

STUDY ON CHANGES IN THE REGISTERED DATA RECORDED IN GIZYCKO ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT IN THE YEARS 1991–2000

J. Sachryn

University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Poland

Key words: registration data, analyze.

The introduction – subject of study presentation

Within accomplishment of the investigative promoter project No. NN526229933, entitled “Description of connected method – in uniform management system of relational data bases – resources of independent descriptive registration data bases together with included history of data changes” – was decided to analyze, on gizycko administrative district as an example, the influence of valid law regulations and local structure over number of registration data changes recorded in years 1991–2000.

The meaning of presented subject in scientific aspect and practical use

The Earth – men’s planet – is submitted to constant metamorphoses. Surface of our planet is the subject of peculiar transformations, which are the results of influence of both, natural and anthropogenic factors. The dynamic civilization progress in XX century in connection with fast growing population on the globe, led to essential changes that accrued in natural environment. Mankind more and more intense resent decreasing superficial resources of the Earth, facing threat caused by fast advancing degradation of natural environment. All this urges that occurred changes need to be admonished, to establish the directions of farther scientific survey and study projects in the scope of introducing and shaping the economic orderliness, spatial and ecological, leading to coordination of international policy and rational country managing on nationwide, regional and local level. However, to reach the willful aims, up-to-date information are necessary, giving answers to placed issues also spatial, accumulated in universal informative systems resources. One of such systems in Poland (on country scale) is, according to the Act of 1989.05.17, the geodetic and cartographic Right, including documentation of lands and buildings registration.

The accumulated informative systems data overload, forced their creators and users to common application of magnetic computer carriers and electronic files, called data bases for their processing, therefore the creators faced a difficult choice when a right model for base data system need to be appointed, enabling managing the accumulated data agreeably to the high users expectations. As a effect various computer programs came into existence empowering accumulating and transforming geometrical and descriptive data series relating closely to the described object in order to obtain immediate and complex information. Efficient functioning computer system that manages the documentation of lands and buildings registration, the range of its elaboration also using possibility, depends mostly on quantity and quality of accumulated data, methods of their entry, store and searching mechanisms [2, 3].

Finally, the knowledge of dependencies introduced in this study may be useful for planning and forecasting procedures of implementing changes in management, accrued as a result of enlarging the importance of commanding mandatory on properties in citizens’ consciousness.

The existing knowledge regarding presented subject

The subject matter of this study refers to world trends in investigating the efficiency of the Spatial Information Systems. In Poland, studies on efficiency of various technologies of installing, modernizing and functioning the estate cadastre in various organization-structural arrangements which are the effects of constitutional, technical and technological transformation, is new, not wider considered issue.

The efforts that are contributed into constitutional state and public administration reform since 1989 and legislative process caused higher requirements addressed to the land and buildings registration that came off requests for up-to-date, promptly available and fully trustworthy information answering raised tasks about legal and technical estates status, on the

other hand, a huge deficiencies in the status evidence was revealed [13].

In recent years, land and buildings registration is constantly modernized in order to transform it into estate cadastre [5]. The ordinance of ministry of regional development and architecture of March 29th 2001 was to meet executing capabilities and greatly enriches informative range of this evidence. The Technical Instruction G-5, land and buildings registration [14] implemented for use by Ordinance No 16/2003 of 2003.11.03 of the Head Country Geodesist constitutes technical guidelines that ought to unify and rationalize executing the geodetic and cartographic work for the needs of land and buildings registration.

The basis for realization of varied law and socio-economical tasks and first of all – estate managing, investments planning and drawing up geodetic – cartographical documentation for law aims, are the actual data, possessing synonymous reference to space 2D or 3D object also their legal status and way of managing, accumulated in administrative district geodetic – cartographical resource, inclusive documentation of land and building registration (the estate cadastre) [10, 11].

Unsolved problems in domain of presented subject

It may be acknowledge that year 1985 [5] was the beginning of formal start-up of computerization process of land recording. Since year 1986 geodesy obtained new development possibilities through implementing IBM PC microcomputers. Two basic tasks for modernization geodetic resources got a move on: computer lands register and numeric map [6], traditional (paper form) documentation of land and building registration was replaced by electronic method.

