

PETER MARIOT*

CONTRIBUTION TO THE CHARACTERISTIC OF THE INDUSTRIAL BRANCHES STRUCTURE OF THE SLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

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The author analyzes and comments the part of individual branches in the gross value of the industrial production of the Slovak Socialist Republic (SSR) (Tab. 1). He documents cartographically the basic features of distribution of production equipments characterized by the number of employees in the selected industrial branches and villages of the SSR (Figs. 1—8). To express the differences in the concentrations of production he used the production index of concentration [k_i], which he defined as the ratio between the sum of percentual parts of the gross production value achieved in five biggest branch centres and the number of villages in the SSR having the equipments of this branche. Tab. 2 brings the typification of the SSR industrial branches on the basis of k_i values.

INTRODUCTION

Due to the socialist industrialization in course since 1948 Slovakia changed during the last decenniums from an agrarian territory into an industrial region. The part of industry in the creation of the social product of Slovakia increased from 39.9 % to 68 % in 1948—85, the part of agriculture decreased from 32.3 % to 6.6 %. The construction of new industrial enterprises changed significantly also the localization and the industrial branches structure of the Slovak Socialist Republic (SSR).

Dedicated to the geographic aspects of industry from the all-Slovakian standpoint in the post-war period were the works of Mládek J., [7, 8], Ivanička K., [5], Häufner V., [4], Bašovský O., [2], which contributed also to the extension of facts on the SSR industrial branches structure. The structure of industry of the SSR was documented in the most complete form in the Atlas of SSR [1], which presents a picture of the industrial base of Slovakia at the beginning of the seventies.

* RNDr. Peter Mariot, CSc., Geografický ústav CGV SAV, Jozefská 7, 811 06 Bratislava, ČSSR.

Tab. 1. Personal part of the Slovak Socialist Republic industrial branches in the gross industrial production value (A), in the industry workers number (B) and in the value of basic means of industrial enterprises (C) in 1984

Branch	Branch number	A	B	C
Engineering industry	26	19.03	23.80	13.58
Food industry	37	13.90	8.43	7.46
Electrical industry	27	11.37	15.04	8.00
Fuels industry	21	9.75	3.76	9.08
Chemical and rubber industry	25	9.67	8.00	11.44
Iron metallurgy	23	7.69	5.79	10.39
Leading branches in total		71.41	64.82	59.95
Power industry	22	3.58	2.36	14.38
Industry of building materials	28	3.42	5.47	6.47
Wood industry	29	3.25	5.41	3.71
Textile industry	33	3.04	6.93	3.71
Cellulose-paper industry	31	2.49	2.57	5.26
Leather industry	35	2.47	3.95	1.33
Metallurgy of non-ferrous metals	24	2.00	1.90	2.24
Clothing industry	34	1.78	3.28	0.56
Glass, ceramics and porcelain industry	32	0.69	1.48	0.86
Printing industry	36	0.62	0.89	0.87
Freezing and tobacco industry	38	0.54	0.57	0.48
Remaining industrial production	39	4.21	0.37	0.18
Completing branches in total		28.59	35.18	40.05

In our contribution a more detailed attention is paid to the part of the branches in the gross value of the SSR industrial production, to the distribution and degree of production concentration of the SSR individual industrial branches.

PART OF BRANCHES IN THE GROSS VALUE OF THE SSR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Based on the average percentual part assigned from the gross value of the SSR industrial production (in real prices) to one branch one can distinguish the leading industrial branches (with under average part). Tabl. 1 documents the belonging of the SSR individual industrial branches to the following two groups.

In 1950 to the leading industrial branches of Slovakia belonged the food industry together with the freezing and tobacco production (37.5 % of the gross industrial production value), the engineering industry together with the electrotechnical production (2.7 %), the wood industry (8.4 %), the cellulose-paper industry (7.9 %) and the textile industry (5.9 %). The socialist industrialization of Slovakia, oriented to ensure the leading position of the production branches of production means, changed expressively the position and representation of leading branches in the SSR industrial base and contributed to its more expressive profilation. Among the profiling branches of the SSR industrial base ranged the new branches for which the raw material base was ensured by the

total social development of Slovakia together by the new inner-state and international distribution of work.

The primary position was gained by the engineering industry, whose foundations took place in the first half of the 20th century. However, its real development started only after the nationalization of industry in 1948, when the engineering industry acquired the decisive role in the process of industrialization of Slovakia. In the sixties took place the concentration, specialization and effectuation of the engineering production, which in the beginning of the seventies further intensified mainly due to the development of complex socialist economic integration of the COMECON countries. These changes together with the application of new engineering production technology, changed fundamentally the character and position of the engineering industry in Slovakia and affected significantly also the total distribution of the industry in the SSR territory. They contributed to the priority position of the engineering production in the industrial base of Slovakia, which will be maintained also in the future.

With regard to the large raw material base provided by the plant and animal production also the food industry maintained an important position in the SSR industry structure, which possesses in Slovakia long traditions. In spite of the fact that the production gross value of this branch increased by more than elevenfold in 1950—1985, the faster development of engineering and of other preferred branches caused, in the middle of the sixties, to the food industry the loss of its primary position in the industrial structure of Slovakia. However, it remains the important component part of the agricultural-food complex, whose main tasks comprise the ensurance of self-sufficiency in the production of fundamental food items.

The fastest development in Slovakia during the recent years registered the electronical and metalworking industry, which became the bearer of basic innovation trends in the industrial production of Slovakia. In 1975—85 the gross value of its production increased by doublefold and attained 60 % of the gross engineering production value, or about 80 % of the industrial gross value of the food industry. An expressive extension registered the structure of electro-technical and metalworking production, when to the older plants of high voltage techniques were gradually added new plants oriented to the production of products of information technique, electrotechnical elements, computers and equipments of control electrotechnique. With regard to the high production efficiency this branch will gain the second position in the gross production value well within the nearest period.

In spite of the rather small reserves in fuels in Slovakia even the fuels industry ranges in the branches, which attain the above average value of the gross industrial production. The merit of it has above all the development of cooperation within the COMECON, which contributed to the enrichment of the raw materials base of Slovakia by the crude oil imported from the USSR. Its processing in the Slovnaft petrochemical complex represents about 60 % of the gross production value of the fuels industry. The production of this branch is limited by the raw material base, it is why its relative part in the gross industrial production of Slovakia will decrease.

Of contribution to it will be also the further development of the chemical and rubber industry, which in Slovakia belongs to branches with the most ex-

pressive pace of growth of the production volume. In its building the cooperation with the socialist countries was significantly applied, which is realized by the import of raw materials (crude oil, natural gas, phosphates, sulphur, rubber, potash) and by the export of ready products (tyres, plastics, synthetic fibres, etc.). As a basic instrument for the increased part of the chemical and rubber industry in the gross value of the industrial production of Slovakia a more efficient production is to be used by progressive technologic processes.

