

THESES OF DOCTORAL (PHD) DISSERTATION

Written by:

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**DOCTORAL SCHOOL OF ECONOMIC AND REGIONAL
SCIENCES**

**RELATIONSHIPS FOR DEVELOPMENT
OPPORTUNITIES AND FUND ADSORPTION OF
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS UNDER 10 000**

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. The relevance of research topic

The issue of territorial inequalities does not count as a new topic, neither in spatial development nor in regional policy. The issues of development and development have gained particularly interested in the change of regime. This trend was further strengthened after our accession to the European Union, as the primary objective of the financial resources available to reduce territorial differences and inequalities. The option of the latter's occurrence or the possible modes of elimination of the latter searched for several scientific analyzes, investigations (Bartke, 1985; Hannerz, 1992; Nemes Nagy, 1998; Lengyel, 2013). The topic was searched from various aspects, approached this issue over the past decades already from geography, social sciences and economic sciences (Enyedi, 2000; Barta et al., 2003; Nemes Nagy and Tagai, 2009; Garami and Híves, 2009; Nemes Nagy 2005; Lengyel, 2010). The focus of research was mostly examined by the examination of the existence or absence of the characteristic scientific criteria. There is a highlighted role in this group of economic or social factors. The question is still explored by multidisciplinary regional science.

Within the regional discipline, exploring the causes of different territorial levels (countries, regions, settlements) and territorial disparities (Lengyel, 2013), which, according to Enyedi (2000), are generally increasing in favor of strong ones. In the differences, we do not primarily mean geographic and natural conditions, we can only lead to economic and social reasons. All these assumptions are due to ever-expanding domestic and international research results. In recent decades, the scope of territorial development / development-related theories and research focused on exploring processes to promote development and growth (Wallerstein, 1983; Bartke, 1994; Enyedi, 2000; Krugman and Grosz, 2000; Barta Et al., 2003; Hahn, 2004; Harsányi, 2004; Nemes Nagy, 2005; Giffinger, 2007; Camagni, 2004, 2008, 2009; van der Ploug et al. 2008; Kincses and Rédei, 2010; Ventura et al., 2010; Jóna, 2013; Lengyel, 2013; Koloszko-Chomentowska and Siczko, 2018). Based on the results of previous research, it can be concluded that in this inequality rural areas are those who are in a less favorable position.

We do not support the usefulness and relevance of territorial research better than that the guidelines set out in the research have slowly appeared in regional and rural development policies as well. Thanks to this, exploring the development opportunities of less developed regions and simultaneously facilitating their convergence in the form of various support tools. We can also say that the assessment of the countryside - as a territorial entity in need of development in public consciousness - has also been observed in the past few decades in both

economic and social and environmental aspects.

The significance of local initiatives and interventions was appreciated. More and more often, the promotion of local factors in the development of regions and cities (Bartke, 1985; Lackó, 1987; Tóth, 2013), which means not only the effective application of environmental and economic resources. The involvement and activity of local communities has become important not only in adapting to the new challenges of the changing world but also in reducing territorial differences (Enyedi, 2000; Hahn, 2004; Molnár, 2013; Jóna, 2013; Horváth, 2013; Bodor and Grünhut, 2014; Kassai, 2012, 2018). One of the key players in local communities is undoubtedly local governments. I assume that rural communities to build communities and contribute significantly to progress through fund raising activity.

However, from territorial research results, it is also clear that conventional, single-scale criteria can not properly describe the economic and social phenomena of the age. It is also obvious that examining the area based on a more holistic approach to the territory of scientists is a great task. Since there is no reasonably a mature methodology for the underdeveloped areas, so I feel this topic for a current and unexplored research area. I also think that there is still little information about the complex test methods of less developed areas. We can not even identify the factors that can be used to measure the development of the regions in exact way.

However, from previous territorial research results, it can also be concluded that the economic and social phenomena of the age can not be properly described by conventional criteria. It also became apparent that the examination of the area based on a more holistic approach to the area puts forward professionals. Since the examination of the more backward regions it is not yet mature methodology, so I examined the topic is timely research area. Based on my experience, the complex test methods of less developed areas can be expanded. We do not even know exactly the factors that the development of the regions can be measured in an exact way.

In the light of the above, I conducted a complex examination of the effects of rural municipal development in the research. This approach appeared when the research methods used (qualitative and quantitative) and the selection of variables to be examined. The novelty of the research focuses on the methodology of processing the subject and, secondly, in its approach to the territorial research so far. The criticism of such tests is very often criticized for the researcher arbitrarily selecting the criteria (variables) to be examined. That is why settlement variables were determined on the basis of the results of qualitative research. I also decided to make progress essentially a quality change that could only be described only with statistical criteria. I thought that

development was not "produced for itself but" for the population / community of settlements ", so it seemed logical to me that the criteria would be placed in the research that members of the community attribute to progress. At the same time, I wanted to reduce or exclude the random and arbitrary selection of indicators during the research. Another innovative element of the research is the processing of the topic from the community side, and from the side of the municipal developments. I chose this approach because I thought that the development of rural settlements was able to promote the development of local governments. At the same time, I also thought of those players who create the conditions that are essential for the population to become a community. In both the development and community building, I considered their role decisive in the development of successful local societies. In quantitative research, I sought to a holistic approach. The variables in the study have emerged from social, economic and environmental settlements. Among other things, I examined how much municipal improvements fit and contribute to the development expectations? Do community needs meet with tendering options? From a new point of view of the issue of territorial development, I was hoping that in the light of the results, territorial research can be further shaded.

In the dissertation, in examining the impact of local government developments on the living conditions of local communities, I focused great emphasis on exploring the relationship between communities and local developments to examine the external (exogenous) resource capability of the communities. Developments are considered to be effective if they meet the real needs of and formulated by the community. However, to become inhabitants of a village community's coexistence of multiple factors (human, infrastructure, etc) of the condition. Municipalities mostly possesses any information (social, economic) or infrastructure necessary for this. In the future, therefore, local governments will not only work as a delegated state-owned body in rural communities, but rather to consider them as the "locomotives" of communities. In my view, they will be essential for both of their role and position to promote development and in the creation of (successful) communities.

1.2. Antecedents and aims of the research

The crystallization of the research area and theme was preceded by several years of professional work. Before my research courts, I could experience the importance of generating targeted developments. I could participate as a rural and spatial development rapporteur between 2006 and 2013 in the work of the Departmental Micro-regional association, which also worked as a development advice. At this time, I could not only participate in the acquisition of funding and implementation of applications, but I could insert the local governments and their institutions. Thanks to our accession to our European Union, I have been involved in the development of the first Hungarian seven-year-old Leader

program (2007–2013) and to prepare the development plans of the LAGs. I could see the importance and role of local governments in the development of their own settlement and region. The theme of my diploma work is therefore dealt with by examining competitiveness enhancing effects of tender resources to the tax micro-region. The social and community involvement of municipalities continued to be employed, which I narrowed to examining the effects of resources obtained by local governments during my doctoral studies.

