

Evolutionary economic geographic and institutional co-evolution

Zoltán ELEKES

The newly forming evolutionary economic geography gains increasing importance in understanding the spatial aspects of technological change. This approach is not unified, it can be understood as a system closely interlinked theories. Complex adaptive systems theory deals with issues of system-scale change, path-dependency deals with continuity, while Generalized Darwinism is concerned with questions regarding the variation-selection environment. The aim of present paper is to show some opportunities for connecting local regional economic development and evolutionary economic geography in meaningful ways, paying special attention to (evolutionary) policymaking.

Keywords: evolutionary economic geographic, co-evolution, evolutionary policy

Technology transfer activity at University of Szeged

Kálmán BUCSAI

In the past decades technology transfer has developed severely on a national level as well as internationally due to the close cooperation of universities and the industrial sector. In the past thirty years institutions have been established within universities with the aim to utilize the academic knowledge and to build up new relationships outside the research sphere. It was necessary as the competition not only included the acquisition of students and teachers, but universities also compete to find and keep industrial partners.

After setting up the legal framework of establishing such organizations in Hungary, the initiatives that supported the utilization of intellectual property appeared in Hungarian higher education. These initiatives have been supported by expanding financial resources, top-down budgetary aids dedicated to strengthening technology transfer.

As one of the most dominant actors of Hungarian research and development and innovation, University of Szeged is actively participating in passing on the academic created knowledge to the industry whether it is common research or selling patents. Beyond presenting the fundamental characteristics of university technology transfer, the aim of this study is to show these types of activities carried out at the University of Szeged.

Keywords: technology transfer, industry-university cooperation, University of Szeged

Regional differences in vocational guidance

Csilla Judit SUHAJDA – Ádám Gergő KISS

In today's social and economic environment, the new generation without previous experience absolutely needs support, which is a form of human service that represents the lifelong guidance. In the last 20 years the new principles in terms of training have created the new opportunities for young people (students, university students) and adults (workers and unemployed) to get supports (for their life and career planning processes) by professionals. However the everyday's practice doesn't demonstrate that this option is actually available in every municipalities of the country. The Central Hungary Region has priority in providing services, but in the other regions counselling is hard to reach. The regional differences can be traced not only in the achievement of services, but also in the professional training applies.

Keywords: guidance (counselling), regionalism, professional training, labour market

Urbanization in Central and Eastern Europe – An experiment of city categorizing

Zoltán EGRI – Márta PARASZT

In our paper we concentrate on one of the special spatial differences of Central and Eastern Europe: this is the inequalities of the cities. This analysis was managed by categorizing, we've created different types on two kinds of territorial levels and databases.

In our analysis we have used multivariate mathematical-statistical methods to categorize the urban types, presenting the urban/rural diversification of the studied area.

Keywords: urban/rural inequality, Central and Eastern Europe, urban audit, typology.

Measuring competitiveness of Hungarian city regions example to international methodology

Sarolta Noémi HORVÁTH

In recent decades, thanks to the strengthening of globalization the economic and social procedures have been transforming. The local economic development theories came to the front pointing to the fact that city-regions have decisive role in the increase of competitiveness. Therefore, numerous researchers aim to elaborate such analysis methods by which the competitiveness of a certain territorial unit can be measured. In this way they can facilitate and raise the competitiveness of territorial units by the elaboration of strategic steps based on their competitive advantages.

Present study aims to interpret that category of territorial unit for Hungarian circumstances which is defined as city region in the international literature. Then we will examine those methodological approaches by which the competitiveness of these determined territorial units can be evaluated and analysed.

Keywords: city-region, competitiveness, measurement approaches

Competitiveness map of the settlements in Pest County

Máté KISS – Pál GODA

Hungary as well as the regions of Hungary are trying to find their places and development opportunities in the territorial competition. The region of Central Hungary is the one which includes only one county, yet it is the fastest growing area with the capital city included. The spatial structure of Pest County has significant economic, social and environmental fragmentation as well. These fragmentations are partially explained by geographical conditions.

In our study, we would like to find out what kind of territorial disparities can be shown within the region of Central Hungary without Budapest and how homogenous is Pest County. It seems to be proven that even the most developed region of Hungary shows significant regional disparities in terms of competitiveness.

Keywords: competitiveness, regional disparities, agglomeration

Endogenous regional development in rural areas

Gábor BODNÁR

Territorial capital has been discussed in professional documents for a decade, but a solid theoretical framework has just been established. This paper will show the improvement of a complex approach, the perception of territorial capital, based on the ever enlarging relevant literature. This approach justifies the use of previous results coming from researches which are not purely economic.

