

Summaries

Pál Beluszky

“Expandable crescent” in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county

This article is not a research paper. To illustrate the otherwise well-known situation, in the northern belt of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county, along the national border from the southern border of Ózd district, from Borsodnádásd to Hegyköz, to the border of Sátoraljaújhely (20-25 km) is a small village area in a traffic-depleted, rapidly declining area, sometimes affected by "escape" migration. This hilly landscape covers an area of 2650-2700 km² (area of Komárom is 2264 km² and Nógrád is 2544 km²), it has 170-172 settlements, in 2017 there were 126 thousand inhabitants. The population density is 47.3 persons / km². The disadvantage of the zone is not current - it can be traced back to processes that have been recognizable centuries earlier - but it still requires "management" to produce ever-changing problems. As the mix of "problems" changes from time to time, their "treatment" also requires new solutions, all of this requires constant examination of the area, taking into account possible "new and new solutions". This introductory article addresses these problems and their possible "treatment". Emphasizing that exploring the deeper causes of these problems and understanding the processes is still a task ahead of us.

Keywords: economic history, emigration, BAZ county

JEL code: O18, P25

Katalin Lipták – Dóra Szendi – Zoltán Musinszki

Analysis of labor market processes in the abaúj region

The purpose of the study is to examine labor market developments in recent years in an area where the economic and social situation is much more worse than the national average, with a high proportion of gypsies people, they have low educational attainment and mostly little work experience. Through 22 selected settlements in the Encsi district and 2 in the Szikszó district, we analyze the labor market processes in these settlements and the opportunities of the inhabitants and the public employment situation of the abaúj region.

Keywords: Abaúj region, labor market, public employment

JEL code: J01, R11

Tamás Sikos T.

Analysis of the grocery store network in the Abaúj region

The aim of the study is to highlight the anomalies of food supply in the Abaúj region and to analyze the possibilities of improving the food supply of the people living in the region. The study discusses the factors that are impeding the creation of a 21st century food supply in the Abaúj region. In the framework of this study, we also analyze the ability of the region to maintain its population and to generate income as well.

Keywords: grocery stores, network connections, smart commerce, GIS, Gephi

JEL code: R00, R10, R40, R58

Csaba József Kovács

Accessibility analysis of public education and cultural services in the Abaúj region

Human resources are of great importance in the modern world. Moreover, skilled and well-informed people are key components of the European welfare state. The accessibility of education and cultural services determine the development potential of local communities, because they have great impact on the capacity of labour force in the long term. On the other hand, it is not only about business interests. To provide equitable access to public services within the whole country, including disadvantaged regions, is a social obligation as well. These facts make such a research particularly important. The main aim of this paper to improve the accessibility of public education and cultural services in the Abaúj region.

Keywords: human public service; settlement development; small village; geographical reach
JEL code: H83; H42; O15; R30

Róbert Romvári

The joint application of drone and GIS technology in settlement morphology examination of the Abaúji region

Nowadays, Hungary's settlement network shows a constant change. The number of tiny villages - the smallest elements of the system - has been steadily increasing over the past decades, with a relative decline in their population number. The study reviews the spatial distribution of small settlements in our country and gives a brief overview of the development history of the relevant morphological researches. Following the description of three typical small villages in the county of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, the possible use of remote sensing and GIS methodology in settlement morphology research is presented on the example of Szászfő. Accordingly, a GIS database was created from map files, archived aerial imagery, and orthomosaics developed from high-resolution drone photos. Based on this methodology, the change of the existing building stock of Szászfő could be followed in the long term. The combined application of drone technology and GIS software offers an unique opportunity to describe the characteristics of the downtown and outskirts of tiny villages in detail.

Keywords: remote sensing, GIS, settlement morphology
JEL code: R10

Tünde Bogárdi

Social situation of the villages Büttös-Krasznokvajda-Szászfő

I have conducted the exploration of the previous and current social state of the region's settlements involved in the research – Büttös, Krasznokvajda and Szászfő – by analysing statistical data. Regarding the population of the settlement, I have analysed the natural increase/decrease rate, and the migration balance. I introduced the distribution of the population by nationality (ethnic minority) and religion. I presented the change of the age structure of people living at Büttös, Krasznokvajda and Szászfő, the ageing index, and the distribution by marital status. It was followed by the analysis of distribution by educational attainment and economic activity, regarding the latter I have considered the restructuring of employment in the past decades as well. The results of all the population census and other settlement-related data revealed a region with a completely different situation compared to national data, and even to the Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county data. Ageing and depopulation is a typical fate of villages in the Abaúji region, which is further differentiated by the analysis presented in the study. Based on the exploration of the situation, the only certain statement one may make is that the villages located in this peripheric region will not be able to break out of this special backwards spiral on their own, into which they had drifted in the past decades.

Keywords: disadvantage, periphery, Exchange, society, depopulation
JEL code: J10, R50

Krisztina Varga

Possibilities for realizing social innovation efforts in the Abaúji region

The purpose of the study is to examine the social innovation aspirations of the Abaúji region. The Abaúji region includes disadvantaged settlements which have a number of problems due to their peripheral situation. The challenges of the region (migration, aging, unemployment and the lack of financial resources) are a double disadvantage for the settlements. On the one hand, there is an external negative perception and, on the other hand, the internal stigmatization processes of local people, which require the precise identification of local needs and the involvement of the population in decisions. One of the tools of these initiatives may be to support social innovation and social innovation efforts.

The study presents the focal points that are potential activating factors of aspirations in the Abaúji region. The examined cases play an important role in the management of the unfavorable processes in the region, and their adaptation as good practice can support the catching-up process. The study also identifies the main groups of aspects that, in addition to structuring the case descriptions, also facilitate comparability of good practice.

Keywords: social innovation, disadvantaged area, periphery, stigma, good practice
JEL code: O18, R23

Gabriella Metsz6sy

The reasons for the success and failure of social innovation efforts

Wider application of social innovation intentions became required to manage the novel challenges in the society. Solving the problems appearing in society an unconventional way is social innovation's peculiar, so it is a primary task to think about such new solution and foster the implementation. Supporting the process cannot be effective without system thinking and process-oriented approach, which necessary to be acquired by the involved persons. The paper illustrates the necessity for adaptation of the approach by the aspect of process oriented social innovation; classification and role of factors which have an effect on implementation; and a possible application way of decision method in connection with social innovation is demonstrated in an illustrative case.

Keywords: social innovation, process approach, decision support

JEL code: D81, O35

Zoltán Nagy- Géza Tóth

Possibilities of measuring social innovation potential in the example of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county

In our study we are trying to measure the potential of social innovation in the example of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County. With the help of input, output and impact indicators, we mapped the socio-economic indicators that underlie the potential of social innovation. We have shown that Miskolc and its agglomeration, Sárospatak and Tiszaújváros are in the best position in terms of social innovation potential within the county. We pointed out that income distribution and regional development disparities are closely related to the extent of social innovation potential. Finally, our study showed the relationship between competitiveness and social innovation potential, which fundamentally influences the county's future development opportunities.

Keywords: social innovation, indicator system, territorial inequalities, territorial autocorrelation, competitiveness.

JEL codes: O35, R11, R14