Good practice examples of a small settlement

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Abstract
Any human intervention have some impact on the environment. The land development professionals try to realize interventions in their work, resulting in improvement in quality of life of local communities. The local problems often lead local responses that take into account the opinion of the members of the local community. The life of the settlements, the direction of the development of the local governments greatly influence their decisions often determine the situation of the town for years. Solving treatment of municipal and regional differences prominent role for local governments. Good practice, practical knowledge of resource management of local governments can be decisive. In my study I will present Csikvánd Village as an example of local initiatives and implemented improvements that will result in the settlement of regional level can be considered. The basic aim of the research was to show them the local development of tools, practices, which can be successful in the settlements.

Keywords: development, government, local development, sustainability

JEL Classification: O18, P25, R51

1. Introduction
One of the defining issues of regional and rural development include improving the ability of municipalities to retain the population, the quality of life better. „The national land development practice, mostly outside heavily relying on resources development came to the fore. Today proved that the existing problems is often not possible to find a lasting and sustainable solution to clean using external resources. The decision on the external economic, informational resources occurs outside the regional community, so they can not always be realistically assessed and taken into account the interests of the local community and the local community commitment to targets may undermine decisions made outside their area. Therefore, in some areas, settlements external resources based on a quick recovery is often followed by equally rapid decline. In addition, these external resources often do not come from a disadvantaged geographical, economic and social situation in the regions, because that is where the reception conditions of the working capital (established infrastructure, skilled labor etc) are not met. The external resources so alone do not offer solutions to prevent marginalization of these regions.” (Czene – Ricz, 2010)

The key players in local communities, local authorities, which play a decisive role in both the external and the mobilization of internal resources. A significant number of municipalities implemented projects to successful self-government applications due. However, the area allocated to the external source does not mean they are long-term sustainable development. That is why we are becoming an increasingly important factor in the internal (local) resources during development. In an optimal return on internal resources and would be the transformation of new resources in a sustainable way / it would create added value in the area, or even outgrow this particular area unit. (Czene - Ricz, 2010 from Áldorfai-Czabadai, 2014).
The new regional policy to the forefront of areas, regions endowments were potentials are for development as an endogenous resources are available, and be activated in appropriate conditions.” (Káposzta, 2001).” The priority is gained of the factors in determining exploration, acquisition or development of that area is a "stand-alone" economic and social development, development, supply items as a starting contribution.” (Ritter - Nagy – Tóth, 2013) These factors, internal resources relate to social activity in the region, local economy, infrastructure, environmental conditions can arise and the opportunities offered by the outer material and spiritual wealth of capacity to absorb. (Goda- Káposzta- Péli L. 2013a; Goda-Tóth, 2013b) The "success factor" of course not in itself contribute to the development of an area of six socio-economic and environmental resources in the region of all. (Káposzta- Kis- Goda, 2013) It will be available through optimum utilization of regional resources, improvement of quality of life and living conditions. The regional sustainability, such as local economic development regional autonomy amplifier, information, energy, money, goods and raw materials flow of intra longer the region to encourage the idea apparently is in contrast to regional development to another, often mentioned European ambition, competitiveness of the regions by strengthening. However, the contradiction is only apparent. The regional competitiveness, properly interpreted, because it means that you will find every region has its own unique competitive factors. The internal resources roots, (partially or completely) autonomous local economies are organized in this key role you can get, it can be an important factor in competitiveness. (Czene – Ricz, 2010 from Áldorfai-Czabadai, 2014)

The central level to support the local social action also appeared in the last decade. Thus, the United States was established in 2009 in order to seek the citizens and the civil society in solving social problems in new ways in addition to encouraging the President at the institution of „White House the „Office of Social Innovation and Civic Participation”. Was launched in 2014 after the adopted in 2011 "Social Business Initiatives” (EC 2011) The European Union is one of social innovation policies Horizon2020 the program for the research and innovation process for embedding „Social Innovation Europe Initiativel (Reeder et al 2012 from G. Fekete 2015).