In the mid of 1991 on the area of present Gizycko County the traditional (paper form) land register was replaced by adequate electronic resources. The operational system DOS working on the platform of program MSEG [9] was implemented. After the ordinance of the ministry of regional development, architecture and agriculture and food economy of December 17th 1996 got into effect, extreme changes in documentation in land and building registration also obligatory deadlines for adaptation the existing record to law regulations § 25 and 27 of this ordinance (§61). The program MSEG was replaced, on breakthrough of 1998/1999, by the EGB-III operating on the platform of DOS system as well. After country administrative reform was executed, the program EGB-III was replaced, on breakthrough of 2000/2001, by the program EWOPIS operating

initially on the platform of DOS system. EWOPIS was used in superior part of the Gizycko Province. However, when the ordinance of ministry of regional development and architecture of March 29th 2001 laying on obligatory deadlines for creating computer data support that connected description and graphic parts in a coherent system (§ 80, par. 1) got into effect, the program was replaced, in the beginning of 2004, by equivalent program operating on platform of Windows system.

Due to the lack of leading law regulations regarding creating computer bases for registered data, limited range of base data capabilities of used system, cost for basic software packet and necessity in using software that was used in predominant part of the province – serial conversions between mentioned programs effected often with transferring only daily series actual on particular day. However when history of registered changes of those series were needed, its transfer awoke a lots of difficulties for both users and program authors. Some computer firms that could not manage with history transferring, transferred only actual state, totally ignoring the history. Such activity was in conflict with principle of continuity of land recording that was obligatory since its foundation. This gap was not replenished up to date [6].

Using data gathered in land and buildings registration (history of data changes) it indispensable element of officials' everyday work in Land Geodesy and Economy Department of the Gizycko County, while entering current changes to the records and issuing various certificates: creating estate possessions, agricultural farms ownership, relating estate owners and wielding or other certificates that needed written form (e.g. pension aims) [7, 8, 9]. As stated in this work [12]: The possibility of recreating the estate status on given day together with nearest neighborhood state has huge meaning for evidence procedures, legal proceedings (where geodesists and property adjuster are assessors'). Executing all mentioned tasks, county's officials' are forced to find demanded information, following the history of changes in both the EWOPIS program (on which they work at present) and the EGB-III and the MSEG programs, more than once they need to reach backward to traditional (paper) land register. Following up history of changes in three different computer programs presents lots of difficulties for officials in they everyday job [13].

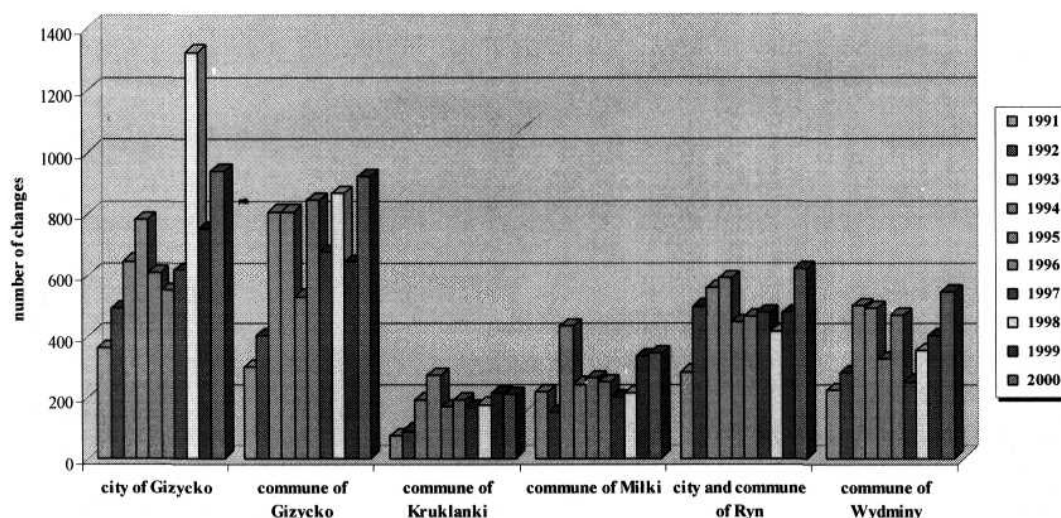
Joining independent data bases is, after implementing country administrative reform, common occurrence wherever administrative borders was changed, registered units or users, on the areas that are object of interest still exist (expensive of econo-

