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Obsah

Contents

TEACHING BUSINESS ENGLISH	7
<i>Simona Barboráková</i> VYUČOVANIE OBCHODNEJ ANGLIČTINY	
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT IN THE MILITARY SECTOR.....	12
<i>Alexander BREUNIG, Herbert STRUNZ, Sergej VOJTOVIČ</i> MANAŽMENT VEREJNÉHO SEKTORA VO VOJENSKOM SEKTORE	
FINANČNÁ KRÍZA Z POHĽADU DOMÁCICH A SVETOVÝCH EKONÓMOV	25
<i>Andrea Frendáková</i> FINANCIAL CRISIS FROM THE VIEW OF DOMESTIC AND WORLD ECONOMISTS	
VÝZNAM PRECHODNÉHO OBDOBIA V ZÁKONE O ŠTÁTNEJ SLUŽBE Č. 312/2001 Z.Z.	38
<i>Vladimír GECELOVSKÝ</i> IMPORTANCE OF THE TRANSITION PERIOD IN LAW ON CIVIL SERVICE 312/2001 Z.Z..	
JAZYKOVÁ PRÍPRAVA NA UNIVERZITÁCH VO VEDOMOSTNEJ SPOLOČNOSTI	45
<i>Mária Igazová</i> LANGUAGE TEACHING AND LEARNING AT UNIVERSITIES IN KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY	
ZHODNOTENIE VIACDIMENZIONÁLNEHO POHĽADU NA KONVERGENCIU V SR.....	51
<i>Eva IVANOVÁ, Boris JANSKÝ</i> MULTI-DIMENSIONAL VIEW OF THE CONVERGENCE OF THE SR	
SOCIÁLNO-EKONOMICKÝ POHĽAD NA VYMEDZENIE POJMU VEREJNÝ ZÁUJEM.....	62
<i>Eva Koišová</i> SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC VIEW ON STIPULATING TERM PUBLIC INTEREST	
VEREJNÁ SPRÁVA A VEREJNÝ SEKTOR.....	68
<i>Ján KÚTIK, Ingrid CÍBIKOVÁ</i> PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC SECTOR	
VAROVNÉ SIGNÁLY A PROGNÓZY KVALITY ŽIVOTA V NADVÄZNOSTI NA VZDELANOSTNÚ ÚROVEŇ SLOVENSKEJ POPULÁCIE.....	83
<i>Tatiana MASÁROVÁ</i> WARNING SIGNS AND PROGNOSIS IN QUALITY OF LIFE LINKED TO EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF SLOVAK POPULATION	
ZÁKAZ KONKURENCIE ŠTÁTNEHO ZAMESTNANCA V ŠTÁTNOZAMESTNANECKOM POMERE	87
<i>Jana Pšenková</i> PROHIBITION OF COMPETITION OF A STATE SERVANT IN STATE-SERVANT EMPLOYMENT	
INFORMÁCIA PREAUTOROV	94
INFORMATIONS FOR AUTHORS	
FORMULÁR PRE ZADÁVANIE PRÍSPEVKOV.....	96
TEMPLATE FOR ARTICLE	

TEACHING BUSINESS ENGLISH

Vyučovanie obchodnej angličtiny

Simona Barboráková

Abstract

Business English is the term used for English related to international commerce, finance and industry. In the global environment, it has become common for non-native English speakers to study Business English as a specific tool, with the aim of interacting with English-speaking countries, or with companies that use English as a shared language. In this atmosphere, Business English is what one is required of in order to join, communicate and compete in the international market. Business English includes all the important business skills considered to be a prerequisite of modern-day international cooperation, and an important key for global business. This is why the importance of good business English can no longer be underestimated in the age of the new global business market. The study discusses the conditions of teaching Business English in our country, focuses on the needs analysis and syllabus design and finally stresses the importance of the Internet in language teaching.

Key words

Business English, globalization, needs analysis, syllabus design, the Internet.