„Good practice in local economic development requires tailored approaches to local conditions. According to our experience of the principles listed below are particularly useful:

- **a holistic approach** that addresses the social, environmental and economic problems as well;
- **the right** strategy built by all relevant partners and based on a shared vision;
- **a series of initiatives** - short-, medium- and long-term - to catalyze partnerships and build stakeholder confidence;
- **local leaders** who radiate commitment and credibility to be able to unite the stakeholders;
- **the management capacity to develop and practice teams** is essential for the implementation of programs;
- **the LED strategy should feel ownership of the local government**, and should demonstrate strong political will to achieve;
- **the government’s political, financial and technical support** from other levels of added value to the efforts.
- **integrated approach** to LED measurement and evaluation.” (Meise et al., 2003 from Áldorfai-Topa, 2015)
“A successful private companies, and public and private sector productive cooperation create wealth for local communities. Private enterprises at the same time business-friendly environment is necessary, which helps the economy thrive. The essential role of the government is that creating the right environment for business success and prosperity. Local economic development - by its nature - the business sector, the community and the local authorities Cooperation Fund.” (Swinburn et al., 2004). „Local economic development activities carried out by anyone, but a decisive role in initiating and organizing parties. In Hungary, for example we find that this non-governmental organizations, private individuals, local governments, a company or other institution, organization. Abroad frequent local economic development agencies set up to organize the local economy.” (Czene-Ricz, 2010).

This study attempts to present the impacts of development projects implemented by the Municipality of Csikvánd through the analysis of socio-economic indicators.

Csikvánd settlement (Figure 1) is located in Győr-Moson-Sopron county, and under the jurisdiction of 1 January 1992. Nearest big city Győr (32 km), which was newly created colonial access road through the 83 No. main road can be achieved. The nearby towns of Tét (7 km) and Pápa (20 km). There is no railway line in Győr-Pápa and direction of the vehicle buses. The majority of residents working in Győr, and learn from, some of Papa and the surrounding businesses (Csikvánd Village Website).

**Figure 1 Csikvánd location within the district Téti**

![Source: TEIR, 2016](image)

**2. Data and methods**

Testing took place in the life of the town government intervention was required results and to assess the current situation of previous state settlement on the basis of diverse criteria, during which we tried on complexity. Both primary and secondary research used in the situation analysis. The mayor of the town by interviewing experts Poll conducted. In addition to fixing the issues important development data they were directed to the general public what the prospects may represent the realized investments and measures.
The secondary research was made on the basis of statements from the settlement can be found, public data. The sources of information were mainly online statistical data collection and service agencies Web pages, such as the Central Statistical Office (KSH) website, the fundamental social, economic and infrastructure situation in the TEIR settlements interactive maps, application diagrams showing Situation-Background-image was. Mayor in the first year of the currently reigning / position to choose the base year (2006) is considered. Regional level of the test period, the sub-regional level, as established by the institution through the multi-purpose associations of municipalities is collaboration and joint service provision are currently each other.

3. Results and Discussion

Wider aspect we tried to examine the available data and local characteristics during the test. The examined indicators of the local society, the economy, infrastructure, the environment and the tourism situation in organized groups. A brief summary of the results includes the following topics lap description.

*Local social, employment*

Looking at the residential population data it can be said that the settlement population of the period under review (2006-2014) is below the regional average. The number of village population is steadily decreasing since 1960. The village migration balance of the economic crisis shows a positive shift above the regional average, after the crisis, however, observed a sharp negative movement. Presumably, the crisis caused by the economic environment caused employment and quality of life deterioration of the settlement, which facilitated the settlement of migration. The settlement aging index also seen a dramatic increase in the rate is well above the regional and county averages. From the constant and massive population decline of 18 to 59 year olds can cause deterioration of the value of the index. A dramatic increase in the number of registered unemployed is also associated with the crisis in a country-wide trend. Similar trends can be observed in the evolution of the unemployment rate. A gradual reduction in headcount is likely to involve their public employment due.

*Figur 2 Number of registered unemployed (head)*

![Graph showing the number of registered unemployed from 2002 to 2013](image)

*Source: TEIR, 2016*
The social activity and engagement is perhaps best represented by the number and activity of non-profit organizations. As shown in relation to the settlement it can be said to be extremely high social activity, since the number of non-profit you get significantly higher than the county and national averages, although they follow the trends. The number is more than double the regional average.

