

# **ECONOMY AND MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL ECONOMY, MODERNIZATION OF NATIONAL MODELS OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS**

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## **ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ŚWIĘTOKRZYSKIE REGION**

The economic potential of a municipality is an aggregate value resulting from, among other things: the professional activity of residents, the structure of the local labor market, entrepreneurship, the state of the environment. Adequate economic potential shapes the standard of living, affects production volumes, the social situation of residents, public safety [1]. Thus, it is the result of a combination of local conditions, determines the possibilities and directions of development of the region [2–3]. In addition, the economic potential of municipalities is shaped, among other things, by the level of income of residents, the level and type of entrepreneurship, or infrastructure. Economic potential determines the economic development of the municipality, determines, among other things, economic transformation, employment, investment. The economic potential of municipalities can be evidenced by the number of business entities, various metrics describing the intensity of economic activity (e.g. total entities per 1,000 population, sole proprietors per 1,000 population, commercial companies with foreign capital per 10,000 population), or the situation on the labor market [4].

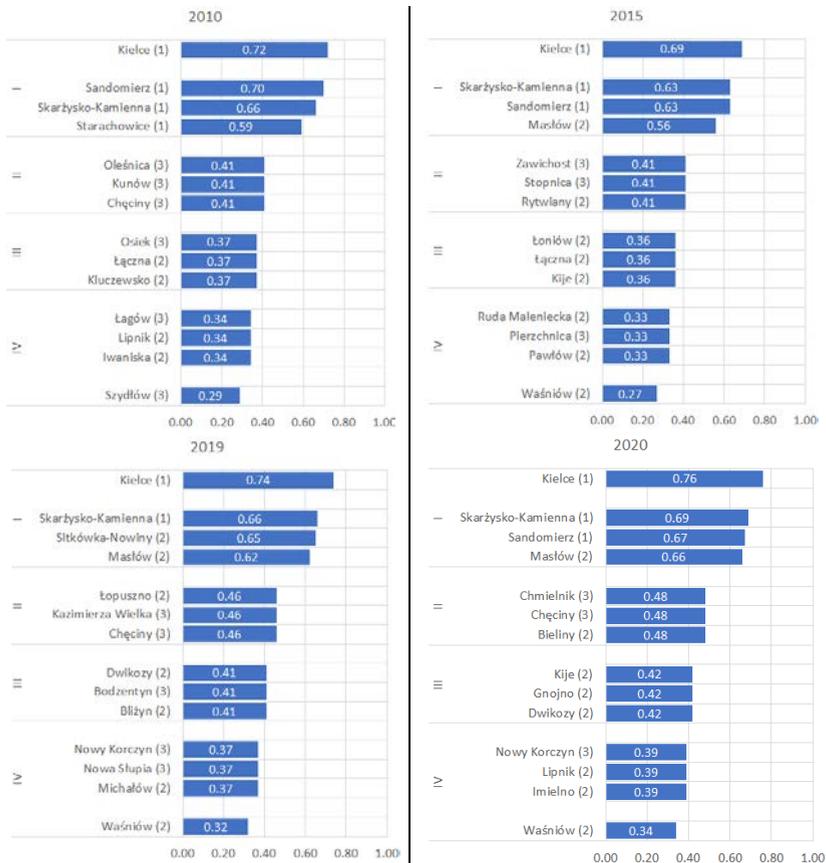
Entrepreneurship has a multifaceted character [5]. It affects the processes of economic growth and the social sphere. It manifests itself through the discovery and introduction of products and services, the emergence of new industries and enterprises replacing old ones, the creation of jobs, or the creation of wealth that can be reinvested in new enterprises and transferred to society [6]. Entrepreneurial development should be considered in the broader context of the various elements that make up the overall effect of local development. These local elements are: environment, culture, community, economy and local government. The importance of entrepreneurship in socio-economic regional development is undeniable. As a result of entrepreneurship, understood as starting and running a business, economic entities (e.g. micro-enterprises) are created that create jobs, often in the form of self-employment and family businesses, which creates the opportunity to earn money and then create local demand for goods and services [7]. Creating favorable conditions for the development of local entrepreneurship is one of the main tasks of local authorities, bearing full responsibility for the effects of their development policy and the development of local entrepreneurship. They have at their disposal in this regard, among other things, financial instruments, technical infrastructure.

Entrepreneurship in the aspect of regional or local development has many functions. It can be considered from the point of view of individuals, enterprises or local government units. It is then, first of all, a way of organizing human activities, production and initiating changes in the enterprise, turning ideas into concrete actions, implementing scientific ideas in economic practice and defining the object of enterprise [8].

Entrepreneurship is a process focused on the implementation of certain activities under given socio-economic conditions of an idea in order to achieve benefits in the market. Entrepreneurship is a way of doing things, it involves a propensity to take on new, risky and unconventional ventures, and to show initiative in seeking and implementing them. Among the factors shaping entrepreneurship we can include: the ability to take advantage of ideas and opportunities, dynamism, activity, willingness to take risks, ability to adapt to changing conditions, perception of opportunities and use of innovation [9–10].

Figure 1 shows the results of the classification of municipalities in the Świętokrzyskie region on the basis of the synthetic measure "entrepreneurial potential". In 2010, the synthetic measure ranged from 0.29 to 0.72 in 2020 from 0.34 to 0.76. In 2010, the best municipalities of the Świętokrzyskie voivodeship in Group I were: Kielce (1),

Sandomierz (1), Skarżysko-Kamienna (1), Starachowice (1), in group IV - the weakest: Łągów (3), Lipnik (2), Iwaniska (2), Szydłów (3). In 2020, respectively, in the best group were Kielce (1), Sandomierz (1), Skarżysko-Kamienna (1), Masłów (3), and in the weakest: Nowy Korczyn (3), Lipnik (2), Imielno (2), Wśniów (2). In a better situation were units characterized by an industrial function, a good labor market, a developed SME sphere, in a weaker situation were mainly municipalities with an agricultural function.



**Figure 1. Level of the synthetic measure "Entrepreneurship potential" of municipalities of Świętokrzyskie voivodeship in 2010, 2015, 2019, 2020.**

Source: own elaboration based on the data of the CSO LDB

When analyzing the economic potential of the municipalities of the Świętokrzyskie region, a basic conclusion emerges – the distribution of the level of potential of local government units completely coincides with the functional and spatial structure of the development of the region. Infrastructure bands strengthen the construction of the region, connecting the other important settlement centers of the region with each other. Municipal centers located along these bands are characterized by high or average levels of entrepreneurial potential. The variation in the rate of development of individual regions is the result of a number of factors arising from, among other things, the attractiveness of the location, available natural resources, the level of human capital, transport, ICT infrastructure and public services. Entrepreneurial potential determines the economic development of a municipality, determines economic transformations concerning the growth of production, employment, investment, the size of functioning capital or income.

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