With regard to the occurrence of iron ore deposits the iron metallurgy in Slovakia has traditions dating in the antiquity. A more significant increase of its part in the gross value of the industrial production, however, made possible the development of cooperation with the Soviet Union, which even in this branch became the main deliverer of raw materials (iron ore, coal). The decisive influences on the development of iron metallurgy had the construction of the Eastern Slovakian Iron and Steel Works in Košice, due to which the gross value of production of this branch increased by more than 250 % in 1965—75.

Among the other industrial branches the highest perspectives of development has the power industry mainly in connection with the construction of atomic power station in Mochovce and of the Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros waterwork. The part of the remaining branches of industry will be maintained in general during the following years.

DISTRIBUTION AND CONCENTRATION OF PRODUCTION OF INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIAL BRANCHES

The socialist industrialization contributed significantly to a more uniform distribution of industry in Slovakia. The present differences in the distribution character of production equipments of individual branches relate on the one hand to their general representation in the industrial base and different principles of localization, on the other hand they are the result of a planned development of the industry, which has for objective the ensurance of the economic development of all the SSR regions.

The basic features of distribution of production equipments, characterized by the number of employees in the selected branches and villages of the SSR are documented by Figs 1 to 8. Substantially more complicated methodic problems were brought by the effort to express the varied degree of production concentration within the individual industrial branches. Though the problem of expressing the level of the territorial specialization was methodically worked out in the contribution of Mládek J. [7] to determine the concentration of production within the SSR individual branches, we had not applicable approaches at disposal. It is why we solved this problem by our own approach. For this approach we established three fundamental requirements: The first was the precision of the relationship between the production gross value achieved in some of the biggest centres of each industrial branch, respectively the number of villages, where the equipments of this branch occur. The second condition required the realized calculations to be simple and used currently available statistical data. The third condition was a wider applicability of the suggested approach in the areas of a varied size order.

Tab. 2. Production concentration within the frame of industrial branches of the Slovak Socialist Republic in 1984

Branches	Branch number	H_5	PO	k
Industry of building materials	28	29.64	179	0.165
Food industry	37	30.31	166	0.182
Wood industry	29	29.28	89	0.328
Electrical industry	27	29.39	57	0.515
Engineering industry	26	49.92	96	0.520
Textile industry	33	32.50	38	0.855
Power industry	22	78.11	51	1.531
Clothing industry	34	45.41	23	1.974
Printing industry	36	78.64	35	2.246
Chemical and rubber industry	25	59.77	24	2.490
Freezing and tobacco industry	38	54.33	19	2.859
Fuels industry	21	93.11	31	3.003
Leather industry	35	75.42	18	4.190
Glass and ceramics industry	32	93.44	12	7.787
Metallurg of non-ferrous metals	24	96.36	12	8.030
Iron metallurgy	23	98.33	12	8.194
Cellulose-paper industry	31	75.40	9	8.377

H_5 — sum of gross production value in five centers with the highest gross production value,

PO — number of villages in Slovakia, in which production plants of the respective branch occur,

k — index of production concentration.

To express the index of production concentration within the individual branches we used the following equation:

$$k_i = \frac{H_{5i}}{PO_i},$$

in which k_i — index of production concentration of i^{th} branch ($i = 1, 2, \dots, 17$),

H_{5i} — sum of percentual parts of the production gross value in five centres with the highest gross production value of the i_{th} branch ($1, 2, \dots, 17$),

PO_i — number of villages in Slovakia, in which production equipments of the i^{th} branch exist and they have together more than 15 employees ($i = 1, 2, \dots, 17$).

The values of the k_i index may range in the interval $0 < k_i \leq 100$. The higher these values are, the higher is the degree of production concentration. Based on the values of this index summed in Tab. 2 four types of industrial branches can be delimited in Slovakia:

— Branches with a numerous representation of production equipments and with very low index values of production concentration ($0 < k_i \leq 0.3$).

— Branches with a relatively numerous representation of production equipments and with low index values of production concentration ($0.3 < k_i \leq 1.0$).

— Branches with a relatively low numerous representation of production equipments and with high index values of production concentration ($1.0 < k_i \leq 3$).

— Branches with low numerous representation of production equipments and with very high index values of production concentration ($3 < k_i$).

Branches with very low index values of production concentration

Branches of this type comprise industry of building materials and food industry.

Operations of the industry of building materials in the SSR villages have the highest representation due to the abundant occurrence of raw materials suitable for the production of building materials (Fig. 1). However, they are represented predominantly by small operations (71 % of operations have less than 100 employees) with a low gross production value designed to extract sand, gravel, stone and bricks production. The highest gross production value attain big establishments for the production of magnesite (Lubeník, Lovinobaňa, Jelšava), ceramic materials (Michalovce), light building materials (Zemianske Kostolany) and the biggest cement factories (Rohožník, Ladce, Banská Bystrica, Horné Srnie, Lietavská Lúčka). 25 % employees work in the five biggest centres (Lubeník, Lovinobaňa, Jelšava, Rohožník, Košice).

The present extension of the food industry in Slovakia (Fig. 2) is characterized by a dense network of food production centres occurring in regions with the most intense agricultural use. Small centres ensuring mainly the food production of every-day need dominate in it. In localizing these operations the nearness of production to the place of consumption came up as the main localization factor.

The biggest food production centres are the biggest towns of the SSR, which have also the widest assortment of production. A dominant position in the industrial base structure of bigger industrial centres has the food production solely in Nové Zámky. In the five biggest centres from the gross production value standpoint (Bratislava, Nitra, Košice, Nové Zámky, Trnava) 26 % of employees are concentrated.

Branches with low index values of production concentration

The branches of this type comprise the wood, electrical, engineering and textile industry.

The wood industry due to a relatively high part of wooded surfaces (40 %) in Slovakia is of a relatively abundant extension (Fig. 3). It is represented mostly by small and medium operations (about 30 % operations have less than 100 employees, 63 % less than 300 employees) localized in the proximity of wooded mountain regions. The construction of new integrated woodworks (Zvolen, Žarnovica, Turany nad Váhom, Krásno nad Kysucou, Pezínok) and furniture establishments (Topoľčany, Pravenec, Filakovo, Galanta, Spišská Nová Ves, etc.) contributed to the increase of wood production concentration in the post-war period. In five centres with the highest gross production values (Zvolen, Tura-

