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**MIGRATION PATTERN OF THE SETTLEMENTS IN THE ENVIRONS
OF BÉKÉCSABA AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 1970TH**

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To reveal the migration pattern of the neighbouring settlements of Békécsaba, similarly to our earlier inquiries related to the county seat, original data were acquired. The data contain important pieces of information, i. e. answers given to the questionnaire on the registration forms, such as: „Where did you come from and where are you going to?“ „Age.“ „Sex.“ „Profession.“ „Education.“ So the settlements in the environs of Békécsaba play an important part only in the migration course of the county, but their migration relations are strongly influenced by the role of the county seat, Békécsaba.

1. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RESEARCH IN MIGRATION COURSE

With the development of forces of production and of division of labour the specialization of production undergoes changes, too. In respect of man as the main force of production this perpetual change is manifested in the migration of population.

The migrating process of population can be looked upon as constant but it can increase during certain periods of development in the forces of production which cause considerable areal-structural changes. In these periods which can be characterized by an increased mobility of the population, one can find socioeconomic problems caused by the migration which make necessary research of this process as well as its phenomena.

During the course of migration centres of concentration and „population-releasing“ areas are formed. A dynamic balance between these two poles is very important, this is the basic sine qua non of the undisturbed redistribution of the population, which must be at a desirable rate in respect of the socioeconomic side of population. To investigate the occasional temporary unbalance of the two poles themselves caused by migration course is important, too. These changes, although different in character, appear in both poles as demographical, economic, and infrastructural social problems.

To investigate these research problems, one must know about the volume, trend, structure and areal connections of migration course. The required,

detailed and satisfactorily grouped data-basis must be provided by statistical data providing information. With all these data we can extend the inquiries into the migration process with regard to the areal settlement of the population, to the social composition in respect of age and sex in the given areal units, to the educational level and various communal and infra-structural degrees of supply. The migration process causes changes in each of the above-mentioned factors and we must extend our inquiries so that they will be effective. This effectiveness is demanded by the need for areal planning.

In our country, as in all the other European socialist countries, the great socio-economic change in the past three decades, the dynamic development of forces of production and the rapid transformation of areal and sectoral structure of production increased the mobility of population, accelerated urbanization, and the inter-, and intraregional migration of the population increased immensely, too. The significance of this migration orientated the research itself and called for valuable publications both in theoretical and practical respects.

2. AIMS AND METHODS OF THE INQUIRY

The interest of national economy as well as practical interests demand the division of global average rates into components, and the discovering of specific features of migration course so that these data could be used in regional planning. Among the existing studies we did not find studies which either analysed the detailed structural and regional phenomena of the migration process, or concentrated on its complex structural-regional analysis. This comes from the inefficiency of detailing the statistical figures which register the process.

Supplementing the insufficiency of statistical data acquiring original data from the area we made an attempt on the basis of the migration conditions in Békéscsaba in 1969—1973 — at a detailed, complex, areal-structural analysis of the migration course in that area. Beside theoretical and methodological aspects (Tóth J., Tánczos-Szabó L., 1975) the investigations resulted in important statements resp. conclusions from practical point of view (Tánczos-Szabó L., Tóth J., 1976). Lately, we have investigated new areas in proportions to our possibilities.

At the beginning of the 1970th in our administrative system appear as new legal elements the settlements in the environs of town.

This system is still in formation and intends to replace our district system, which is not proper to reflect our regional interests and the already existing territorial connections. According to this new system, Telekgerendás became in 1972 a settlement in the environs of Békéscsaba and in 1976 with the disintegration of Békés district, Mezőberény, Csárdaszállás, Kétsoprony, Köröstarcsa and Gerla as well. As the settlements had right to choose to which town to belong to, a special and not too practical situation has come into being, because Kamut and Murony, settlements close by Békéscsaba became a neighbouring settlement of Békés, and at the same time Mezőberény, bordering Békés and being 20 km away from Békéscsaba (the county seat), and

the still more remote Csárdaszállás and Köröstarcsa became settlements in the environs of Békéscsaba.