Abstrakt

Obchodná angličtina je termín používaný na angličtinu spájanú s medzinárodným obchodom, financiami a priemyslom. V globálnom prostredí sa stalo bežné, že nie anglicky hovoriaci ľudia študujú obchodnú angličtinu s cieľom komunikovať s anglicky hovoriacimi krajinami, ale i s firmami, ktoré tento jazyk pracovne používajú. V takomto prostredí je teda obchodná angličtina nevyhnutné pre každého, kto chce vstúpiť, komunikovať i konkurovať na medzinárodnom trhu. Obchodná angličtina zahŕňa všetky dôležité obchodné zručnosti, ktoré sa považujú za nevyhnutný predpoklad súčasnej medzinárodnej spolupráce a dôležitý kľúč globálneho obchodu. Práve preto sa dôležitosť správnej obchodnej angličtiny nemôže viac podceňovať, hlavne v období nového globálneho obchodného trhu. Štúdia sa venuje podmienkam vyučovania obchodnej angličtiny u nás, zameriava sa na analýzu potrieb a navrhnutie osnov a taktiež zdôrazňuje dôležitosť Internetu pri vyučovaní jazyka.

Kľúčové slová

Obchodná angličtina, globalizácia, analýza potrieb, návrh osnov, internet.

JEL Classification: A 29

ZHRNUTIE

Vyučovanie obchodnej angličtiny

Globalizačný trend a príchod elektronického obchodu ešte posilnil potrebu anglického jazyka ako medzinárodného jazyka pre obchodnú komunikáciu. Preto nesmieme prehliadať dôležitosť prípravy študentov i v tejto oblasti. Aby dokázali konkurovať na súčasnom medzinárodnom pracovnom trhu, musíme systematicky zlepšovať ich zručnosti i v obchodnej angličtine. V súčasnosti sa výučbe obchodnej angličtiny venujú rôzne vzdelávacie inštitúcie a univerzity. Značnú časť študentov takýchto kurzov tvoria tzv. pracujúci študenti, ktorí už majú isté pracovné skúsenosti v obchodnej oblasti a zapísali sa na štúdium, či kurzy s cieľom zlepšiť si svoje zručnosti. Jedným z problémov, ktoré sa u takýchto študentov vyskytujú v oblasti vyučovania obchodnej angličtiny, je zosúladenie ich rôznorodých vedomostí, zručností a skúseností. V tomto bode zohráva dôležitú úlohu analýza ich potrieb, ktorú by učiteľ mal nevyhnutne urobiť na začiatku kurzu. Ďalším problémom, ktorému učiteľ cudzieho jazyka čelí, je výber vhodného materiálu. Mnohým učebniciam chýba interaktivita a sú zamerané viac menej na vzťah učiteľ - študent. Taktiež nie je ľahké nájsť presne takú, ktorá by zahŕňala všetky potreby veľmi často nehomogénnej skupiny študentov. Iným problémom môže byť aj to, že učebnica nemusí brať do úvahy kultúrne prostredie krajiny. Dochádza tak k rôznym interkultúrnym odlišnostiam, ktoré sa tiež treba naučiť chápať. Významnú časť práce učiteľa obchodnej angličtiny zohráva tvorba osnov kurzu. Osnovy by mali zahŕňať slovnú zásobu obchodnej angličtiny zameranú na konkrétnu oblasť, napr. marketing, finančný sektor, reklamu, turizmus apod. Trénovať by sa určite mali i obchodné

rokovania, jazyk pri telefonovaní, jednanie so zákazníkom, vedenie pracovného pohovoru a všetky bežné spôsoby interakcie v obchodnom prostredí. Obchodnú angličtinu tvorí i obchodná korešpondencia, čiže písanie ponukových listov, objednávok, faktúr, analýz apod. Tu tiež treba brať do úvahy interkultúrne rozdiely. I jazyk prezentácií má svoje špecifiká a hoci dnes máme možnosť prečítať si množstvo príručiek, tipov a rád o tom ako správne prezentovať, študenti určite potrebujú i špeciálny tréning s predstavením základných jazykových štruktúr, používaných v jednotlivých častiach prezentácie. Významnú rolu pre učiteľa pri príprave hodín obchodnej angličtiny zohráva internet. I kvôli vyššie spomínaným faktom a problémom s výberom vhodného materiálu, učiteľ môže siahnuť i po tomto „nekonečnom“ zdroji informácií. Pri výučbe môže využiť firemné webstránky, množstvo autentických, napr. novinových textov, ekonomických analýz apod. ako aj špeciálne cvičenia obchodnej angličtiny vytvorené skúsenými učiteľmi, ktorých cieľom je rozvinúť študentove komunikatívne schopnosti.