mic point of view) resources of geometrical and descriptive data closely relating to the define object.

Changes investigation on registered data recorded in the years 1991-2000

The Act of July 24th 1998 – within January 1st 1999 – the principal three-stage territorial division of Poland was set up for communities, administrative districts and province. The Ordinance of Council of Ministry of August 7th 1998, 308 administrative districts and 65 cities on rights of administrative

district were appointed, the *gizycko administrative district* among them, comprising – since January 1st 2002 – 6 community units: the city of Gizycko, city and commune of Ryn, communes: Gizycko, Kruk-lanki, Milki and Wydminy. Administrative district, as a local self-governed commune began, within January 1st 1999 executing specified tasks attributed them with council and particular law, act of May 17th 1989 cartography and geodetic regulations among them. According to art. 22, passage 1 of objective act "the register of land and buildings, pedology land classification is run by county governors".



Draw 1. The number of changes in registered data in communes of Gizycko administrative district in the years 1991 – 2000

In the considered period officials of Department of Geodesy and Land Economy of Gizycko County, entered 26 940 changes in registered data, that gives on average 450 changes annually of registered data in one community structure (tab. 1). Analyzing objective changes, it could be stated that the greatest number – on average 700 changes annually – was recorded in the city and community of Gizycko, the lowest number -on average below 200 changes annually – in community of Krukanki (tab. 1 and draw 1).

The fact, that under water lands on territory of Gizycko commune determine the biggest percentage in comparison with remaining communes: it is 27% share of general communes area, and as many as 52% share of all under water lands of gizycko administrative district, deserves attention. The forest and afforested lands on territory of Krukanki commune determine the biggest percentage in comparison with remaining communes, it is 56% shares of general communes area and as many as 37% shares of general forests and afforest areas of Gizycko County.

The change in law regulations and number of changes of registered data

Both – previously mentioned – country transformation and proceeding, with variable intensity, since 1989 activities over public administrative and country political and legislative process connected with them, had influence in significant way on recorded in Gizycko administrative district number of registered data changes and rising the consciousness of having right to command mandatory of properties.

Within May 27th 1990 the regulatory act of May 10th 1990 was admitted as law regulations introducing the act of local council and council workers, so called "komunalizacyjna". Whereby superior part of Treasury realties' became the property of new legal entity – commune. However, with January 1st 1999 came into force the act of October 13th 1998 introducing act of reforming public administration, commonly called "powiatyzacyjna". The mentioned acts "komunalizacyjna" and "powiatyzacyjna" were the source of following kinds of changes of registered data's: *gratuitous property transference,*

communalization, affranchisement. Their number however is a marginal percentage of shares in both: general number of recorded subjective changes and in total number of registered changes.

Particular growth of number of recorded registration data changes, in comparison to number of changes in previous years, took place in 1994 (tab. 1 and draw 1). The largest number of recorded changes on cities area in that year, was determined by *transference lands for perpetual right of use* on the force of an act of September 29th 1990. For city of Gizycko it meant: 59% shares in general number of recorded subjective changes and 52 % shares in total number of recorded changes. For whole Gizycko administrative district it determines adequately 25 % shares in general number of recorded subjective changes and 15 % shares in total number of recorded changes. The idea of perpetual user was introduced to Polish law system a lot earlier- in period when the rights to handle private properties were limiting, selling state lands were forbidden as well -by the act of July 14th 1961 about site managing in cities and quarters. Later, as a material law – situated between property and limited material rights (art. 232-243) – was introduced on April 23th 1964 civil codex.