To reveal the migration pattern of the neighbouring settlements of Békéscsaba, similarly to our earlier inquiries related to the county seat, original data were acquired. About the methodological questions of processing the data we can declare as follows:

a) We got the necessary data by having registration forms filled in — this meant having three thousand forms filled in.

b) The data refer to the population over 14, which takes part in the migration process and contain data about both permanent and temporary migration.

c) The data contain important pieces of information, i. e. answers given to the questionnaire on the registration forms, such as: „Where did you come from and where are you going to?“ „Age“. „Sex“. „Profession“. „Education“. So the basic number of items of information is about $5 \times 3000 = 15\,000$.

d) Data from six years (1970—1975) were processed, comparing the processed data with the relevant statistical data and estimating moderately — we can refer to certain tendencies of the migration course.

e) Data were gathered and processed so that during the structural analysis they could be compared with the data from the population census of 1970 and with the data of investigations related to Békéscsaba.

f) The data gathered are sufficient to supplement the earlier more comprehensive investigations, with their details, but do not go beyond that limit, which makes data gathering practically impossible beside the method used.

3. RESULTS OF THE INQUIRIES

3. 1. Structural analysis

The structural analysis of the data referring to migration must be started with some general statements. From among them in the first place we can mention that, in contrast with the country-wide trend, similarly to Békéscsaba, the areal mobility of population is increasing in the settlements investigated. The number of migrations defining in relation to the number of population of the settlements is high in the case of Mezöberény (128), Csárdaszállás (281), Telekgerendás (295), and Gerla (119), but Köröstarcsa (22) and Kétsoprony (35) are characterized by comparatively low indices. It follows from the part of the settlements playing in labour-force mobility, too (Becsei J., Dövényi Z., Simon I., 1974).

On the basis of the present and the previous investigations three phases of population mobility can be well observed: the large-scale commuting between the individual settlements is followed by temporary moving, and the last phase of mobility is the permanent settling.

Békéscsaba and its closer and farther surrounding are different from each other in their economic structure and professional and income pattern as well. Emphasizing the basic importance of the differences, in our inquiries we can deal only with those structural elements, which can be characterized

quantitatively on the basis of our data available. As a result of our analysis, the characteristics of migration process are summarized as follows:

a) The settlements examined have migration gain of the youngest generation. The immigrant population as a whole is younger than the transmigrant one, and than the corresponding generations of the other neighbouring settlement.

b) In contrast to the expectations and the country-wide condition the mobility of women is greater than that of men, the percentage rate of women in the whole population as far as mobility is concerned, is nearly 60%. The predominance of women is felt both in immigration and transmigration. Only in case of Telekgerendás and Gerla there is a minimal men surplus in immigration.

c) The fact, that Békéscsaba possesses places of employment more highly qualified than its surrounding, and it attracts a great number of work-hands, greatly influences the distribution of migrants by educational level in the neighbouring settlements. The distribution by educational level of these settlements has slightly improved during the examined seven years due to migration. Examining this fact in detail, such positive change can only be observed at Gerla and Telekgerendás both bordering Békéscsaba. Since the county seat, Békéscsaba can not provide work for people who did not complete at least 8 years of secondary schooling, their percentage within the immigrant population is decreasing.

As these settlements, with the exception of Mezőberény, do not possess secondary education institution, those are in favourable position which have good traffic connection with the county seat, and where the intention of education does not mean transmigration from these settlements.

d) With reference to the quality of employment as well as the professional conditions, the settlements examined — in accordance with their level of development — have migration gain only of manual workers only. The migration loss of students is rooted in the lack of educational institutions.

3. 2. Areal analysis

Analysis of the areal aspects of migration course has been carried out from two sides. The characteristics can be summed up as follows:

a) The distribution according to towns and villages as well as settlements with and without central function shows alike that while the settlements neighbouring a town have slight migration gain in contrast with the latter, the migration course in connection with towns and settlements with central function leads to a great migration loss. The great loss in contrast with the high centres is explained with the exceptional role of Békéscsaba.

b) Areal analysis has been done according to economic-planning centres and counties, then — referring to the whole country — according to settlements, too. In contrast to the Southern Lowland, the Central, the North-Transdanubian and Northern Lowland economic-planning centres, the settlements in the environs of Békéscsaba — decreasing in corresponding order to the above mentioned areas — have migration loss, while in contrast to North Hungary and South Transdanubia, they have migration gain of a few people.