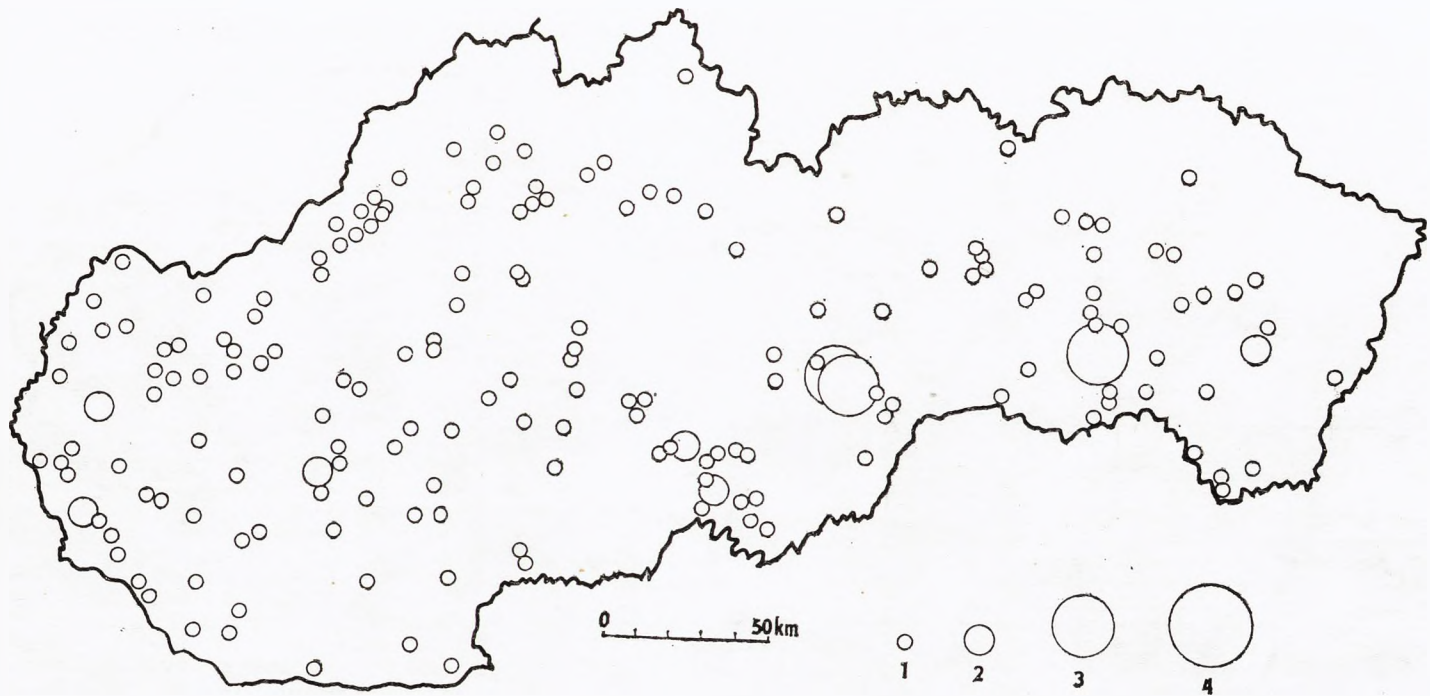


Fig. 1. Number of workers in the industry of building materials. 1 — 15—749, 2 — 750—1999, 3 — 2000—4999, 4 — 5000 and more.

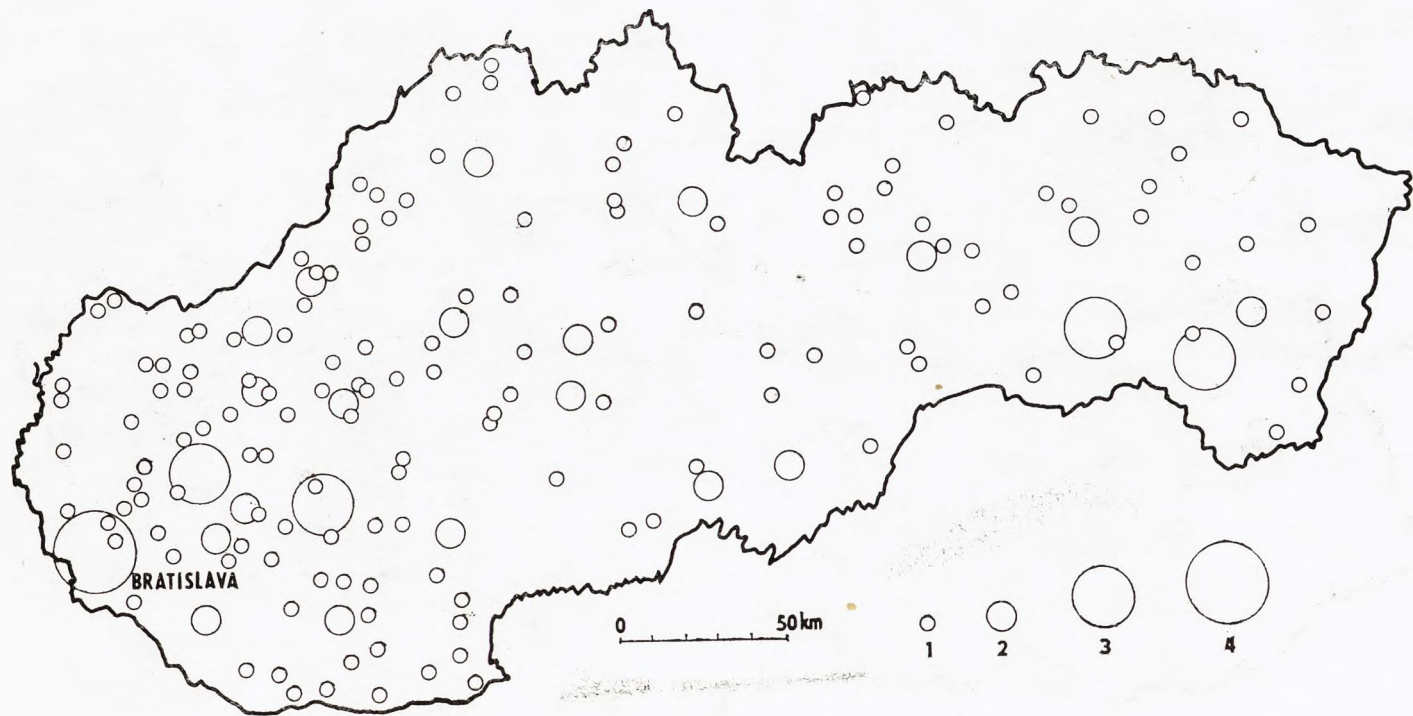


Fig. 2. Number of workers in the food industry. 1 — 15—749, 2 — 750—1999, 3 — 2000—499, 4 — 5000 and more.