PUBLIC MANAGEMENT IN THE MILITARY SECTOR

Manažment verejného sektora vo vojenskom sektore

Alexander Breunig, Herbert Strunz, Sergej Vojtovič

Abstract

Public management is to be understood as the summary of modern approaches of organizational and tax intelligence of an institution appointed to guide and design complex systems in a performance and effect oriented way. The crucial criteria are effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability. The main objective of administration management in the military sector is to guarantee military task fulfilment and viability of the military organization in the long term by constant optimization against the background of political specifications and the military mandate. Skills like flexibility and the ability to further common- and self-development are to be cultivated.

In the past, relatively little importance was ascribed to these economic considerations regarding the interpretation of the military and its administrative organizations. This has to change, however, if an effective armed forces structure is to be implemented and maintained. This study is to contribute to setting a first base for a necessary restructure and change of paradigm in order to achieve a sustainable development of the military sector.

Key words

Public administration, management, defence economics, armed forces

JEL Classification: H 56

FINANČNÁ KRÍZA Z POHĽADU DOMÁCICH A SVETOVÝCH EKONÓMOV
Financial crisis from the view of domestic and world economists
Andrea Frendáková

Abstrakt

Svetová finančná kríza, ktorá vypukla začiatkom 21. storočia, si objektívne vyžiadala zvýšenú pozornosť svetových ekonómov a prispela k zvýšenému záujmu o finančné krízy ako také. Ekonómovia hlavného prúdu sa aj v súčasnosti snažia vyšpecifikovať základné príčiny, ktoré jednotlivé finančné krízy spájajú, a na ich základe vytvoriť súbor faktorov, ktorých sledovanie pomôže pri predikcii finančných kríz aj do budúcnosti. Príspevok sa z tohto dôvodu zameriava na vysvetlenie podstaty finančných kríz, ktoré v minulosti vznikli, a na ich základe uvádza hlavné príčiny a dopady finančných kríz z pohľadu svetových ekonómov.

Kľúčové slová

Finančná kríza, finančný trh, reálna ekonomika, finančná strata, ekonomická kríza.

Abstract

The global financial crisis that broke out early 21st century sought increased attention to the world economists and contributed to increased interest in the financial crisis as well. Mainstream economists seek specify the basic causes which individual financial crises combine and on the basis of these factors they would like to predict financial crises and the future. Therefore the article is aimed to explain the nature of financial crises in the past, and on the basis of these crises provides the main causes and effects of financial crises from the perspective of the world's economists.

Key words

The financial crisis, financial market, the real economy, financial loss, the economic crisis.

JEL Classification: O 11

SUMMARY

Causes and consequences of financial crises in the world

The world economy is attacked by many negative phenomena among which we include the financial crisis. Economists are interested in how the financial crisis arise and try to uncover their causes. In history there are a number of financial crises that have common features. But there are exceptions. Financial crisis may differ in many factors. In addition to the causes of this are the kind of crisis, the duration, intensity effects, a number of countries hit by the crisis and many other factors. Most common form of financial crisis, currency crisis, which worsens the stability of the currency and causing deterioration of the currency. Often when faced with financial crises, banking crises, which cause problems in the banking sector. These two types of crises often occur in parallel. In the 21 century we are facing a financial crisis in the form of debt crisis that struck many countries in Europe. The worst effects of financial crises has the systemic crisis, which can be converted into economic crisis and cause major problems in the country.

In this paper we focus on the causes of financial crises. Selected causes of world economists consider the most common sources of financial crises in the world. We studied the views of many economists and we came to that conclusion. The most common causes of financial crises we include leverage effect, speculative bubbles, financial panic, herd effect, spillover effects, too less or too much regulation, risk in financial markets and excessive speculation.

