

THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF ECONOMIC REGION-SCHEME OF HUNGARY

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Areal distribution of Hungary was worked out by JATE Geographical Department during the past years. We think it necessary to give a summary of the principal and methodological questions denoting this problem. Later, in the next volume of our magazine we are going to touch the actual results of our researches, i.e. we shall go into details about the areal distribution.

The principle of the Integrant Areal Unit

Economic regions are areal units resulted by the social division of labour, which exist objectively, which specialize on the basis of favourable social and economic fundamentals, but which have complex characteristic features too at the same time. Consequently they have inner and outer traffic connections, therefore the narrow of the regions are the areal complexes of production, they have regions, they are separate units as far as the sequence and direction of their development is concerned, therefore they can be the bases of the regional research and regional planning.

The enumerated characteristics and functions cannot be accomplished by the region-branches one-by-one, they do not form complexes of production separately, very often they are not even in areal sequence. E.g. an industrial region has different role and areal existence from an economic one. The integrant economic units cannot be considered merely as the amount of the branch regional units, because the formers — and it is obvious from the definition — have considerable different qualities.

In foreign technical literature the economic regions usually have different names. E.g. in the technical literature of the western countries (mainly in the French, English and West-German ones) they call the region a planning centre but we come across the expression region, too. In these cases the authors mean areal units or they just denote a region on the basis of the different degrees of mobility of the population.

The name region was used by a lot of Hungarian authors, too. These authors meant the economic regions of towns and villages, even when they took into consideration various other factors of social and economic life. We have to emphasise the difference between economic regions and regions because they are essential areal and functional differences between them. The basic definition of an economic region is very important because the various differences usually cover different research methods.

The most important characteristics of economic regions

The differences in the various definitions and the different terms used in foreign technical literature obliges us to give a short summary of the most important characteristics of the integrant economic regions:

1. Economic regions as areal units of the social division of labour exist objectively; consequently their borders are objective, too. The development of the social division of labour has a new form with the extension of the production of goods, i.e. economic regions are formed. This objective course is very important for us because this is the basic formula in defining the borders of an economic centre. The borders of an economic region cannot be designed by or identified with the network of settlements; they must be researched.

In contrast with administrative borders, the borders of economic regions are regional. E.g. in the case of microregions the considerable decrease in the social and economic courses and their sudden increase mean a new economic border.

The development of economic life causes changes in the areal connections and these changes have their effect on the borders of regions. Therefore, when defining a new border, we have to take into consideration the tendency of the development as well as its effects.

If we accept the objective existence of economic and social courses (which form the economic regions), we have to accept the principle of the objective existence of the borders, too. But even if we accept these principles we must be flexible when we define the borders, because they "hide away" from the explorers especially when they want to define them on a high level. To avoid being inflexible we ought to try to define the areal differences of the economic and social courses in the smaller units of the social division of labour and this will be the basis of our definition. In this way we can define a lot more micro-regions belonging to different centres. Unfortunately the results led us to the conclusion that we must be even more flexible when defining the borders of economic regions because there are areas which do not belong to any economic region.

Productive areal complexes can be defined and they are very important. Peripheral settlements which are affected by various factors are of less importance.

2. The specialization of the regions: the regions are different as far as their social, transport, productional, etc. fundamentals are concerned. Therefore, in the corresponding geographical division of labour one can find essential areal differences. These differences are expressed by the different productional profiles of the regions. Specialization is a very important step in the formation of a region and it is caused by various productional branches. Consequently, specialization is not a constant category, but it follows the above-mentioned course and expresses a dynamic development. Those who use only one formula in defining the different industrial branches which belong to the specialization of a region in order to be exact simplify reality and show only one or two, but mainly quantitative, characteristics of the course.

We can observe three different levels of specialization:

- a) specialization of factories,
- b) branch specialization,
- c) the specialization of the integrant economic region.

