

A SOCIAL ECONOMY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POSSIBLE FORMS OF TEACHING

TRVALOUDRŽATEĽNÁ SOCIÁLNA EKONOMIKA A MOŽNÉ FORMY VZDELÁVANIA

RUTKOWSKA-PODOŁOWSKA Małgorzata - POPŁAWSKI Łukasz

Abstract

In recent years, there has been a growing public interest in issues of social economy and sustainable development. An important part of planning for sustainable development is environmental education, which is also an important element of the social economy. The study shows the essence of the social economy and sustainable development and the form of their teaching. The later part of the paper presents the knowledge and the importance of the social economy for sustainable development.

Abstrakt

V posledných rokoch došlo k rastúcemu záujmu verejnosti o problematiku sociálnej ekonomiky a udržateľného rozvoja. Dôležitou súčasťou plánovania pre potreby udržateľného rozvoja je environmentálne vzdelávanie, čo je tiež dôležitý prvok sociálnej ekonomiky. Štúdia ukazuje podstatu sociálnej ekonomiky a udržateľného rozvoja a formy ich výučby. Ďalšia časť práce prezentuje poznatky o význame sociálnej ekonomiky pre udržateľný rozvoj.

INTRODUCTION

The social economy, by virtue of its functions especially in the field of intergenerational justice should be taught in all fields of economic studies and in particular the field of economics. In addition, this item can be taught in sociology or social work. The aim of the study is to identify the role and importance of teaching social economy from the point of view of performance management in the process of sustainable development.

The study used the method of induction and deduction, descriptive and comparative, in order to systematize the knowledge on the subject of sustainable development.

1 ESSENCE OF SOCIAL ECONOMY

The social economy plays an important role in the social development of the local. It is one way of determining economic activity, which combines social and economic objectives. It is also often referred to as the social economy, and social entrepreneurship. In the literature there are many definitions of the term. Not taking them for deeper analysis, the study adopted a definition of the term 'social economy' formulated by the staff of the European Research Network (EMES). According to its [<http://www.socialeconomy.eu.org/spip.php?rubrique541> access: 15.10.2014] social activity enterprise is defined as an activity mainly for social purposes, the profits of which are assumed to be reinvested in these goals or the community and not to maximize profits or increase income shareholders or owners. EMES determines the social and economic criteria, which should be characterized by initiatives suitable for the

social economy. Among the social criteria, the following were distinguished: a clear focus on socially useful goal of the project, bottom-up civic nature of the initiative, specific, possibly democratic system of governance, community character of the action, and limited profit distribution. However, economic criteria are: running a relatively continuous, regular activities, based on economic instruments, independent, sovereignty institution in relation to public institutions, taking the economic risk and the existence at least a few paid staff.

The social economy draws attention to an organization that serves people and is not directed against him. The first runners is the primacy of ethics in management, i.e., that moral principles are subordinate to moral values. A key principle of this idea is the primacy of action for the people on the maximization of profit, i.e. development of measures to shield society. The social economy deals with the rules and regularities of distribution of that part of the national income, which is attributable to the population, discusses the economic phenomena from the point of view of contributing to the welfare of society, the individual and the impact on the efficiency of management [Narski 2009]. The social economy is therefore the creation of two contradictory trends: on the one hand, it is the social order, preferring the interests of the poor layers, and as a charging economy social benefits, on the other hand a sense of freedom of economic activity in order to maintain maximum efficiency. The first trend represents the social economy and the other - political economy [Rutkowska 2009]. Among the social economy entities distinguish cooperatives and nineteenth savings and loan, called the Stefczyka vault. These forms are now considered classic mechanisms of social economy [Pieńkowska D. 2004].

Currently, there is a growing interest in broader social economy. among the actors of the social economy in Poland, the largest group of non-governmental organizations (associations, foundations and cooperatives) [Drelichowski 2004]. With the acquisition of knowledge and information, and then applying it is important to verify and appropriate transmission of this knowledge. Knowledge creation, or transmitted, and then its use is the most difficult part of the implementation of sustainable development [Popławski 2007]. These issues are extremely difficult to implement, especially in the context of equitable distribution of resources, as well as the behavior of a set of resources for future generations.

