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THE ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT LEVEL IN THE RURAL MAZOWIECKIE VOIVODESHIP COUNTIES

POZIOM ROZWOJU PRZEDSIĘBIORCZOŚCI W GMINACH WIEJSKICH WOJEWÓDZTWA MAZOWIECKIEGO

Key words: entrepreneurship, level of entrepreneurship, county, Mazowieckie voivodeship
Słowa kluczowe: przedsiębiorczość, poziom przedsiębiorczości, gmina, województwo mazowieckie

Abstract. The article presents the classification of rural counties in Mazowieckie Voivodeship depending on the level of entrepreneurship. The analysis applies data from the Local Data Bank CSO for the period 2005-2009.

Introduction

In the literature you can find many interpretations of the concept of entrepreneurship. With these problems deal economists, representatives of the disciplines of management, psychologists, and sociologists. Because of the diverse interests and expertise of individual scientific disciplines, accentuate or economic, or social, personality and education.

The concept of entrepreneurship in the present approach is related to the concept of the subjective sense, as executors of entrepreneurship are entrepreneurs and innovators. May say that they are *ready to take risks, fulfill important functions in the economy: bring new products to market and create new markets, discover resources and develop new technologies, reorganize businesses in new, creative way, determine the competitiveness of the economy in the world market and therefore the level of wealth of the country. Entrepreneurs besides the natural efforts to profit, are guided by such motives as the desire for independence, fulfillment, realizing the vision of* [Szabłowski 2006]. In economic terms, entrepreneurship is *the ability to see possibilities inherent in the environment and its use in order to do business in the form of organized business, resulting from the internal (subjective) predisposition of the person, or entrepreneur* [Nogalski 2003]. Development of entrepreneurship understood as encouragement for initiative and create conditions for making business helps to increase the level of economic development, especially in less developed regions. Entrepreneurs, working there, usually in niche markets, participating in the change in industrial structure, initiating the creation and development of new products and services domains, contribute significantly to overcoming the economic crisis, allow to obtain satisfactory results of economic development [Piecuch 2010].

In Poland, dominate micro and small enterprises, which contribute to the economic development of both the state and the regions where they are located. Therefore, the development of entrepreneurship, it is important to create conditions and encourage the take up and pursue economic activities. Units undertaking entrepreneurial initiatives help to overcome economic crises, to minimize the scale of unemployment in the region, offer a platform for realization of personal aspirations. To undertake entrepreneurial activity are affected by many factors which can be found in the sources of internal predispositions of individuals deciding to owning your own business, as well as external conditions. Entrepreneurship in the modern world should become a permanent component of the economic base of any economy.

Conclusion discussion of the concept and essence of entrepreneurship, we can say that this is a problem quite complex, multifaceted combining many elements from different disciplines. As noted by T. Gruszecki partly to blame for the ambiguity of the term entrepreneurship may be the fact that *it is a complex of activities and skills individual person, and in larger companies the management team* [Gruszecki 2002]. Enterprising person is one who creates new things and participate actively in their implementation in order to realize a new combination of production factors. "Entrepreneurship in a modern economy is a symbol of success, winning the competition. Its content is making difficult and often risky ventures, production and market initiatives to achieve the extraordinary benefits, measured in such profitable enterprises" [Krzyżanowska 2003].

Characteristics of Mazowieckie Voivodeship

Mazowieckie Voivodeship is a Polish central region, which is divided into six subregions, such as: ciechanowsko-płocki, ostrołęcko-siedlecki, Warsaw – west, Warsaw – east, radomski, city Warsaw. Subregions of Mazowieckie Voivodeship are presented in picture 1.

The largest in terms of area is subregion ostrołęcko-siedlecki (12,092 km²) lying in the north-east of Warsaw, in second place ciechanowsko-płocki (7,780 km²) in the north-west of the capital. While the smallest subregion is the city of Warsaw (517 km²). Given the number of communities, counties and cities with county rights also ostrołęcko-siedlecki subregion has won first place. Detailed data are provided in table 1.

Division of Polish territory and other countries that joined the EU in May 2004 at various levels of territorial units NUTS is important in planning for regional development of individual units in conditions of EU enlargement. The NUTS classification is used primarily in regional statistics, the socio-economic analyzes, as well as the formulation of regional policies of countries belonging to the European Union.