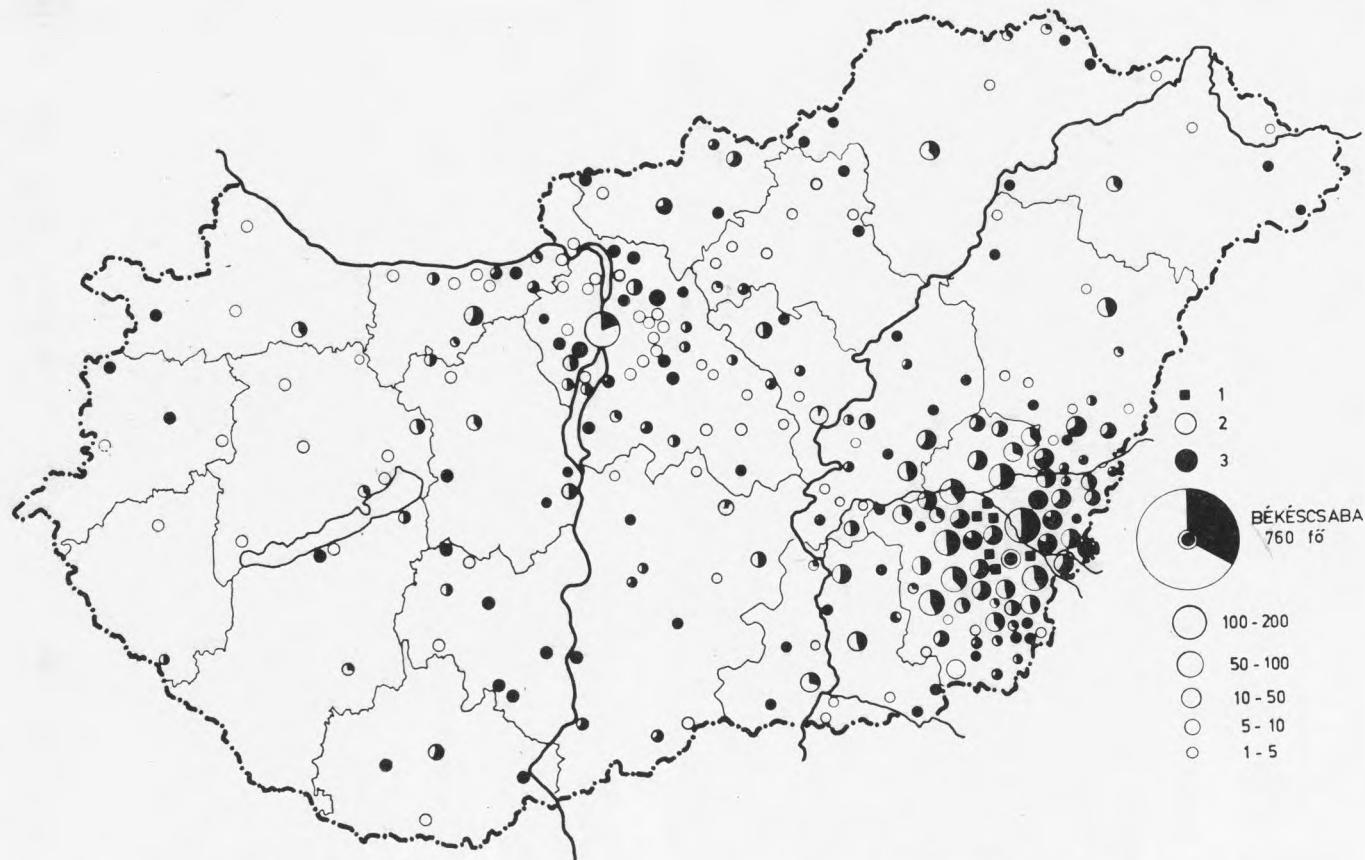


Fig. 1. The number of migrants that affects the settlements in the environs of Békéscsaba (1970—1975).
 1—the settlements in the environs of Békéscsaba, 2—loss due to migration, 3—gain due to migration.