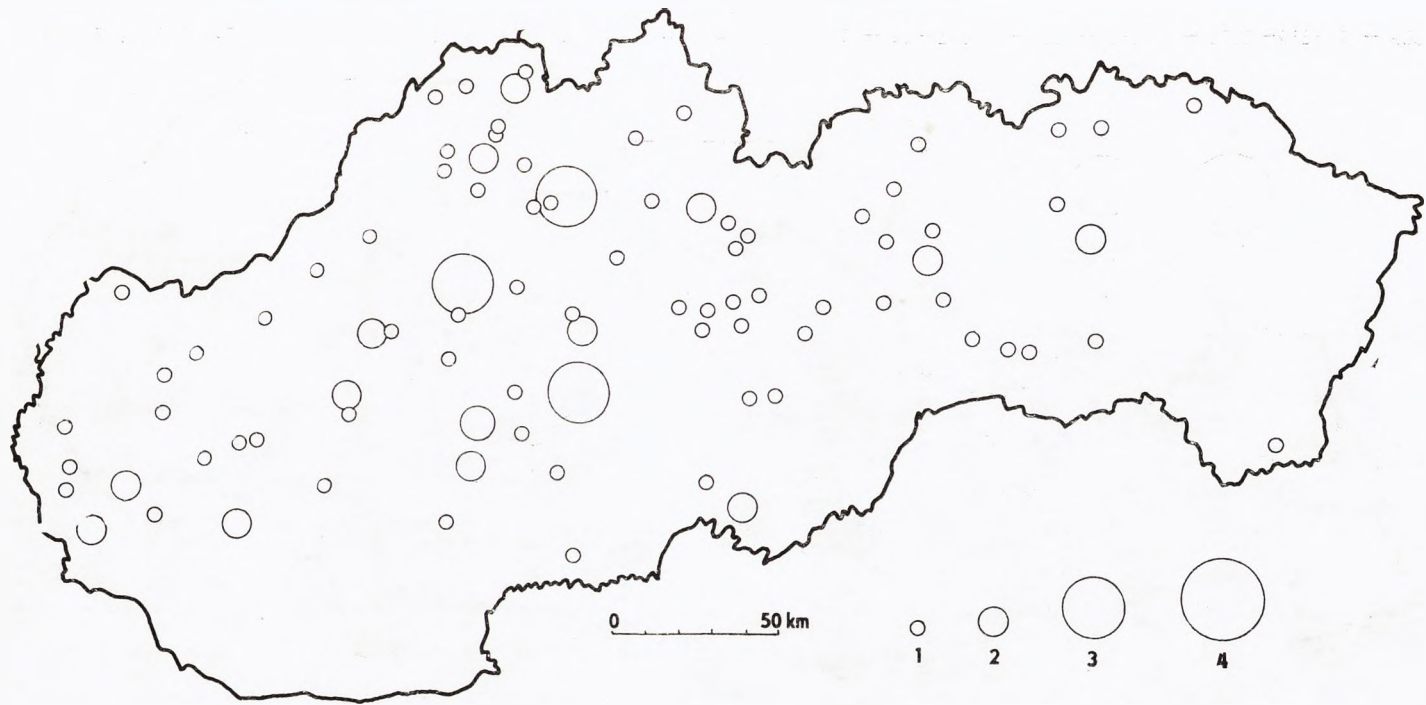


Fig. 3. Number of workers in the wood industry. 1 — 15—749, 2 — 750—1999, 3 — 2000—4999, 4 — 5000 and more.

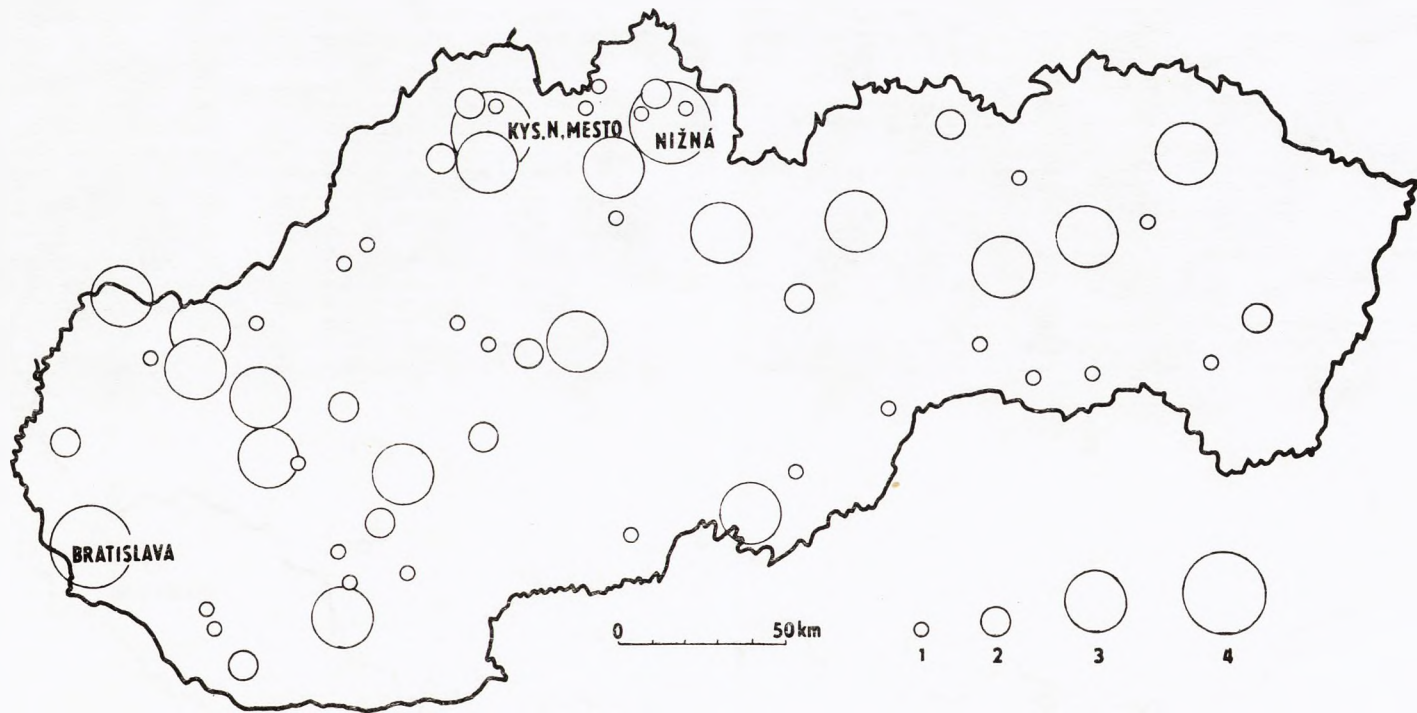


Fig. 4. Number of workers in the electrical and metalworking industry. 1 — 15—749, 2 — 750—1999, 3 — 2000—4999, 4 — 5000 and more.

