

mother, either naturally or by external forces, after twenty-second week of pregnancy; after the removal, the fetus does not breathe nor show other signs of life (such as cardiac function, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or noticeable muscles contractions dependent on the will)". Vital statistics. Birth. Demographic Yearbook, pg. 18 This definition of birth and death of newborns, recommended by the World Health Organization, in Poland came to life in 1994. The method of calculation is as follows: until 1993, the number of stillbirths was calculated based on the Reths' rule; quotient of the number of deaths of newborns in given year and a proportion of live births in given year. Since 1994 to present era, infant mortality rate and dead births is calculated as quotient of the total number of deaths of newborns and total number of live births registered in given year. For statistical purposes, medical documentation concerning perinatal period should include all liveborn newborns, but also fetuses (born dead) "weighing at least five hundred grams in the moment of birth; and if birth weight is unknown – fetuses born after at least twenty-two weeks of pregnancy or measuring twenty-five centimeters in body length (from the top of the skull to the heel)". Premature birth is a complex problem. The overall perinatal mortality affects up to seventy percent of newborns. Medically, premature birth is characterized as completing pregnancy between twenty-second and the end of thirty-seventh week of its duration (Dudenhausen, Pschyrembel, 2002, p. 89; Marianowski, Cyganek, 2002, p. 357). Premature birth itself is defined as giving birth to a dead fetus who weights more than five hundred grams or a live newborn, regardless of its birth weight or gestational age. The birth weight and gestational age are the criteria used in defining prematurity in birth. In Poland, the incidence of preterm birth is within the range of six to eight percent. The aetiology is multifactorial. It is connected with socio-economic factors, experiencing stillborns during earlier procreating efforts and risk factors for failing current pregnancy. Although in many cases it is often impossible to determine the specific cause, it is possible to observe simultaneous occurrence of several factors. At any time during pregnancy intrauterine death of fetus, in Latin called graviditas obsoleta, can occur. Assistant professor Stefan Jaworski defines it as fetal death before the fetus' complete expulsion or removal from the body system of the mother, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy. Fetus is declared dead if it does not breathe or show any other sign of life, such as heart rate, pulsation of the umbilical cord or muscle contractions dependent on the will. Jaworski distinguishes:

- early fetus death (less than twenty weeks of gestation),
- intermediate fetus death (between twentieth and twenty-seventh week),
- late fetus death (more than twenty-seven weeks of gestation).

On the basis of demographic data, a decrease in the number of stillbirths in Poland can be observed. In 2009-2012 it decreased by eight point forty-one percent. The percentage of stillbirths in urban population decreased by ten point thirty-five percent, while in rural areas – by five point eighty-one percent. This is due to the availability of the medical care and improving its quality, which includes prenatal testing and possibility of carrying out the operation of fetus during pregnancy. The discrepancies observed in dead births between cities and rural areas can be explained with migration of young people to larger cities and the fact that patients with pregnancy risk are directed to the departments of pathology of pregnancy, which are located in cities, hence higher proportion of stillbirths in cities.

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CURRENT PROBLEMS OF SYSTEM SPACE0 MANAGEMENT – SELECTION OF PROBLEMS

Introduction. Inefficient space management system in Poland became a barrier to the social and economy development of communes. The lack of town and country planning regulating the space development issues in the form of a legal act is a serious problem. Due to it local self-

government can hardly achieve a balanced development in accord with the rule of spatial order. This system lacks mechanisms which would motivate communes to pass such elaborations.

Reasons for inefficiency of land development plans are presented in this paper. The objective of this work is defining the role of land development plans passed by a commune. Recommendations for a local government are given at the end of the article.

Studies of conditions and directions of spatial management. In Poland the land management system shows many drawbacks since it does not effectively adjust urbanisation and investment processes¹². Basic planning documents at the local level as presented by studies of conditions and directions of spatial management (communal studies) and local spatial development plans (local plans) do not satisfy their role¹³.

A town and country planning defining land needs of a local society is a communal study. It is in such a study where decisions on the scale and the direction of the development of territorial administration units are taken, but legal regulations do not define any methodology rigours how to prepare such a study. Before the above decisions are prepared no demographic forecasts, economy analyses or land balances are available. Such a situation along with preparing the development strategy by a local government not being obligatory causes communal studies to be detached from a social and economical reality.

Too much land on agricultural areas are intended for construction purposes thus conducting to an extensive and unproductive use of construction areas and eliminating land from development. Between 2008 – 2013 according to communal studies the agricultural area for non-agricultural use increased by 23,7% and amounts currently 420,000 hectare¹⁴.

Local spatial development plans. Many communities do not have local plans. The current planning coverage is small - 28,6%. Between 2004 and 2013 the area covered by local land development plans increased only by 10%. Insufficient planning coverage of urban areas and transport corridors, where the pressure by investors is the strongest, is especially criticised. Local plans are often characteristic for their bad functional structure; too many lots are destined for residential buildings. Thus society needs and communal financial resources are exceeded. The land balance according to local plans allows to house 62 million people. With the present investment pace this provides construction reserves for 150 – 210 years. In some communes the demographical absorbtivity exceeds the current number of inhabitants even tenfold. Some Polish towns loose 10 – 15% of inhabitants and do not need new terrains for housing but a deep revitalisation of already developed areas¹⁵.