According to countries: 73 % of the total migrants were of Békés County origin in the period of inquiry, it is followed by Pest County with not much more than 10 %. The other 17 counties share less than 20 % of the migrants. There are 6 county (Nógrád, Tolna, Hajdu-Bihar, Baranya, Borsod, Fejér) in contrast with which the settlements in the environs of Békéscsaba have migration gain. However, this is 23 persons only. Migration loss is the greatest in contrast with Pest, resp. Békés County.

Data according to settlements on immigration and transmigration show that population migration relating the settlements in the environs of Békéscsaba, not regarding the settlements of Békés County, the greatest is on the bordering areas with Pest, Szolnok, Csongrád and Hajdu-Bihar Counties. On the other territories of the country, it is of insignificant importance and is proportionally decreasing with the distance. The low values of the farther settlements refer to the eventuality of migration relations. In migration of the settlements under investigation, the county seat, Békéscsaba and the capital, Budapest play a decisive role. The influence of Békéscsaba is decreasing along with the distance, while Budapest has the greatest effect on migration of the settlements which are farthest from the county seat (Köröstarcsa, Csárdaszállás). The settlement Gerla neighbouring Békéscsaba and being in good traffic relations with it, is worth mentioning, where the transmigration the county seat is significant: it has already a positive migration balance today.

4. CONCLUSIONS

According to the factual results of research, migration course relating to the settlements in the environs of Békéscsaba are as follows:

a) The trend of mobility is different from the country-wide trend of mobility, it is increasing in character.

b) The mobility of women is greater than that of men, with the exception of Telekgerendás and Gerla neighbouring Békéscsaba where the structure of industry is changing, here we can observe a slight men surplus in immigration.

c) Due to migration course the age-distribution of population of the settlement in the environs of Békéscsaba has improved.

d) Migration improves the educational level of population on the average, and this effect is strongly felt in the case of Telekgerendás and Gerla neighbouring Békéscsaba.

e) There is a quality and quantity migration loss in contrast with the other settlements with central function.

f) There is a quality and quantity migration loss in contrast with a great part of the economic-planning areas and counties of the country.

g) A great quality and quantity migration loss is felt in contrast with Békés county — decisively with Békéscsaba.

In analyzing the special features we can assume that the settlements in the environs of Békéscsaba play an important part only in the migration course of the county, in the country-wide process they play only a moderate role.

Their migration relations are strongly influenced by the pole of the county seat, Békéscsaba.

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László T á n c z o s - S z a b ó

MIGRAČNÉ POMERY PRÍMESTSKÝCH SÍDEL BÉKÉSCSABY NA POČIATKU SEDEMDESIATYCH ROKOV 20. STOROČIA

Táto práca sa viaže k podobnému výskumu, vzťahujúcemu sa na Békéscsabu, ktorý sa uskutočnil už skôr. Cez migračnú svojráznosť šiestich obcí (Mezőberény, Telekgerendás, Gerla, Csardaszállás, Köröstarcsa, Kétsoprony) skúma sa systém väzieb prímestských sídel a príslušného centrálného miesta, ktorý sa prejavuje v maďarskej verejnosprávnej sústave ako nový právny prvok. Údaje pre šesť skúmaných rokov (1970—1975) poskytli informácie uvedené na odhláškach a prihláškach sťahujúcich sa: kedy, odkiaľ, prípadne kam sa sťahovali, vek, pohlavie, vzdelanie a povolanie.