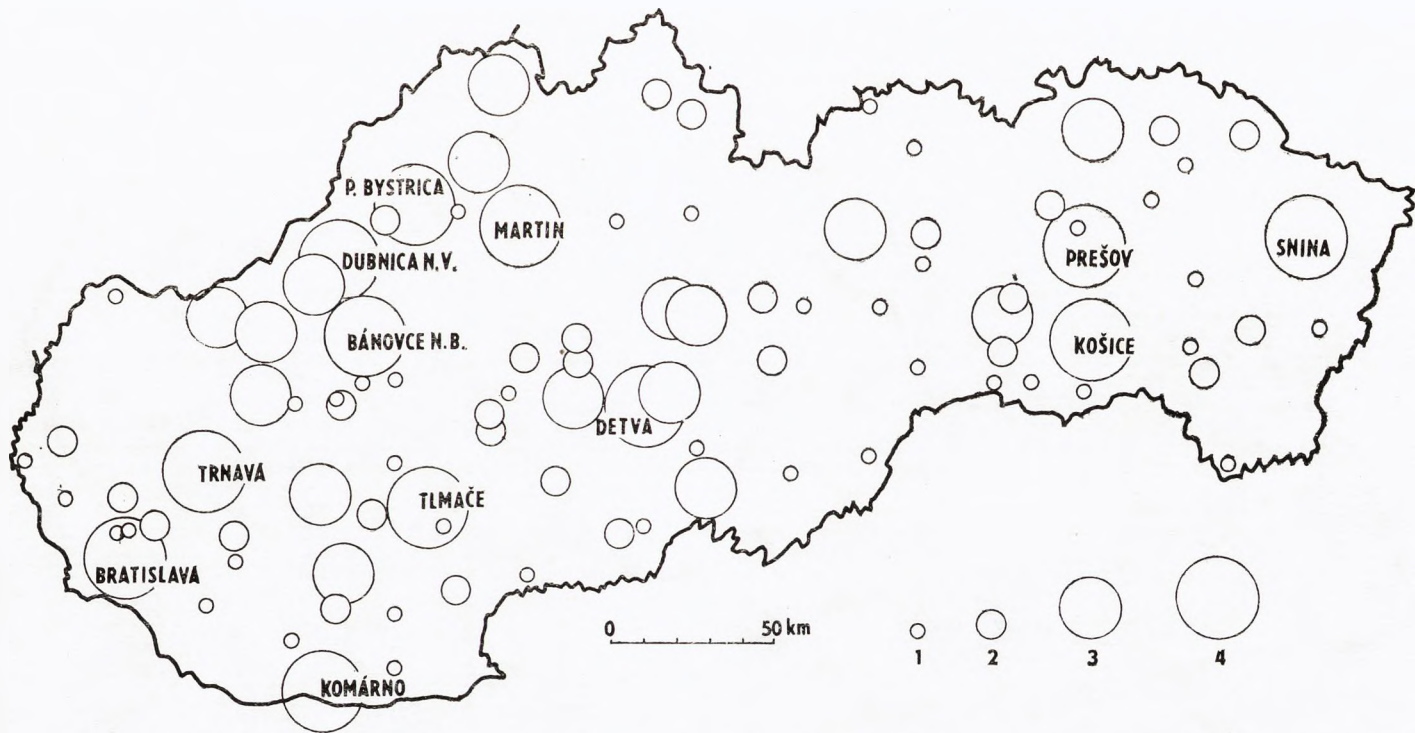


Fig. 5. Number of workers in the engineering industry. 1 — 15—749, 2 — 750—1999, 3 — 2000—4999, 4 — 500 and more.

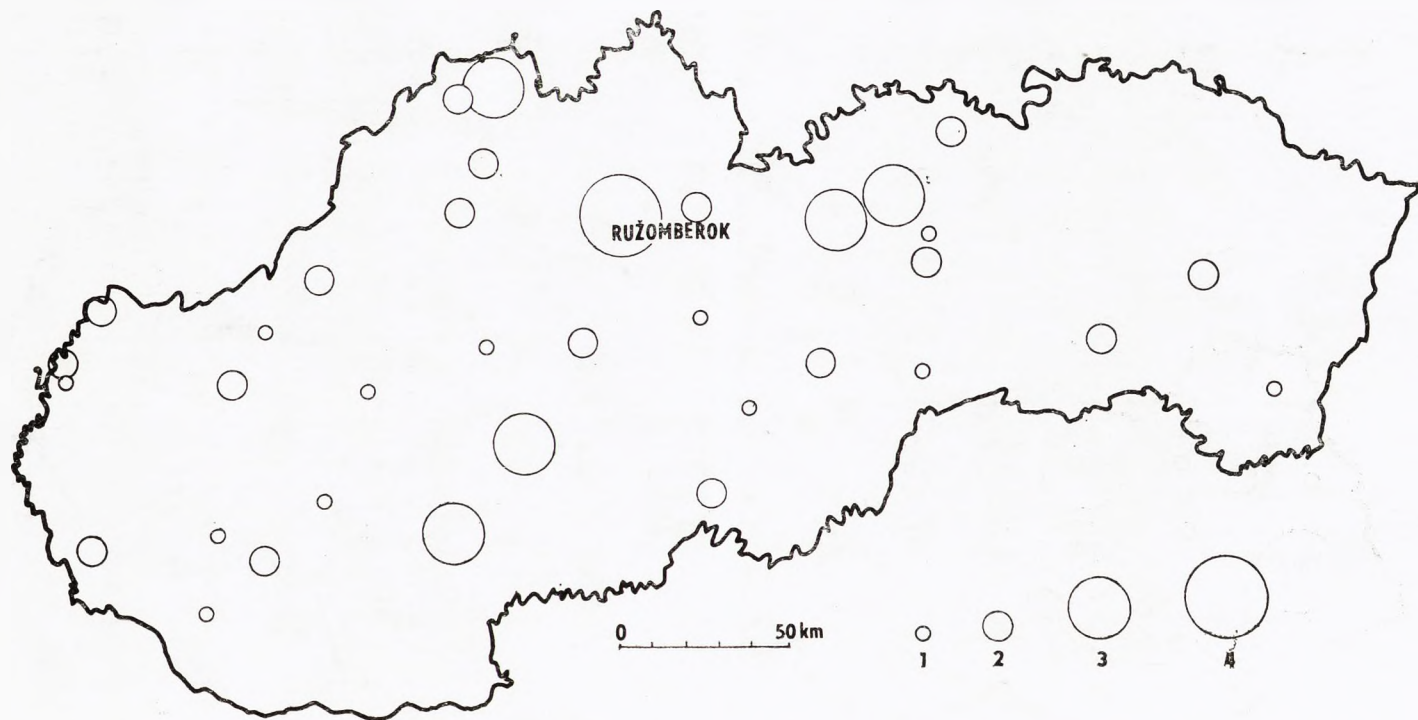


Fig. 6. Number of workers in the textile industry. 1 — 15—749, 2 — 750—1999, 3 — 2000—4999, 4 — 5000 and more.