2 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL ECONOMY

Sustainable development is the doctrine of political economy, which implies the quality of life at a level which allows the current development of civilization. An important and often overlooked message contains the origin of the famous sentence from the report WECD¹ of 1987 that "the current level of civilization is possible sustainable development, it is the development that meets the needs of the present generation can be met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". The authors pointed out that civilization has reached a level of prosperity which is possible to maintain, if proper management is provided, i.e. :changes in the quality of economic growth, which should be accomplished by combining economic interests with environmental protection. Sustainable development means that economic growth leads to increasing social cohesion (including reduction of social stratification, equal opportunities, combating marginalization and discrimination) and improving the quality of the environment by, among others, reduce the harmful impact of production and consumption on the environment, the protection of natural resources [Siekierski, Rutkowska 2008]. Model assumes the economy properly and consciously shaped relationship between economic growth, respect for the environment and

¹ tzw. raport Brutland¹, nazwany tak od nazwiska przewodniczącej komisji - Gro Harlem Brutland

human health. Therefore, it becomes important to address this issue in teaching (Fig. 1). Environmental education and the economy is an important element of strategic planning from identifying the basic characteristics of the individual, through the appointment of long-term characteristics, the development of the project to develop the project. Importantly, it is also important when preparing the budget plan.

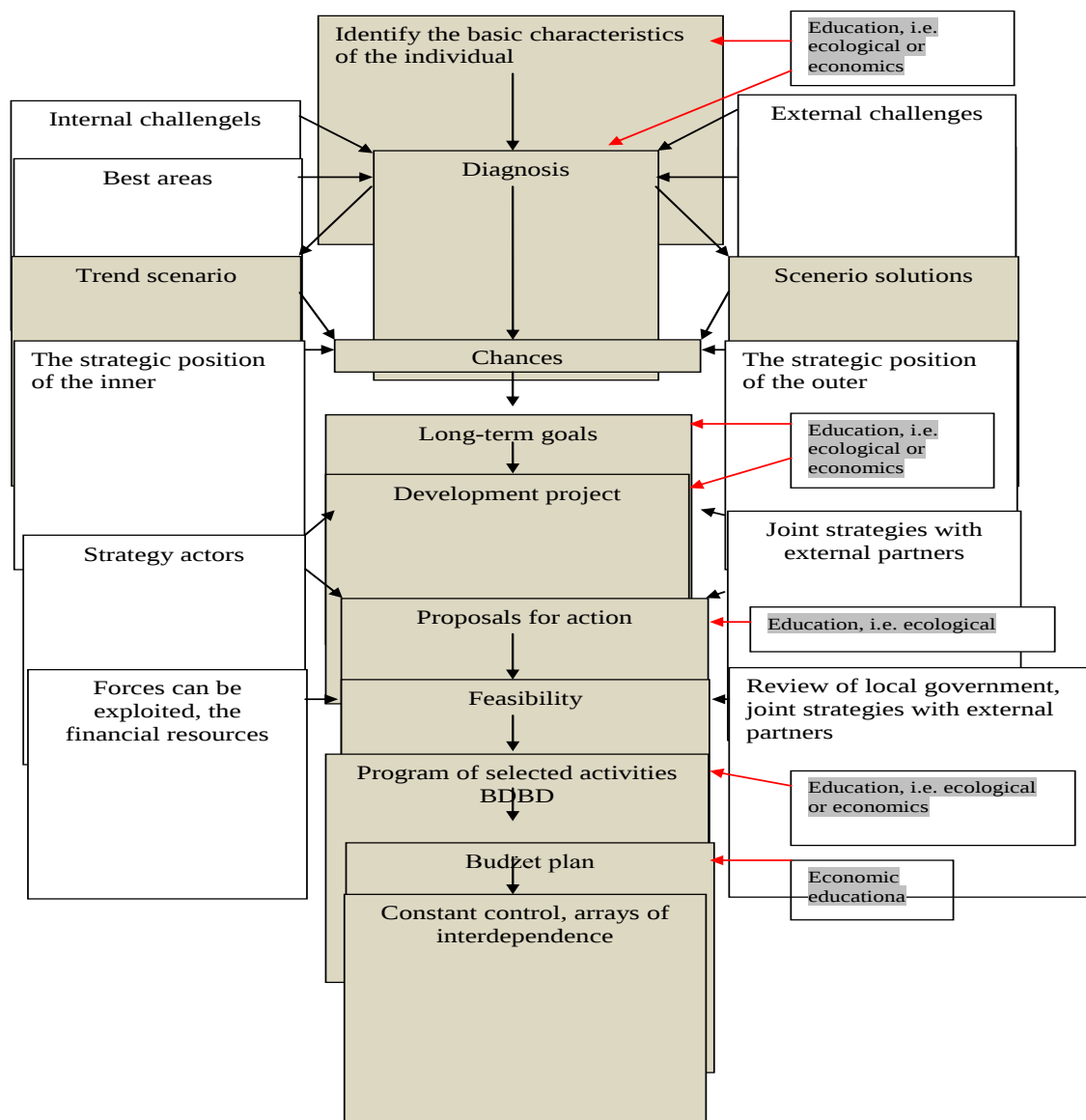


Fig. 1. Strategic planning using selected forms of education

Sources: own study with proposals [Gucnia B. Strategic Planning. [W:] Local and regional development in the period of transformation of the Polish economy, ed. A. Jewtuchowicz, UŁ, Łódź 1993].