Zhromaždené údaje vytvorili podmienky na podrobný štrukturálny a oblastný výskum. Podľa jeho výsledkov migračné pomery prímestských sídel Békéscsaby charakterizuje:

- oproti celoštátnej tendencii je trend mobility vzostupný,
- mobilita žien je väčšia ako mobilita mužov; iba v prípade obcí Telekgerendás a Gerla, ktoré susedia s Békéscsabou, a ich priemyselná štruktúra sa pretvára, hlási sa v sťahovaní nepatrná prevaha mužov,
- veková skladba prímestských obcí sa migráciou zlepšuje,
- migrácia v priemere čiastočne zlepšuje aj vzdelanostnú skladbu obyvateľstva, dokonca v prípade obcí Telekgerendás a Gerla sa aj silnejšie uplatňuje,
- v porovnaní s centrálnymi miestami sa ukazuje kvalitatívny i kvantitatívny migračný úbytok,
- v porovnaní k veľkej časti hospodársko-plánovacích oblastí štátu a žúp sa hlási kvantitatívny a kvalitatívny migračný úbytok,
- veľký kvantitatívny a kvalitatívny migračný úbytok sa ukazuje oproti Békéscskej župe a rozhodujúcou mierou oproti Békéscsabe.

Z výskumov vysvitá, že prímestské sídla Békéscsaby majú vážnejšiu úlohu iba v migračnom procese župy, v celoštátnom ohľade majú povážlivo slabé postavenie. Ich migračné pomery rozhodujúcou mierou ovplyvňuje úloha župného sídla Békéscsaby.

Obr. 1. Počet migrantov v sídlach v okolí Békéscsaby (1970—1975).

1-sídla v okolí Békéscsaby, 2-úbytok v dôsledku migrácií, 3-prírastok v dôsledku migrácií.

МИГРАЦИОННЫЕ УСЛОВИЯ ПРИГОРОДНЫХ ПОСЕЛКОВ ГОРОДА БЕКЕШЧАБА В НАЧАЛЕ 1970-Х ГОДОВ

Данная работа является продолжением ранее проведенных исследований по данной теме для города Бекешчаба. В статье на основании миграционных особенностей шести поселков (Мезёберень, Телекгерендаш, Герла, Чардасалаш, Кёрёштарча, Кетшопронь) изучается система взаимосвязей между центральным населенным пунктом и пригородными поселками — как новыми юридическими элементами системы административного деления Венгрии. Данные за исследуемый период шести лет (1970—1975) получены по информации на бланках для выписки и прописки мигрантов: время, направление перемещения — откуда и куда; пол; образование; профессия.

На основании собранного материала возникли условия для проведения детальных структурных и территориальных исследований. В результате этих исследований миграционные условия пригородных поселков города Бекешчаба можно охарактеризовать следующим образом:

- темпы роста мобильности в противовес общей тенденции по стране — увеличиваются,
- мобильность женщин больше мобильности мужчин; лишь в поселках Телекгерендаш и Герла, наиболее близкорасположенных к г. Бекешчаба и с преобразовывающейся структурой промышленности, наблюдается преобладание мужчин в миграции,
- в результате миграции возрастная структура населения пригородных поселков улучшается,
- миграция несколько улучшает структуру населения по образованию; эта тенденция более усиленно наблюдается в поселках Телекгерендаш и Герла — наиболее близко расположенных к г. Бекешчаба,
- в пригородных поселках наблюдаются понижения количественных и качественных показателей миграции в реляциях населенных пунктов с центральными функциями,
- наблюдаются также понижения количественных и качественных показателей миграции по сравнению с большинством плано-экономических районов и медье (областей) Венгрии,
- наблюдаются значительные понижения количественных и качественных показателей миграции по сравнению с соответствующими показателями по медье Бекеш, особенно по г. Бекешчаба.

В результате исследований было выявлено, что пригородные поселки города Бекешчаба играют заметную роль в миграционных процессах только в медье Бекеш, а по стране их значение довольно небольшое. На миграционные условия этих поселков решающим образом влияет г. Бекешчаба.

Рис. 1. Количество миграционных перемещений, касающихся пригородных поселков города Бекешчаба (1970—1975).

1 — пригородные поселки города Бекешчаба, 2 — уменьшение миграции, 3 — рост миграции.