

SELECTED ISSUES CONCERNING LEISURE ACTIVITIES OF OFFICERS - CIVILIAN HIGHER SCHOOLS GRADUATES IN THE LIGHT OF OWN RESEARCH

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Abstract:

Issues concerning leisure activities of officers take an important place in studies relating to this matter. Good atmosphere in the family and appropriate relations with relatives are crucial both in individual and societal dimensions. They are socially desirable as limiting the occurrence of stressful and pejorative situations that do not have a positive impact on the functioning either at professional or "civilian" levels. This is also a significant element from the point of view of an institution, an employee and a military employer.

Keywords:

an officer, leisure time, a social role, a professional role, a graduate

INTRODUCTION

Several times in his works the author dealt with issues concerning the functioning of the graduates of civilian higher schools in the military environment. However, in this publication, the author would like to refer to social roles performed by them in the non-professional sphere. Fulfilling multiple roles not related to the occupation exercised is realised in the so-called individual's free time. That means the time remaining at the disposal of a person having performed professional, educational or household duties. Generally the time is devoted to relaxation, entertainment, hobbies or other forms of activity. A person's lifestyle - as rightly observed by Jan Maciejewski - *is determined by the social model, manifesting itself in the level of consumption of goods*

*and the manner of being. Ways and the degree of needs satisfaction result from cultural conditions of the social system in which it is set*¹.

Needs of individuals and their comprehensive talents make a strong foundation for the occurrence of social phenomena. It seems that an important role in creating free time activities of officers - graduates of civilian higher schools is played by new experiences. As Ralph Linton rightly observed - *they lead to different kinds of experimenting behaviours*². Thus, people, in addition to a passive role related to shaping them by social factors as a result of socialisation, fulfil also other functions. They arise from the individuals' desire to meet their needs, as well as the ability of independent, logical thinking and acting.

The author based considerations on his own studies, which took place on a sample of the population of graduates from Officers' School at the Military Academy of Land Forces (SO WSOWL) in Wrocław, who perform the roles of Polish Army professional officers.

The training model at the Officers' School is an educational path having been run since 2003, and includes civilian higher schools graduates who are subject to an ongoing didactic process for 12 months.

1. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The subject of the author's research undertaken were the actors at the micro level - graduates of civilian schools who were considered in their roles as officers, in terms of motives as well as their expectations, traits and predispositions. The aim of the study was to recognise the characteristics of higher schools graduates and factors, which determined the choice of the profession of an officer of the Polish Army.

Graduates of civilian higher schools participating in the study performed the roles of the Polish Army officers at various positions in the following military institutions: the Command of Warsaw Garrison, 1st, 11th, 12th, 16th Divisions, the 23rd Artillery Brigade, 6th Airborne Brigade, 1st Engineer Brigade, 2nd Radioelectronic Centre and many others deployed throughout the country. The officers were from units located in small, medium and large garrisons. The formal basis for research was the approval of the Rector-Commandant of the WSOWL and one-time authorisation issued by the Secretary of State for social affairs and professionalisation in the Ministry of National Defence. While conducting the research, the same procedure was applied to all respondents, which allowed its smooth and correct course. Such a nature of the study had an indisputable impact on the scope and quality of answers. Only in 14 questionnaires the lack of answers or mistakes made were observed, and, as a result, 518 surveys were put in further study.

Whereas during the implementation of qualitative research, the author interviewed a group of 38 officers separated due to the category of places of service. Respondents

¹ J. Maciejewski, *Grupy dyspozycyjne. Analiza socjologiczna*, the Publishing Office of Wrocław University, Wrocław 2012, p. 86.

² R. Linton, *Kulturowe podstawy osobowości*, PWN, Warszawa 1975, p. 21.

performed their roles as officers in small and medium-sized garrisons, for example Braniewo, Gołdap, Orzysz, Międzyrzecze, Świątoszów, Wędrzyn and Wałcz. The applied selection of the sample, regarding the assumptions separating the above social categories, was purposeful. The total number of graduates from the Officers' School engaged in the occupation of an officer in units and institutions in the Polish Armed Forces constituted the general population of own research. The study covered the Officers' School graduates studying in the Military Academy in the years 2003-2009.

In the course of the implementation of the research procedure, a range of methods, techniques and research tools was used. One of them was the analysis, which found application in studying substantive and methodological literature necessary to explore the reality and make the distribution of the issues undertaken. It was also of considerable importance in the development of statistical research results. Furthermore, for the statistical study development, the method of quantitative analysis was essential (...) *by means of which researchers give the data a form and subject it to statistical analysis.*³ In the study there were used methods of quantitative analyses, two types of which can be distinguished – single- and bivariate ones.⁴ In addition to quantitative analyses, there was also used the qualitative analysis, which is the non-numerical estimation of values carried out through the use of participating observation, content analyses, in-depth interviews and other qualitative research techniques.⁵ Thus, the qualitative analysis allowed the qualitative development, without bringing data to the numeric format.⁶ Taking into account the use of the diagnostic survey, observation and interview methods in the research process, there were applied simultaneously both quantitative and qualitative analyses, where in the latter *the discovery of regularities and semiotics - as Earl Babbie rightly stated - are ways to search for the characteristics under examination.*⁷

The synthesis allowed to link elements into one whole, with the significant participation of the previously conducted analysis. This research method was chosen so as to comprehensively take account of the effects of the analysis and the results of research in order to determine the final conclusions of work.