It 1998 the largest number of registered changes was recorded in comparison to number of changes in particular years of studied period (tab. 1 and draw 1). The *transformation of perpetual right of use to freehold* created largest number of recorded changes in this year on the force of act of September 4th 1997 about transformation perpetual right of use entitled to citizens' into freehold that came into force on January

1st 1998, for city of Gizycko – 46% shares of general number of recorded subjective changes and 44% shares in total number of recorded changes. For whole Gizycko administrative district it determines accordingly 28% shares in general number of recorded subjective changes and 22% shares of total number of recorded changes. This act began the process of eliminating perpetual use institution from Polish regulation system trough transforming the right for perpetual use vesting for all citizens' and corporate bodies into freehold right.

The base for general number of registered data changes – beside mentioned exceptions (that was observed only in the city of Gizycko) – recorded in current calendar year, were mostly *transactions of sale and purchase* of land properties – mainly in country areas and housing properties (garages included) – in cities areas also on built-up sites on country areas thereby citizens' land estates grew larger (tab. 1 and draw 6). The sale and purchase transactions were done trough notary acts in written form, because as stated in this work [4]: the consciousness of having right on properties grows year to year and extorts actions to assure conformability of legacies in real-estate registers with legacies in records. The number of changes in records proceeded on the ground of inquiry of real-estate registers and duplicates of them, also (...) under court decisions – about real-estate register foundation, law of property registration – what is verified by growing, from year to year, numbers of recorded changes in real-estate registers.

Table 1

Specification of chosen profiles of gizycko administrative district in the years 1991–2000 – fixed on December the 31st

year	number of changes	registered lands	areas of individual grounds				
			agricultural lands	forest lands	built-up lands	under water lands	citizens lands
1991	1458	111754	59020	27742	2150	14928	30346
1992	1912	111761	58944	27799	2207	14938	30491
1993	3135	111761	58908	27796	2216	14938	30754
1994	3187	111770	58883	27800	2216	14947	31094
1995	2342	111768	58724	27798	2218	14946	31965
1996	2769	111769	58484	27868	2242	14935	33903
1997	2389	111770	58462	27864	2255	14933	36995
1998	3344	111770	58300	27875	2252	14933	36412
1999	2824	111787	57955	28265	2270	14932	36711
2000	3580	111821	57256	29059	2248	14932	37244

Source: self-study based on data from Department of Geodesy and Economy Land Management Regional District in Gizyscko.

The study over local structure influence to number of registered data changes

Both – previously mentioned – country transformation and proceeding with unstable intensity

changes in regional structure since 1989 influenced in significant way on correlational dependences in Gizycko county between regional structure and recorded number of registered changes.

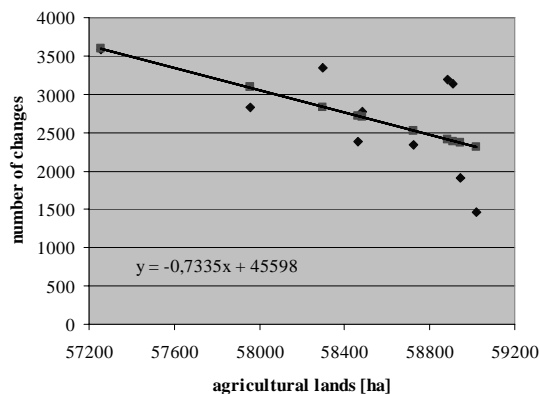
To analyze the influence of regional structure towards number of recorded registered data changes, following characteristics were chosen: general registered area and lands: agricultural, forest and afforested, built up and urbanized, under water and also citizens' (tab. 1). Individual profiles were recognized as statistically independent features (the x), while the number of registered changes as dependent feature (the y). The qualification was done by using correlation analyze: degree of correlating among number of recorded registered data changes and the remaining analyzed variables (coefficient of correlation r), the degree of influence of independent features towards the dependent one (the coefficient of determination r^2) also the statistical significance of coefficients (a, b) describing the equalization of linear regress $y = ax + b$. The results were presented in tabular and in graphic form (correlation diagrams). The direction of dependencies was marked by carrying out line of trend in a way that total distance between two points and line was the least. In reality the functional dependences are not exist (in studied cases), the points are in smaller or larger distance from the function graph creating, so called, streak of points. The shape and distribution of streak of points in co-ordinates layout informs about the strength of connection among features and its direction. Results interpretation demands referring to presented correlation diagrams and table No. 2. Not all a and b coefficients turned to be statistically essential. In case of irrelevancy of any coefficient the equation of function does not describe synonymously studied dependences, however presented correlation diagrams displays examined reality.

