## Introduction

Nowadays, entering the new phase of economical development – supported by knowledge based economy – is the most important goal of individual countries as well as local and regional structures. For this, the quality of social capital, prepared in educational institutions properly organized on different levels for education and additional schooling and development professional skills, is essential. In this phase the role of traditional drivers of development – such resources as lands or raw materials – is passing to the quality of human being, its education, and the features of its personality that regulate its entrepreneurship attitude. The features are the foundation for the will to make something new on varied professional positions, to go out of the engraved patterns and to look for the new, more effective solutions that adhere to social, economic, and cultural life.

We accept the argument that only well prepared person is able to create new ideas, develop the theoretical methods of using them, and next to verify the results of initial investigation, and to create the opportunities to use them in the phase of operational research, and finally to propose - in reference to them – new, competitive products and services as well as introduce new methods for education and life organization. It must be emphasized that the features needed to create the new knowledge differ from the features needed to put the knowledge into use.<sup>1</sup> Breakthrough technologies and method of managements – that let us accelerate the growth and get the important social and economic results – are invented thanks to the knowledge. That is why the shaping the entrepreneurship attitudes in the person, who will be able to participate in the construction the knowledge based economy and will rise to the challenges of the conditions in the informational phase in the development of civilization, is essential to the social and economic growth of spatial systems in various scales.

The entrepreneurship is not an autonomous state but the developed attitude of human being and its – also developed – relation to the circumstances. For the growth and related positive changes people are needed who can see the opportunities to create something new and to venture forth the realization of the ideas. So we need the entrepreneurs who can see business opportunities in new technologies and who will remove the old obstacles holding up the growth and conservative patterns of thinking, including the bureaucracy of public institutions.

Social structures dominated by faint-hearted people will never reach the meaningful economic growth. The society gets wealthy when its members are able to develop themselves, especially the open-minded individuals with explorer's attitudes. It means the society will never succeed unless it will create opportunities to develop entrepreneurship attitudes focused on the growth of knowledge based economy.

The papers included in this volume represent this current trend in the research. For the opening, the model of relations between the development of entrepreneurship, education, and the forming of the informational society is presented. Next, empiric works illustrate this conceptual model. In the first section the problems of the condition for the development of informational society are tackled, including the development of informatics companies, the role of academic education, and the information in management. The authors of the works in the second section analyze the function of the entrepreneurship in varied types of companies and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Also persistence and right resources are needed (for example: numerous teams of researchers work on various types of the artificial heart, but you never know when the satisfactory results appear.)

individual businesses. The third section consists of the works about the conditions for the development of the entrepreneurship in local and regional systems. And the fourth - the questions of entrepreneurships in schooling.

Presenting the next volume of the works on entrepreneurships, we encourage the readers to the cooperation and to share with us the ideas and thoughts of wide range of entrepreneurships problems and its role in forming the informational society.

Zbigniew Zioło, Tomasz Rachwał