

INTRODUCTION

Contemporary socio-economic development processes influence the need to rebuild the individual sectors of the national economy, including the energy and services sectors. The main aim of this action is adjusting the production and transfer of electric energy to the shifting needs of individual sectors of the economy and generating services connected with new market needs. These new needs are generated by financial resources of people able to spend specific resources on recreational goals and new ways of their realisation.

In the energy system special emphasis is put on the need of renewable energy sources development. This is mainly influenced by ecological reasons, which lead to the elimination of coal as a traditional energy source (M. Ćwikła). In the restructuring of the energetic power and energy sources use an important role is played by the production and transfer costs and shifting demand size. Using the renewable energy in a limited, local or regional, system, as well as proper connection to the national grid, is the main feature of such energy sources (G. Maśloch). Energetic economy is a complex system, which covers not only various sources of energy production, its distribution and prices, but also requires a proper management system, which is made possible by the right legal instruments, embodied by the president of the Energy Regulatory Office (P.M. Woroniecki).

An important factor of economic development of countries and regions is found in tourist attractions, which enable the development of the tourism sector. This can be found in the more and more intensely used attractions of Jordan (B. Wójtowicz, P. Wójtowicz) and the role of tourism in the economy development of Croatia (M. Popiel) and Malta (R. Rettinger, M. Kukła). The development of tourism also enables the appearance of new economic entities – shopping malls, which in our conditions are an interesting way of spending free time for people living in cities and using retail services (B. Wójtowicz).

The intense development of the mining industry left gangue waste after mining exploitation, gathered in the vicinity of old mines. The example of the waste dump of the Częstochowa region has been used to present the size of waste after refining iron ores and to indicate the possibilities of their use (Ł. Gawor, W. Warcholik, P. Dolnicki). Development of ecological attitudes to ecologic problems has a positive impact on cleaning up the waste economy in settlement units, which has been further reinforced by the Act on the maintenance of clearness of wastes and order in municipalities (Z. Grzymała).

Aiming for the enrichment of capital and intellectual resources of the society is the condition to intensify the development processes of socio-economic development, which is indicated by the trends in the development of education services in Poland in upper secondary education described in the final article (M. Tracz).

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