

Introduction

Level and quality of the social and economic and cultural life depend mainly on knowledge and skills of managers and the intellectual resources as well as on the attitudes toward entrepreneurship taken by the political elites and all the citizens. Today all of this is especially important, because the processes of social and political and cultural transformation in Poland meet the complex situation arisen from the globalization, European integration, and growing disparity in the world, Europe, countries, the regions and local systems.

Essential conditions to take advantage of these complicated processes for social, economic and cultural growth in Poland are to find out the idea of strategic development on European, national, regional and local scale as well as to propose instruments to navigate the processes of changes and to making decisions both on various levels of the public authorities, and in producing companies, service industries, and in any organization operating in the finance, the health care, the education, and the administration.

These undertakings should correspond with modern trends in the development of civilization that progresses from industrial and postindustrial stages to the age of informational society. The stage of industrial development was based on heavy industry and the post-industrial stage on service industries, whereas the intellectual resources and the knowledge (provided by the science) form the main economical basis for the informational society.

The widespread acquaintance with the fundamental principles of the growth process is essential for the reasonable navigation of the processes of changes in national and regional and local systems. These processes occurred thanks to development of various competitive producing firms, service industry, and organizations offering inducements to economical and then social growth.

Accordingly, special human resources and all the citizens will have to be prepared to work in more and more complex social, economical and cultural systems. For that reason developing the enterprising attitudes is necessary not only among the managers but in all the society. Developing this kinds of attitudes should be considered the basic stipulation for the social, economic, and cultural growth to succeed in Poland, regions and local systems; and this growth – as it was said above – is parallel to increase of globalization, European integration and passing into the age of informational society.

The development of the enterprising attitudes must be present on every level of human life, from primary school to upper school – no matter what kind of specialization – and even during active career. Understanding of the processes of changes in civilization and using it to improve the competition position of both every man, and every family, and every firm as well as every cultural organization, class, school, commune, province, etc. is especially important.

To follow only economic rules in the process of social and economic growth means that the process of polarization is activated and it highlights differences between the economic potentials of individual persons, businesses or areas; in the same time this process reinforces the disparities in the society. However when rules that balance the inequality are accepted, they may slow down the development and may bring economic stagnation or recession, which may cause the growing tensions in society. That is why it is all-important for the society to have ethical principles ruling the relations in the social and economic life.

A subject of this work correspond with these problems. We try to show what part an entrepreneurship plays in getting better competitive position by the society and the economy. We realize abnormalities appear when the process of social and economic growth is based only on the economic rules, especially liberal ones, and we are going to present these problems in context of ethical principles tied mostly to Catholic Church's teachings on social justice, where universal rules should be rediscovered and accepted; the rules regulate relations between a businessman and an employee and a market.

This volume consists works grouped in 4 parts concerned:

1. the subject of entrepreneurship in the context of increasing competitive powers of society and economy, especially their basic elements i.e. companies
2. what is ethics' role in an entrepreneurship
3. the entrepreneurship as a course in a school and the development of the enterprising attitudes in school education
4. the presentation of proposed enterprising classes.

We will be grateful for every comments and suggestions helpful to excel this series.

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