Inference is a method in terms of the thought process, which - as noted by Ryszard Adam Podgórski - is a type of deductive reasoning that (...) *involves matching consequences to rights recognised earlier as true (...) or checking which consists in matching consequences recognised otherwise to be true to rights.*⁸ In this sense, deductive reasoning takes the form ranging from a set to unity, which is the top-down approach. By

³ E. Babbie, *Podstawy badań społecznych*, the Scientific Publishing House PWN, Warszawa 2009, p. 450.

⁴ E. Babbie, *Badania społeczne w praktyce*, the Scientific Publishing House PWN, Warszawa 2004, p. 438–458.

⁵ *Ibidem*, p. 399.

⁶ E. Babbie, *Podstawy badań społecznych...*, p. 422.

⁷ E. Babbie, *Badania społeczne...*, p. 400–405.

⁸ See: R.A. Podgórski, *Metodologia badań socjologicznych. Kompendium wiedzy metodologicznej dla studentów*, the Publishing Office Branta, Bydgoszcz-Olsztyn 2007, p. 63–64.

using this kind of inference, the author proceeded from formulating generalised conclusions to clarifying individual facts.

Observation is the most comprehensive research method, which serves for collecting materials. According to the approach presented by Janusz Sztumski, there was the participating observation⁹ applied for the needs of the study. It proved to be invaluable at the early stage of research activities, particularly with regard to obtaining general knowledge about the research subject. It helped to strengthen the position on the grounds of the issues taken, as well as provide a basis for further careful planning and the preparation of the research. In turn, participating observation significantly contributed to the identification of the subject, the purpose of research, research problems and hypotheses as well. It also played an important role in matters concerning the proper preparation of a questionnaire required for carrying out the research by the diagnostic survey method. The observation method was therefore supplemented by other methods, and the results obtained owing to it were developed through analysis, synthesis and inference during the research process.

The method of a diagnostic survey was realised through surveys, while a tool was a questionnaire (survey).¹⁰ The used tool enabled to obtain data from the surveyed population relatively quickly. This technique eliminated the researcher's influence on the research result and contributed to (...) *providing the respondents with the feeling of anonymity and, consequently, also the psychological readiness to answer honestly, even sensitive questions*¹¹. The technique took account of the use of the tool – a questionnaire with standardised questions for acquiring uniform, standardised material from the studied population. The created tool therefore incorporated certain rules on clarity of questions, depriving them of ambiguity and reference to identified research problems. When constructing a questionnaire the author applied questions taking into account the cafeteria (closed ones), semi-open - including proposals for answers, but not exhaustive of all possible responses, and open ones. The latter most often were complementary for closed questions particularly relevant to the exposed research problems.

The main part of the survey questionnaire was divided into the following substantive parts: the first part included questions about the motives of performing the role of the Polish Army officer, the second one took into account matters of special predispositions to pursuit this occupation, another one covered issues addressing aspects of serving as an officer by graduates of civilian higher schools, the next, fourth stage contained questions about improving qualifications as regards professional or civilian lives, and the last, fifth part included questions about officers' leisure activities.

A sociological interview as a method that involves the interaction between those who participate in it, with a clear aim and the specific procedure for its implementation,

⁹ See: J. Sztumski, *Wstęp do metod i technik badań społecznych*, the Scientific Publishing House Śląsk, Katowice 2005, p. 115.

¹⁰ The names of the research tool are used alternatively. See: R.A. Podgórski, *Metodologia...*, p. 197.

¹¹ L. Sołoma, *Metody i techniki badań socjologicznych. Wybrane zagadnienia*, the Publishing House of Warmińsko-Mazurski University, Olsztyn 2002, p. 151.

gave the opportunity to explore individual characteristics of the research subject and allowed to penetrate the problems of the researcher's interest. As for the classification by Janusz Sztumski due to the categorisation, the used in-depth interview was of the categorised character. The questions were prepared in advance and were asked in the order shown in the spreadsheet. This approach was intended to facilitate obtaining from respondents data relevant to the researcher. The interviews were conducted individually and openly as well.

2. SELECTED LEISURE ACTIVITIES OF OFFICERS IN THE LIGHT OF OWN RESEARCH

Forms of spending free time took an important place in research carried out among professional officers. Good atmosphere in the family and proper contacts with relatives are crucial both in individual and social dimensions. They are socially desirable as they minimise the likelihood of the occurrence of stressful and pejorative situations that do not have a positive impact on the functioning at professional as well as "civil" levels. This is an important element, also from the point of view of an institution, an employee and a military employer.

In this study respondents were asked to answer a question relating to welcoming guests at home by the officers at their leisure time. On the basis of the accumulated empirical material it can be specified that it is the most common meeting place with friends in their off-work hours. Such an option was indicated by more than 90% of respondents. Only about 7% of the surveyed admitted not to receive guests at home. And every fifty respondent pointed to "no opinion". The answers for the reception of guests at home are presented in Figure 1.