The strategy of sustainable development in accordance with the recommendation of Agenda 21 is to rely on socialized communication process, which was considered a key tool for the development of local democracy. The standard strategy at the local level is to build the capacity of local governments to the partnership and creating a solid foundation for social communication in the process of creating, validating, implementing the vision of development, which are the two pillars of social:

- building strategies in the planning process of the partner,

- building the institutional basis for social monitoring in the implementation of sustainable development strategies [*Wskaźniki zrównoważonego rozwoju...*2005].

The basis of the socialization process of construction and implementation of the strategy is the creation of partnership agreements, often with the help of surveys of residents and public consultation and gathering feedback on the topic. The purpose of the socialization process of building the strategy and monitoring its implementation take into account the opinions and ideas on the development of the residents. Inclusion of citizens in the planning and operation of local development is important from the point of view of results, because residents identify with those activities. Conducting partnership planning also requires the transfer of knowledge, which are used to achieve the objectives [Popławski 2007].

3 KNOWLEDGE OF THE RANGE OF SOCIAL ECONOMY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

When you discuss the knowledge on sustainable development, it does not focus solely on climate or pollution, but primarily on two key themes: a green economy in the context of sustainable development and the fight against poverty and hunger areas.

At the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held on 20-22 June 2012, representatives of 190 countries in the world for the first time emphasized the essential importance of social entrepreneurship in sustainable development. The role of cooperatives is important in the context of:

- contributing to the growth of social inclusion,
- contributing to the growth of social participation
- poverty reduction, especially in developing countries.

In addition, during the Conference:

- It was recognized that a strong agricultural cooperative is an excellent tool for sustainable and efficient food production and rational management of supply chains.
- proposed business cooperation to create green jobs, with particular emphasis on engaging them socially excluded / risk of social exclusion (with the support of co-operatives).

The Conference emphasized the role of social economy entities in the construction of communication networks, exchange of information and dialogue to create sustainable development programs. Especially in times of crisis, social economy entities play an important role in the development of the economy, Fair Trade (Fair Trade) and the economic activity of the local community. What's more, for the first time in a manner as open private entrepreneurs were encouraged to collaborate and invest in social capital social economy entities in accordance with the principles of sustainable development.

Earth Summit in Rio, twenty years after the first global environmental conference, took up the theme of the social economy as an important element of sustainable development. Summit highlighted the role of social enterprises in building a network of communication, information exchange, dialogue in the planning of sustainable development programs. Social economy entities play an important role due to the development of the economy, fair trade and economic activity of local communities. Therefore, it is important on the one hand, to have cooperation between private enterprises and investment in social capital social economy entities, marginalized and excluded in accordance with the principles of sustainable development, on the other. One important function of the social economy is in fact prevent social exclusion. Social economy entities, leading the process of social and professional reintegration, based, inter alia, are:

- social cooperatives (introduced in Poland by the Law of 20 April 2004. Promotion of employment and labor market institutions),
- social integration centers and professional activity - these entities may be created by the public sector and non-public institutions. In the strict sense in the first case (and thus when it is an institution run by the administration) it is difficult to speak of belonging to the social economy sector,
- social integration clubs - can be created by social assistance centers and non-governmental organizations, including the market economy, they contribute to increasing social cohesion and do so in these areas marginalization, which can not cope public administration.

CONCLUSION

Teaching about social economy and sustainable development and public participation in the implementation of sustainable development will require a re-orientation of all stakeholders in line with the social economy. This problem is now and will continue to be increasingly important, as there is no longer inhibit the participation of local communities in shaping their development. So you can and should provide the following suggestions:

- Sustainable development possible to reconcile the pursuit of a satisfactory economic result of deep concern about the social and environmental.
- From the point of view of sustainable development foundation of all research in this field is to base the dynamic character development, relationship, feedback and interdependence and monitoring process, which will be held with the active participation of local communities.
- Creating knowledge, transferring of knowledge, and application of knowledge will be conducive to the improvement of social welfare in different areas of life, as well as in planning of Sustainable Development.

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Contacts

Eng. Małgorzata Rutkowska-Podołowska, PhD
Institute of Organization and Management
Technical University of Wrocław
Department of Economy and Economics Law
Wybrzeże Wyspiańskiego 27, 50-370 Wrocław, Poland
E-mail: malgorzata.rutkowska@pwr.wroc.pl

Doc. Eng. Łukasz Popławski PhD
The Bronisław Markiewicz State Higher School of Technology and Economics in Jarosław,
Institute of Economics and Management
ul. Czarnieckiego 16, 37-500 Jarosław, Poland
Phone: +48 16 624 46 48
E-mail: rmpoplaw@gmail.com