In my research, I considered it important to investigate the social space in which local governments work. The success and effectiveness of municipal measures is influenced by this medium. Interested in what features can be described by a community. What makes a population living in a settlement community? How do local governments know the needs and expectations of local governments to "customize" and meet these? Therefore, as a research goal (1), I formulated the organization of the most well-known definitions related to the community and examining the role of local governments in the community. I defined the concept of community again based on my research results. In addition to their delegated public tasks, local governments are often active, often a single developer of rural settlements. Their developments have an impact on social, economic and environmental elements of settlements. In this context, I formulated the research question that where these developments and what kind of settlements are successful in communities. How can communities be characterized by resource adsorption ability? Earlier regional research related to local governments, usually focused on a research target area, for example, local government management (Lados, 1997; Simon, 2009; Hegedűs, 2016) or case studies, for example, municipal energy developments (Mezei, 2013). I saw a complex study of the effectiveness of the developments. As a research goal (2a) I formulated the examination of local government developments on the quality of life of local communities. How do developments contribute to or promote the creation and development of communities? Among the factors influencing the quality of life I focused on tenders that can be obtained by local governments. Can I develop settlements with community types based on developments? The related research goal (2b) was typing the communities. Interested in what is the relationship between the characteristics of the local community and the developments in the settlement? As a research objective related to the question (3) I set the examination of the expertise of exogenous resource adsorption. Can some correlation / relationship be detected between community features and developments?

1.3. Hypotheses of dissertation

Following the formulation of research issues and objectives, before the research, I formulated the following hypotheses about the effects of municipal development.

HYPOTHESIS 1

The community has fundamentally contributing to individuals and civil society organizations they created. However, the population and civil society organizations in settlements do not always fill in their traditional community building role in the conventional sense. The tasks / role of local governments are primarily the development of local society and the provision of delegated public tasks. Over the past decade, however, in the community building, emphasis was observed in community building. The task of developing and developing communities, the part of the population, is an increasingly important role in local governments. The concept of the community may therefore vary and new elements may be added and therefore need to re-define it.

HYPOTHESIS 2

A: Municipalities in Hungary are in different levels of development. In order to reduce territorial inequalities, calls for proposals or resources announced under various operational programs, some of which may apply for local governments. These local government developments contribute indirect or in a direct way to improving factors influencing the quality of life and the development of settlements.

B: Settlements can be distinguished and grouped by their self-governments based on external source adsorption.

HYPOTHESIS 3

Not all concerned can live with the tendering opportunity for local governments. Municipalities external resource adsorption ability is different in this respect. Most of rural municipalities, only targeted rural development applications are available. Applications often conserve differences in development, as the settlements of larger population can be applied and implemented, while the smaller population settlements are less.

To answer the above goals and questions, I have more apparent areas in my dissertation, but they are still organically related to the concept of territorial balancing.

2. MATERIAL AND METHOD

2.1. Methodological details of qualitative research

Territorial delimitation

In the delimitation, it was a primary consideration that I contacted professionals who provide relevant information about the practical side of rural development through their professional experience and the conditions for successful community building. So when the settlements were selected, the number of people was decisive, but the person of the interviewee. The selection of contact persons was made on the one hand, based on their previous work and their recommendations / suggestions. Interviewees were typically active in a settlement with population numbers under 10,000 people. Based on the population number, settlements also met the Deployment of the NHRDP countryside. The territorial coverage of settlements is regionally scale. All interviewees were looking for personal meetings.

Interviews were also made within the framework of shooting camps. Selection of sites was based on the research methodology of the camps. In these settlements, the experience gained in community building and participation in the selection of contact persons was also decisive. At the same time, there was no negative reason if he did not have the right professional qualification, but it was an active member of his community. Contact persons were named the mayors of settlements. The settlements involved in the research also had a population of less than 10,000 people.

Time framework

The semi-structured interviews took place between March and October 2017. The village research camps were implemented in the summer of 2016–2019.

Methods used

A complement to the literature is field research, whose advantage is to provide a comprehensive picture, we understand the social phenomenon to be studied deeply. Field research is a depth test that reveals social phenomena in a natural medium improving understanding of real processes, for example: municipal communities, relationships and groups. The applied social sciences in love and good research practice field preparation of semi-structured interviews. The semi-structured interview is a conversation in which the interviewer establishes the main direction of the conversation and follows the topics raised by the interviewer (Babbie, 2008). At the same time, the interviewing scheme forming the conversations should be treated flexibly as the collection of information occurs during personal interaction, which the researcher must take into account

during the interview (Mason, 2005). During qualitative research I applied this method. The subjects of semi-structured interviews were selected using a non-probability selection procedure using the snowball method. The essence of the snowball method is to include the accessibility of the persons who have been involved in research and the availability of the persons known to the researcher. The procedure is used primarily for exploratory purposes (Babbie, 2008). There was a decisive aspect for the subjects of the subjects to have professional experience in the field of community building, municipal developments or in the practical issues of rural development.

I recorded semi-structured interviews as a note or audio and later in the form of a manuscript. The text of the interviews was subjected to qualitative content analysis, coded with content (Langer, 2009). I divided the crude data into parts and then made it available in a new form. The data were reported as I organized based thematic cross-sequential categorizing and indexing, and then analyzed and interpretive reflexive manner (Mason, 2005) and I presented, it is proved that verbatim quotation keyword.

2.2. Methodological details of quantitative research

Territorial delimitation

At the venues of the village research camps, it is possible to conduct an open questionnaire research, and the aspects of territorial selection are the same as the delimitation described in the qualitative methodology.

To create the database of the quantitative research, I selected those with a population of less than 10,000 from the Hungarian settlements, based on the delimitation of the NHRDP in rural areas. A settlement could take place in this category if the population of the population (2010–2018) was under 10,000. Thus, the number of settlements involved in the study became 2796, 88.6 percent of all settlements in Hungary. The total population covered by the sample amounted to 3 755 666, representing 38.4 percent of the total population of the country. Within the sample, most of the inhabitants Jánoshalma (9960 people), and the least turned to Tornakápolna (14 people) (CSO 2018).

Another methodological note that the status of settlements did not affect the time being taken into the sample. The existence of urban title does not automatically imply the existence of urban functions. Furthermore, while in the nineties the urban title to the economic benefits, plus revenue for the holder of the title, which could have distorted the research, and today this form of aid was terminated. Therefore, I came to the conclusion that the data of settlements with urban titles do not distort the evolution of test results conducted on the sample.