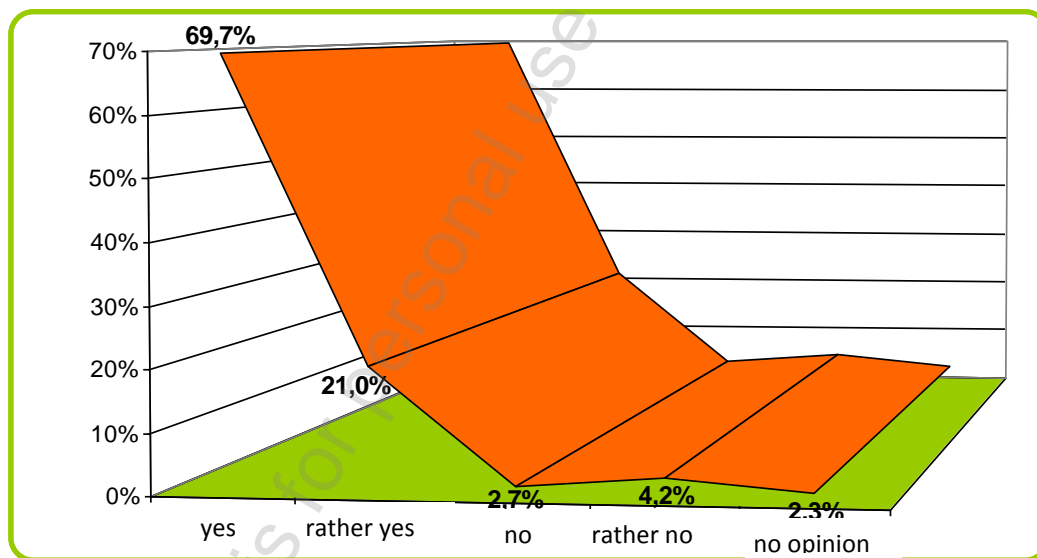


Fig. 1. The reception of guests at home

Source: own studies, Wrocław 2009–2010 (N = 518)

Following the previous considerations, the analysis covered leisure activities with respect to gender of officers under survey. The table of contingency (Table 1) presents the summary of the obtained results.

Table 1. Sex versus the reception of guests at home

			The reception of guests at home					Total
			Yes	Rather yes	No	Rather no	No opinion	
Sex	woman	Number	103	24	2	6	4	139
		% with total	19,9%	4,6%	,4%	1,2%	,8%	26,8%
	man	Number	258	85	12	16	8	379
		% with total	49,8%	16,4%	2,3%	3,1%	1,5%	73,2%
Total		Number	361	109	14	22	12	518
		% with total	69,7%	21,0%	2,7%	4,2%	2,3%	100,0%

Source: own studies, Wrocław 2009–2010 (N = 518)

The analysis of empirical material indicates that nine out of ten men, by choosing "yes" and "rather yes" confirmed receiving guests at home. Women's indications were similar (90%). Answers "no" and "rather not" were chosen by every fourteenth officer, while slightly lower rating was given in this category by women. Approximately seventeen out of one hundred women granted such an answer. "No opinion" in this category showed about 2% of the male part of the population and about 3% of women performing the roles of professional officers of the Polish Armed Forces.

In the context of the above analyses, the distribution of answers concerning welcoming guests by the respondents at their homes is also a significant aspect. This configuration is presented in Figure 2.

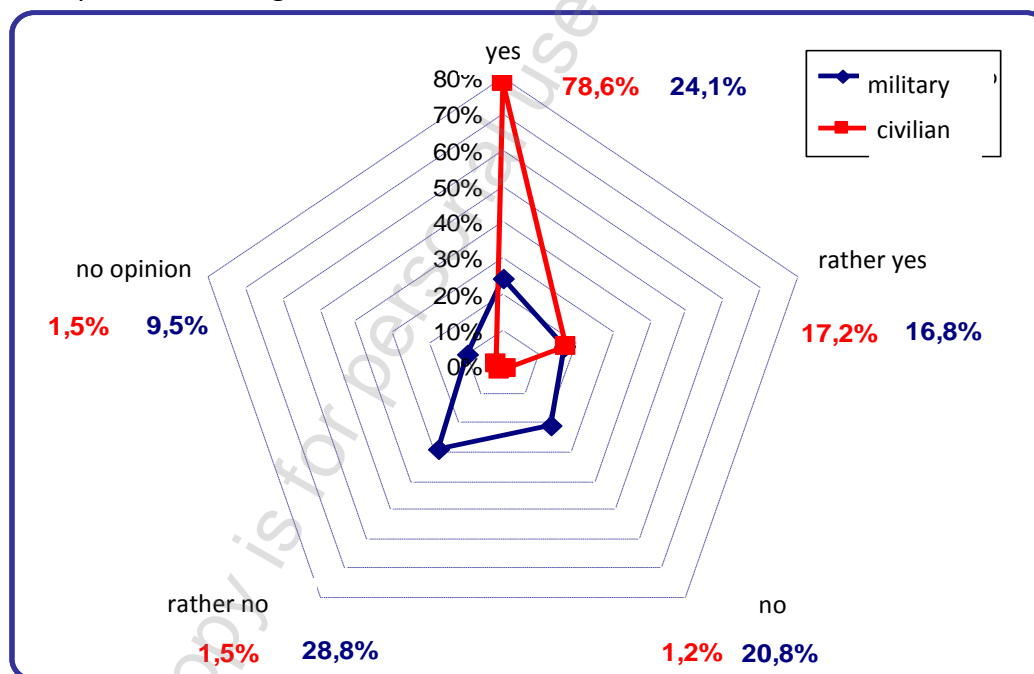


Fig. 2. The reception of guests from civilian and military environments

Source: own studies, Wrocław 2009–2010 (N = 518)

