discussed to analyze the validity of the obtained result. The findings of this study confirm that the proposed framework is more useful than and consistent with previously developed methods using the IFSs environment.

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Sustainability 2020, 12(8), 3379

Social and Behavioral Theories and Physician's Prescription Behavior

Rizwan Raheem Ahmed, Dalia Streimikiene, Josef Abrhám, Justas Streimikis and Jolita Vveinhardt

The efficacy, safety, and cost of medication are the major concerns for a patient; thus, this research addresses factors that influence the physician's prescription behavior. The objective of the undertaken study is the empirical testing of a novel conceptual model that was newly developed by the previous literature, which is

based on behavioral and social theories. The considered model explains the association between marketing efforts, pharmacist factors, patient characteristics, and the physician's decision to prescribe a drug. This unique model also includes the influence of cost and benefit ratio, drug characteristics, physician's persistence, and trustworthiness as moderating variables. This model is useful for analyzing the prospects of marketing. We have collected 984 physicians' responses from the urban centers of Pakistan through a structured questionnaire. We have used Structural equation modelling (SEM) based multivariate techniques such as exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis, and conditional process modelling to explore the direct and indirect relationship amongst the exogenous, moderating, and endogenous variables. The findings of the study demonstrated that marketing efforts, patient's characteristics, and pharmacist factors have a positive and significant influence on the physician's decision to prescribe medicines. The moderation analysis exhibited the significant effect of drug characteristics, cost-benefit ratio, physician's persistence, and trustworthiness in a relationship between exogenous and endogenous variables. The results of the undertaken study are helpful for the marketers of the pharmaceutical industry to save wasteful marketing expenditures for the product portfolios, and measured variables may help to make meaningful marketing strategies for the physician's prescription that provide optimum Returns on Investment (ROI) of their investments.

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Resocjalizacja Polska – Polish Journal of Social Rehabilitation 2019, 18

Social distance towards the convicted declared by students of several Polish universities

Aleksandra Korwin-Szymanowska

The ever-increasing proportion of recidivists serving prison sentences makes it necessary to reflect on why persons released from prisons return there again as a result of committing a crime. Almost all prisons have a variety of programs aimed at helping people released from prison in social re-adaptation. What is their effectiveness, therefore, if persons leaving prison cannot function in society in accordance with the standards of social coexistence and continue to commit crimes. The ex-convicts themselves say that the "stigma" of a criminal makes it harder for them to find a job, a place to live and to enter the environment of people who have never been convicted, because people do not trust them and they will always be the "first" suspects in the event of a crime. The following paper presents the results of the research on the social distance towards the convicts of students who, after graduation, will perhaps provide assistance to such persons. The survey conducted in January 2019 consisted of 381 students of the University of Economics and Human Sciences in Warsaw (AEH), the Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw (UKSW) and the University of Public and Individual Security „APEIRON” in Cracow (ABliP). The method used was a modified Bogardus scale. As has been shown by research, persons convicted of family abuse, rape and sexual abuse of a minor have faced a total the students surveyed towards people convicted of crimes against life and health and against property. The respondents also showed a considerable distance towards people who systematically abuse alcohol and get drunk, and systematically use drugs.

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The Causal Connection of Natural Resources and Globalization with Energy Consumption in Top Asian Countries: Evidence from a Nonparametric Causality-in-Quantile Approach

Hafezali Iqbal Hussain, Muhammad Haseeb, Manuela Tvaronavičienė, Leonardus W. W. Mihardjo and Kittisak Jermsittiparsert

Given the significance of energy conservation as a prime objective of environmental sustainability, countries all around the world are keen to identify significant factors that lead to the augmentation of energy utilization. Considering the rising emphasis of economies in utilizing natural resources to attain higher levels of globalization, the current research was aimed at investigating how the returns of natural resources and globalization affect energy consumption in top Asian economies. In doing so, the study emphasized the nonlinear relationship among the variables and applied the novel nonparametric method of causality in quantile to identify the quantile-based causal connection of natural resources and globalization on the returns and volatility of energy utilization in selected Asian countries. Moreover, the presence of nonlinearity in the variables was tested by the Brock-Dechert-Scheinkman test (BDS test), which confirmed that all variables showed nonlinear behavior. Furthermore, the findings of quantile cointegration confirmed a nonlinear long-run relationship of natural resources and globalization with energy utilization. The prime findings of causality in quantile revealed that the returns of natural resources and globalization had a significant causal effect on the returns of energy consumption in all countries. On the other hand, the volatility in energy consumption concluded no causal association with the returns of natural resources and globalization in any of the studied Asian countries. The findings are beneficial for the policymakers to formulate policies that will help to reduce the level of energy consumption.

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The Selection of Anchoring System for Floating Houses by Means of AHP Method

by Emilia Miszewska, Maciej Niedostatkiwicz and Radosław Wiśniewski

This paper indicates and analyses the use of anchoring systems, such as mooring piles, booms, mooring cables, and deadweight anchors with additional elastic connectors, which are the most frequently applied by the producers of floating houses. The selection of the most advantageous anchoring system is complicated and requires the application of quantitative and qualitative data and methods. This publication presents the results of the calculations using one of the most common methods of multi-criteria analysis of decision-making, namely AHP (analytic hierarchy process). The anchoring system, which is the most beneficial for users, has been indicated with the use of the main criteria such as: cost, time, external risk factors, geospatial factors, and the sub-criteria of the first and second order. Due to the conducted analysis, it has been shown that the most significant factor of the anchoring system selection for the users of floating houses is the investment cost that needs to be borne during the usage, and the most favourable anchoring system is the use of mooring cables.

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Emerging Markets Finance and Trade 2020

Time-Varying Beta—The Case Study of the Largest Companies from the Polish, Czech, and Hungarian Stock Exchange

Wiesław Dębski, Ewa Feder-Sempach & Piotr Szczepocki

The main goal of this article is to investigate empirically the Kalman approach to estimate the time-varying beta parameter as a systematic investment risk market in Poland, Czech Republic, and Hungary. In our research, we investigate the assessments of beta on the basis of seven specifications of time-varying beta for the 12 largest companies listed on the Warsaw Stock Exchange (Poland), 7 on Prague Stock Exchange (Czech Republic), and 11 on Budapest Stock Exchange (Hungary). The obtained results are compared with the estimates received on the basis of Sharpe's linear model. Estimations are made using the maximum likelihood method for monthly data in the period 2005–2017. We are presenting the ranking of the used specifications according to three criteria of goodness of fit and the matrix of correlation coefficients between the results of these specifications. The results show that the Kalman filter estimators outperform the others.

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Land Use Policy 2020, Volume 97, 104731

Translocality on the real estate market: A new extended approach

Radostaw Wiśniewski, Justyna Brzezicka

Growing levels of socio-economic development around the world have induced globalisation processes that generally diminish the role of local communities and local processes. However, the intensification of global processes has led to an unexpected turn towards locality. This process is referred to as glocalisation. Globalisation leads to the generalisation of locality (universalisation), and glocalisation processes localise globality (indigenisation). Globalisation and glocalisation are integrated through translocality which supports evaluations of the co-existence of both processes. This study proposes a general concept of translocality (TR) and a methodology for measuring translocality (MTR). In this approach, translocality reflects the degree of tension/adaptation between globalisation and glocalisation. The results of the study indicate that translocal processes on regional markets in Poland proceed gradually, and that they are accompanied by the emergence of convergence clubs of translocal regions and the progressing inter-regional stratification in translocality levels.

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