

THE EXAMINATION OF THE LEADER – RESOURCES IN THE HUNGARIAN SETTLEMENTS

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Abstract: *The areas of the European Union are really variable, not only according to the landscape unit, but also the historical formed social-economical differences, the economical geography features, the different economy structure, due to the improvement opportunities they are different from each other. The social-economical features and underdevelopments are in the rural regions specific. According to the OECD, those regions, where more than 50 % of the populations live in the area under 150 km² population destiny are dominant rural, and those where this rate is from 15% to 50%, they are so called significant rural regions. The heaviest problems are in the dominantly rural regions. Among the indicators, which show the social-economical improvement differences, the backwardnesses are the most visible – measured in these areas – the low level of the GDP per capita, the high rate of the unemployment and the high power of the agriculture against the services, within the structure of employment. In our research the 5 titles of the LEADER - sources are examined in the settlements in Hungary. These titles are the competitiveness (411), environment and land management (412), quality of life and diversification (413), execution of cooperation projects (421), and supports paid for local rural development communities and for Leader action groups (431). Spatial autocorrelation examinations are used to introduce that each Leader-titles how local patterns show in Hungary.*

Keywords: *rural development, LEADER-resources, spatial autocorrelation, settlement, Hungary*

INTRODUCTION

Rural development is a policy in the European Union whose beneficiaries are mainly agricultural producers. Solving their problems also expects the general problems of rural areas to be alleviated. In this context, rural development is virtually the second pillar of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), in addition to market regulation measures.

Through the example of the LEADER program we have examined the LEADER subsidies paid to the settlements of Hungary, which is one of the most successful rural development initiatives of the European Union. The program is based on the partnership between local authorities, entrepreneurs and civil society organizations and has introduced a completely new approach to rural development philosophy, methodology and practice in the member states. Within the framework of this initiative, over the last twenty years, more than two thousand European micro-regions have been involved in rural development projects. Thanks to its effectiveness, since 2007, LEADER as a methodological axis has been embedded in the rural development policy of the second pillar of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).

While the proportion of employed people in agriculture is declining and production is concentrated, the Union is struggling with overproduction. Furthermore, I don't want to depopulate some of the landscapes that are associated with the landscape, the destruction of the environment, and the possibility of many activities that only the rural environment provides. Considering all this and solving the problems, rural development has been devoted to a kind of modern "tightness", the preservation of nature and the improvement of rural living conditions.

Our goal in our research is to get a clear picture of the LEADER source for people per person between 2009 and 2015. To illustrate this we conducted various analyzes and tests. Local partnerships can be instruments of participation, involving the public by seeking citizens' opinions, for example, in matters relating to politics or certain services. According to this view, participation is necessary to achieve concrete, tangible results by using the resources received.

Literature overview Leader programs in the european union's rural development policy

In the first phase of the launch of the program, the European Commission identified the seven principles that formed the methodological basis for the LEADER Community Initiative. Assessing at European level the application of the principles based on the LEADER I ex-post evaluation was successful. The local players in the program understood and used the LEADER principles, which enabled them to implement high-quality local development strategies. The knowledge, correct interpretation and practical use of the seven principles of the program can therefore be the quality indicator of the program itself, ie the local development.[11]

Community Initiatives in the European Union were created by the 1988 Structural Funds reform. [2]A special feature of the Community Initiatives is the ongoing Commission control of their implementation and the involved levels of public administration are directly linked to Brussels. [3]

The area-based approach is a difficult principle, researchers working on the LEADER program do not strive for precise definition, and their importance is addressed only by a synthesizing approach. The LEADER regions have a population of at least five thousand and a maximum of one hundred thousand. [1]

The European Commission's provisions concerning the LEADER principles, as mentioned above, leave some room for maneuver in defining the principle of territoriality, as the regional development of rural development is largely inadequately defined. The definition could be restored, for example, to the CHRISTALLER or LÖSCH spatial model based on market, traffic and administrative principles. [6]