Evaluating the reception of visitors, the respondents involved in the study declared that they originate mainly from civilian environments (96% of responses). Persons engaged in the occupation of a professional soldier constitute less than 41% of the guests welcomed by officers. Almost every second person participating in the study denied receiving friends from the army, while only one out of thirty respondents do not invite people not related to their profession. No data in this category is 9.5% and 1.5%, respectively for friends from the military and civilian environments.

The presented results show that respondents see a jarring dissonance between receiving guests from the civilian and military environments. This is indicated by the conducted qualitative research in which officers pointed to the clear separation of issues related to their profession and functioning in the non-professional sphere. *I cannot imagine meetings with the people who I work with. I don't think this is the right way to spend free time (Lieutenant, 32-year-old). In my opinion there can be nothing worse than spending out-of-work time with people from my military unit. Working in the army is specific, releases stress and anxiety. I don't want to transfer such behaviours to my personal life and on my family (Lieutenant, 31).*

The conducted analyses lead to some conclusions related to participating in meetings outside home, as shown in Figure 3.

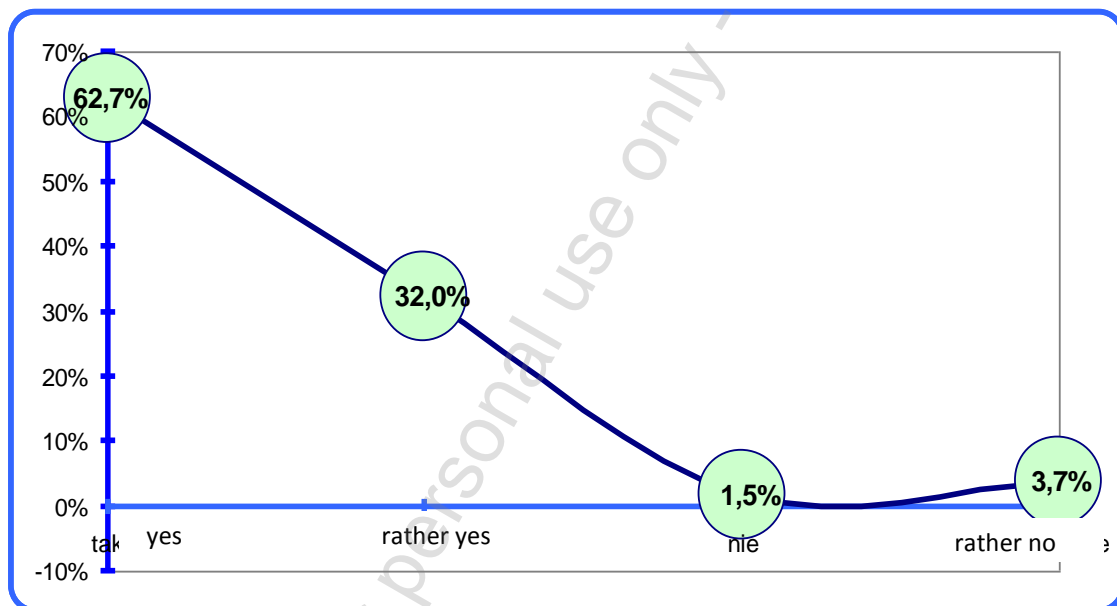


Fig. 3. Participating in meetings outside home

Source: own studies, Wrocław 2009–2010 (N = 518)

When analysing the data contained in the above Figure, one can say that about 95% of the respondents participated in meetings being organised not only in their homes. Interesting data was provided by declarations of about 5% of the studies participants. They indicated that they do not take part in the celebrations organised in other places. This situation results from the lifestyle of a person. *I don't take part in the meetings, which are held outside my house. In fact, I spend all my free time only with the closest family, which is the anchor for me. I feel the best with them and don't intend to change*

it (Lieutenant, 31). As far as I can remember, all our family gatherings always took place in my father and mother's house, and earlier -grandparents'. This tradition has been cultivated ever since. I appreciate my parents' efforts and now I see that such being together has really made a lot of sense. At present, I together with my wife also follow this rule, and I think that this will have a positive impact on my relations with children (Lieutenant, 32).

The crosstab below presents the participation in meetings organised outside home in relation to sex.

Table 2. The participation in meetings organised outside home *versus* sex.