**Figur 3 Number per thousand inhabitants registered non-profit organizations 2010**

![Graph showing the number of non-profit organizations per thousand inhabitants from 2000 to 2010.](attachment:image.png)

*Source: TERI, 2016*

**Local economy**

The amount of the per capita net income has grown consistently though, but well below both the regional and the provincial and national average, which may be related to the low educational level of the workforce. Csikvándon per thousand inhabitants, the number of registered business enterprises in 2010 was 135, which represents a 128% increase compared to the 2006 benchmark year. This value is slightly above the regional trend, but rather below the county and national values. Nearly one-third of businesses linked to agriculture and forestry, which is appropriate and adapted to natural conditions in the village. During my primary research respondents Tibor Kozma (2014, 2015) mayor's view, part of the Public Works using revitalized agricultural production remains an example to be followed in the settlement. Thus, the low-skilled can engage in production activities, which may be the result of the periodic agricultural products sold in local markets nearby residents. It is, however self-serving interests and backyard farming, horticulture start, costs required to maintain, which may have been too burdensome together among the poorer families in the surrounding communities. I think the authorities can help you get started, which has already seen examples of our environment. One would be required to build sustainable micro-management system after the initial steps that owns land or animals kept in long-term income and livelihood can provide to farmers. The inward turning of small villages can not be possible, in close cooperation with the environment not only by the one-way employment insurance for the future to happen. (König, 2014)

**Tourist situation**

In the period under review examining the statistical data available for 2013 were not registered commercial accommodation in the locality, which is also spent by the number of overnight stays of foreign guests and guest nights categories also shows the proportion of zero. Operated by the number of self-catering units in the period under review ranged between one and four,
the last two years the time to come up with the numbers decreased. The number of retail stores operated by self-employed person can be said to be stable in the period under review.

Infrastructure

The settlement did not find a kindergarten, primary school, these services in the neighboring village colonial is only granted because the government will ensure that the basic framework of institutional care for people living in the locality association. The built drinking water, wastewater network deployment will take place in the near future, he quality of public spaces and public perception of safety is average. In recent years, numerous investment, development realized in international and domestic tender sources. Received funding from the township several associations, local can now traditional festival, has been renovated under the protection of several local cellars, the amount of aid was the order of close to thirty million. It is also close to what amount of aid designed Integrated Community Service Area. The church received a new look, a sports locker room, municipal building in the center of the town and its surroundings, a disused shop in the village museum can function.

4. Conclusion

Success does not mean the same thing to everyone. The results will depend on the success that we know whether under their own abilities / opportunities and specific environmental conditions and the moment these opportunities if we can seize. (Molnár, 2012). Primary and secondary studies were analyzed using the selected villages, from the point of view compared to the municipalities in the region is how indicators. Examine the environment, the existing human resources for the approach that the micro- and macro-economic medium, how can the resources devoted to their own situation / empowering.

We have seen that the country and even Europe is characterized by trends have appeared in the elderly living in settlements or in terms of the number of young people. However, significant differences were observed regarding the social activity. It is likely that this town is a living resource that bridges the gaps of such a nature as kindergartens, schools and the existence of consent to the settlement does not characterize the radical population decline. The local economy of the natural environment was possible to adapt the characteristics, which basically means agriculture. A significant number of local businesses in this area are represented. As a new element appeared in the local government entity, which thereby becomes the employer of a part of town living. The current management of land and quantity suitable for local needs, but the grown and produced products on the market is not the only player in a competitive position. The system is required to maintain and to operate in a similar position in cooperation with. The study of tourism indicators, if we assume that a settlement is said to be successful in this field, if you have a service-related infrastructure, you Csikvánd in this area failed. However, if we look at is whether at all a tourist destination, which is the foundation for a multi-day settlements stay, well, in this case, the settlement a success, as recognized by the fact that no such of attractions and did not constitute sham investment. Investments related to the existing infrastructure were justified so far as determinants of the quality status of the natural and built environment in an appropriate quality of life category.

References


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