Objective analyses were conducted for both: whole administrative district and for division onto municipal communes, country communes and for particular commune units (draw 1). Due to extensiveness of received results, this work was focused on presenting in graphic form only those results of analyses that were made for whole gizycko administrative district.

Based on carried out analyzes it was stated that high negative correlation grade (correlation coefficient on -0,60 level) between recorded number in registered data changes and agricultural lands. It was also stated, that 36% of changes happened due to formation of agricultural lands of Gizycko administrative district (tab. 2 and draw 2).

Moreover, high correlating grade (correlation coefficient on 0,50 \blacksquare 0,66 level) between recorded number of changes in registered data and remaining analyzed variables was stated and number of changes in 44 %, 39 %, 28 % 25 % resulted accordingly from area shaping: urbanized

and built-up lands, registration, forest and afforested lands, citizens' lands of Gizycko administrative district (tab. 2 and draw 3, 4, 5).

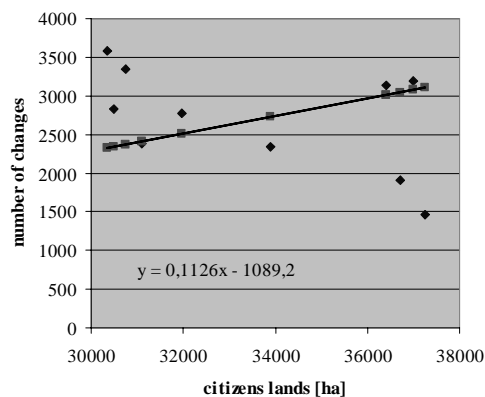


Draw 2. The influence of agricultural lands of Gizycko administrative district over number of registered data changes in the years 1991–2000

Source: self-study based on data from Department of Geodesy and Economy Land Management Regional District in Gizycko.

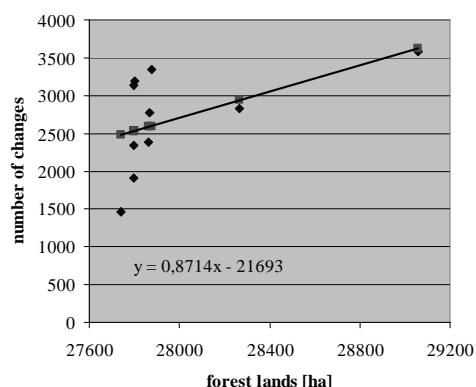
Only under water lands of Gizycko administrative district exercise low correlation grade with recorded number of registered data changes – thereby there is no substantial statistic influence on their number (tab. 2).

On the basis of presented quantitative characteristics, percentage and functional in tabular and graphic form, it may be generally stated that average number of registered data changes resulted in 35 % due to creation of local structures of Gizycko administrative district but in peculiarity from acreage of lands rurally used, forest and afforested lands, built-up and urbanized lands and citizens' lands.



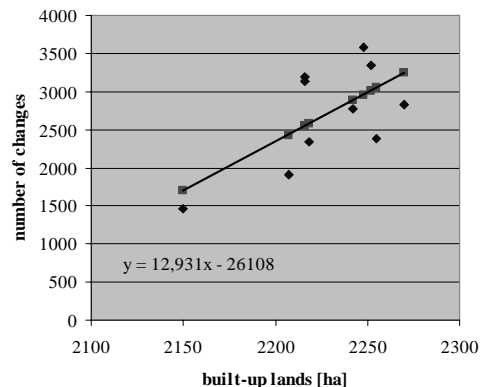
Draw 3. The influence of citizens' lands of Gizycko administrative district over number of registered data changes in the years 1991–2000

Source: self-study based on data from Department of Geodesy and Economy Land Management Regional District in Gizycko.



