ability which is usually described as “financial self-control”. I reconstructed these myths during group interviews conducted among students of one of the faculties of the University of Łódź in Poland. After that, I prepared questionnaire and decided to measure to what extent young people were “infected” by them.

Finally, I conducted a survey among 307 students of the same faculty. The outcomes coming from the survey at least partially confirmed my assumption. It seems that “infection” with these myths leads to “mutation” of intermediary structures – cognitive structures that play an intermediary role between norms and behaviours resulting from them. The stronger is this “infection”, the more young people turn into consumptive zombies and lose control over their expenses.

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THE EFFECTIVENESS ANALISYS OF RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAM

By their nature, most renewable energy (RE) sources cannot be matched to demand as easily as fossil fuels. Natural sources of energy cannot be conjured up in each moment that we need energy: some days the wind does not blow, and the sun does not shine. Hydropower may be unavailable during drought periods, and biomass crops experience crop failures (just like food crops). Most RE sources have low capacity factors and are less consistent than fossil fuels, which increases cost [2].

Renewable solar and wind energy sources have low operating costs - once generating facilities are built, there is little additional cost for producing energy each year. While this is an operating advantage over fossil fuels, it comes at the cost of higher capital expenditure. Building a RE plant is similar to building a fossil energy plant plus buying all the fuel that the fossil plant will use over its lifetime. Few homeowners would purchase a gas furnace and at the same time purchase all the gas the furnace would use over its life [3], [4]. Yet by their nature, this is what is expected for most RE sources. The high capital cost of most RE sources means that renewable electricity cost is sensitive to interest rates. High interest rates make renewable sources significantly less attractive when compared to fossil fuels, while low interest rates make renewables more attractive. Changing interest rates effectively changes the cost of RE, since interest rates determine the cost of borrowing for initial capital investment [5].

Compared to fossil fuels, most RE sources require large capital investments. When burning a fossil fuel like natural gas to generate electricity, a large portion of the total electricity cost is from purchasing gas, and these gas purchases are spread out over a long period of time [6].

RE have significant potential to contribute to the economic, social and environmental energy sustainability many countries. They improve access to energy for most of the population, they also reduce emissions of local and global pollutants and they may create local socioeconomic development opportunities.

The effectiveness of RE policies can be measured by Policy Effectiveness Indicator (PEI). With its help the impact of a policy on the deployment of renewables can be calculated for a country, by setting the increase in renewable energy supply – normalized by weather-related fluctuation – in relation to a suitable reference quantity. The reference quantity chosen is the additional available resource potential considered to be realizable by 2030. This definition of the PEI has the advantage of giving an unbiased indicator with regard to the available potentials of a specific country for individual technologies. Member States need to develop specific renewable energy sources proportionally to the given potential to show comparable effectiveness of their instruments. This is the following equation of the indicator [7]:

$$E_n^i = \frac{Q^i_{n(norm)} - Q^i_{n-1(norm)}}{POT_{n-1}}$$

E_n^i - Effectiveness indicator for Renewable energy technology (RET) I in year n.
$Q^i_{n(norm)}$ - normalised renewable final energy of RET I in year n (correlated by weather related influences)
POT_n - Additional realisable mid-term potential in year n until 2020.

Calculating PEIs for a given country requires an estimate of the realizable potential of renewable energy. This potential varies among the different renewable technologies and sources, across countries and over time as technology develops and understanding of the resource base improves. There is considerable discussion of renewable-energy potentials in the literature.

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FAMILY HOMESTEAD SETTLEMENTAS PROGRESSIVE APPROACHE TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The general decrease in the agricultural production, the decline in rate of demographic development of rural settlements and the general population demotivation lead to the degradation and disappearance of rural way of life as such. The strategic significance of the village areas for foundation and formation of the basis of national self-determination, industrial and economical safety, support of nation's health and its future lead to the search of new problem solving ways in this situation. Thus, as the rural development consider progressive systemic conscious purposeful movement forward, accompanied by the growth of natural energy balance of rural areas through its continuous replenishment, increasing volumes of resource potential and hierarchical increase of individual and of a system as a whole in the public hierarchy. Analysis of the