		The participation in meetings organised outside home				Total	
		Yes	Rather yes	No	Rather no		
Sex	Woman	Number	93	38	6	2	139
		% with total	18,0%	7,3%	1,2%	,4%	26,8%
	Man	Number	232	128	2	17	379
		% with total	44,8%	24,7%	,4%	3,3%	73,2%
Total		Number	325	166	8	19	518
		% with total	62,7%	32,0%	1,5%	3,7%	100,0%

Source: own studies, Wrocław 2009–2010 (N = 518)

The highest frequency in the analysed category should be attributed to both women and men taking part in the studies. These values among women reached the number of 131 people, which represents 94.2% of the studied female population. In the group of men the indications amounted respectively to 360 persons and 94.9%. This issue was frowned by 8 women who represent 1.6% of the entire group of graduates of higher civilian schools, and 19 men (3.7% of the studied population).

Further data on leisure activities of the officers – civilian universities graduates is provided by the analysis of this type of meetings in which they participate. This is presented in Figure 4.

When evaluating the empirical material in terms of the types of meetings in which respondents participate in their free time, one can see that the greatest number of them is social gatherings. Close to eight in ten respondents selected this answer. More than half of them declared their participation in family events and occasional celebrations. Then, officers who declared participation in sports events were ranked on the next position (27%). Another category, i.e. attending cultural events was indicated by more than one-fifth of the surveyed. About 7% of the officers chose the participation in the entertainment, educational and scientific projects.

About every twentieth respondent claimed that in his/her spare time he/she is involved in business meetings, and what is interesting also in duty ones. Nowadays, it is difficult to separate the profession, especially of a soldier, from private life. Actually, I think the professional work dominated my personal life that I begin to have less and less. The more I reflect on this the more often I realise that I'm at work all the time. At

home I'm only physically present. I know that this is not the best situation and it shouldn't be this way, but on the other hand, I can't change it (Lieutenant 31). Individuals participating in various social systems occupy different positions, the number and importance of which are uneven for each of them. Some positions have a definite value to determine the position of a particular person in society. It seems that in today's society such a key position, although not the only one, may be a profession. Occupied professional positions and roles held within them are increasingly becoming priorities, which people subordinate their activities to.

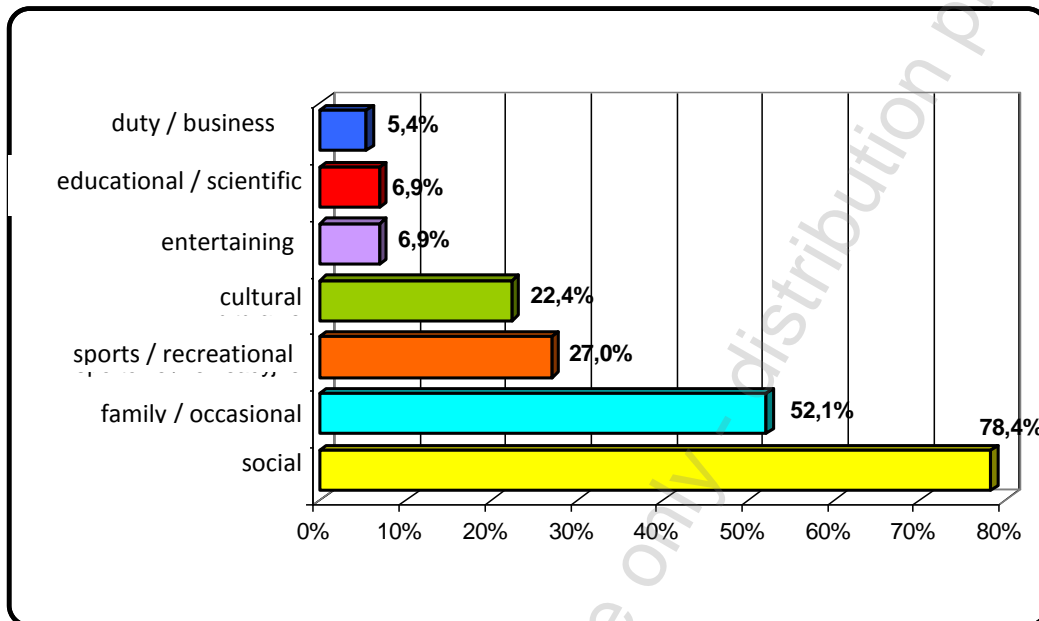


Fig. 4. Types of meeting which respondents participate

Source: own studies, Wrocław 2009–2010 (N = 518)

Looking at the above, one can see that individuals organise their free time in a variety of ways. Figure 5 presents different ways of organising leisure activities by officers - graduates of civilian colleges.

The conducted research showed a variety of leisure activities of graduates of civilian higher schools, performing the roles of professional officers of the Polish Armed Forces. The average values presented in Figure 5 indicate that men's most common ways of organising leisure time include visits to exhibitions, museums and galleries (2,944). Another value was recorded for watching television and participation in concerts. Cinema was ranked in the fourth position, slightly ahead of reading books, newspapers and journals (2,171). The next category is the use of the Internet in their free time (2,113). Going out to pubs and restaurants was on the seventh position and were followed by listening to music (1,984). Spending time with friends, being with family and a partner belong to the next-placed activities. The last category in the opinion of the male half of the studied group, were sports activities (1.403).

The distribution of the order of the indicated average values obtained in the group of women is similar. Watching TV went first, followed by visiting exhibitions, museums and galleries (2,711).

