

## Introduction

Civilisation development, manifested in the creation of information society, affects the formation of more and more complex social, economic and cultural structures. They are changing as a result of technological and technical developments that enable the emergence of new, innovative and increasingly complex products competing on the market. This also influences the improvement and implementation of appropriate organisation and management systems aimed at increasing the economic efficiency of production. Stimulating this process requires financial resources to prepare proper personnel and capital resources for research and development. The implementation of this new system entails raising the level of competence of each individual and of society as a whole. This is realised by increasing the quality of intellectual resources of the society, generating adequate human and social capital and enabling the formation of new professional structures as well as the implementation of new cultural and personal models. In the ongoing transformations clearly visible is the process of capital concentration through which business entities and spatial systems increase the efficiency of their economic activities, production capacity of business entities and institutions increases, the internationalisation of production process occurs, and the deepening and expansion of the market is observed.

These processes are visible in different countries and regions, as well as local structures, with varying intensity. Their intensity primarily depends on the intellectual potential of government, local government and political organisations' elites and their comprehension of the new rules of development in rational management and their ability to use said rules.

Complex development processes can be rationally used only by properly prepared individuals and related society, who, in different scales of spatial structures, can use them in management to intensify the socio-economic and cultural growth. It should be assumed that science is the basis for social, economic, and cultural development in the formation of information society and that the economy is increasingly based on knowledge. The level and quality of education of individuals and society, including entrepreneurship education, is a key factor in this respect. Its value is aptly defined by H. Bieniok in the motto of his article opening the present issue: "Teaching and learning personal entrepreneurship brings society resourceful, wise, active and useful people, and limits the number of those who are passive, lazy and unsuccessful".

This trend is referred to in works of individual authors that deal with the notion of entrepreneurship education, discuss its influence on local and regional development and the improvement of organisational structures of companies and institutions. Ethical aspects of economic activity have also been rightly pointed out.

In addressing the issue of entrepreneurship education, the authors paid particular attention to the need of basing it on new economic perspectives, the necessity of implementing and improving it, especially at academic level since this is the origin of economic managers and those involved in science, culture and politics. Also presented were

examples of the interconnectedness of university and businesses, as well as the resulting mutual benefits. Included were the results of studies related to the impact of entrepreneurial behaviour on the development of regional systems and the emergence of new organisational and institutional forms acting in favour of the development of entrepreneurship.

We assume that at the current stage of civilisation development education is a fundamental factor of social, economic and cultural advancement, thus we encourage you to develop the proposed research issues and to share the results of your work in our journal.

*Zbigniew Ziolo, Tomasz Rachwał*