Economic results of implementing local plans are immense. Local budgets must find financial means for purchase, indemnities and changing of a real estate when using such in a so far way is restricted or impossible. The cost of preparing local plans is high and unfortunately the average expenses in 2012 against expenses for the previous year increased from 3340 to 4050zł/1 ha¹⁶. Such costs must be especially significantly born by country commune budgets.

In case local plans are not available building permits are granted on the basis of land development plans. Over recent years such permits became the basis for most of investments even public ones. Such a situation causes space destruction and makes it possible to locate buildings at any place¹⁷. The location decision is a privileged planning document as it is taken according to the rule of good neighbourhood and incorrect town planning analyses.

¹² Olbrysz A., Koziński J., *Raport o finansowych efektach polskiego systemu gospodarowania przestrzenią*, www.czp.org.pl, 27.02.2015.

¹³ *Konfederacja Lewiatan, Czarna lista barier dla rozwoju przedsiębiorczości 2014*, www.konfederacjalewiatan.pl, 12.02.2015.

¹⁴ Śleszyński P., *Analiza stanu i uwarunkowań prac planistycznych w gminach w 2012 roku*, www.mir.gov.pl, 15.02.2015.

¹⁵ Kowalewski A., *Ekonomiczne straty i społeczne koszty niekontrolowanej urbanizacji w Polsce*, „*Samorząd Terytorialny*, 2014, Nr 2, s. 5-21.

¹⁶ *Fundacja Rozwoju Demokracji Lokalnej, O ekonomicznych stratach i społecznych kosztach niekontrolowanej urbanizacji*, <http://www.kongresbudownictwa.pl>, 27.02.2015.

¹⁷ *Unia Metropolii Polskich, Stanowisko w sprawie sukcesywnej kodyfikacji prawa urbanistycznego (planowania i*

Conclusion. Chaotic urban development processes should be controlled by town and country planning and the size of land for investments shall result from actual needs and development possibilities of a commune. The system of land management lacks monitoring of town development processes and solutions, which would simplify procedures for passing local plans. Effective changes should result in restriction of pathologies of space development. A reconstruction of the present land development management system is required which would take into account the following guidelines:

- increasing the rank of a communal study,
- Introduction of the requirement to prepare local plans for lands of development,
- Introduction of an option to pass simplified urbanisation regulations for developed lands,
- Necessity to annul location decisions,
- Introduction of a requirement to assess a communal study and a local plan.

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Izabela JOACHIMIAK

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OCENA JAKOŚCI KSZTAŁCENIA W SZKOLNICTWIE WYŻSZYM W POLSCE

Według teorii społeczeństwa postindustrialnego D. Bella kluczowym czynnikiem rozwoju jest wiedza, która pozwala na wzrost produktywności przy jednoczesnym spadku znaczenia roli kapitału i ziemi [1]. Pod koniec XX wieku i na początku XXI kapitał intelektualny stał się podstawowym źródłem bogactwa narodowego. To wiedza, umiejętność, zaradność i przedsiębiorczość ludzi przyczyniły się do powstania szybkich przemian w gospodarce światowej (obecnie szacuje się że kapitał intelektualny jest znacznie więcej wart od kapitału w formie aktywów rzeczowych) [2]. Zatem można jednoznacznie stwierdzić, iż w szybko rozwijających się gospodarkach rynkowych priorytetem jest zapewnienie wysokiej jakości usług edukacyjnych, która niesie za sobą rozwój cywilizacyjny [3]. Warto zatem zastanowić się w jaki sposób dokonuje się oceny jakości oferowanych usług w szkolnictwie wyższym w Polsce.

Zgodnie z nowelizacją ustawy Prawo o szkolnictwie wyższym jednym z obowiązków uczelni jest zapewnienie i doskonalenie jakości kształcenia [4]. Niezależną instytucją oceniającą jakość kształcenia w polskim szkolnictwie wyższym jest Polska Komisja Akredytacyjna (PKA), której podstawowym celem jest wspomaganie budowania standardów edukacyjnych oraz kultury jakości według najlepszych wzorców europejskich i globalnej przestrzeni edukacyjnej zarówno w uczelniach publicznych, jak i niepublicznych [5]. Do zadań PKA należy m.in. stworzenie harmonogramu wizytacji wybranych uczelni w danym roku, obligatoryjne dokonanie oceny jakości kształcenia dla tych uczelni oraz sformułowanie opinii o wnioskach dotyczących uprawnień uczelni do prowadzenia studiów [2]. Takie działania mają przede wszystkim przyczynić się do zapewnienia na krajowym i międzynarodowym rynku pracy, wysokiej pozycji absolwentom polskich uczelni oraz zwiększyć konkurencyjność polskich szkół wyższych na arenie międzynarodowej. Aby to uczynić PKA dokonuje oceny uczelni wyższych w oparciu o: informacje zebrane podczas rozmów