Figure 1. The subregions of Mazowieckie Voivodeship
Rysunek 1. Podregiony województwa mazowieckiego

Source: Central Statistical Office [www.stat.gov.pl]

Źródło: Główny Urząd Statystyczny [www.stat.gov.pl]

Table 1. The membership of counties, district and towns with district rights to each subregion of Mazowieckie Voivodeship by NTS division

Tabela 1. Przynależność gmin, powiatów i miast na prawach powiatu do podregionów województwa mazowieckiego według podziału NTS

Specification/ <i>Wyszczególnienie</i>	Subregion/Podregion						
	ciechano- wsko-płocki	ostrołęcko- siedlecki	warszawski zachodni	warszawski wschodni	miasto Warszawa	radomski	subtotal/ <i>razem</i>
Number of counties/ <i>Liczba gmin</i>	65	91	48	58	1	51	314
Number of districts/ <i>Liczba powiatów</i>	7	10	7	6	–	7	37
Number of cities with district rights/ <i>Liczba miast na prawach powiatu</i>	1	2	–	–	1	1	5

Source: own study based on CSO 2010

Źródło: opracowanie własne na podstawie Rocznik Statystyczny... 2010

Materials and methods

To determine the level of entrepreneurship in the empirical research undertaken used a rate of entrepreneurship, which has been calculated for the years 2005 -2009. Entrepreneurship rate (WP) is expressed by the number of operators registered in the REGON per 1,000 people of working age. The calculations are made according to the formula:

$$W_p = \frac{P}{L} \times 1000$$

where:

WP – the rate of entrepreneurship,

P – number of businesses registered in the system, REGON,

L – number of working-age population.

As a result of the received calculations, prepared classification of communities in terms of values of entrepreneurship and arranged them from best to worst. Communities described as the best characterized by high values of the rate of entrepreneurship, while communities qualified as the worst received low value of this rate. Calculated values of WP formed a starting point for the linear arrangement of the objects studied (rural communities) and to define their typological groups. Inclusion criteria for a specific class communities in terms of the level of entrepreneurship was the arithmetical mean value and standard deviation s of this rate. The collection of objects divided into four classes, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. The county categories by the level of entrepreneurship

Tabela 2. Klasy podziału gmin pod względem poziomu przedsiębiorczości

Category/ Klasa	Criterion/ Kryterium	Category description/Opis klasy
I	$W_p \geq \bar{W}_p + S_z$	very high level of entrepreneurial/ <i>bardzo wysoki poziom przedsiębiorczości</i>
II	$\bar{W}_p + S_z > W_p \geq \bar{W}_p$	high level of entrepreneurial/ <i>wysoki poziom przedsiębiorczości</i>
III	$\bar{W}_p > W_p \geq \bar{W}_p - S_z$	middle level of entrepreneurial/ <i>średni poziom przedsiębiorczości</i>
IV	$W_p < -S_z$	low level of entrepreneurial/ <i>niski poziom przedsiębiorczości</i>

Source: own study based on Nowak 1990

Źródło: opracowanie własne na podstawie Nowak 1990

Table 3. The county categories by the level of entrepreneurship between 2005 and 2009

Tabela 3. Podział gmin według poziomu przedsiębiorczości w latach 2005 - 2009

Class/ Klasa	Amount of communities/ Liczba gmin				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
I	24	23	22	23	20
II	67	61	61	60	58
III	127	136	140	138	148
IV	11	9	6	8	3

Source: see tab. 1

Źródło: jak w tab. 1

Table 4. The number of reclassified counties due to the index of entrepreneurship value shifts in 2005 and 2009

Tabela 4. Liczba gmin, które uległy przesunięciom w klasach ze względu na wartość wskaźnika przedsiębiorczości w 2005 i 2009 roku

County category in 2005/Klasa gminy w 2005 roku	County category in 2009/Klasa gminy w 2009 roku	Number of counties/ Liczba gmin
I	II	6
I	III	1
II	I	3
II	III	30
III	II	17
III	IV	2
IV	III	10
Total/Ogółem		69

Source: see tab. 1

Źródło: jak w tab. 1

Results

After calculating the rate of entrepreneurship for all rural communities of Mazowieckie voivodeship, units were subjected to the procedure, arranging them properly from the communities in which the index reached the highest value to the communities with the lowest value. Detailed data are presented in Table 3.

Rural communities of Mazowieckie Voivodeship were characterized by a great diversity in terms of rate of entrepreneurship. The largest group were the units of communities with an average level of entrepreneurship. The lowest amount of communities according to the rate of entrepreneurship has been classified as Class IV the lowest level of entrepreneurship. Should also be noted that in the class IV number of communities decreased from 11 in 2005 to 3 in 2009. This points to the fact that the communities which were in the class with a low level of entrepreneurship promoted to middle-class establishment.