Regional and territorial inequalities

The issue of territorial inequality is manifested in many forms in our lives. On one side, we associate poverty and backwardness while we see and feel the other pole of developing, prospective power centers. The issue of territorial inequalities is of interest to some sciences. Perhaps this is also why its use is not uniform. Here is the first "territorial inequalities" in the term "territorial". For others, this issue is being considered as "regional inequality". What is the question of which is correct: "territorial" or "regional"? The problem is apparent in this case. It is a regrettable linguistic maze that the term "regional" and "territorial" is often mixed in the domestic literature with the author and the reader behind it. The word "regional" has a foreign language concept translated into Hungarian. Perhaps it is unfortunate that he is guilty of a regional-scale investigation. In its content, it is not just a survey of regions but of different territorial levels (settlement, district, county, region, etc.). Both concepts carry the different territorial levels from settlements to regions, countries etc. The word "regional" therefore has territorial meaning in the inequality research.

Regional and territorial disparities have a significant economic and social impacts in the Central and Eastern European region, which is also a place for Hungary. [5]

MATERIAL AND METHOD

During our research, we investigated territorial inequalities in the light of LEADER sources focusing on a county, namely in Békés county, how many people per inhabitant and by title received in 2009-2014.

For this purpose we collected data from secondary sources for which the database of the National Spatial Development and Territorial Information System database and the databases of the Agricultural and Rural Development Agency (MVH) were excellent and substantially potential source of data sources. We collected data for 2009-2014, focusing specifically on LEADER resources. During this period 5 LEADER Local Action Groups had the opportunity to develop development funds in the 3152 settlement of Hungary.

We examined how much support was allocated to each country in our country, its population, taxpayers, average income and active people (x HUF / person), and then these are illustrated on maps and dothod diagrams. To do this, we used the IBM SPSS program and the GeoDa mapping software to make our research results as clear as possible.

This item 5 includes: code 411 for competitiveness, code 412 for environment / land management, code 413 for quality of life / diversification,

Code 421 is the implementation of co-operation projects, and code 431 is for local rural development communities and Leader LAGs.

RESEARCH RESULTS

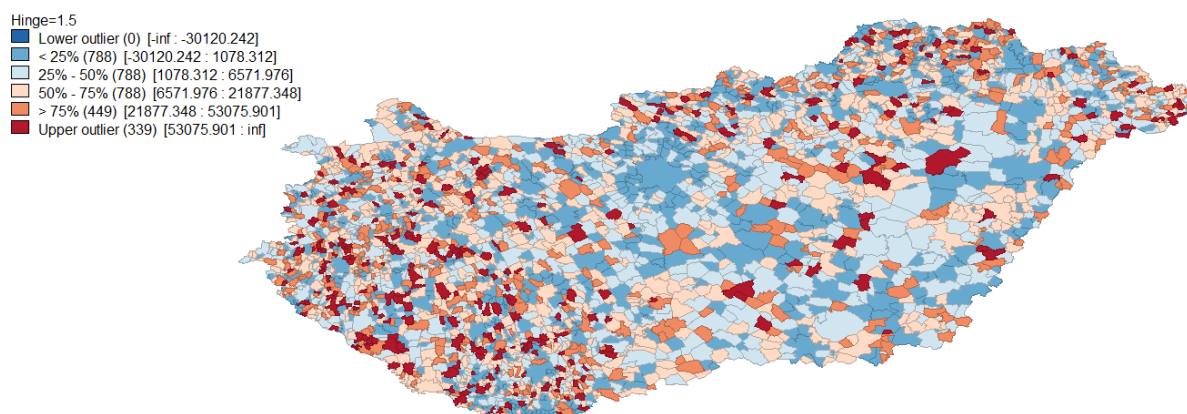


Figure 1. The regional concentration of LEADER resources in Hungary per capita

Source: Own editing

Figure 1 shows the LEADER resources paid, the fact that in 3152 settlements of 1 per capita Hungary, what amount of support has been received until 2009-2015. In burgundy, we indicate those settlements that have reached an exceptionally high level of funding from the LEADER program, in particular they have received more than HUF 53075 / person financial support. Of these, I would like to highlight Transdanubia, because here the more prominent values appear more concentrated than in any other part of the country. In settlements in Békés County, where 1 per person is higher than 53075 HUF / person, they are districts Zsadány in the district Sarkad and Körösújfalú in the district Szeghalom

In the case of Transdanubia, it can be said that there are many outstandingly supported settlements, as there are many small villages in these areas. Budapest's agglomeration received LEADER subsidies below 25% during the period under review, which was in particular between HUF 1078 and HUF 30120 / person.