Time framework

The village research camps were implemented in the summer of 2016–2019, and the conduct of questionnaire research can be done for this period.

Hungarian development resources form the seven years of development / design cycles of the European Union, so the temporal demarcation of the test fits into this time interval. The impact of central development interventions on society (s) often occurs in years of only years, so I have decided to conduct a longitudinal investigation, ie I have chosen several consecutive years to examine both the resulting development resources and the effects of subsidies.

During the study, I focused on the impact of development funds disbursed in the first full European Union application cycle (2007–2013). By this time, the applicant municipalities already had some experience in raising funds. Thus, we can get an answer not only to the number of won applications, but also to the number of local governments that presumably have a higher application activity. Another argument in favor of the 2007–2013 application cycle was that it would allow for an multi-annual examination of the impact of grants. In obtaining the

funds, the applicant does not exclude himself / herself from submitting another application with a grant received earlier or in the previous year, therefore I have chosen four consecutive years (2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013) to examine the applications received. The starting year (2010) was justified by the fact that the 2007–2013 application cycle was approx. it was one and a half years behind schedule, to which was added the application process of almost the same duration. Most of the signing of the first grant contracts and the implementation of the project started in 2010, and I can confirm this with my personal professional experience.

The initial test date of the aid effects was defined in 2013. In the case of investments in economic processes (infrastructural nature), we have to account for at least two years to be detected by any effect. At this time, only the duration of the licensing procedures; or the local regulatory system (local government tax policy); the local economic milieu; Entrepreneurship etc. been taken into account. We did not count with national and macroeconomic factors. It is also a time to make the investment and development of local people and make it part of their everyday life. Following the financial closure of the tenders, the applicant gives five-year maintenance obligations, so I considered a minimum six years to be considered necessary for tendering effects. I assumed that developments mean real development for a settlement that remains after the mandatory maintenance period. The definition of the ending date of the impact assessment can be triggered by physical barriers. At the time of the test, the total settlement statistical data file was only available for 2018. This was the last year for which the variables were available. Taking into account the above, I analyzed the variables to be included in the impact assessment for the years 2013–2018.

Compilation of data files

Compilation of variables that are suitable for conducting the test, on the one hand, relies on the experience of previous research in the literature and the results of the interviews already mentioned. Among the examination aspects of similar analyzes I tried to involve the relevance, but I excluded the less relevant ones.

A significant part of the statistical data forming the database comes from the databases of the Central Statistical Office (CSO) and the National Spatial Development and Spatial Planning Information System (Table 1). The remaining data are available from the National Tax and Customs Office (NTCO), the Hungarian State Treasury (HST), GeoX Ltd. And the Ministry of Innovation and Technology (MIT) data files.

Table 1: Databases used in the study

NAME OF DATABASE	DATA MANAGER	PERIOD	PERIOD
		2010– 2013	2013– 2018
Territorial statistics system	Central Statistical Office (CSO)	x	
Territorial statistics system	National Regional Development and Spatial Planning Information System	x	
Personal Income Tax Payers	National Taxation and Customs Office (NTCO)	x	
Municipal data	Hungarian State Treasury (HST)	x	
Institutional provision	GeoX Ltd..	x	
Hazardous waste data	Ministry of Innovation and Technology (MIT)	x	
Application data	Government of Hungary (Széchenyi 2020); Central Statistical Office (CSO), National Spatial Development and Spatial Planning Information System		x

Source: Own editing

First, I defined the variables describing the living conditions of settlements and then the scope of applications. The prediction of the recent similar research was also given a point of reference. It was such as the competitiveness of Kis and Goda (2013) Pest county in Lukovics (2008). In the selection of variables, further assistance was provided in the 67/2007 (VI.28.) Annex 3 to this decision. Among the indicators cited above, I could not take into account the research. Without the requirement of completeness, such as the statistical number of enterprises of foreign interests, the proportion of people employed in the service, the number of people with a higher education diploma, the proportion of employees carried out in all employees, locally working resonance, etc. These and indicators that have not been included in the study can be generally said that their value was mostly zero.

Goda and Kassai (2011) were described in the selection of tender resources. Accordingly, I raised the operational programs into the research, whose primary purpose was to reduce territorial inequalities in a direct or indirect manner. However, I could not take into account local economic development applications because local governments can not engage in direct-term economic activity, so there are no indications between the beneficiaries in the calls for proposals. The

range of applications is further narrowed by being able to take into account only those aligned to the research goal, which was also open for application by governments. For this reason, I decided that not only tenders specifically designed for rural development were included in the research, but also accessible to municipalities announced by other operational programs. Among the rural development applications I could not use Leader applications as they only made aggregate support data available in the public database and not a sectorally. The selection of variables in the testing is based on the related literature based on the results of the interviews and partly subjectively.

Methods used

Questionnaire research

In the questionnaire research, I focused on exploring community attitudes and the role and development of local governments in the community. I wanted to examine how the population relates to its own community, the role of development and the role of the local government and civil society organizations attributing to the role of development in promoting development.

The selection of respondents involved in questionnaire research was based on random sampling. The sample was representative per town as the aggregate community feature of the sample approached well in all cases the examined characteristics of the total population. The questionnaire research was conducted on a paper basis with the involvement of participants in the camp. The questionnaires were later recorded and processed in electronic form. In view of the size of the number of questionnaires, the evaluation of the information collected was evaluated by a simple descriptive statistical method.

Multivariate analyzes

In the next part of the research, the relationship between metric variables was analyzed using multivariate statistical methods. First of all, I formed indicators for their comparability from settlement variables. On the municipal indicators, main component analysis and maximum likelihood analyzes and correlation calculation, index editing, and finally cluster analysis.

After examining the relationship between certain variables, therefore, I conducted a joint analysis of variables, thus an opportunity to comprehensively examine the effects of developments. Obádovics (2006) Demographic Age Index, Goda (2012) Area Index Editing and Kassai (2012) Leader Action Groups were adapted to develop the fund adsorption index of local governments (FAIIg).

Firstly, I ordered a separate score values for all the acquisition rights of local governments in such a way that how many years from that application, the settlement reached between 2010 and 2013. The score values could take from 0 to 4. The settlement has been received by 0 points if it has not been a winning application within a given tender, if it has received a tender for a year, 2 points if it has been won in three years, if it has been won in three years, or 4 points if each year received a source within the given title. From each of the seven tender titles, I formed seven part indexes per settlement. Part index is calculated as follows:

$$I_{ij} = \frac{\sum x_{ij} - x_{i \min} * n}{(x_{i \max} - x_{i \min}) * n}$$

where

$\sum x_{ij}$ = the total score for that tender for the settlement

$x_{i \min}$ = minimum score for that application

$x_{i \max}$ = maximum score for that application

n = number of years with the winning tender for the settlement.