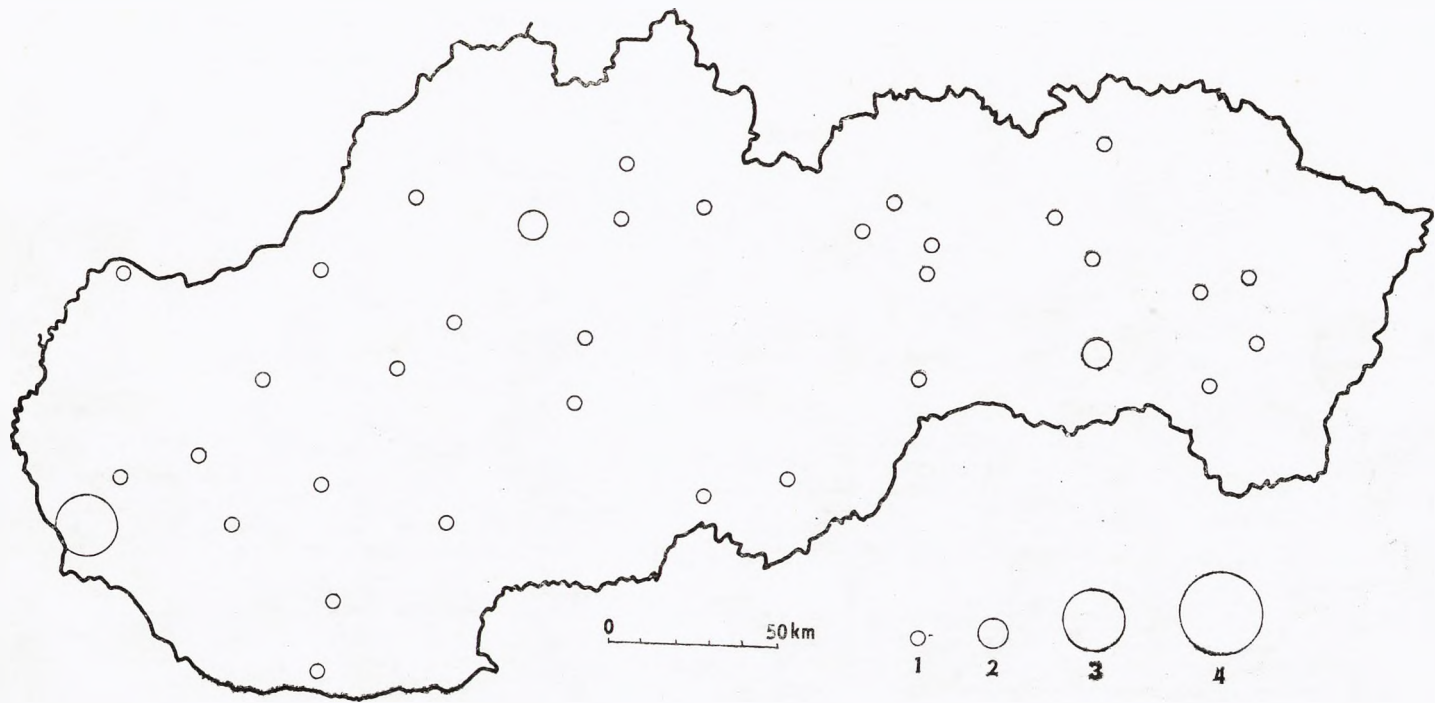


Fig. 7. Number of workers in the printing industry. 1 — 15—749, 2 — 750—1999, 3 — 2000—4999, 4 — 5000 and more.

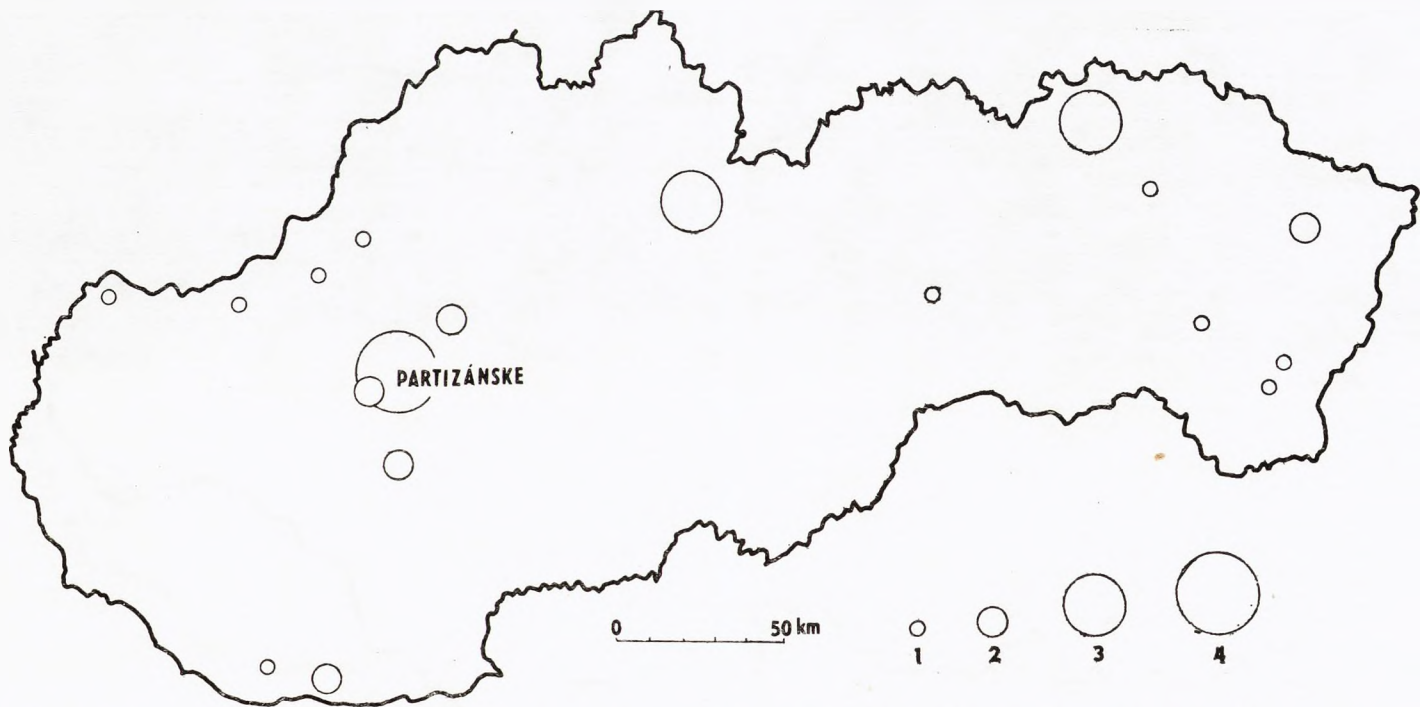


Fig. 8. Number of workers in the leather industry. 1 — 15—749, 2 — 750—1999, 3 — 2000—4999, 4 — 5000 and more.

ny nad Váhom, Prešov, Banská Bystrica, Žarnovica) 25 % wood industry employees work.

The representation of electrical and metalworking industry is always more intense (Fig. 4). In the network of their centres dominate medium size centres, in which predominate bigger, recently set up operations (more than 55 % operations employ above 500 employees). Formely they were localized in small villages without larger traditions of industrial production. Due to the construction of electrical and metalworking establishments these villages registered an intense economic development and population increase and became new cores of the regional development which, in the past, were the most backward regions of Slovakia.