In my paper I review the substantial elements of traditional square of territorial capital, such as private fixed, human, social and natural capitals. I analyze these goods by their relations to rural areas.

Keywords: rural areas, endogenous development, territorial capital

Agribusiness modells in the developed and developing countries – Networks and cluster-based economy

Péter SAVANYA

The concept of agribusiness shapes the holistic view of agrarian sector and connecting sectors – such as interconnected production system of agrarian production system's input suppliers, agrarian production, processing industry, broaden out to the retailing sector in production line. The competitiveness of production system depends on competitiveness of the single sectors in product line. In the USA and in the developed countries of Europe the agribusiness presents a major share of national gross economic production.

The concept of agribusiness is based on the interconnected sectors around agrarian production, and on the competitiveness of sectors that formulate the aggregate competitiveness of production system. This viewpoint can answer the conceptual description of clusters, or regional clusters. The present paper highlights examples of an american (North-Carolina) and a dutch (FloraHolland flower-cluster) agribusiness cluster, and a cluster initiative from West-Africa, classifies the competitiveness factors of sectors around the Porter's Diamond-modell.

Keywords: agribusiness, cluster, competitiveness factors

The potential of alternative agrarian enterprises in the territorial development

Virág SZABÓ – Mónika URBÁNNÉ MALOMSOKI – Kinga PÉRCSI NAGYNE

One of the determining trends of alternative agricultural production is the organic farming. In 2012 there were 1560 organic farms which were registered in Hungary. On the basis of the producers list of the Hungarian Federation of Associations for Organic Farming – which counts 1126 members – the biggest part of the farmers is located in Pest, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, Hajdú-Bihar and Bács-Kiskun County. The farmers characterized by a wide variety of very diverse product portfolio. 85% of the producers deal with cereal production, 70% of them are interested in the fruit sector, and 45% of their activity is the vegetable production. The rate of the animal husbandry is only 25%.

The results of the questionnaire survey showed that the obstructive factor of the domestic sale is the lack of the solvent demand, marketing and the producer cooperation, and the high price in the national economic circumstances. In addition, they emphasized that the foreigners trust better in their producers and the local market organization is stronger as well than in Hungary.

Keywords: organic farming, organic product, sale, export

Farmer cooperation – Experiences of a survey in Southern Great Plain Region in consideration of changing rural development policy

Zsolt BARANYAI – Zolán KOVÁCS – Miklós VÁSÁRY

To contribute the goals of Europe 2020 strategy will be important by the budget from 2014 to 2020 and to other common policies, e.g. agricultural, rural development or cohesion policies.

By this process will be new elements the Community-Led Local Development (CLLD), which can be promote the fullness of local development possibilities. The CLLD is similar to rural development policy used the LEADER method, which is activate the local communities, organism to work out the goals of the policies and sectors.

The successfulness of the local cooperation is influences essentially by the existing experiences about the cooperation. In our case study about the cooperation in agricultural machine use in Békés County we tried to answer question which factor influencing the cooperation's. The importance and role of these results could be serving as a warning by other initiatives on the rural areas.

Keywords: CLLD, LEADER approach, cooperation, agricultural machine use

The reliance of quality and the quality of reliance

Judit VÁGÁNY – Judit KÁRPÁTINÉ DARÓCZI – Ilona JUHÁSZNÉ ÁBRY

The quality of an undertaking is strongly affected by the qualities of its employees and leaders (human resources). But is this statement true the other way around as well? Current study has been inspired by this question. Out of the quality management principles we focus on two: leadership and employees. On the one hand we intended to investigate whether there is any difference in terms of competencies companies expect from their future employees with vocational training in economics based on them operating a quality management system or not. On the other hand we examine how company leaders define quality in their own and in their company's value system.

Thirdly we want to find the answer to what factors influence the cooperation between enterprises and what are the roles of the leader in this cooperation the process.

Small and medium sized businesses are in the focus of our research because of their undoubtable role in economy. Yet, in some areas there is room for improvement. In current study two alternatives will be examined: quality management and networking.

We had the assumption that quality approach permeates the complete operation of the company (including selection). As a result the introduction of a quality management system can act as a perfect tool to improve the undertaking similarly to cooperation in the form of networking.