Financial crises are reflected in the financial markets and may occur in the real economy. As the impact of the financial crisis there is a decline in GDP and other indicators such as employment, talking about the economic impact of financial crisis, which is reflected in the economy than recession. In case of persistent and widening the negative economic effects we are talking about depression, that the economic (economic) crisis. Financial crises have a negative impact on financial market development in the form of degradation of most financial indicators. This creates problems associated with insufficient liquidity, widespread insolvency of financial institutions, volatility in income growth rates of financial instruments, a significant decrease in the value of financial and non-financial assets, a significant reduction in the extent of savings in the financial system. Financial crisis spreads many channels such as credit, and monetary cost channel. This is reflected in the collapse of the banking sector, exchange rate volatility and uncertainty in financial markets. In this paper we wanted to provide the best views on the financial crisis in the world, the way they arise and the negative consequences that may result.

VÝZNAM PRECHODNÉHO OBDOBIA V ZÁKONE O ŠTÁTNEJ SLUŽBE č. 312/2001 Z.z.

Importance of the transition period in law on Civil Service 312/2001 Z.z..

Vladimír GECELOVSKÝ

Abstrakt:

Príspevok sa zaoberá zhodnotením významu prechodného obdobia pri implementácii zákona o štátnej službe na Slovensku. Jeho význam spočíva v tom, že v prechodnom období sa riešili zložité personálne otázky prechodu zamestnancov štátnej správy do štátnozamestnaneckých vzťahov. Zákon o štátnej službe bol prvý zákon o štátnych zamestnancoch v novodobej histórii a založil nový základ demokratického fungovania štátnej služby na Slovensku.

Kľúčové slová

štátna služba, štátny zamestnanec, verejná správa, riadenie štátnej služby

Abstract:

The paper deals with an assessment of the importance of the transitional period for implementation of the Law on Civil Service in Slovakia. Its importance lies in the fact that in transition to address complex personnel issues of transition of government employees in civil service relationships. The Civil Service Act was the first law on civil servants in modern history and established a new basis for democratic functioning of state services in Slovakia.

Key words:

civil service, a civil servant, public service, the civil service management

JEL Classification: K 19

SUMMARY

Importance of the transition period in law on Civil Service 312/2001 Z.z..

The subject of human resource strategies in the civil service in Slovakia was to ensure a uniform procedure in the treatment of civil relations of civil servants in civil service, with a performance of the civil service and the rights and obligations of the state civil servant resulting from the implementation of civil service or with the exercise of civil service. In Europe there is a widely accepted idea about the features and needs of reliable government and its employees. The existence of professional and neutral civil service is simultaneously regarded as a condition for the successful creation of a European administrative space. The main goal of government or public service should provide the company with services that are high quality, timely and meet the expectations of the population. This means that the civil service and public administration are not ends in themselves, but perform an important function in society, and that is the transition from the old approach to inward orientation to outward orientation. The term civil service as a state institution is narrowed, if any government authority or any ministry operates as an independent employer, without coordination. In this case, the management aspects associated with public service may be limited. Civil service management should be planned as the role of state, which passes from the government ministries and state bodies, and determine the appropriate allocation of roles and responsibilities. A central agency with sufficient powers and resources for the horizontal management of the civil service through the ministries and public institutions of the state is a prerequisite for a functioning system of civil service. This institution can be the Ministry, as in some European countries, or the Civil Service Office, in the case of other European countries, or an independent body within the Ministry. It is only that someone has taken over full responsibility for coordinating management of the civil service as a whole instead of the State.

JAZYKOVÁ PRÍPRAVA NA UNIVERZITÁCH VO VEDOMOSTNEJ SPOLOČNOSTI

Language Teaching and Learning at Universities in Knowledge Economy

Mária Igazová

Abstract

Vedomostná ekonomika a potreba jazykového vzdelávania. Dôležitosť ovládania cudzieho jazyka v profesii. Opodstatnenosť komunikácie vo vyučovaní cudzích jazykov.

Key words

Vedomostná ekonomika, jazykové vzdelávanie, jazyk pre špecifické účely

Abstract

Knowledge economy and teaching and learning foreign languages at universities. Communication, language discourse is the most important tool in language teaching and learning.

Key words

Language teaching and learning, language for specific purpose, the role of foreign languages in one's career.

