

Introduction

Entrepreneurs managing different business entities are at the core of the social and economic development in the conditions of developing the market economy. They are responsible for setting the direction of changes in the businesses, improving competitiveness of products they deliver, expanding and deepening sales markets for their goods. It is reflected in the economic effects of the business expressed in profits, which may be, in some pre-defined proportions, allocated to accumulation and consumption. To a considerable degree, they have an impact on creating additional budget financing for the state, local government entities and households to stimulate development of national, regional or local spatial systems. Depending on the entrepreneurship potential and the growth of the production and service business, it is therefore possible to increase the financial resources of the national, regional and local economy. The process is also largely influenced by the business environment, in particular that represented by governing bodies of different degrees and political decisions which should mainly affect creating increasing favourable conditions supporting business development and creating entrepreneurial attitudes in the society. Legal instruments play a very special role here. They should clearly provide for laws and regulations, in particular those referring to the operation of businesses. Favourable business conditions have a fundamental impact on development of business and service while changing and unclearly formulated legal acts seriously hinder the economic growth and entrepreneurs have serious concerns when forced to take a risk.

This research area includes papers which mainly emphasise the role of entrepreneurship in developing spatial systems at a different scale, and enterprises, including the tourist sector, and in the operation of public institution. The papers interpret the role of entrepreneurship as a factor stimulating development of the territorial systems, with a particular emphasis put on the research achievements made so far and then they offer more details of the concept, presenting the notion of an entrepreneurial region. The role of a local government in programming development of entrepreneurship and identification of the issues on the example of Eastern Poland was given a lot of importance. Importance of entrepreneurship for the quality of life and prosperity in spatial systems as well as pro-entrepreneurial activation of the rural population was also emphasised. It was stressed that entrepreneurship should also develop through stimulation and encouragement for cooperation between SMEs and business-supporting institutions and the market. These processes should stimulate innovation, creating opportunities not only for improving competition in the economic recession but also by activating other sectors, e.g. agriculture, transport or recycling. A lot of attention was devoted to the importance of tourism is growing entrepreneurship and its impact on activating work resources and other resources. On the other hand, authors of other papers assumed that educational processes run on different levels of education and the possibility to include those with impeding potential social and economic exclusion into the vocational activation processes play an important role in stimulation of entrepreneurship.

It seems that the issues presented in the volume often indicates some new potential areas for researching the role of entrepreneurship in developing spatial systems and the opportunities for professional/vocational stimulation of the population through entrepreneurship education.