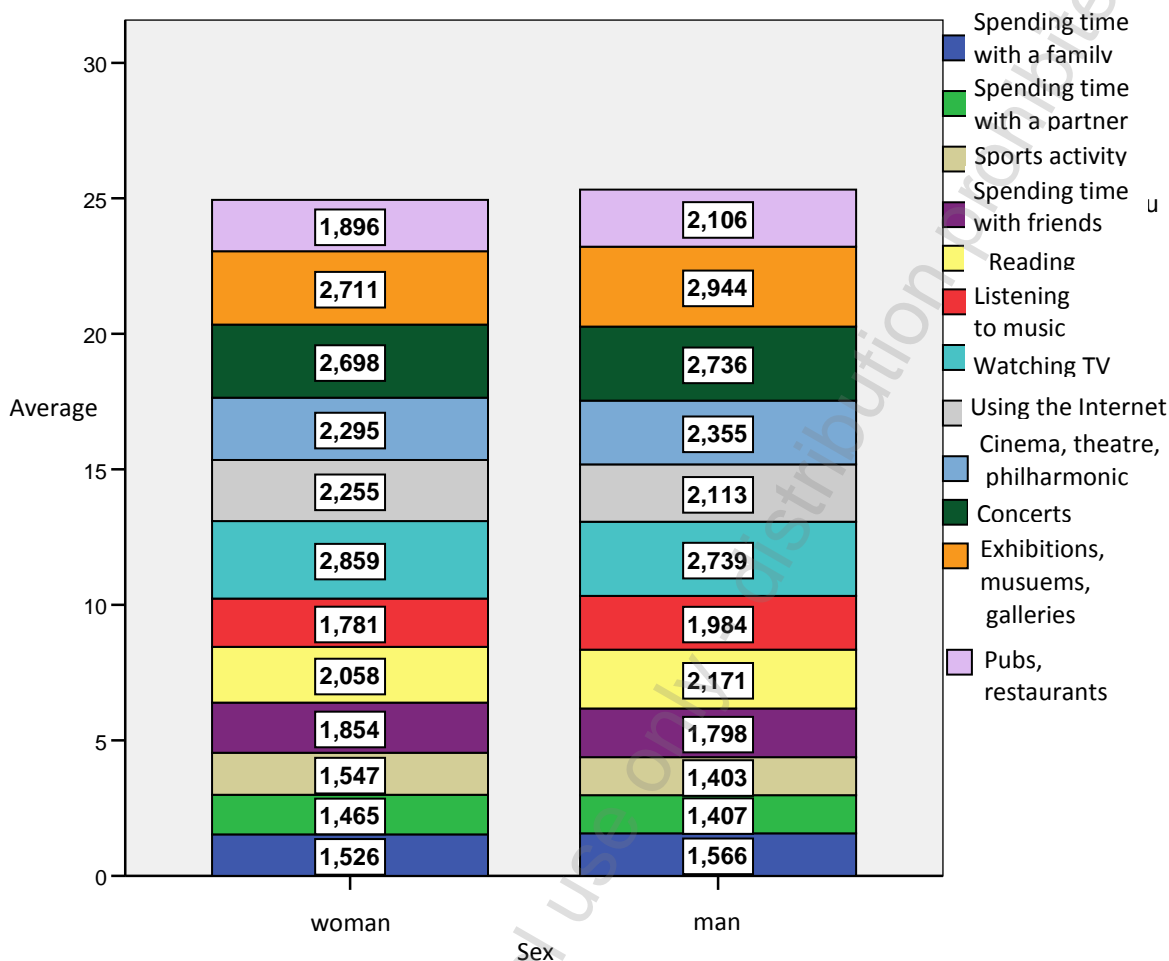


Fig. 5. Ways of organising leisure activities (average values)

Source: own studies, Wrocław 2009–2010 (N = 518)

Concerts and going to the cinema in the lives of women are as important as for men and took the same third and fourth place (2,698; 2,295). The Internet and reading books, newspapers and journals (2,058) exchanged their places with respect to the results of the male half of the respondents. Spending time in pubs and restaurants with an average indication 1,896 was ranked the seventh place, the same as men’s. The two next positions were taken by spending time with friends (1,854) and listening to music (1,781). Practicing sport in spare time was ranked higher for women compared to men. This more appreciated form of relaxation occupies the tenth position (1,547). The female respondents the least frequently chose two categories: spending time with a family and with a partner, which went on the last positions (1,465).

Interesting data was provided by the analysis of the frequency of respondents' participation in certain ceremonies and events in relation to their age. The detailed distribution of answers in this regard is presented in Figure 6.