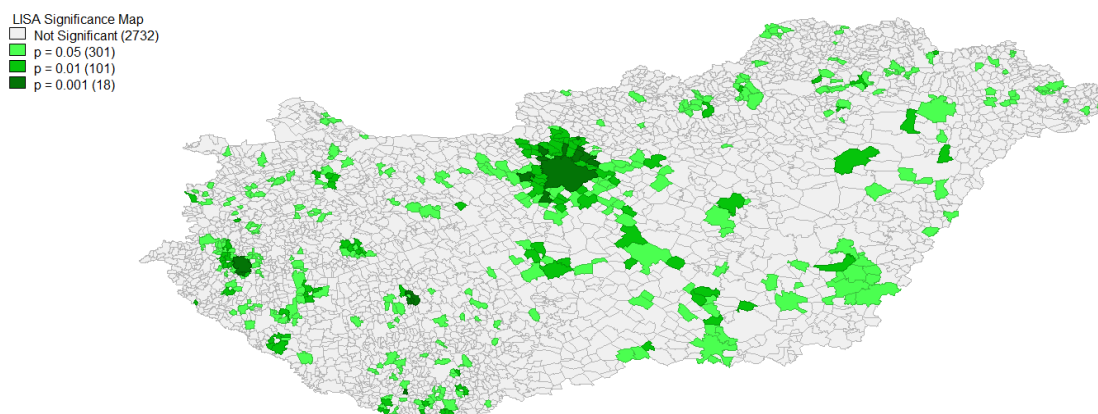


Figure 2. Significance map of the LEADER - sources per capita

Source: Own editing

The significance map represents the levels of confidence as shown in figure 2, significant spots appear in many parts of the country. For example, there are several settlements in Békés County, which have a degree of reliability of 0.05. These are districts from Békés, Békés, Tarhos, Doboz, Murony, Körösladány from Szeghalom, Szarvas District, Örménykút, Békéscsaba and Csabaszabadi. In the district Gyula, the city of Gyula should be mentioned in this patch. It is clear that Budapest is marked with a dark green colour that classifies it as the most trusted category.