JEL Classification: A 10, Y 90

SUMMARY

Language Teaching and Learning at Universities in Knowledge Economy

The term knowledge economy or knowledge-based economy has been used since the beginning of 90ies of 20th century (Drucker,P.F., 1994). Technology and knowledge have become the chief resource to produce goods. Knowledge has become the most important capital resource. The economic growth has been driven and controlled by knowledge accumulation. The process of creating and utilizing knowledge plays an important role in making the community wealthy. In the period of industrial growth machinery replacing human work was considered to be the tool creating the wealth of the country. In the knowledge economy the prosperity growth is possible via the process of learning and creating and accumulating knowledge. Life-long learning, and human capital training has become the basic condition for developing and existing of knowledge economy. Formal education shall focus on how people can be trained to learn more and effectively. According to the Recommendations passed by the European Commission in March 2006 national funds shall be allocated firstly to education and science. European Union citizens' knowledge shall be enhanced and applicable at European markets when teaching Mathematics and foreign languages to students are preferred and promoted.

A survey is carried out to prove how important foreign language competence is in respondents' careers. Two hundred and seventy people participated in the survey. Almost fifty percent of respondents prove that foreign language skills are important in the career. Only a small percentage – 5.78 per cent express that speaking a foreign language is not important in someone's career. More than fifty per cent of respondents mean that they are not prepared well to speak a foreign language in their jobs and they are not good at languages while performing their professions. They respond that their language skills gained at secondary schools respondents went to and at universities are not sufficient in case they utilize foreign mobilities. University graduates meet requirements of their future employers from a professional point of view, only foreign companies or global companies like KIA, Leoni Autokabel Slowakei, and Johnson Controls, want their employees speak a foreign language. These companies often hire language teachers and offer language courses for their employees.

In the survey respondents prove the importance of language skills, According to their responds the language skill of speaking is the most important skill, and the second place is taken by listening followed by reading and writing. Teaching foreign languages for specific purpose at universities is not a very simple process as teachers of languages have to focus on the languages spoken by graduates of that university in their career. Speaking a foreign language unlocks the gate to knowledge, broaden our horizons and enables university graduates to find good jobs and start their career easily.

ZHODNOTENIE VIACDIMENZIONÁLNEHO POHĽADU NA KONVERGENCIU V SR

Multi-dimensional view of the convergence of the SR

Eva Ivanová, Boris Janský

Abstrakt

Článok je venovaný problematike reálnej konvergenie Slovenskej republiky. Súčasťou týchto konvergenčných procesov je aj štruktúrna konvergenca, ktorá vychádza z teórie optimálnej menovej oblasti (OCA). Na základe viacdimezióneho pohľadu (24 vybraných indikátorov) sme zanalyzovali stav a vývoj reálnej konvergenie v podmienkach Slovenskej republiky. Poukázali sme na vývoj výmenných relácií, ktorých priaznivý vývoj vo všeobecnosti možno považovať za jeden z najdôležitejších faktorov ovplyvňujúci životnú úroveň krajiny a zároveň nám poskytuje obraz kvality zapojenia krajiny do medzinárodnej delby práce. Predkladaný článok podáva zhodnotenie viacdimezióneho pohľadu na konvergeniu v SR z hľadiska minulého obdobia, rokov 2000 – 2008.

Kľúčové slová

Reálna konvergenca, štruktúrna konvergenca, , menová únia, optimálna menová oblasť, výmenné relácie.

Abstract

The paper is devoted to the issue of real convergence in the Slovak Republic. Convergence processes include a structural convergence stemming from the theory of the optimum currency areas (OCA). By applying a multidimensional perspective (24 selected indicators), we have analyzed the status and development of the real convergence in the Slovak Republic. We have underscored the development of the terms of trade as their favorable development can generally be regarded as one of the most significant factors affecting the standard of living in the country, thus illustrating the level of the involvement of country in the international labor division. The paper presented evaluates the multidimensional perspective of the convergence in the Slovak Republic in the years of 2000-2008.

Key words

Real convergence, structural convergence, monetary union, optimum currency areas. Terms of trade.