To the class I have been qualified communities, which the value of entrepreneurship rate (WP) was from 329.065 to 134.537, and the average for this class in 2009 was on the level 192.671 and increased in comparison to 2005 by 13.2%. The class II includes the communities for which the WP ranged from 131.888 to 94.079, and the average in 2009 was 104.891. Class III includes communities for which the WP was from 93.779 to 55.222, and the average value in its class in 2009 is 76.858. However, in class IV interval WP was significantly lower and ranged from 54.403 to 48.144, and the average in the class in 2009 stood at 51.220. Taking the first year covered by the study (2005) and last (2009) noted that only the class I average value WP increased, while in the other classes it remained at a similar level.

Table 4 shows the number of communities, which have been shifting from class to class in 2005 (the first year covered by the study) and 2009 (the latest year covered by the study). Some of the of communities have changed their position from a lower class to class with a higher level of entrepreneurship, or vice versa.

The communities have moved such as: Sanniki, Sarnaki, Czerwonka, Sypniewo, Kadzidło, Boguty-Pianki, Wąsewo, Zaręby Kościelne, Czerńce Borowe, Obryte, Bielany, Rybno, Sokołów Podlaski, Brańszczyk, Długosiodło, Somianka, Radzanów, Gielnów, Rusinów, Jedliński, Chlewiszka, Jastrząb, Górzno, Maciejowice, Mrozy, Sobienie-Jeziory, Chynów i Jasieniec, which in 2005 were in class II, and in 2009 fell to Class III. Among the communities declassified to class III in 2009 was the largest amount from subregion ostrołęcko-siedlecki, (14 communities) and the least of ciechanowsko-płocki (a community). While the communities Radzanowo, Joniec, Płońsk, Krasne, Krzynowłoga Mała, Zbuczyn, Zabrodzie, Rzecznów, Sienno, Borkowice, Kowala, Orońsko, Jaktorów, Mińsk Mazowiecki, Jadów i Klembów in 2005 were in class III, and in 2009 advanced to Class II, which indicates that the level of entrepreneurship rate has increased. In 2005 the communities: Szelków, Odrzywół, Pomiechówek, Celestynów, Prażmów, Forest Marian were in Class I, and in 2009 qualified for the Class II. : Słupno, Siedlce and Żabia Wola in 2005 were in class II and in 2009 advanced to Class I. May also notice increasing rates of entrepreneurship in communities: : Bulkowo, Dzierżąźnia, Naruszewo, Mochowo, Szcutowo, Zawidz, Siemiątkowo, Platerów, Repki, Latowicz, which in 2005 were in class IV with the lowest levels of entrepreneurship, and in 2009 were shifted to class III. Communities Sieciechów i Przyłęk in 2005, followed by Class III, and in 2009 fell to Class IV. Of the surveyed 229 rural communities of Mazowieckie Voivodeship has been moved 69 communities including as many as 39 were declassified, and 30 were promoted to the class with higher levels of entrepreneurship. While the 160 communities has not changed its position during this period.

Table 5 shows the 15 communities with the highest values of entrepreneurship and the 15 communities, in which he was the lowest.

Figure 2. shows the spatial distribution of values of entrepreneurship for the last tested year (2009)

As regards the territorial membership studied communities the biggest amount of units with the highest rate of entrepreneurship was from subregions close to Warsaw. However, in the class with the lowest rate of entrepreneurship were the communities from subregions: radomski i ciechanowsko-płocki. An important factor was the position of the community. Territorial units located in the subregions of Warsaw, characterized by significantly higher level of entrepreneurship than communities from other subregions. This fact is undoubtedly related to the impact of the metropolis. The capital is the place, where socio-economic life concentrates where there are institutions of national importance and international levels.

Table 5. The rural Mazowieckie Voivodeship counties according to the entrepreneurship indicator W_p value in 2009

Tabela 5. Gminy wiejskie województwa mazowieckiego według wartości wskaźnika przedsiębiorczości W_p za 2009 rok

