

Summary of the doctoral thesis entitled

Social-organizational activities of the commune in the performance of revitalization tasks

The subject of this work are detailed considerations regarding the characteristics not imperious actives used by the administration of the commune level in the revitalization process. As part of the work analysis, the functionality of general concepts that function in public administration was taken into account. The basic general concepts in the science of administrative law and administration include: organization of administration, public administration, functions of administration and forms of administration activity.

Individual terms should be defined to make them communicative. And they have the following form: the organization of administration is understood as a process of organizing, involving the binding of individual elements or parts combined into a meaningful whole. In turn, the concept of public administration as an operational definition is emphasized by the following definition: organized activity covering a spectrum of matters of a public nature.

In order to precisely understand the concept of the administrative function as an operational definition, it should be defined as follows: as a method of conduct of public authorities to achieve a specific goal. By the form of administrative action we mean a type of specific activity for the implementation of tasks performed by public administration.

The basic idea of the concept is to assume that communes have been equipped with organizational and legal possibilities to carry out the revitalization process using social and organizational activities. Actions taken in this regard with the use of designated instruments and specific types of activities - should be constructed taking into account the systemic nature of the regulations, providing a typology of the catalog of forms of action and the method of their classification established for the purpose of achieving a given goal.

Using the definition of general concepts, we consider the essence occurring in individual parts of the work. The work consists of four thematic parts. The first part was devoted to the characteristics of key content and concepts of forms of administration activity, and the doctrinal aspects of social and organizational activities were analyzed.

As part of the concept of forms of administration, special attention was paid to defining the theoretical and legal basis in the organization of administration. These issues were presented in historical, legal and comparative terms on the example of selected European Union countries, and the views of the Polish science of administrative law in the researched area were presented in detail.

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The first part was crowned by formulating this type of activities enabling the public administration to perform organizational tasks by engaging the community to cooperate, increasing social awareness and presenting a positive image of the administration. Social and organizational activities as a non-aggressive form of administrative activities are recognized on an equal footing with social organizations. They fall within the scope of actual activities and can be performed both independently and in a subsidiary way, complementing other forms of activity, such as authoritative forms of administration. Therefore, the nature and essence of the catalog of non-ruling forms of administration activity were analyzed. Social and organizational activities are aimed at appropriate direction of social activities

and consist in particular in informing, warning, instructing or advising citizens or other entities. The non-imperious activities of the administration include: social consultations, organization of socially useful acts among the population, conducting actions to encourage participation in the implementation of the commune's resolution on revitalization. In the considerations undertaken, it was recognized that social and organizational activity fulfills one of the most important functions supporting and supplementing the basic activity of public administration.

The second part presents the systemic position of the commune self-government in the field of revitalization, with an indication of the competence to enact acts of local law. The starting point for the considerations contained in this part of the work and in the dissertation was the main thesis regarding the concept of revitalization, i.e. revitalization is a process consisting of a series of social and organizational activities undertaken by the commune. The legal definition of revitalization is the process of bringing degraded areas out of crisis, which includes comprehensive activities for the benefit of the local community, space and economy. It is run by stakeholders in the territory and based on the municipal revitalization program. According to Art. 9 u. r. key features of revitalization are:

- striving to remove degraded areas from a state of crisis, such as high unemployment, crime, lack of public services and degradation of the urban fabric,
- comprehensively carried out,
- improving the quality of life of residents (actions for the benefit of the local community, economy and space),
- municipal revitalization program (actions in accordance with the strategic document developed by experts and stakeholders).

The bodies involved in the revitalization process are: the Commune Council and the Vogt (mayor, president of the city). The commune council, in connection with such a sensitive activity of the commune in the revitalization process, should not replace public participation in this process.

As part of the third part, the assumed research theses were verified by indicating the general grounds for the examined activity of the commune, inter alia, by referring to the Constitution of the Republic of Poland and other acts of generally applicable law. The expected effect of the regulations in question is a more thorough and better planned revitalization process, leading to a permanent removal of the crisis regions and their inhabitants from the state of degradation and exclusion. The above makes it possible to recognize a significant, legal one

and social significance of the issue of using non-ruling forms of action in the process of revitalization of the commune.

The fourth and final part is focused on the analysis of non-imperative forms of administration activity due to the degree of their use by selected cities and communes in the revitalization process. It also describes the instruments supporting the revitalization process, including comprehensively detailed guidelines contained in the Act of 9 October 2015 on revitalization. After the analysis, it can be concluded that the standards (as certain social activities) specified in the act on revitalization constitute the basis for undertaking actions by the commune related to revitalization. In addition, it should be noted that the regulation of the revitalization process is of a framework nature. Although the legislator distinguished three phases of revitalization (i.e. preparation, conduct and evaluation), but he did so in a very general way, determining only the sequence of basic activities, leaving the communes with a large amount of the subject analysis, it was also established that the communes, on the basis of social and organizational activities in the process revitalization perform organizational and social tasks, including social and organizational activities.