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Megjelenés minden évszakban



› A vidéki térségek gazdasági autonómiája

› A helyi szociális ellátó szervezetek vizsgálatának fontossága

› A periféria helyzet és az egészségi állapot

› A kulturális gazdaság jelentősége és meghatározási problémái

A FALU

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A belíveken Csuták János felvételei
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Tartalom

5

Bencze Szilvia, Kiss István

A vidéki térségek gazdasági autonómiája megerősítésének lehetőségei

17

Bódi Ferenc

A helyi szociális ellátó szervezetek (LOSS) vizsgálatainak fontossága vidéken

29

Pál Viktor

A periféria helyzet és az egészségi állapot – egy ormánsági kutatás tapasztalatai

41

Tóth Péter

A kulturális gazdaság jelentősége és meghatározási problémái Magyarországon, a központban és vidéken

49

Wirth Gábor

Új utakon a Velencei-tó
„fővárosa”

69

**Árgay Zoltán,
Balczó Bertalan, Tóth Péter**

A kunhalmok megőrzésének
hagyományos és új módjai,
szereplői

61

Kovács Teréz

A városi közösségi kertek
megjelenése Magyarországon

81

Hegedűs István

Könyvismertetés

Kovách Imre: A vidék az ezredfo-
rulón c. kötetéről (Argumentum
Kiadó,
Budapest 2013.)

Az **A falu** szerzői és lektorai – a folyóirat újraindítása óta – díjazás nélkül végzik a munkájukat, ezzel járulnak hozzá a fenntartásához. A megjelent írásművek ezért csak a szerző, illetve a Kiadó hozzájárulásával használhatók fel.



A vidéki térségek gazdasági autonómiája megerősítésének lehetőségei

Possibilities to strengthen the economic viability of rural areas

Bencze Szilvia, Kiss István

Abstract

Nowadays' instant-on world encouraged large enterprises to increase their economic efficiency as much as possible in order to meet the demands of the consumer society. Our society requires the products to be supplied on a given level of quality at the lowest possible price. The fact that this approach – and subsequently large-scale food production - became prevalent also in the food production sector is really harmful from the rural areas' perspective. These large food producing companies can boast with higher economic efficiency indicators compared with the small food producing companies, but concerning social utility their impacts are far less favourable. Large companies defeat small companies on the market and hence make small companies to lose and leave the market, consequently jobs are destroyed in the given regions. Is this unfavourable process reversible or at least arrestable, or the dictatorship of large companies does not allow it anymore?



A helyi szociális ellátó szervezetek (LOSS)¹ vizsgálatának fontossága vidéken

Importance of Local Organization of Social Services (LOSS) in rural areas

Bódi Ferenc

Abstract

LOSS (Local Organization of Social Services) is a term commonly used as a synonym for social care in communal areas, human resources in a particular area of the society are regenerated in this sector. LOSS includes elements of human resource production and preservation on the institutional level as well as spontaneous social actions beginning with education, training and education systems, through health promotion, health care systems to the direct and indirect social support systems, therefore, it is responsible for one of the most important social and economic factor: the human being. In the case when more and more social needs appear which do not get adequate response from the former supply side of the LOSS or the social services are unsatisfactory in this case the LOSS should be reformed. The paradigmatic change at the LOSS supply side is started by the politics mainly after they break-points of economics or after political crisis so far they occur. The crises should not have only negative impact on the history of the societies. Namely, the crises can induce “creative destruction” where the politics discovered some shabby institutions and their weak capacity they pursue solution of the former hidden problems. Paradigmatic change does not come automatically. The causes of the system’s malfunction cannot be deduced in all case from function of the normal system itself. The supply system reacts upon the functioning of the society, especially upon its reproductive function, respectively upon its own performance, for example upon the education, health care.

¹ A kutatás elméleti és módszertani alapját prof. Rainer Greca (Katholischen Universität Eichstätt-Ingolstadt), valamint Prof. Thomas R. Lawson (University of Louisville) rakták le a 1993-1996-ban .