The value of the part indexes varied between 0 and 1. The value close to 0 meant that the source of the settlement source is weak, while the value of 1 or close to this is that the settlement's adsorption ability is strong. I did not weight each part indexes because I considered all sources important. The fund adsorption index of local governments (FAIlg) was determined as the arithmetic mean of the part indexes.

3. RESULTS

3.1. Results of qualitative research

The questions are classified into four major thematic categories, which are investigated by means of the community, sense of community forming factors, as well as all of the personal and material conditions necessary for their formation. In community building, I also examined the issue of individual responsibility, as the individual considers a part of its living conditions in the light of this. Degree of impact on the local development success, indirectly, the development of the community. Problems within the communities are subject to the intervention areas for which the development needs to react most.

Community, community consciousness

The first clarifying the interviews was the concept of the community and the community consciousness. I was especially curious about what they mean and what they consider to be a community. The interpretation of the concepts of respondents influenced their answers. The interviewees were named from the community definitions presented in the literature. Identified as a qualitative category as locality or as a group of people. Appeared as the cooperation capability to achieve development and as a common goal. In many cases, he welcomed him as a kind of lifestyle.

The community's territorial demonstration was also different. Respondents distinguished community networks from personal relationships, smaller groups, walking, micro-regional co-operations within the settlement, and communities generated by local action groups. The direction of relations within the community depending on whether it was a personal or wider social relationship, was considered horizontal and hierarchical. Based on their structure, they distinguished ancient, traditional or modern communities and the combination of the two. In their view, the latter can be created on a natural and artificial way.

Community-forming factors, actors

As a condition for the development of the community, almost all respondents named at least one common goal (eg economic, social and development resources). The goals are related to development, which can be interpreted in both the settlement and an area / region's development. The community-forming factors were basically classified into three major categories of interviewees: object, personal and activity circles. In the material factor group, the material area was of outstanding significance. On the one hand, as a condition of community building and as a means of improving living conditions, as a target.

However, for community building, there is a need for real estate and buildings where members of the community, members of NGOs can meet and complicate their programs. At the same time, the financial resources are not enough, as it is often not available or is not available in the right amount.

In relation to personal conditions, all declarations emphasized primarily the driver's degree. The other determining factor is the medium in which the driver needs to work. The persons of the leaders did not depend on the local or the status of the moving. However, the community wanted to do and, in the other hand, highlighted. Communication is indispensable for the definition of the common goal (s). An animator activity is also required to maintain intra-community relations. In addition to leaders (settlements, NGOs, LAGs), almost every statement highlighted the community-forming role and activity of the local government.

The development of intra-community relations is not only important in the settlement or the narrower environment, at least as important to the interviewees of cooperation with the wider environment. This can be achieved through the similar operating area for civil society organizations. In smaller settlements, it can develop in order to achieve common developments.

One of the community-forming activities is to address different age groups, for example within the settlement. Furthermore, programs and events where members of the community can meet each other, whether within a settlement or within a region. Interviewees considered important openness to the good community, the importance of learning and adaptability to change the world.

Community engagement, individual responsibility

The existence of basic physical factors and (leading) personal conditions is not yet a guarantee for the development of a well-functioning community. According to the statements, the personal relationship with the supportive medium, ie the individual to the community. Active actors can escape from local residents, but also from the range of settlers who want to do.

Community issues

The intra-community problems and needs can generate interventions and developments that you want to do. In this regard, each community is special. Many have formulated the lack of cooperation, distrust and uninteresting as a problem. Even encountered opportunities or events or lack of physical buildings. Accordingly, it is also a problem even the lack of knowledge and flow of information.

Based on the literature and the interviews it can be stated that today in the process of developing the community is actively involved outside the individual and civil society organizations, local governments. Contributing to the development of communities, is also involved as community builders and as the implementers of community meetings (programs) and the insurers of sites. The rural community is a positive, supportive medium that is actively contributed by the individual, NGOs and the local government to the creation of an individual.

3.2. Results of quantitative research

Spatial examination of the tendering activity of municipalities

The examination of the indicators was carried out along the design of two major groups, and there were several reasons for this. On the one hand, it was professionally justified as the social, economic characteristics and resources set of settlements under 500 populations in my view do not fully compare with a settlement of 5000 or 10,000 people. On the other hand, former territorial research (Balogh, 2007; Horváth, 2013; Kovács, 2016) examined the settlements under 500 as a stand-alone category. In addition, the values for municipalities for settlements under 500 were extremely low within the entire file. These low values would have been significantly distorted by the results of the test. Therefore, a separate investigation into the indicators of under 500 and over 501 settlements. Over 10,000 settlements belonging to the agglomeration of larger cities were excluded. This methodological step Bóhm (2005: 5) I based on the establishment of urban development that "in the best position in the urban agglomeration settlements are settlements of the conurbations today. These settlement units mostly provide adequate jobs, relatively acceptable infrastructure, service and market opportunities for people living there. " Data of settlements in a more favorable or resource resource would also have distorted research results. The number of settlements in the study has taken a total of 2795, of which the number of settlements under 500 is 972, while the number of settlements above 500 people became 1823 (Figure 1).

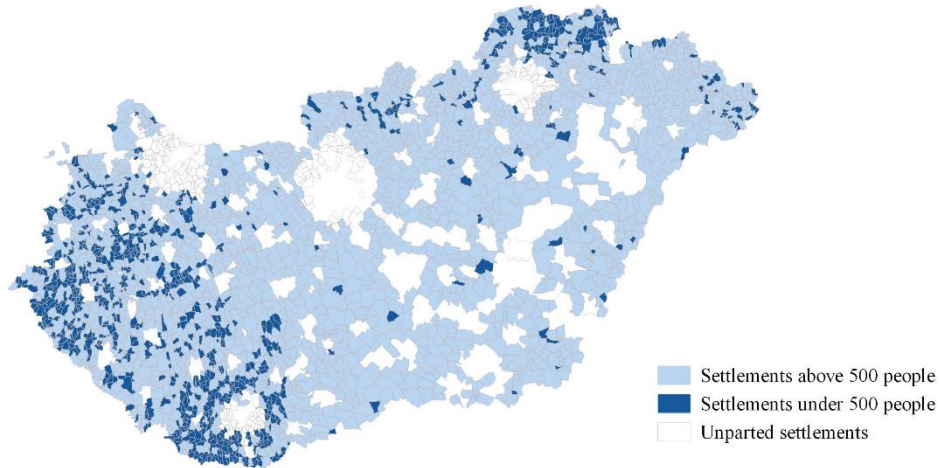


Figure 1: Settlements with less than 10,000 people included in the study

Source: Own editing based on 2018 data

The settlements were examined by the categories of tender support, including two aspects. First, I analyzed the entire settlement stock according to whether at least one winning application of the settlement was between 2010 and 2013. Subsequently, I examined how many settlements that had a subsidy at least three times or more, within the aforementioned period. The number of settlements obtained at least once was 2044. This is 73 percent of all settlements in the study. In the receiving of the application sources at least three times, this ratio has already proved to be significantly smaller. He touched only 28 percent of the settlements.