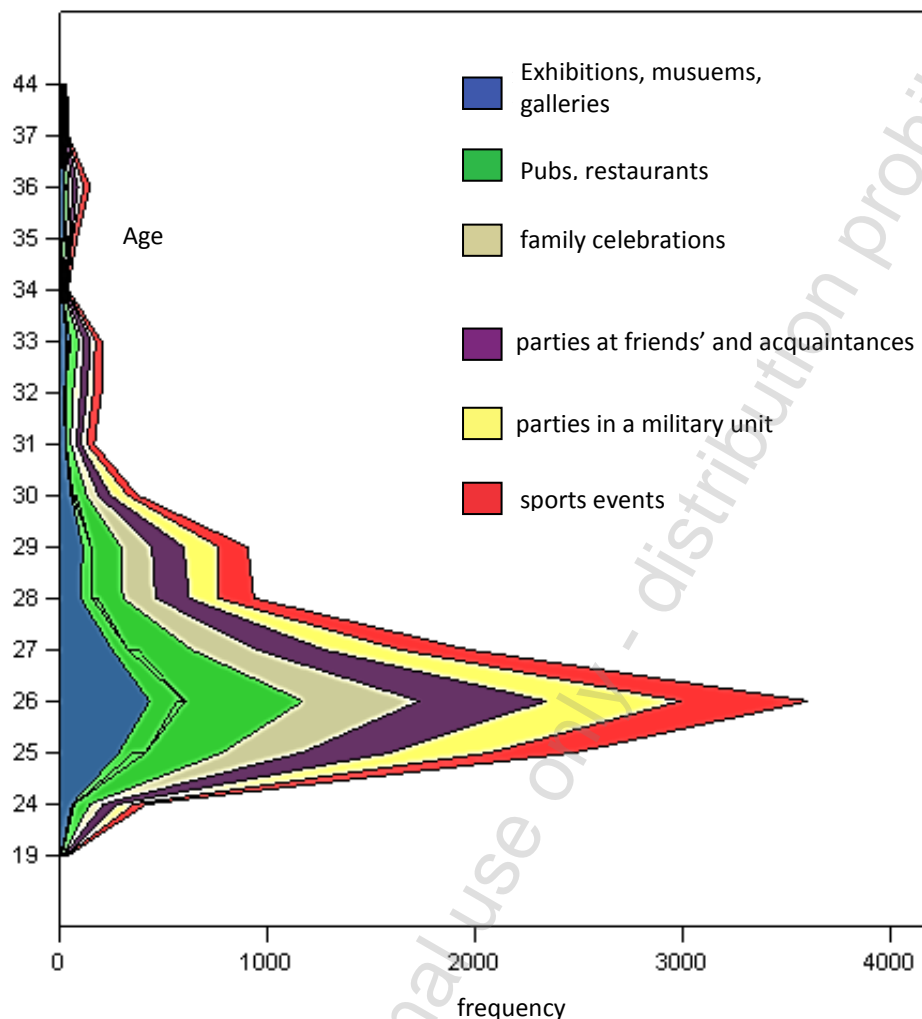


Fig. 6. The frequency of participating in ceremonies and events

Source: own studies, Wrocław 2009–2010 (N = 518)

The analysis of the field research results indicates the value of the factor concerning the participation of respondents in various ceremonies and events. Special recognition, according to respondents, was received by events associated with practicing sport. In particular, respondents at the age of 26 had the highest rate of participation in such projects. 25- and 27-year-olds occupied the next place. The frequency of participation in these undertakings is inversely proportional to the age of officers under survey.

Based on the analysis presented in Figure 6 it can be assumed that further projects that engage respondents are celebrations in officers' workplaces. As follows from the data presented above included in Figures, this type of events does not necessarily enjoy such a high interest. However, taking part in them results from the performance of their duties. An officer is then obliged to attend them as part of tasks arising from

his/her professional role. Another category, as far as the frequency of respondents' participation is concerned, is attending parties organised by friends and acquaintances. Family celebrations earned the lower rank, ahead of meetings in pubs and restaurants. The last category includes visits to museums and galleries.

The analysis of average values for particular events in relation to the respondents' sex provided interesting data on the explored reality. This is shown in Figure 7.