A periféria helyzet és az egészségi állapot – egy ormánsági kutatás tapasztalatai

Periphery and health status – experiences from a research in Ormánság

Pál Viktor

Abstract

The relation between the economy of depressed regions and the health status of its residents is important question for scientific research and development policy as well. Previous studies used mainly statistical methods to explore the relationship between various indicators of health status and economic development. However, these researches often fail to explain how bad health status is developing while qualitative studies on local scale can contribute to the better understanding of these processes. This paper aims to present the possibilities of qualitative methods in the geography of health of peripheral regions through the case of Ormánság. What are the main characteristics of the health status of the residents? The study is based on semi-structured interviews made with local actors of health care supply (physicians, nurses, social workers, activists etc.). The interviews made possible to specify the most common diseases in Ormánság and what factors lay behind them. What are the most important risk in the region and what kinds of intra-regional spatial differences can be determined regarding health status. As a result, the paper draws up a typical health care life history, presenting the main causes of bad health status of the poorest people.



A kulturális gazdaság jelentősége és meghatározási problémái Magyarországon, a központban és vidéken

The significance and definitional problems of cultural economy in Hungary, in the centre and in the countryside

Tóth Péter

Abstract

Many reviews appear by the definition of cultural industry, but the designation of objective basis miss in many definitions. I present some key parts of EUROSTAT's Cultural statistics 2011. document in the study. The primary reason of present is the methodology of relatively objective approach of EUROSTAT. Other reasons are the comparison of cultural industries of European countries and the present of international importance of Hungary. I present the cultural sector's economic importance in the Centre and the Region after the European comparison. The sector is highly concentrated in the Centre (Budapest). The criticism of statistical approach is the study's end. The approach is questionable and distort in many ways.



Új utakon a Velencei-tó „fővárosa”

New perspectives for the „capital” of Lake Velence

Wirth Gábor

Abstract

Economic development without conscious local development will not work in any country these days. Gárdony, as the capital of Velencei Lake, has a crucial and dominant role in the development of the whole Velencei Lake region. During my research, I used system approach in order to reveal the growth and development tendencies of Gárdony, together with its untapped potentials. Based on the results obtained, the viable and sustainable development model of the area can be elaborated, which means collaboration to the regional and countywide development concept. It is also possible to have answer for questions like if the town is using the right development ways, and in what can the Austrian urban development practice help.



A városi közösségi kertek megjelenése Magyarországon

The presence of urban community gardens in Hungary

Kovács Teréz

Abstract

Urban inhabitants have been changing their attitudes towards their physical and mental health and this results them to acquire new lifestyles for themselves that are similar to some of the peculiarities of the rural lifestyle. One important example of this is the appearance and spread of urban gardens. This study examines urban gardens in Berlin, Budapest and Pécs. In Hungary, the first urban gardens were set up in Budapest in 2010 and since then this initiatives are expanding fast not only in the capital city but in other major towns as well. The aim of the urban gardening movements in Budapest is to establish utility gardens in the close proximity of the residential areas. The owners of urban gardens of Budapest are urban inhabitants, who enjoy gardening and are concerned about the importance of environment protection. Gardening for them means more than plants and production of goods because during their work they have developed a strong community sense. The gardeners perceive this feeling of community more important than the actual gardening activity. In Pécs, the movement is at its infancy. It is only known what the volunteers, the founders of the local communal garden, and the local government are expecting to achieve.

The Hungarian communal gardens can be associated with the following values: attitude change, thriftiness, self-victual, environmental awareness and community making.



A kunhalmok megőrzésének hagyományos és új módjai, szereplői

Traditional and new methods and stakeholders in conservation of kurgans

Árgay Zoltán, Balczó Bertalan,
Tóth Péter

Abstract

Kurgans, these man-made mounds built by different steppic cultures during the history are characteristic elements of rural heritage of Hungary. Due to their complex significance (conservational, landscape protectional, historical, cultural, scientific etc.) they are protected by law. Unfortunately, the heaviest effective and potential threats of kurgans were caused by intensive agriculture till the recent past. New regulations of Cross Compliance at EU level has strengthened requirements referring to preservation of landscape features since 2009. In Hungary related regulations have provided new and more efficient methods and subsequent organizational framework for the good of conservation of kurgans as landscape features since 2010–2011. Traditional and new measures together can subserve more efficiently the preservation and sustenance of this elements of Hungarian rural heritage.

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