The tender activity of local governments was different from each operational program in 2010 and 2013, which can have many reasons. The dissertation is not intended to fully explore these reasons because the information on local government subsidies available in public databases, on the one hand, is available in cumulated form within operational programs and does not cover their sub-objectives. On the other hand, only a detailed detailed analysis of local governments would give a satisfactory response in all respects. It is assumed that local governments have taken into account the characteristics and status of local human and infrastructure and environmental factors before submitting applications. We are likely to take into account the magnitude of the population affected by that tender and the time of reimbursement of the development. the size of the tenders awarded at the same time could affect the financial stability of the government, since most of the post-financed projects. For the sources needed for their implementation, local governments had to be in advance. This

was often solved by credit recording in the absence of sufficient income. It can not be ignored either the existence or absence of previous experience in tender writing and implementation.

The financial resources offered by the Social Infrastructure Operational Program (SIOP) received 8.4 percent of the settlements involved in the study. The application primarily intends to improve the effectiveness and effectiveness of labor market policies and the development of infrastructure conditions for services provided by the National Employment Service (NES) and the expansion of capacities. Most of these sources arrived in 2013 in settlements and 25 percent of subsidies arrived in settlements over 1000 and 2000 and over 5,000 populations. Most of them arrived in the middle and southern settlements of the country and in Transdanubia. Investments greater than HUF 100 million were implemented in the north-eastern and southwest part of the country.

The Social Renewal Operational Program (SROP) has already been involved in several local governments and nearly 21 per cent of the local governments under consideration (575 settlements). The granting amount of aid was mainly translated by local governments to the work of disadvantaged unemployed people, the development of innovative employment models and the implementation of programs to facilitate the economic activation of persistently low-income people. Most of the winning applications were in 2011, a total of 366 municipalities received for this purpose support. 27 percent of the resources came to the municipalities of settlements with 1000 and 2000 people. 20 percent of subsidies were won by 2000 and 3000 populations. 7.7 percent of the resources arrived in settlements between 4000 and 5,000 people. More than 75 percent of all aid arrived at settlements with less than 5,000 inhabitants. Well reflects the employment-related problems of settlements. These applications are applied for in addition to national public work programs, thus reducing the number of people in the inactive layer in settlements. This is in line with the statement of literature that local governments are the largest occupants of rural settlements.

For local governments under 10,000, perhaps the least of the Transport Operational Program (TOP) was available. Only 0.7 percent of the examined local governments have reached this source between 2010 and 2013. Preparation of transport development projects, the program supported the implementation of the infrastructure developments and the implementation of projects promoting the development of better freight traffic for industrial parks and the implementation of projects promoting the development of municipal intercallic roads and bicycle paths.

Nearly one-quarter of local governments, 23 per cent succeeded in source in the context of the Environment and Energy Operational Program (EEOP). The program encourages the spread of systems utilizing environmentally-friendly renewable energy sources. The aspiration of local governments to energy saving and energy efficiency reflects their activity within the program. 71 percent of the winners were municipalities of municipalities under 3,000. During the period under review, municipalities in the middle of the Great Plain and the middle of the Transdanubia came to resources through this program.

Among the examined tenders, the second most popular is the preservation and sustainable development of rural heritage between 2010 and 2013. Awarded support can be used to improve the status of settlement and the environment, preserving and renewing constructed, natural and cultural heritage and local identity and thus increase the attractiveness of settlements. More than 24 percent of local governments under 10,000 were won within this program. More than 90 percent of the winning local governments belonged to settlements of 5,000 people. Within this, the settlements of 3000 and 4000 people were the most successful, and 86 percent could develop developments through the application.

The most successful in the number of tenders and the acquisition was also the most successful village renewal and development measure (Figure 2). More than 46 percent of the local governments have come to a source thanks to this application. The purpose of the construction is to support small-scale infrastructure developments improving the environment and appearance of settlements and the creation and development of markets and playgrounds. It is likely that the multifaceted use has made the call so popular for local governments. In the context of the application, most settlements (625 municipalities) received a source in 2012 within the period under review. Over 90 percent of the winning municipalities belonged to a settlement of less than 5,000 people.

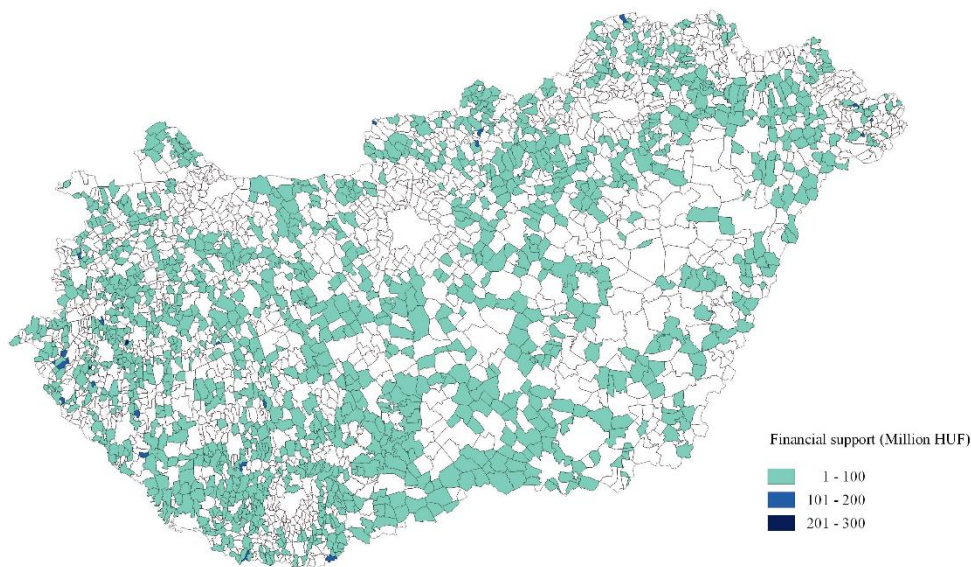


Figure 2: Local governments received from 10 000 village rejoices from tender support

Source: Data (2010–2013) based on your own editing

The central field includes the Integrated Community and Service Space (ICSS) in the middle field. Of the municipalities examined, 14.8 percent of the examined were the notice of invitation. The aim of the application is to improve the expansion, quality and availability of locally available basic services by creating multifunctional service centers, through renovation and technical modernization of most unused buildings. The implementation has made it difficult for the institution to continue the employment of local governments beyond the infrastructure investment.