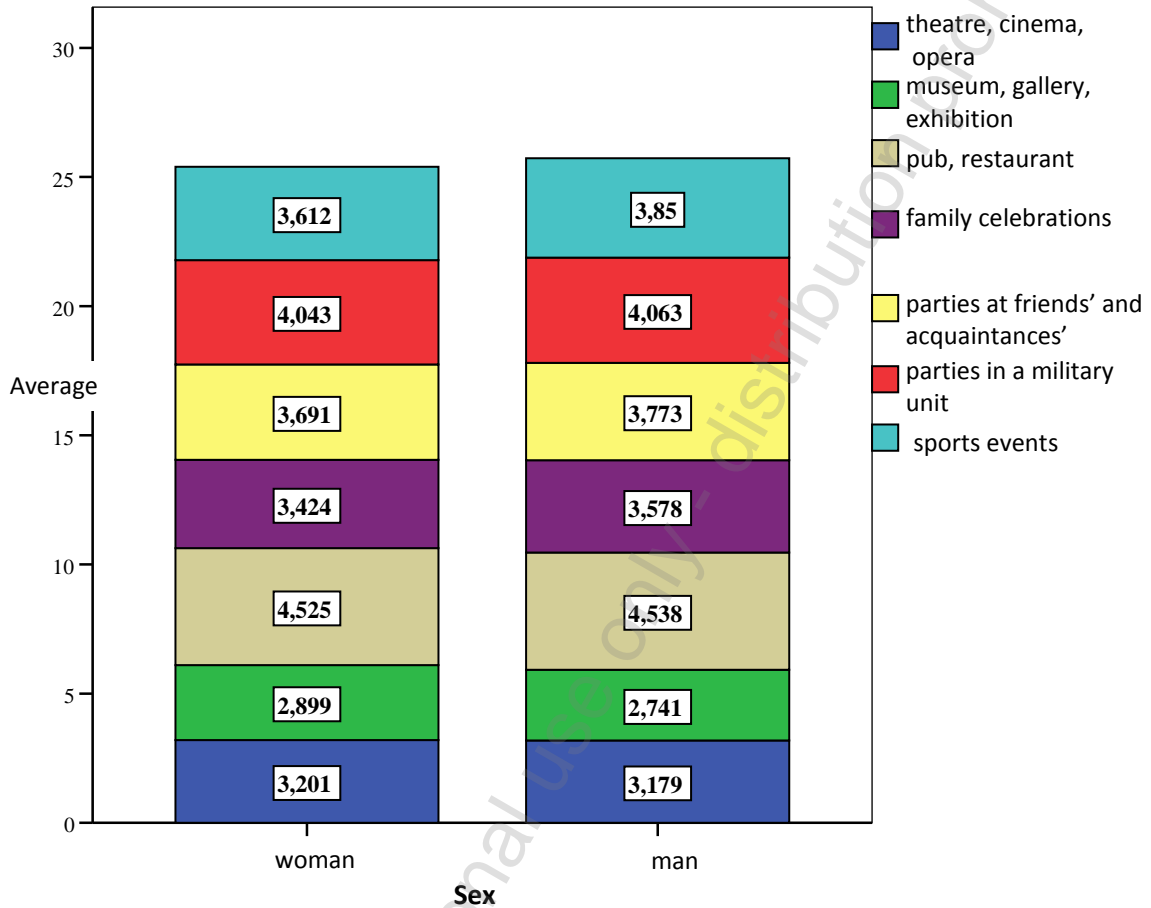


Fig.7. The average value for particular events *versus* sex

Source: own studies, Wrocław 2009–2010 (N = 518)

The highest frequency in the analysed category should be attributed to both women and men who declared that going out to pubs and restaurants are the most common form of participation in such events. Average values indications for the two sexes are respectively 4.525 and 4.538. Participation in all kinds of celebrations organised at the place of officers' of both sexes work was ranked the next position. In the opinion of women, parties at friends' and acquaintances' places occupied the third place, slightly ahead of sporting events (3,612). However, in the opinion of the male half of the respondents, all forms of sports activity earned the bronze medal, ahead of the participation in parties at friends' and acquaintances' (3.773). The share of the last three mentioned by the surveyed categories for both sexes is the same and they have a similar average value. Family celebrations were therefore in the fifth position, before the

participation in theatrical performances, cinema screenings and going to the opera. The last category selected by some of the respondents is visiting galleries, museums and exhibitions. Analysing the opinions expressed by the women, the average value of these projects amounts to 2,899. In the men's part of the group, it oscillates slightly lower and accepts the size of 2,741.

CONCLUSIONS

To illustrate the amount of time spent by soldiers on their hobbies, the author used the research by Andrzej Łapa¹² on the soldiers performing professional roles in the Navy, as well as the Human Development Index (HDI). According to this index, last year Poland was on the 39th position among 187 countries that were considered. The index value for our country was determined at the level of 0.821, so it found itself among the 47 most developed countries of the world. Unchangeably, for a few years Norway has been ranked 1, as its HDI is at the level of 0.955. The next place has been taken by Australia (0.938), and the last medal in this category belongs to the United States (0.937). The HDI was developed by the United Nations in the early 1990s. It evaluates countries in terms of life expectancy and health of their citizens, school enrolment and gross domestic product *per capita*. The comparison of studies published by the United Nations and by Andrzej Łapa shows that professional soldiers live on average 6 years shorter than an average Polish citizen. Throughout their career, they devote 27% of free time to their hobbies. This value is similar to the time spent on performing house duties.

When analysing the research results it can be stated that the variety of leisure activities arises from the needs of individuals, which are created through motives¹³. The needs of officers in terms of outside-service activities result to some extent from future-oriented behaviours, as well as certain cultural models. The proceeding relating to such behaviours has its roots in the past and it is passed on from one generation to the next. Obviously there are always new forms and ways of spending free time, which come from technological progress and constantly occurring changes. Frequent replication of models of behaviour stems from guaranteeing safety to a person himself / herself and his / her relatives. It appears that it is not sufficient to satisfy this need at that particular moment. Hence one sees the necessity of its occurrence in the future, as a form of a kind of continuum.

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BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Lt Col Marcin LIBERACKI, PhD, – working in the Logistics Directorate- J4 of the General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces. Telecommunications engineer, holding Master degree in political sciences and Master degree in management and command, Ph.D in humanities specialising in sociology. The academic degree earned at the Institute of Sociology at the University of Wrocław. The issues of the functioning of dispositional groups in the aspects of the theory of social change, a total institution, the role of social knowledge, management and motivation lie under his interests. He is the author of publications in the area of, among others, sociology of security and dispositional groups, command and communications, as well as changes taking place in the logistics of the Polish Armed Forces.

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