Draw 4. The influence of urbanized and built-up lands of Gizycko administrative district over number of registrated data changes in the years 1991–2000

Source: self-study based on data from Department of Geodesy and Economy Land Management Regional District in Gizycko.



Draw 5. The influence of forest and afforested lands of Gizycko administrative district over number of registrated data changes in the years 1991–2000

Source: self-study based on data from Department of Geodesy and Economy Land Management Regional District in Gizycko.

Table 2

**Specification of dependencies in number of registrated data changes from chosen profiles
In individual communes in gizycko administrative district in the years 1991–2000**

name of commune	statistical descriptions	registered lands	area of individual grounds				
			agricultural lands	forest lands	built-up lands	under water lands	citizens lands
city of Gizycko	a	essential	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant
	b	essential	essential	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant
	r	-0.813399	-0.509323	0.394096	0.500062	-0.257851	0.617733
	r ²	0.661619	0.259409	0.155312	0.250062	0.066487	0.381594
city and commune of Ryn	a	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	essential	unimportant
	b	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	essential	unimportant
	r	0.033493	90.374771	0.478029	90.557206	-0.645306	0.134710
	r ²	0.001122	0.140453	0.228512	0.310479	0.416420	0.018147
commune of Gizycko	a	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	essential	unimportant	unimportant
	b	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant
	r	0.472714	-0.576338	0.389706	0.650047	-0.411847	0.570710
	r ²	0.223458	0.332165	0.151871	0.422561	0.169618	0.325710
commune of Kruklanki	a	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant
	b	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant
	r	0.561079	-0.288229	0.267626	0.436569	-0.229362	0.345018
	r ²	0.314810	0.083076	0.071624	0.190593	0.052607	0.119037
commune of Milki	a	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant
	b	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant
	r	-0.254670	-0.164701	0.277007	-0.052073	0.163984	0.047472
	r ²	0.064857	0.027127	0.076733	0.002712	0.026891	0.002254
commune of Wydminy	a	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant
	b	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant
	r	0.466940	-0.422307	0.489526	-0.419060	0.466292	0.141804
	r ²	0.218033	0.178343	0.239635	0.175611	0.217429	0.020108
municipal community	a	essential	essential	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant
	b	essential	essential	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant
	r	-0.825687	-0.689863	0.477376	0.590297	-0.236086	0.631122
	r ²	0.681759	0.475911	0.227888	0.348451	0.055737	0.398315
country community	a	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant
	b	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant
	r	0.621244	-0.524193	0.525472	0.333160	0.201579	0.371137
	r ²	0.385944	0.274778	0.276121	0.110996	0.040634	0.137743
gizycko administrative district	a	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	essential	unimportant	unimportant
	b	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant	unimportant
	r	0.622918	-0.602700	0.526840	0.662896	0.159618	0.501526
	r ²	0.388027	0.363247	0.277560	0.439431	0.025478	0.251528

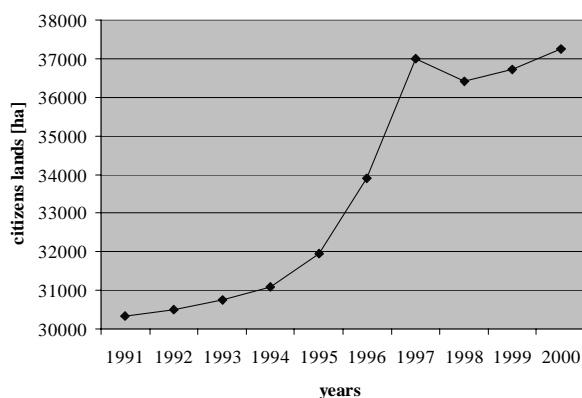
Source: self-study based on data from Department of Geodesy and Economy Land Management Regional District in Gizycko.