Results of population questionnaires for village research camps

Based on the results of questionnaire research exploring the role and responsibility of the individual and local governments, it can be concluded that the individual living conditions of the individual are subjectively defined by embedded in its direct and wider environment. It also determines the extent to which it connects to its immediate environment under civil society organizations. Local society is considered to be a community in this light. The results confirmed the role and importance of tradition in community formation. The quality of local events also greatly influences the image of the individual's own community. The community-forming role of society organizations has been confirmed and also justified the usefulness of their activities so far. Development needs to be based on the research result of individual responsibility and community engagement,

and civil society organizations to strengthen membership. All of this can be seen from the fact that the vast majority of respondents clearly only through institutional (NGOs, government) sees the emergence of forms of community viable. In the field of development, spectacular settlement investments were well perceived, but the development of activities affecting the community was significantly due to this. The population of settlements in this solution, that is to say, did not show a uniform picture for the willingness to cooperate.

Results of mathematical-statistical analyzes

After using the main component analysis, the next step in the research was in the study was to reveal the indicators, more specifically the relationship between the municipalities and the tender resources, with correlation calculation. Then I was using the indexes that I grouped after cluster analysis.

Results for settlements of 500 people

The investigation confirmed that the targeted rural development applications were mainly more successful and accessible to settlements. These tenders had a medium and weak relationship with factor 2. In the former category, the village renewal and the scenic applications were included, while the retention of rural heritage was included in the latter. Applications contributed to the development of the meetings of the communities and the events of the settlements, so the community life of settlements had the most influence. Less, but there was some stimulating effect on local small businesses. Of the nationwide tenders, only the retailers of the settlements were able to benefit from the SRPOP application. The success of other calls in these settlements was not justified by the method used.

Local Government Fund Adsorption Index (FAIlg)

Local governments under 500 are the smallest value of source allocation part indexes 0, the highest value of 1. In more than three quarters of settlements, the percentage distribution of sub-indices was near the minimum value, which refers to low activity and winning application. The lowest average part index to the public title, while the average highest part index was the SRPOP title. Exceptions were made from the village renewal, the EEOP title, the preservation of rural heritage and the SRPOP titles. In their case, settlements are likely to come to a source of tendering through these addresses in several years. There was few local governments that were in all fours within one of the four types of applications. The deviation of part indexes was small, which means that most of the values were scattered around the average. After summarizing the part indexes, I took the arithmetic mean, resulting in the value of the municipal source adsorption index (FAIlg). Local governments under 500 were based on the index values, with a cluster process, two larger groups (Figure 3).

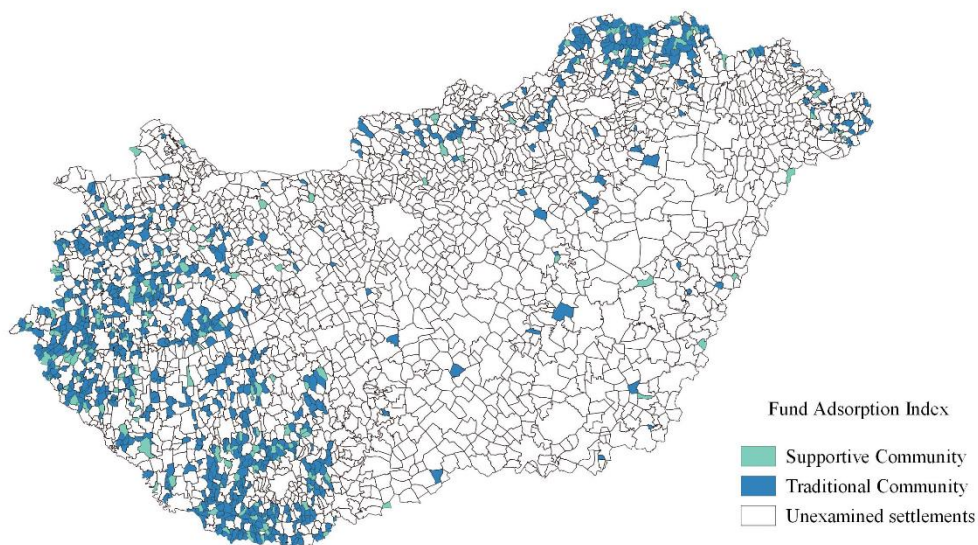


Figure 3: Municipal source adsorption index in settlements under 500

Source: Own editing

Nearly 17 percent of the settlements were placed in Cluster I. The index value can range from 0 to 1, where 0 meant that the settlement did not receive a single application in the four years, while the value close to 1 was the same year and several settlements received in several years and more titles. The smallest fare is 0.11 in cluster I, while the highest value was 0.45. Here are the settlements that have won some application at least once. In Cluster I, local governments were most likely to help disadvantaged groups and the vast majority of tenders served such aim. We can also conclude that in these settlements the human resource site is characterized by negative and unfavorable conditions and this area requires the most urgent interventions based on the municipality's judgment. Therefore, this cluster has been named the support community. The remainder of settlements is the II. It was in cluster, the smallest value of the index was 0. Nearly one third (30 percent) of local governments had this value, that is, they did not get any sources at all in the four years. The highest index value was 0.1 and affected relatively few settlements, only 5 percent of settlements. Most of the remaining local governments and settlements (65 percent) have received a tender at least twice over four years. Based on the indexes and the index values, Cluster was named the traditional community because it was in a complex way based on the type of tenders, trying to take care of those living in the settlement. These local governments belonged to which tradition care and conservation of the constructed heritage enjoyed a priority and to help those with socially adverse conditions. Energy developments appeared in both clusters, so this did not cause the difference between settlements. Based on the type of tenders, we can also conclude to the cultural values, intangible assets and territorial capital, which are

still present in rural settlements today. Applications for addressing adverse social conditions draw attention to the importance of systemic management / resolution of rural employment issues.

Results for settlements over 501 people

In this category of settlement, targeted rural development tenders had also an impact. All three applications were only a weak relationship with a single factor (factor 4). Through them, the factors influencing the formation of communities (community spaces and institutions) were developed by settlements, although their effect was significantly smaller than the 500 settlements. It is likely that neither the local small businesses have been preferred, an exception to local entrepreneurs created more favorable conditions for local entrepreneurs. Applications did not have a detectable effect on lifestyle and other services, but the reason for this is somewhat explained to special development goals. Only the EEOP tender can be considered statistically as effective. Developments have assisted the operation of settlements to a natural environment. The other applications can be said to have no connection with the factors.