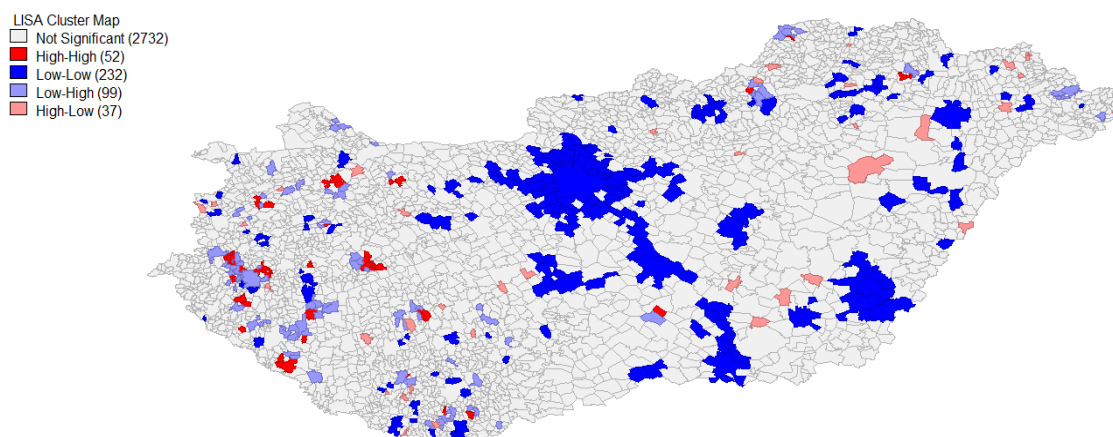


Figure 3. Map of territorial autocorrelation of LEADER sources per capita

Source: Own editing

In figure 3 we can look at neighborhood relations in the light of LEADER funding for 2009-2015. In settlements with a dark blue color, the low-low settlements in Békés county, which means that the settlement itself is low, and neighboring settlements have also received low subsidies. These settlements are Körösladány, Bélmegyer, Békés, Tarhos, Gyula, Box, Szabadkígyós, Békéscsaba, Csabaszabadi, Murony and Örménykút. This is also in the case in the capital and its neighborhood, as also low support from LEADER resources is available. Settlements where the settlement itself and surrounding neighboring settlements were highly supported (high-high) were mostly in Transdanubia and some settlements in Northern Hungary. These settlements are, for example, Törökopálski, Dörgicse, Szentjakabfa, Pula, Vigántpetend, Balatonhenye, Sávoly, Varázsló, Curgó, Porrogszentkirály, Porrog, Balatoncsicsó and Ebudvar. Between the Danube and the Tisza, the only high-high support for the Móricza settlement lies in the Kiskunmajsai District. In Northern Hungary, Szegi and Bodrogkisfalud in the Tokaj

district and Tereszténye in the Edelényi district received high Leader support, along with neighboring settlements. It is clear that downstream of the M highway, low-low Leader support has been given to people living in settlements, which means that both the municipality and the neighborhood are lowly supported between 2009 and 2015.

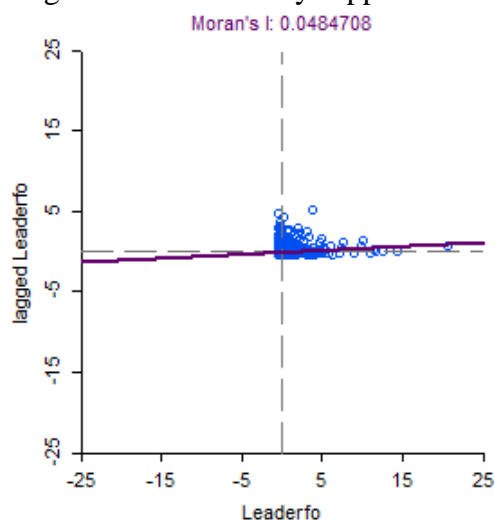


Figure 4 - The diagram of the LEADER source point set of 1 per capita

Source: Own editing

Figure 4 shows a neighborhood cloud diagram for neighboring relations, and Moran I is a pointer that shows how much the value of the examined area resembles or differs from its neighbors. In our case, this value is 0.048, this value can be up to 1, in which case there is a slight neighborhood relationship. Our figure shows two prominent values, one of the municipalities of Szorosad, the other is Kára, and both are located in the district Tabi. In addition to the other settlements, Boncodfölde (District of Zalaegerszeg), Malomsak (district Pápa), Pécsdevecser (district Siklós), Vigántpetend (district Tapolca), Bükkmogyorósd (district Ezd), Csurgónagymarton (district Csurgó) Sárfimizola (district Vasvár), Fazekasboda (district Pécsvárad).

CONCLUSION

In our research, spatial inequalities were investigated on the basis of LEADER titles until 2007-2015 in 3152 settlements in Hungary. The LEADER program is based on the partnership and co-ordination of local governments, entrepreneurs and NGOs, and has introduced a new approach to rural development philosophy, methodology and practice in each EU country. We have observed how actively involved participants work in partnership work, as it is unnecessary to involve several local actors if their involvement is unnecessary.

We examined the relationship between LEADER subsidies, population and incomes, whereby it can be stated that the settlements of the Transdanubia are mainly due to the fact that small village settlements would be relatively dense in this region and that they were extremely high in the northern part of the country per 1 person during the period under review. For example, in Békés County, where they received higher support for 1 person than the average level, namely Zsadány in the district Sarkad and Körösújfalú in the district Szeghalom. The agglomeration of Budapest has received LEADER subsidies below 25% between 2009 and 2015, which is between HUF 1078 and HUF 30120 per person.

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