

## DOCTORAL DISSERTATION SUMMARY

The subject of my dissertation titled "The aims of public administration acting against poverty and social exclusion in Ireland" is the issue of poverty and social exclusion in the Republic of Ireland presented from the perspective of public administration tasks aimed at preventing and reducing both of those subjects. In the modern world, relations between public administration and citizens who have been affected by poverty or have been socially excluded are constantly changing.

Nowadays, the public administration has wider and wider range of possibilities at the level of supporting these people, what is made, sometimes, by trials or errors, on the way seeking the most effective solutions for citizens.

In the first chapter, the main area is the analysis of the theoretical and legal aspects of poverty and social exclusion, including other fields of science, especially economics and sociology. I have presented the key definitions of both subjects and the fields of their perception from the point of view of the discussed issues.

In the second chapter I have presented the main ideas in the discussed international and European law, I have pointed out their evolution, but also the tedious process of their implementation in the signatory states or the Member States of the European Union. The analysis allowed locating these aspects against the background of the international and European legal acts, whose message is to indicate legislative directions to the signatory countries, both on the global stage and the European Union acting against the poverty and social exclusion.

In the third chapter, I have focused on trying to diagnose the causes of poverty and social exclusion in Ireland, while pointing out the specificity of the Irish social model in terms of its comparison with other social models taking place in Europe, i.e. with the Mediterranean, Nordic, Continental and Anglo-Saxon models.

The fourth chapter I have devoted to characterize the solutions of the Irish administration, the legal foundations of its functioning, the structure and types of administrative authority. I devoted this chapter to analyzing Irish, fundamental in the sphere of poverty and social exclusion, legal acts regulating basic civil rights and freedoms, as well as having the greatest impact on the shape and model of Irish social policy.



By illustrating how to achieve the objectives and tasks set out in the fight against poverty and social exclusion by public administration in Ireland, I analyzed legal acts guaranteeing the protection of basic social rights affecting the legal and material situation of individuals affected by these situations. Acts covered by the analysis de facto cover all their types, from the Irish Constitution of December 29, 1937. (Irish Bunreacht na hÉireann 1937) by statutes and their implemented bills and additional regulations. In this research field, I have tried to demonstrate the importance of key, in terms of preventing poverty and social exclusion in Ireland, administrative declaratory acts, in particular: the National Anti-Poverty Strategy 1997, whose implementation effects were already visible at the time of the creation of the next two, i.e. the National Development Plan - Transforming Ireland - Better Quality of Life for All 2007-2013 and the National Action Plan for Inclusion Social 2007-2016. The analysis of the said acts allowed me to conclude that the Irish administration, by creating new plans and strategies, effectively eliminated the erroneous assumptions that accompanied the formation of previous ones.


In the next, fifth chapter I have presented a more detailed analysis of two levels of Irish administration – governmental one and local government, identified by many and identified with British solutions - from the organization method to the methods and forms of activity. In these chapters I try not only to show what tasks the government of local and regional administration in Ireland has in the sphere of combating poverty and social exclusion, but I also try to show the inadequacy of comparing it with the British system. In this chapter I have pointed out that today's shape of the Green Island's local government, despite its thorough reform since 2014, is one of the most centralized local government in Europe, and certainly in the European Union. I also point out that local authorities have little competence, especially in the sphere of study, i.e. social policy, but also education or security. However, centralizing power in Irish conditions has a very positive impact on the day-to-day functioning of public administration. The relationship between the local government and central government (state government), is strongly correlated, which in turn means that decisions made in Dublin are quickly and efficiently implemented in all parts of Ireland, and citizens can quickly get help under newly implemented solutions.

The effective public-private partnership is the stage of my analysis of the last, sixth chapter of the dissertation that I have submitted. Public-private partnership in the





meaning of close cooperation between public administration and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) combating poverty and social exclusion. The difficulty of obtaining NGO status in Ireland means that other forms of private activity in the service of society, fighting the current problems of the inhabitants of Green Island, appear outside the NGO sphere. Obtaining the status of a non-governmental organization means that for such an organization opens true "doors" of possibilities, both functional and financial. In this chapter I have also tried to show that the nature of the NGO organization in Ireland resembles a kind of "adoption" to the world of public finance, it opens an administrative trust line at the level of access to the implementation of tasks that are performed by state administration entities on a daily basis, on the principles a kind of subcontracting by these organizations. Complicated and lengthy procedures for obtaining the status of NGOs mean that administrative authorities can be certain that the implementation of some of their tasks is entrusted only to transparent entities, guaranteeing the effective spending of public funds obtained in the form of grants and subsidies.

  
Bartosz Szymków