JEL Classification: E 17

SUMMARY

Multi-dimensional view of the convergence of the SR

The main goal of the article was to analyze and complex evaluate the development of nominal and real convergence in Slovakia. The first part deals with the theoretical description of real convergence, basic terms explanation and attributions associated with the nominal and real convergence. In addition theoretical describes multidimensional look at the convergence monitoring via the four selected economic areas. The second part focuses on economic convergence development analysis in Slovak republic conditions. We focused on 24 selected macroeconomic indicators through which we have evaluated the real convergence conditions and development. We also pointed out the Terms of Trade course which positive trend generally could be assumed as one of the most important factors affecting country's living standard. On basis of complex analysis we can assume that after relatively high economic growth convergence measured by GDP (in PPP/capita) was scouring sort of dynamically. Regarding the optimal currency area the Euro zone has not been the integrated area with free labor movement yet. In other OMO criteria the situation of fulfillment is relatively better. The big deficits in structural convergence are low labor force movement, inflexible wages and prices.

SOCIÁLNO-EKONOMICKÝ POHĽAD NA VYMEDZENIE POJMU VEREJNÝ ZÁUJEM

Social and Economic View on Stipulating Term Public Interest

Eva Koišová

Abstrakt

Definovanie pojmov verejný sektor a verejný záujem je stále predmetom diskusií odbornej verejnosti. Ich kreovanie sa mení s meniacimi sa podmienkami a potrebami spoločnosti. Autorka sa v článku venuje definovaniu pojmu verejný sektor a verejný záujem zo sociálno-ekonomického aspektu.

Kľúčové slová

Verejný sektor. Hospodárska politika. Funkcie verejného sektora. Verejnosť. Verejný záujem.

Abstract

The definition of public sector and public interest is still the subject of the discussion of professional people. Their definition has been changing together with changing conditions and society needs. The author wants to define terms public sector and public interest from the social-economic perspective.

Key words

Public sector. Economic policy. Public sectors functions. Public. Public interest.

JEL Classification: H40

SUMMARY

Social and Economic View on Stipulating Term Public Interest

Distinguishing of what is public and non-public interest represents problem in social practice, as well as in theoretical studies / works. Relations between mentioned terms are ruled by the principle of eliminating the third side. Resulted from that, it is necessary to distinguish the contents of these terms in very precise way. What is public interest a what is not, is becoming the essential and main point of political disputes upon the public election theory. The primary question remains – whether the “general good”, defined more detailly, really exists in which individual, respectively particular interests are integrated into common public interest. As long as this phenomenon really exists, the institutions representing it have its legitimacy. Non-recognition of public interest is leading to doubts about legitimacy of public institutions. It is necessary to realize that public interest should be the aim and purpose of public sector because, provided our starting point being the public sector basic functions as mentioned above, we can consider for **public sector** institutions and organizations of public service, regional and local self-government whose purpose (respectively primary aim) is to fulfil the **public interest** in the way to satisfy public needs optimally while its financing is provided from public finance, decisions are made in public elections and is liable to public control in compliance with public sector harmonic development. Upon theoretical and methodological study and analysis as mentioned above, as well as comparison and synthesis of theoretical opinions resulting from certain ideas and conceptions as presented in the article, we may consider for **public interest** such an interest which has individual character and the social subject being its guarantor. From the financing point of view, its providing should be realized and effected mainly from public means/funds. Undoubtedly, public interest is an important social and economic category in the system of social and economic sciences, especially in the field of social economics. Public interest is the basic determinant of development of public service and public sector that participate in administration of public affairs, as well as in management of providing the public services to inhabitants in social, economic, political and organizational way. Stipulating terms „Public Sector“ and „Public Interest“ is subject to professional discussions. That is why we are going to meet with their defining and characterizing until scientific disputes define generally valid and accepted definitions. In our article we would like to contribute to forming definition of “Public Interest” from social and economic point of view through scientific dispute.