Keywords: SME's, micro-region, business development, competences

Municipalroles and tools in the local economic development

Endre LENDVAY – Melinda NAGYNÉ MOLNÁR

The system of Hungarian local governments went through changes several times. Municipalities treated the changes of both the systems and the environmental factors with flexibility. The key of the adaptability is the local economic development. The goal of the municipal acts is to adapt to the conditions of the different circumstances by changing one or more environmental factors. The PESTEL analysis covers the environmental influencing factors. Because the Hungarian municipalities have many

different roles they also have many tool-kits. These can either strengthen or weaken each other's influences. As the first step of my research I analyze relationship between the identified roles and the required environmental factors by introducing real cases. The effects-pattern of the combinations of the used tools is variable too. It can be surveyed with the tool-effect matrix. For the moment it's only a qualitative sign, but the goal of research to find indicators to each cell, row and column which can quantitatively describe the status of the system and its changes.

Keywords: environmental factors, PESTEL analysis, municipal roles, tool-effects matrix

Underprivileged rural areas and their local development opportunities through a North-Hungary example

Krisztián RITTER – Henrietta NAGY – Tamás TÓTH

The long-term strategic objectives of the EU Rural Development Policy in the next (2014-2020) programming period are as follows: the competitiveness of agriculture, the sustainable management of natural resources and the balanced territorial development. In this strategy agriculture seems to remain one of the the key element as solution for lagging rural areas. In cooperation with four villages of Nográd county Hungary, a survey was carried out in summer of 2012 questioning the local population about their economic and social conditions, the situation of the local communities and their development ideas, with special focus on the role and potentials of agriculture.

Summing up our research the social functions of traditional agriculture based on local resources, the strengthening of viable farms, the increasing importance of diversification and the labor-intensive products with high added-value have to be emphasized in the new rural policy. Besides agriculture the strengthening of local communities and the improvement of urban-rural connections are essential for lagging rural areas as well, especially in terms of employment, availability of services and allocation of local rural products to urban markets.

Keywords: Agriculture, Local economic development, Rural development, Urban-rural connections

Planning economic development on the basis of model ecological footprint

Dénes BICZÓ

The aim of my PhD research is to show what kind of concrete methodological improvements can help the creation and successful realisation of economic development strategies and programmes at different levels in the spatial planning processes. In this age of global ecological crisis it is becoming an important factor of development that, next to social and economic systems, sufficient attention is given to the environmental system and its changes. For this a basic conception, claimed also by ecological economists, is that society and economy are sub-systems of the environmental system from a material viewpoint.

The Ecological Footprint model has this basic conception too. As an analysing, planning, environmental teaching tool, Ecological Footprint can be a starting point for the development of methods that can be used in the spatial planning process to help with the creation and realisation of economic development strategies and programmes that are globally fair and successful in the long term.

Keywords: planning, regional economic development, ecological footprint, ecological economics

The structure of hungarian districts and the impact of modified local governmental tasking on settlements

Mónika URBÁNNÉ MALOMSOKI –Kinga NAGYNÉ PÉRCESI –Virág SZABÓ

The Hungarian civil service went through great reforms from the year of 2011. Because of the concept of the evaluation of the „Good State” the operation, function and the management of the local government have changed in several fields.

The local governments felt significantly the effect of the changes in the regulation, the formation of the townships, the changes which modified their budgets.

One of the required and important functions of the local governments is to provide a sustainable and viable environment for the population, to save and improve work places and to ensure services.

It is a serious question how a local government struggling with liquidity problems, not being able to improve, having disposed partly or totally of his debts

through the consolidation can keep the rural population, however its operation got into danger because of the reformed financial structure.

Keywords: local governments, Common Office of the Local Governments, townships, keeping in villages

The success of community agrarian regulation in protection of national landscape's elements

Attila RÁKÓCZI

There was a significant alteration in the CAP and in the EU regulations in agriculture and as a result of this in Hungarian regulations too, because sweep-pole wells and the kurgans were declared landscape elements protected by law in 2010 in accordance with cross-compliance requirements. Our research aims at overviewing the present and the past of kurgans, which are our national values, furthermore it also aims at throwing light on their future under the new agricultural system of the EU in connection with cross-compliance. Unfortunately, the different agricultural activities resulted in their continuous deterioration and their number also decreased over the past centuries. In our research we will check the results of the new regulation in relation to the changes in the state of Cumanian mounds in Békés County. Although our research has been carried out for a short time, the positive effects of the new regulation can be seen from nature conservation point of view.

Keywords: community agrarpolicy, landscape protection