Among the biggest centres of electrical and metalworking industry in Slovakia belong Bratislava, Kysucké Nové Mesto, Nižná, Nové Zámky, Zlaté Moravce, Myjava, Piešťany, Filakovo, Hlohovec, Dolný Kubín and Banská Bystrica. In the five biggest centres (Bratislava, Kysucké Nové Mesto, Nižná, Nové Zámky, Zlaté Moravce) about 25.6 % employees work in this branch.

The present picture of distribution of engineering industry in Slovakia (Fig. 5) influenced decisively the construction of new engineering enterprises in older centres (Bratislava, Považská Bystrica, Dubnica nad Váhom), but mainly the construction of new, relatively big centres of engineering production (Bánovce nad Bebravou, Šurany, Tlmače, Čadca, Detva, Lučenec, Bardejov, Snina). The priority localization principles applied in deciding the construction of new engineering establishments was the effort to activate economically the SSR little developed areas, to use the existing resources of labour and to decrease the differences in the population living standard of the SSR various regions.

The greatest number of workers in the engineering production have Dubnica nad Váhom, Považská Bystrica, Bratislava, Martin, Trnava, Detva, Snina and Prešov. In the five biggest centres from the gross production value standpoint (Dubnica nad Váhom, Martin, Považská Bystrica, Bánovce nad Bebravou, Detva) 30 % employees work.

The industrialization of Slovakia changed also the picture of distribution of the traditional textile production. Due mainly to the production concentration in bigger plant equipments (about 57 % of operations employed more than 500 workers, only 2 operations less than 100 workers) and to the deepening of its specialization. In the network of centres of the textile industry (Fig. 6) beside older and bigger centres (Ružomberok, Trenčín, Bratislava, Svit) come up also new big centres of textile production (Levice, Čadca, Banská Štiavnica, etc.). In five of its biggest centres (Levice, Ružomberok, Trenčín, Banská Štiavnica, Svit) 36 % employees work.

Branches with high index values of production concentration

Among the industrial branches of this type belong the power, clothing, printing, chemical and rubber industry, the freezing and tobacco industry. Fig. 7 documents the example of distribution of equipments of this type of branches.

In the network of centres of the SSR power industry represented are mainly small assembly and distribution establishments erected in bigger towns and hydro-electric power plants of the Váh cascade. In its five biggest centres (Bratislava, Vojany, Jaslovské Bohunice, Košice, Žilina) 54 % workers are concen-

trated. The clothing industry has a thinner network of centres than the textile industry. It concentrates in two areas — the bigger one in the west and the smaller one in the east of the SSR. In the five biggest centres of clothing industry (Prešov, Trenčín, Púchov, Topoľčany and Bánovce nad Bebravou) 36 % workers are concentrated. In spite of the more numerous representation of village with establishment of printing industry in the whole Slovakia the concentration of this production in big towns is relatively expressive. In the biggest centres of printing industry (Bratislava, Martin, Košice, Prešov and Banská Bystrica) 76 % employees work in this branch. Characteristics for the chemical and rubber industry of Slovakia is the occurrence of relatively big and significantly specialized production centres, in which big chemical establishments were constructed within the frame of industrialization of Slovakia. They comprise mainly Šaľa, Humenné, Strážske, Senica, Hlohovec, Slovenská Lupča. In connection with it in the chemical industry is obtained the highest average production value and the highest number of workers falling to one operation (2179 persons). In the five biggest centres from the gross production value standpoint (Šaľa, Bratislava, Nováky, Humenné, Strážske) 52 % employees work in this branch. In the freezing production, mineral waters and tobacco products the highest gross production value attain the tobacco establishments localized also in smaller towns. The main centres of this industrial branch are Spišská Belá, Banská Štiavnica, Nitra, Levice and Bratislava. They concentrate 47 % of the branch workers.

Branches with very high index values of production concentration

This type of branches comprise the fuels industry, leather, glass and ceramics, metallurgy of non-ferrous metals, iron metallurgy and cellulose-paper industry. Fig. 8 documents the example of distribution of equipments of this type of branches.

The fuels industry in the SSR territory is represented predominantly by small, dispersed operations (extraction and processing of peat, processing of gas, natural gas, brown coal and lignite), whose part in the gross production value of this branch amounts only to about 5 %. A dominant position in the SSR fuels industry has the processing of crude oil imported from the USSR in Bratislava, Vojany and Nemecká (91 % of the gross production value). Only 51 % of workers fall to 5 centres with the highest gross production value (Bratislava, Vojany, Nemecká, Cígeľ, Plavecký Štvrtok), since mainly coal mines have relatively high numbers of employees. In the leather industry of the SSR big establishments dominate built in the post-war period, with the exception of establishments in Partizánske. Due to them 74 % of workers are concentrated in the five biggest centres (Partizánske, Bošany, Liptovský Mikuláš, Bardejov, Zlaté Moravce). Even the production of glass, ceramics and porcelain in the post-war period was concentrated in bigger, new establishments having for objective mainly the production sheet, building and technical glass. In the five biggest centres (Trnava, Nemšová, Bratislava, Nová Baňa, Lednické Rovne) 73 % of workers are concentrated.

In the metallurgy of non-ferrous metals, which comprises also the extraction of ores of non-ferrous metals, the primary position was gained by the processing of imported raw materials in the recently constructed integrated steel-

-works in Žiar nad Hronom (aluminium) and in Sereď (nickel). 85 % workers of the metallurgy of non-ferrous metals are employed in the five biggest centres (Žiar nad Hronom, Krompachy, Sereď, Banská Štiavnica, Kremnica).

Cooperation with the COMECON countries made possible the construction of new, big integrated steel-works using the imported raw materials also out of the areas of ore deposits occurrences. Mainly the construction of the Eastern Slovakian Iron and Steel Works in Košice contributed to a significant production concentration, since in this biggest industrial enterprise in Slovakia 90 % of the gross production value are realized and 55 % employees work in the iron metallurgy. 85 % workers are employed in the five biggest centres of the iron metallurgy (Košice, Podbrezová, Istebné, Rudňany, Rožňava). The cellulose-paper industry is the less represented in the SSR villages. It is represented by big production plants constructed in the industrialization period of Slovakia. Among the five biggest belong the establishments in Ružomberok, Štúrovo, Slavošovce, Harmanec and Vranov nad Topľou, which concentrate 67 % workers of the branch.

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Peter Mariot

PRÍSPEVOK K CHARAKTERISTIKE ODVETVOVEJ ŠTRUKTÚRY PRIEMYSLU SSR

Na základe priemeru percentuálneho podielu pripadajúceho z hrubej hodnoty priemyselnej výroby na jedno odvetvie, rozlišuje autor vedúce (s nadpriemerným podielom) a doplňujúce priemyselné odvetvia (s podpriemerným podielom). Príslušnosť priemyselných odvetví SSR k týmto skupinám dokumentuje tab. 1.