VEREJNÁ SPRÁVA A VEREJNÝ SEKTOR

Public Administration and Public Sector

Ján Kútik, Ingrid Cíbiková

Abstrakt:

Autori príspevku sa zaoberajú pojmami verejná správa a verejný sektor, činnosťami verejnej správy a taktiež poukazujú na interdisciplinárne využitie vedeckých metód. Tieto činnosti a metódy sledujú najmä v rámci nášho spoločenského života, odohrávajú sa v živote každého z nás a to od narodenia až do smrti. Naše životy sú výrazne ovplyvňované činnosťou vlády resp. činnosťou verejného (štátneho, vládneho) sektora. Orgány verejnej správy ovplyvňujú spoločenské, ekonomické a politické procesy v rámci štátu. Verejná správa je súčasťou verejného sektora a jej orgány najmä orgány štátnej správy a samosprávy majú významné a rozhodujúce postavenie v hore uvedených procesoch, sú totiž orgánmi, ktoré riadia jednotlivé úseky, oblasti a odvetvia verejného sektora. Súkromný a verejný sektor vo všetkých štátoch s vyspelou trhovou ekonomikou vytvárajú zmiešanú ekonomiku. Príspevok sa teda zaoberá otázkou aká je ekonomická úloha štátu v rámci trhového hospodárstva. Odpoveďou na túto otázku sú trhové zlyhania, v prípade ktorých je to práve štát, ktorý môže opätovne zvýšiť efektívnosť fungovania ekonomiky. Tieto a iné otázky sú obsahom predkladaného článku.

Kľúčové slová

Verejná správa. Orgány verejnej správy. História a vývoj. Verejný a súkromný sektor. Zmiešaná ekonomika.

Abstract:

The authors of this paper examine the concepts Public Administration and Public Sector, public administration activities and point at the interdisciplinary use of scientific methods. They observe public administration activities and methods within the area of social life. These activities take place in the lives of every human being from the birth to death. Human lives are influenced by governmental activities, or by the activities of Public (state, government) Sector. Public Administration Bodies shape social, economic and political processes within a state. Public Administration is a part of Public Sector and its bodies (particularly state administration bodies and self-government) have a significant and decisive position in the above mentioned processes. They are actually public bodies that administrate particular administrative areas, branches, and sections of public sector. Private and Public Sectors in all the states of developed market economy create Mixed Economy. In this way this paper deals with the question concerning the economic role of the state within market economy, which relates to market breakdowns. In this cases it is particularly the state that can consequently increase the effectiveness of economy functioning.

Key words

Public Administration. Public Administration Bodies. History and Development. Public and Private Sector. Mixed Economy.

JEL Classification: H 83

SUMMARY

Public Administration and Public Sector

In this paper the authors deal with the area of Public Administration and Public Sector with the emphasis on the possibility of their examination even by other scientific discipline, because as they state, Public Sector exceeds the economic reality by its structure. So, it is not only an economic term. They point at the possibilities of using some scientific and research methods especially within Public Administration and Public Sector. In the first part of the paper, the authors pay attention to the structure and division of Public Administration, to the relations between the State and Public Administration in the Slovak republic, between the object and subject of Public Administration field research and its historical development in the mentioned periods.

In the second part, the term of Public Sector is defined from two points of view: from the point of view of social reality and of mixed economy where Public sector participates partially. The focus is particularly on the relationship between Public State Policy and Public Sector. A specific attention should be paid to the structure of administrative particular sections, areas and branches of Public Sector. The authors emphasize the fact that the lives of people (citizens) are practically influenced by state and governmental activities from their birth to their death, i.e. that is by the activities of Public (State, Government) Sector. They pointed at the position and role of Private and Public Sector within Mixed Economy.

VAROVNÉ SIGNÁLY A PROGNÓZY KVALITY ŽIVOTA V NADVÄZNOTI NA VZDELANOSTNÚ ÚROVEŇ SLOVENSKEJ POPULÁCIE

Warning sings and prognosis in quality of life linked to educational level of Slovak population

Tatiana Masárová

Abstrakt

Autorka sa v príspevku zaoberá kvalitou života v nadväznosti na vzdelanostnú úroveň obyvateľstva. Prostredníctvom výskumnej metódy dotazník poukazuje na varovné signály a prognózy kvality života slovenskej populácie.

Kľúčové slová

Kvalita života, vzdelanie, vzdelanostná úroveň, varovné signály v kvalite života, prognózy kvality života

Abstract

In this article, author deals with the quality of life linked to educational level of population. By the means of research method, this questionnaire refers to warning sings and prognosis in quality of life of Slovak population.