Conclusions

The Gizycko administrative district is situated in north-east part of country (the warminsko-mazurskie province) in centre of Land of the Great Mazurian Lakes, encircles total area (geodetically) of 1118,21 km², inhabited by almost 60 thousands of residents.

There is over 100 lakes, including the largest and most well-known lake complex: the Kisajno and Niegocin located on terrain of commune and city of Gizycko. Mixed forests, bog and peatbogs are very characteristic for gizycko administrative district. Special attention deserves the complex the Borecka Forest situated on terrain of Krukłanki commune composing the only remainder in region of so called primitive forest. The largest share in total area of Gizycko administrative district determine acreage lands rurally used. However along with, began in 1989, country transformation, the area of rurally used lands got decreased together with coexisting growth of forest and afforested lands also built-up and urbanized lands of Gizycko administrative district.

In significant way elevation of consciousness to command mandatory of properties and recorded in Gizycko administrative district number of registered data changes, was influenced by both constitutional country transformations, government and public administration reforms and linked to them legislative process – where of effect was growth of areas of citizens' grounds of Gizycko administrative district (tab. 1 and draw 6).



Draw 6. The areas of citizens' lands of Gizycko administrative district in the years 1991–2000

Source: self-study based on data from Department of Geodesy and Economy Land Management Regional District in Gizycko.

The number of recorded registered data changes in Gizycko administrative district in the years 1991–2000 was influenced by country transformation and changes in structures of administrative district also its

position in centre of Land of Great Mazurian Lakes – the one of most attractive scenic and touristic regions of Poland and maintained entity being the disposer of the right to properties connected with using touristic-recreational advantages of the administrative district as well as being the effect of elevation the consciousness to command mandatory of properties.

Literature

1. Frankowski Z., 1991: *Zastosowanie metod taksonomicznych w badaniach przestrzennych*. Agencja Wydawnicza IGPiK, Warszawa.
2. Gazdzicki J., 1990: *Systemy informacji-przestrzennej*. PPWK, Warszawa–Wrocław.
3. Gazdzicki J., 1995: *Systemy katastralne*. PPWK, Warszawa-Wrocław.
4. Kazmierczak-Koska E., Koska T., 1996: *Wykorzystanie informacji o liczbie zmian w ewidencji gruntów i budynków w procesach decyzyjnych*. VI Konferencja Naukowo-Techniczna “Systemy Informacji Przestrzennej”, PTIP, Warszawa.
5. Konieczna J., Surowiec S., 2004: *Współpraca systemu ewidencji gruntów i budynków z funkcjonującymi obecnie ewidencjami i rejestrami publicznymi*. XI Sesja Naukowa “Aktualne problemy naukowe i techniczne prac geodezyjnych”, Olsztyn.
6. Lasota T., 2006: *Modernizacja polskiej ewidencji gruntów i budynków*. Ogólnopolska Konferencja Naukowo-Techniczna “Aspekty tworzenia katastru nieruchomości”, Olsztyn.
7. Lasota T., Sachryn J., 2008: *Przejmowanie oraz możliwości wykorzystania zbiorów danych opisowych z utworzonych przed rokiem 2001 komputerowych systemów ewidencyjnych*. XIII Konferencja Naukowo-Techniczna z cyklu Kataster nieruchomości “Kierunki modernizacji katastru nieruchomości z punktu widzenia pełnionej funkcji”, Kalisz.
8. Lasota T., Sachryn J., 2008: *Na ratunek historii zmian. Przejmowanie oraz możliwości wykorzystania zbiorów danych opisowych z utworzonych przed rokiem 2001 komputerowych systemów ewidencyjnych*. Geodeta, Magazyn Geoinformacyjny, Nr 12, Warszawa.
9. Sachryn J., Aleszczyk-Jurek A., 2005: *Komputer powinien pomagać. Informatyzacja a historia zmian danych ewidencyjnych*. Geodeta, Magazyn Geoinformacyjny, Nr 8, Warszawa.
10. Sachryn J., Dajbrowska A., 2008: *Analiza wpływu struktury terenowej powiatu gizyckiego na liczbę zmian danych ewidencyjnych rejestrowanych w latach 1991–2007*. V Podlaskie Forum GIS “Infrastruktura danych przestrzennych w Polsce a dyrektywa INSPIRE”, Augustów.