Entrepreneurship indicator/ <i>Wskaźnika przedsiębiorczości</i>					
2005			2009		
No./ <i>lp.</i>	County/ <i>Gmina</i>	W_p	No./ <i>lp.</i>	County/ <i>Gmina</i>	W_p
1.	Raszyn	287.267	1.	Raszyn	329.065
2.	Michałowice	270.273	2.	Lesznowola	318.342
3.	Lesznowola	246.395	3.	Michałowice	291.714
4.	Nadarzyn	201.814	4.	Nadarzyn	229.147
5.	Nieporęt	198.057	5.	Stare Babice	221.537
6.	Izabelin	193.035	6.	Izabelin	216.679
7.	Jabłonna	191.219	7.	Jabłonna	213.324
8.	Stare Babice	190.199	8.	Nieporęt	200.801
9.	Wiązowna	173.030	9.	Radziejowice	176.508
10.	Radziejowice	162.393	10.	Wiązowna	173.750
11.	Czosnów	162.324	11.	Wieliszew	171.959
12.	Odrzywół	150.108	12.	Czosnów	163.453
13.	Leszno	147.851	13.	Żabia Wola	150.943
14.	Wieliszew	147.401	14.	Leszno	147.762
15.	Jaktorów	147.115	15.	Teresin	146.813
215.	Grębków	59.046	215.	Tczów	60.374
216.	Tczów	58.988	216.	Rościszewo	60.008
217.	Rościszewo	58.873	217.	Świercze	59.772
218.	Świercze	58.386	218.	Gozdowo	59.628
219.	Platerów	56.791	219.	Jednorozec	59.048
220.	Latowicz	56.563	220.	Bulkowo	58.908
221.	Bulkowo	56.128	221.	Stary Lubotyń	58.282
222.	Szcutowo	55.489	222.	Kuczborok-Osada	57.133
223.	Zawidz	55.416	223.	Czerwińsk nad Wisłą	57.131
224.	Dzierżąźnia	54.881	224.	Dzierżąźnia	56.946
225.	Naruszewo	54.733	225.	Baranowo	56.301
226.	Siemiątkowo	54.294	226.	Łyse	55.222
227.	Repki	52.680	227.	Sieciechów	54.403
228.	Mochowo	50.452	228.	Przyłęk	51.114
229.	Raciąż	49.666	229.	Raciąż	48.144

* Rating cover all rural communities of Mazowieckie Voivodeship/*Ranking obejmował wszystkie gminy wiejskie województwa mazowieckiego*

Source: see tab. 1

Źródło: jak w tab. 1

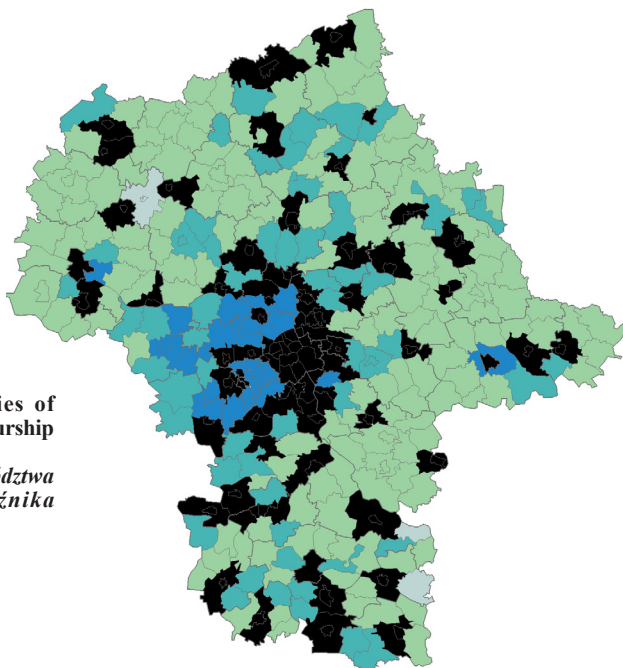
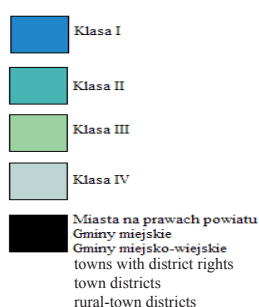


Figure 2. The division of rural counties of Mazowieckie Voivodeship by the entrepreneurship category in 2009

Rysunek 2. Podział gmin wiejskich województwa mazowieckiego według poziomu wskaźnika przedsiębiorczości w 2009 roku

Source: own study

Zródło: opracowanie własne

Conclusions

Entrepreneurship in the economy both in terms of global, national, regional or local level is an extremely important link in the socio-economic progress and the complex process of an organized activity, based on the cooperation of many people and realize they have taken action. Result of its research can be concluded that the communities characterized by the highest levels of business are located in the vicinity of urban-rural and urban areas, so it is reasonable to say that the main impact on the establishment level of territorial units of a country, is their geographical location near the large urban agglomerations and local centers (eg city counties). While the communities belonging to the class of medium and low levels of entrepreneurship are located further away from urban areas and were from less developed subregions (radomski i ciechanowsko-plocki).

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Streszczenie

W artykule przedstawiono klasyfikację gmin wiejskich województwa mazowieckiego pod względem reprezentowanego przez nie poziomu przedsiębiorczości. W tym celu wykorzystano dane pochodzące z Banku Danych Lokalnych GUS, które obejmowały lata 2005-2009.

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