Local Government Fund Adsorption Index (FAIlg)

Local governments over 501 are the smallest value of source allocation part indexes 0, the highest value of 1. Exception from this was the public procurement measure, the maximum value was 0.6. A significant part of the percentage distribution of subdivisions in settlements was near the minimum value, which refers to low activity and winning application. The lowest part index value was also related to the public measure in this category of settlement. The highest part index was EEOP and the support measures in the category above 501. The part index of MEHWP village renewal and rural heritage was also referred to a high tender willingness. From these sources of applications, settlements could have improved developments for several years. Based on the maximum values of the part indexes, it was also visible that few local governments could reach a source every year within the period under review. Within the given tender category, the tender activity of local governments was similar. The fund adsorption index (FAIlg) was formed in the manner described above, that is, the arithmetic mean of the part indexes. (Figure 4).

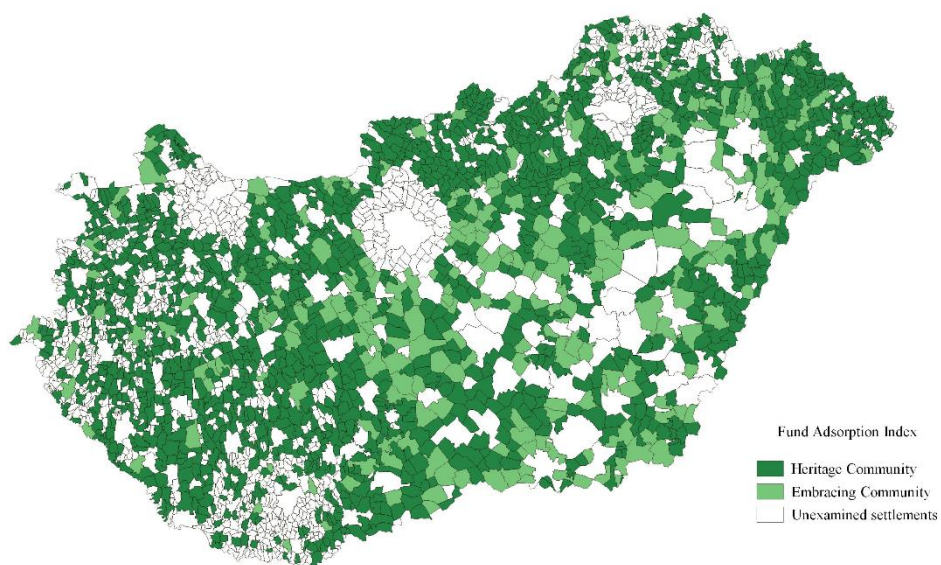


Figure 4: Municipal source adsorption index in settlements above 501
 Source: Own editing

The spatial distribution of settlements in Cluster I was steady within the country, and II. The majority of people belonging to the cluster were located in the Great Plain. The minimum value of the municipal source adsorption index is 0.11 and its maximum value is between 0.44. In both clusters, as well as in the category below 500, energy tenders were also featured here. In the category above 501, most settlements (86 percent) were placed in Cluster I. In this cluster, the majority of settlements are the application for renewal and protection of their built heritage. They were less typical of the disadvantaged groups within the community. It also follows from all of this and it can be seen that, on the one hand, these settlements have a similar social problem contrary to the cultural heritage and settlements of 500 people, which should be used to remedy local governments through a tender. In the light of the foregoing, Cluster I received the name of the community protecting the heritage. A further feature of the cluster is that the third of the settlements did not receive any tenders once in four years. The maximum value of the FAI_{lg} index was 0.1, which meant that settlements in the best position within the cluster also won an application twice through the local government. The II. Cluster bears the name of the preaching community. The municipalities of the settlements of the cluster compared to the previous group had a great emphasis on the emphasis of the needy, disadvantaged, and the vast majority of tenders served this purpose. Less emphasis was placed on village renewal and preserving rural heritage. Only 14 percent of the settlements above 501 accounted for II. to a cluster. It can also be seen from this that the management of social problems is not only a task

requiring municipal intervention in small villages. Although this phenomenon affected "only" settlements above 501, "only" affected a slightly more than 10 percent, but also indicates the negative direction and tendency that we have already established in relation to the employment of the rural population. This is not just a thought-provoking because it is a phenomenon that can be seen in such a settlement size, but also because there is no job opportunity in larger settlements that would ensure the employment of these people. Due to the slowdown or stopping of the process, it is also a burning rural re-thinking and developing alternatives for intervention alternatives.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In the first part of the dissertation I worked on the international and domestic literature affecting the research theme. I dealt with the causes and dimensions of territorial inequalities and approached the context of the centrum peripheral theory. Most of them explained the cause of inequalities by highlighting one economic and social aspect. Reasons for the emergence of territorial inequalities and reducing differences are also the result of complex and complex processes. During the decrease in differences, quantitative and qualitative changes are made. One human intervention does not only affect the area of intervention in the respective intervention, but also exerted a spotting effect on other areas. Therefore, I also approached the issue of territorial development in a complex way. Among the theories, I was able to do the model of Wallerstein's centrum peripheral, as it described the reasons for different territorial development with a holistic approach. The difference between the theory, taking into account social, economic and environmental factors between advanced and less developed territorial units. The literature distinguished less developed countries, regions and settlements. The rural areas and settlements were identified by the less developed peripheral.

Generally, peripherals are negative for the above factors as the basis for comparison is almost external factors, although the internal ability of settlements is at least as important. It would be important to break up with the negative view of the current countryside. Rural settlements and areas are the same as part of the country and their more advanced cities and areas compared to them. In my opinion, the lack of development is not caused by the lack of needs, but also the economic and technological structure and approach that can operate the current services only over the right size / clientele. Development could be innovative even if existing systems / services were also available for small communities / settlements. The countryside is not an unresolved problematic problem, more opportunity, with untapped resources. It was well-examined, for example, during the 2020 Covid-19 epidemic when there was a domestic tourist tourism during the closures, compared to the capital specializing in foreign guests. In the future, this kind of communication would certainly improve the assessment of the countryside.

The literature approached the concept of development from several pages. Research results revealed that local governments contribute to the development of settlements with their developments. The investments implemented in rural settlements are not only financial value but contribute to the quality change in the built environment and the social space and the creation of communities. Local governments contribute to the growth of territorial capital by preserving

the conservation of the built cultural heritage and their social rising programs. In my opinion, at the same time, they need to be in the future to those players in settlements who convert intangible assets into an induced capital and mobilize internal resources and to a key role in developing the innovation milieu. In this area, centrally organized training and support of local governments would be a revering investment.