Keywords

Quality of Life, Education, Educational level, Warning Signs in Quality of Life, Prognosis in Quality of Life

JEL Classification: Y 80

SUMMARY

Warning sings and prognosis in quality of life linked to educational level of Slovak population

The questionnaire was distributed in the region of Trenčín in the number of 223 copies. The exploratory set of 200 respondents was used for data processing and data interpretation. This survey has shown us some warning signs in the quality of life of surveyed respondents. In our opinion, survey results can be applied to the Slovakia's total population:

a) Civilization illiteracy

Many people are not familiar with the "advanced technology", for example using personal computer, using internet for searching information, even using mobile phone is unknown for a part of the population with lower education.

b) Value orientation

In our analysis, we did not find the impact of education on value orientation of the respondents.

c) Passive life strategies

Reliance on state and welfare benefits (or so-called paternalistic expectations) was confirmed in our survey at the older and lower educated generation.

d) Residents rating their own quality of life

Residents contract a habit to see the quality of life worse than it actually is (this is reflected mainly by the residents with lower education).

e) Lack of spiritual and cultural assets

The problem is not that the alternative spiritual and cultural goods are not available, but that they are not important enough for population with lower education.

These warning signs lead us to the formulation of the following prognosis in quality of life:

a) Improvement of civilization literacy

b) Unchanged value orientations

c) Active life strategies

d) Expected positive assessment of living quality of the residents

e) Public interest in education

The value of education is clearly growing and investments in education appear to be most promising and effective.

ZÁKAZ KONKURENCIE ŠTÁTNEHO ZAMESTNANCA V ŠTÁTNOZAMESTNANECKOM POMERE

Prohibition of competition of a state servant in state-servant employment

Jana Pšenková

Abstrakt

Ústava Slovenskej republiky ako zákon č. 460/1992 Zb. v platnom znení vo svojej druhej hlave, v piatom oddieli, v článku 35 zakotvuje sociálne práva. Konkrétne ide o právo na slobodnú voľbu povolania a prípravu naň, právo podnikat' a uskutočňovať inú zárobkovú činnosť. Zákaz konkurencie zakotvený v zákone o štátnej službe predstavuje jedno zo zákonných obmedzení sociálnych práv zakotvených v Ústave Slovenskej republiky. Príspevok prináša pohľad na právnu úpravu inštitútu zákazu konkurencie štátneho zamestnanca pri výkone štátnej služby vrátane výnimiek, ktoré zákon spod tohto zákazu oslobodzuje.

Kľúčové slová

Zákaz konkurencie. Štátny zamestnanec. Štátnozamestnanecký pomer. Podnikanie. Zárobková činnosť.

Abstract

The Constitution of the Slovak Republic Act No. 460/1992 as amended its second head, in the fifth section, in article 35 provides the social rights. Namely the right to free choice of profession and preparation for it, right of establishment and the right to make other gainful activity. Prohibition of competition rooted in the State Service Act represents one of the statutory limitations of social rights rooted in the Constitution of the Slovak Republic. This contribution provides insight into the regulation of institute of prohibition of competitive conduct for state servant in the performer of state service including exceptions to the law relieves from this prohibition

Keywords

Prohibition of competitive conduct, State employee, State service employment, Business, Employment

JEL Classification: J 29

SUMMARY

Prohibition of competition of a state servant in state-servant employment

With the concept of competition we meet in everyday life and we understand him in two planes – as a positive phenomenon, as well as a negative phenomenon. As a positive is a precondition for a functioning market mechanism, as a negative phenomenon is in the place, where is a conflict of competitive behavior of subjects with legislation or morality. Therefore starts here a law regulation of competitive behavior of a subject, which thus plays a protective function. The State Service Act – Act.no. 400/2009 as amended provides the Prohibition of competitive conduct for of a employee in its provision § 61 section 2 subparagraph a-c as a prohibition of a state servant business, and perform other gainful activity, which is identical or similar to the description of activities in his state-servant position and a prohibition to be a member of management, control or supervisory bodies of companies. However, there is a range of some activities, of their implementation has state an interest, and therefore he provides these activities as exceptions to the prohibition of competition. Examples of such activities are teaching, translation, scientific, art, publishing, sporting etc. The anchoring of the prohibition of competitive conduct for state servant employment is build to ensure an orderly, impartial, apolitical state service performance.