11. Sachryn J., Dajbrowska A., 2008: *Wieksha swiadomosc, wiecej zmian. Analiza wpfywu struktury terenowej powiatu gizyckiego na liczbe zmian danych ewidencyjnych rejestrowanych w latach 1991-2000*. Geodeta, Magazyn Geoinformacyjny, Nr 11, Warszawa.

12. Sachryn J., Samelko P., 2005: *Numeryczna mapa zasadnicza jako zrodlo informacji o nieruchomosciach*. Kwartalnik Wycena, Nr 4, Educaterra, Olsztyn.

13. Sachryn J., Surowiec S., 2006: *Badanie zmian danych ewidencyjnych rejestrowanych w roznych programach komputerowych*. Ogolnopolska Konferencja Naukowo-Techniczna "Aspekty tworzenia katastru nieruchomosci", Olsztyn.

14. Surowiec S. (Red.), Hopper A., Lasota T., Zaremba S., Jaworski J., 2003: *Instrukcja Techniczna G-5. Ewidencja Gruntow i budynkow*. GUGiK, Warszawa.

15. Wilkowski W., 2005: *Historia katastru w Polsce*. Przegląd Geodezyjny, Nr 7, Warszawa.

Badanie zmian danych ewidencyjnych rejestrowanych w powiecie Gizyckim w latach 1991–2000

J. Sachryn

Przedmiotem przeprowadzonych badan było ustalenie wptywu zarówno przemian w kraju po roku 1989 oraz związanego z nim procesu legislacyjnego, jak i struktury terenowej powiatu gizyckiego na liczbę zmian danych ewidencyjnych rejestrowanych w latach 1991–2000.

Prace wykonano w ramach realizacji projektu badawczego promotorskiego Nr 26229933, pt. "Opracowanie metody tajczenia – w jednolitym systemie zarzajdzania relacyjnymi bazami danych – zasobów niezaleznych opisowych baz danych ewidencyjnych, wraz z zawartą w nich historij zmian danych ewidencyjnych". Badania pokazaly zarówno zmiany w strukturze terenowej powiatu, jak i w stanie wladania, zachodzace w wyniku zwiejszania się znaczenia dysponowania prawem do nieruchomosci w swiadomosci obywateli.

Дослідження змін кадастрових даних, зареєстрованих у Гіжицькому повіті в 1991–2000 роках

Я. Сахрин

Метою досліджень була оцінка залежності кількості змін кадастрових даних від законодавчих дій Польської держави після 1989 року, а також від змін структури елементів місцевості у Гіжицькому повіті, які стались у 1991–2000 роках.

Працю підготовано відповідно до проекту № 526229933 "Опрацювання методики отримання в одній системі релакційних баз даних, кадастрових текстових баз даних з історією їх змін". Дослідження підтвердили зміни структури елементів місцевості у Гіжицькому повіті, а також у правах власності нерухоностей, які відображають ментальні зміни у цьому питанні польського суспільства.

Study on changes in the registered data recorded in Gizycko administrative district in the years 1991–2000

J. Sachryn

The subject over conducted studies was finding the influence of both country transformation after the year 1989 and linked to it, legislative process as well as local structure of Gizycko administrative district over recorded number of registration data changes in the years 1991–2000.

The works were done within accomplishment of the investigative promoter project No. N 526229933, entitled "Description of the joining method – in uniform management system of relational data bases – resources of independent descriptive registration data bases together with included history of data changes". The studies pointed out changes in local structure of administrative district as in state of commanding that were the result of increasing the importance to command mandatory of properties in citizens' consciousness.