The research has highlighted the general features of the countryside, but all settlements and those living there are unique. That is why I see it necessary to ensure the achievement of methods for the special development opportunities and directions of rural areas for the municipalities of settlements. To this end, it is necessary to generate cooperation between stakeholders and scientific workshops and research centers.

The community is based on a mutual positive relationship between individuals. However, the investigation revealed that new individual expectations were outlined towards local governments. Previously, individuals were organized primarily through their civil society organizations to which a local government was not related to a long time or as an administrative body. Today, however, at least as many community construction expectations have been formulated from the population as previously related to a civil organization. It can be stated that the role of the local government "delegated by the population" became the community building and community development. In my opinion, in my opinion, local governments and settlements leaders will be successful which and who meet this expectation. In parallel with the decrease in centralized delegated public tasks, they may complete a new role. Any support for this process would be a welcoming and recoverable investment.

Research results also confirmed the community definitions set out in the literature, the community-forming factors and the definition of community actors. However, it was a novelty, at the same time, as to my earlier assumption, as regards the community-forming role of local governments (mayors), as these activities have become more pronounced on the basis of the results. The task of the settlement leaders was not only in the provision of community meeting venues, but also experienced active involvement in filling them with content and programs. From qualitative research it turned out that the establishment of a trust-based community was expected from the population, but the supreme problem of the community was mistrust, uninteresting and lack of information. All of these shortcomings in the population are manifested towards civil society organizations. At the same time, local governments received the necessary confidence from the population. Deepening the knowledge of settlements in community organization and community construction would be aimed at, necessary and justified.

Based on the spatial examination of the tenders gained by local governments, it was apparent that the "most popular" measures whose distribution was territorially uniform was announced under the specially rural development program. Within these, it was characteristic of the smaller population settlements (sketch) developments (skeleton) developments. Among other national operational programs that can be applied by municipalities, the SROP call was the most popular call for almost a quarter of settlements. At the same time it is well illustrated by one of the characteristics of rural areas, the presence of disadvantages, which will continue to be focused in future development areas, as the skill of social capital is the factor that is one of the cornerstones of the development of development. The other popular application was the EEOP measure, which also affected one quarter of the settlements under consideration. This was due to the fact that the central and other revenues of local governments were reduced, and economics and efficiency were increasingly promoted in relation to the maintenance of the institutions. Of course, environmentally conscious thinking is not excluded, but in my opinion, the former considerations were more decisive. All of these examined unfortunately, they did not find out as the data relating to available renewable energy consumption spread to a national level. In research results, therefore, there was therefore no detectable impact on the quality of life on quality of life. In the future, in my opinion, it is still justified, the writing of similar tenders, as it is targeted to call for rural municipalities and to enable investments of magnitude available to them. However, it should also be paid to local governments that did not reach a source at all. It would be desirable to reveal the cause of their passivity and, as a function of this, various incentives could be used in their cases or special development programs could be prepared for them.

Future territorial research would also be assisted by the fact that in the public databases in the case of LEADER applications, instead of aggregate subsidies, they would allow the winners to be allowed by sectors. We would give a significantly more subtle image of the Community activity and role of each territorial actors.

The investigation showed the positive and positive effects of local government tenders on communities. The small settlements, less frequent sources and won tenders. Applications apparel that local governments have tried to capture all the opportunities that or the social rise of the population or their own more efficient and environmentally friendly functioning and the improvement of quality of life.

However, we should not ignore the limitations of the system or the local governments. According to my opinion, the data file of the central databases whose methodology changes at certain intervals and therefore the examination

of some variables is impracticable for a longer period of time. The researcher is forced to carry out its investigations with the available data content. I also consider it a systemic problem that the results of each application title can not always be traced in its departments in existing databases. Such was, for example, tracking environmental investments, which only national results are available but not at settlement level. When examining the effects of the applications, it was therefore limited to the association of the researcher. It is a further difficulty in such territorial studies that available statistical data can not be considered to be the indicators of the results to be achieved by the applicant. In my opinion, the sources of tendering and their effectiveness and effectiveness would be easier to interpret if the effects of impact and result indicators formulated as a expectation in tenders would be available in the form of a database if not the general public but for researchers. With the help of indicators, a more realistic, subtle image outlines an intervention and development effectiveness, just because it takes into account local features. However, it would also be useful for the evaluators of the program, as the fulfillment of the development objectives set by the applicant would be more concrete and more apparent, which would also better support the success of the operational program. The magnitude of local governments and settlements may also be decisive for improvements. Due to their positions, local governments have budgeted organizations and have a predetermined revenue. The small settlements can be a small budget and possibly less favorable to creditors for lending banks for the money needed to carry out applications. In my view, it is also that local governments can not apply for, for example, economic tenders, so it is not expected to boost the local economy in a direct way or in the form of a tender. I see one of the possible solutions and development opportunities of the lack of liquidity in small settlements in this area that in the area you want to develop, keep their own special capabilities and opportunities in mind, cooperate with other settlements and jointly represent their interests.

The future research area for the development of rural settlements and the examination of the effects of bidding resources and the impacts of developments could not only be a shadowy examination of the municipalities of the municipalities, but by similar examination of the application of other municipal actors (civilians, entrepreneurs). Based on the combined results of the developments of these spheres, we could really see the utilization of the benefits of external sources.

As an interesting research objective, I have formulated the social and economic impact of Covid-19 epidemic on rural communities. Surveying local epidemiological measures of settlements and communities would also serve many new results and enrich the results of regional science so far.

5. NEW SCIENTIFIC RESULTS

The new and novel scientific results of my doctoral dissertation are formulated on the basis of my research work, literature processing and the results of my hypothesis, which are as follows:

1. With the empirical research, I approached local governments in a novel way by interpreting them on the basis of their role in community (construction) and systematized the concept and relationship between social capital.
2. With statistical and mathematical methods and spatial studies, I have revealed the evolution of the use and use of municipalities under 10,000 people during the period 2010–2013.
3. Using correlation analysis proved the settlements of less than 500 people in the rural development programs, while the people below and above 10 000 501 main settlements outside the rural development proposals and calls from existing municipal and other indicators of operational programs contact.
4. Based on statistical and mathematical methods and indexes used by others, I have developed a new index for an adsorption index - suitable for examining the external resource binding ability of local governments.
5. I justified by statistical and mathematical methods using municipalities different external resources adsorption ability.
6. Based on cluster analysis with the results of the adsorption index of the local government source, local governments and settlements were classified into two or two groups. I called these as follows:

1. Support Community
2. Heritage Community

1. Traditional Community
2. Embracing Community

6. PUBLICATIONS CONNECTED WITH THE SUBJECT OF DISSERTATION

Articles published in scientific journals in foreign language

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