

ACTIVE INSTRUMENTS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP SUPPORTING BY SELF – GOVERNMENT

Zaremba W.

University of Podlasie, Poland

The analysis of indirect way of supporting entrepreneurship was carried out on the basis of the research conducted in all districts of *podlaskie* voivodship, having their seats in the county towns. The most commonly provided form of support by the local government is organizing various promotional actions. Active forms of promotional activeness realize self-governed units applying development strategies about high level of investing.

Keywords: economic development, local authorities, management fields, entrepreneurship ratio

Introduction

System and economic transformation taking place in the last decade of 20th century started the process of adaptation of local authorities to the market economy conditions (Kozuch, 2005). The transformation caused the management reforms, not only in the private sector, but also in the public sector, and directed attention on effectiveness of tasks undertaken. Success in the local economy transformations is to a large extent dependent upon initiative of self-government authorities and their engagement in developmental processes stimulation (Hausner, 1997). Entrepreneurship facilitation in self-government entities takes many forms and is implemented with various instruments of direct and indirect influence. The way of allocating public funds reflects conservative, that is protective, or pro-developmental activity of a district (Bończak, 1998).

Investigations and their results

The most important instrument in active participation of a district is infrastructural investments. Information and promotion activities are also included in the group of spending instruments (Misiąg, 2000). The analysis of promotion activity of the districts was carried out on the basis of research results conducted in 2003, as part of project 2H002D 059 24. The research encompassed all district offices, having their seats in county towns of *podlaskie* voivodship.

The aim of this study is determination of conditions for modern management methods application within the scope of indirect forms of entrepreneurship support in village districts. The analysis was devoted to the relations between various kinds of entrepreneurship support forms applied by local self-governments.

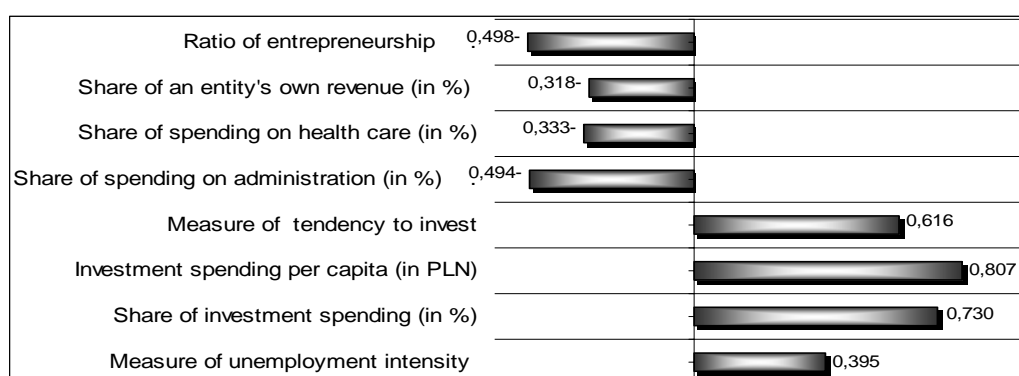
Emigration network, delayed infrastructure and low level of investment, determine main barrier of development of suburban rural areas. Rural-communes surrounding areas of cities attain smaller incomes and less participation of investment – expenses in structure of budget than voivodship units. Differences occurring in *podlaskie* voivodship presents table.

Table. Extreme values of variables and their diversification in Podlaskie voivodship

Specification	Communes	Total communes in voivodship				Research of commune			
		Min	Average	Max	Me	Min	Average	Max	Me
Revenue of budgets per capita (in PLN)	Urban	1 072	1 508	2 187	1 407	1 072	1 488	2 187	1 400
	Rural	1 021	1 374	2 383	1 340	1 021	1 221	1 397	1 201
	Urban-Rural	1 090	1 293	2 059	1 235	1 108	1 108	1 108	1 108
Investment spending per capita (in PLN)	Urban	52	253	455	246	52	257	455	254
	Rural	15	274	654	261	104	227	329	237
	Urban-Rural	59	258	909	215	83	91	100	91
Ratio of entrepreneurship	Urban	133	157	181	158	133	155	176	157
	Rural	52	89	227	82	55	90	137	89
	Urban-Rural	78	100	150	97	115	117	119	117

Source: own research based on Regional Data Base of the CSO (Central Statistical Office)

Active means of promotion were used by all town and village-town districts being subject to the research, but there was a diversity of promotional actions taken by village districts. The analysis also encloses the relations between active forms of management in the area of promotion and basic characteristics of districts being subject to the research. The conducted analysis of correlation within the framework of entrepreneurship direct support instruments and the basic characteristics of the districts are presented in picture.



Source: Self-elaborated on the basis of research carried out

Picture. The ratios of relations between promotional actions and characteristics of a village district

The results obtained point out that there is a coefficient correlation between applied spending instruments. Active forms of promotional actions are implemented by self-government entities characterized by a high level of investments. The obtained coefficient correlations between promotional actions of districts and the share of investment spending in self-government entities' budgets indicate that active promotional actions are undertaken mostly by those districts which follow

development strategies and allocate a great share of their budgets for the development of technical infrastructure. Whereas, passive forms of promotion are implemented by districts which follow conservative strategies with a great share of spending on social protection and administration.

Active forms of promotion are implemented more often by entities with a low ratio of entrepreneurship, a small share of own revenue in total budget revenue, and a high level of unemployment. Promotion, as a way of supporting entrepreneurship, is applied mostly in village districts characterized by significant economic backwardness.

Conclusions

Active forms of promotional actions are implemented by those self-government entities with high level of investments, there is a strong coefficient correlation between their application.

Active promotional actions are undertaken mainly by districts which apply development strategies, allocating a great share of their technical infrastructure development. Yet, passive forms of promotion are applied by entities implementing conservative strategies with a great share of budget spending on social protection and administration.

Active forms of promotion are implemented more often by entities with a low ratio of entrepreneurship, a small share of own revenue in total budget revenue, and a high level of unemployment.

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VEIKSMINGOS PRIEMONĖS VERSLININKYSTĖJE PANAUDOJANT SAVIVALDOS PARAMĄ

Wanda Zaremba
Universitetas Podlasie, Lenkija

Svarbiausios vadybos reformos viešajame sektoriuje yra lydimos politinių transformacijų, kurių priemonės naudojamos modernioms vadybos metodams pritaikyti vietos plėtrai ir verslo iniciatyvoms skatinti. Verslininkystės tikslai vietos valdžios institucijose skatinami įvairiomis formomis. Verslininkystės rėmimo netiesioginių būdų analizė buvo atlikta *podlaskie*

voivodship visų apylinkių pavyzdžiu. Nustatyta, kad priimtinausia vietos valdžios rėmimo forma yra įvairių reklminių akcijų organizavimas.

Raktiniai žodžiai: ekonomikos plėtra, vietos valdžia, vadybos sritis, verslininkystės proporcijos.