Rozmiestnenie výrobných zariadení, charakterizované počtom zamestnaných vo vybraných priemyselných odvetviach a obciach SSR, znázorňujú obr. 1 až 8. Na vyjadrenie indexu koncentrácie výroby autor použil vzorec

$$k_i = \frac{H_{5i}}{PO_i} ,$$

v ktorom k_i je index koncentrácie výroby i -teho odvetvia, H_5 je súčet percentuálnych podielov hrubej hodnoty výroby v piatich strediskách s najvyššou hrubou hodnotou výroby i -teho odvetvia, PO_i je počet obcí SSR, v ktorých sa vyskytujú výrobné zariadenia i -teho odvetvia a majú spolu viac ako 15 zamestnancov.

Na základe hodnôt k_i dokumentovaných v tab. 2, vyčlenil autor 4 typy priemyselných odvetví SSR:

- odvetvia s početným zastúpením výrobných zariadení a veľmi nízkymi hodnotami k_i ($0 < k_i \leq 0,3$),
- odvetvia s pomerne početným zastúpením výrobných zariadení a nízkymi hodnotami k_i ($0,3 \leq k_i \leq 1,0$),
- odvetvia s pomerne málo početným zastúpením výrobných zariadení a vysokými hodnotami k_i ($1 \leq k_i \leq 3$),
- odvetvia s málo početným zastúpením výrobných zariadení s veľmi vysokými hodnotami k_i ($3 < k_i$).

Obr. 1. Počet pracovníkov v priemysle stavebných hmôt. 1 — 15—749, 2 — 750—1999, 3 — 2000—4999, 4 — 5000 a viac.

Obr. 2. Počet pracovníkov v potravinárskom priemysle. 1 — 15—749, 2 — 750—1999, 3 — 2000—4999, 4 — 5000 a viac.

Obr. 3. Počet pracovníkov v drevospracujúcom priemysle. 1 — 15—749, 2 — 750—1999, 3 — 2000—4999, 4 — 5000 a viac.

Obr. 4. Počet pracovníkov v elektrotechnickom a kovospracujúcom priemysle. 1 — 15—749, 2 — 750—1999, 3 — 2000—4999, 4 — 5000 a viac.

Obr. 5. Počet pracovníkov v strojárskom priemysle. 1 — 15—749, 2 — 750—1999, 3 — 2000—4999, 4 — 5000 a viac.

Obr. 6. Počet pracovníkov v textilnom priemysle. 1 — 15—749, 2 — 750—1999, 3 — 2000—4999, 4 — 5000 a viac.

Obr. 7. Počet pracovníkov v polygrafickom priemysle. 1 — 15—749, 2 — 750—1999, 3 — 2000—4999, 4 — 5000 a viac.

Obr. 8. Počet pracovníkov v kožiarskom priemysle. 1 — 15—749, 2 — 750—1999, 3 — 2000—4999, 4 — 5000 a viac.

Tab. 1. Percentuálny podiel priemyselných odvetví Slovenskej socialistickej republiky na hrubej hodnote priemyselnej výroby (A), počte pracovníkov v priemysle (B) a hodnote základných prostriedkov priemyselných podnikov (C) v roku 1984.

Tab. 2. Koncentrácia výroby v rámci priemyselných odvetví Slovenskej socialistickej republiky v roku 1984 (H_5 — súčet hrubej hodnoty výroby v 5 strediskách s najvyššou hrubou hodnotou výroby, PO — počet obcí na Slovensku, v ktorých sa vyskytujú výrobné zariadenia príslušného odvetvia, k — index koncentrácie výroby).

Петер Мариот

К ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКЕ ОТРАСЛЕВОЙ СТРУКТУРЫ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ СЛОВАЦКОЙ СОЦИАЛИСТИЧЕСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

На основе учитывания средней процентной доли валовой продукции промышленного производства, приходящейся на одну отрасль, автором выделяются ведущие (с выше средней долей) и дополнительные промышленные отрасли (с ниже средней

долей). Принадлежность промышленных отраслей ССР к этим группам демонстрирует табл. 1.

Размещение промышленных предприятий, различаемых по численности занятых в избранных промышленных отраслях и в населенных пунктах ССР, иллюстрируют рисунки 1 — 8. При определении индекса концентрации производства автором применена формула:

$$k_i = \frac{H_{5i}}{PO_i},$$

где k_i — индекс концентрации производства i -той отрасли, H_{5i} — сумма процентных долей валовой продукции пяти предприятий (центров) с максимальным значением валовой продукции i -той отрасли, PO_i — численность населенных пунктов ССР, в которых находятся предприятия i -той отрасли, имеющие в сумме более 15 занятых.

На основе значений k_i , приведенных в табл. 2, автором выделены 4 типа промышленных отраслей ССР:

- отрасли с большой численностью производственных предприятий и с очень низкими значениями k_i ($0 < k_i \leq 0,3$),
- отрасли со сравнительно значительной численностью производственных предприятий и с низкими значениями k_i ($0,3 \leq k_i \leq 1,0$),
- отрасли со сравнительно малой численностью производственных предприятий и с высокими значениями k_i ($1 < k_i \leq 3$),
- отрасли с малой численностью промышленных предприятий и с высокими значениями k_i ($3 < k_i$).

Рис. 1. Численность занятых в промышленности стройматериалов.

1 — 15—749, 2 — 750—1999, 3 — 2000—4999, 4 — 5000 и более.

Рис. 2. Численность занятых в пищевой промышленности.

1 — 15—749, 2 — 750—1999, 3 — 2000—4999, 4 — 5000 и более.

Рис. 3. Численность занятых в деревообделочной промышленности.

1 — 15—749, 2 — 750—1999, 3 — 2000—4999, 4 — 5000 и более.

Рис. 4. Численность занятых в электротехнической и металлообрабатывающей промышленности.

1 — 15—749, 2 — 750—1999, 3 — 2000—4999, 4 — 5000 и более.

Рис. 5. Численность занятых в машиностроительной промышленности.

1 — 15—749, 2 — 750—1999, 3 — 2000—4999, 4 — 5000 и более.

Рис. 6. Численность занятых в текстильной промышленности.

1 — 15—749, 2 — 750—1999, 3 — 2000—4999, 4 — 5000 и более.

Рис. 7. Численность занятых в полиграфической промышленности.

1 — 15—749, 2 — 750—1999, 3 — 2000—4999, 4 — 5000 и более.

Рис. 8. Численность занятых в кожевенной промышленности.

1 — 15—749, 2 — 750—1999, 3 — 2000—4999, 4 — 5000 и более.

Табл. 1. Процентная доля промышленных отраслей Словацкой Социалистической Республики в валовой продукции промышленности (А), в численности занятых в промышленности (В) и в стоимости основных фондов промышленных предприятий (С) в 1984 г.

Табл. 2. Концентрация производства в рамках промышленных отраслей Словацкой Социалистической Республики в 1984 г. H_5 — сумма валовой продукции в пяти центрах с максимальными значениями показателей валовой продукции, PO — численность населенных пунктов Словакии, в которых размещены производственные мощности соответствующей отрасли, k — индекс концентрации производства.