We must emphasize the fact that the difference between them is not only quantitative but also qualitative. For example, branch specialization is not simply the mechanical sum of factory specialization. Similarly, the branches forming the profile of the integrant centre have more important and complicated functions. Therefore, the factors which contribute to the definition of branch specialization cannot be used on a higher level.

The branches which belong to the specialization give the majority of the industrial and agricultural production in a given region. These branches are very important in the structure of the region, they define the tendency of the development, they affect the other branches and they form the basis of foreign trade. All the branches which have considerable proportional rates in relation to the production of the country and the region, in foreign trade, which have centre-forming powers, which contribute to the principle "minimum labour — maximum production", belong to the specialization of the region.

Specialization, in some respects, is limited in the micro-regions because it represents only a certain part of the production profile of the mezo- and subregions. On the other hand, it is extended because certain branches are of great importance in them. Similarly, the number and the proportion of the branches is different, too.

Quantitative descriptions of specialization, cannot be perfect, and the smaller the area is the less perfect the descriptions will be. So the data referring to this can only illustrate the point but cannot enlighten the deeper connections. The quantitative side on its own cannot be used even to describe the fact of the specialization at times. Therefore we must research the function of specialization, too. The problems of the function of specialization are as follows:

- a) What is the role of specialization in the regional complex of production.
- b) What are its natural and social conditions.
- c) Does it correspond to the tendency of the development of the given region and what is its role in it.

To research the above-mentioned problems is a very important part of the research of the regions and leads us to understand the essence of the region.

3. The complexity of the economic regions: Economic regions not only specialize but they are complex, too. During the past decades there were serious debates in our country, too, about how to interpret the complexity of the regions and the debate is still going on. It is an accepted fact that in the development of the economic regions, besides developing the branches which contribute to the specialization, it is very important to develop the supplementary branches, i.e. the branches of local importance. But the most important part is, to create possibilities for the complex development.

We interpret the complexity of the economic regions as follows: the proportional development and the inner connection of the production branches within the region must be guaranteed, every source must be tapped, and the development must contribute to the principle "minimum labour — maximum production".

From the definition it is obvious that the complexity is the main demand in every taxonomic unit of the regions. But its effectiveness depends a great deal on the number of the economic branches (first of all branches of industry and agriculture) and their development level.

4. Regional production complexes: The production structure of the integrant economic regions consists of branches belonging to the specialization and branches belonging to the complexity. We can only see a theoretical difference between them because they are in close connection with each other as far as the area of the production, the natural resources, and the areal production complex of employment are concerned. The areal production complexes mean the essence of the economic regions, without them the parts of the integrant region lose their importance. But we have to understand that even if we take into consideration all the production connections we cannot define the economic region properly. Since the latter is not only a production but also a consumption unit, and it contributes to the development of the social courses and to the manifestation of other characteristics of human life. These connections have special importance within the micro-regions. To research these problems could lead us to the problems of attraction.

The skeleton of the regional production complexes are given by the branches belonging to the specialization and of course they define its character, regional expansion and its economic connections. Branches which do not belong to the specialization are also parts of the production complex and they contribute to the economic structure of the region together with the above-mentioned factors.

The types of the regional production complexes are different in Hungary, some parts have their effects on other branches belonging to other regions. To define the border is very difficult as for example the aluminium complex has a great deal of sub-centres and mezo-regions. It is only the food production complexes that remain micro-regions and stay within the border of sub-regions.

5. The connection between the branch regions and integrant regions: It usually leads to misunderstandings if we take into consideration the different systems of the branch regions when defining the borders of the integrant economic regions. It is an accepted fact that the branch region and the integrant economic region are two different regional units. We come across this problem when defining the borders — the problem is which branch is the dominant one.

As we have already mentioned it is the leading branch that gives the tendency of the development in the formation of the regional production complex. In most cases this leading branch is industry but the role of agriculture can be important, too. Therefore in industrial areas we emphasise the prominence of the industry and obviously agriculture has the dominant role in agricultural areas. To define the borders of micro-regions we got important information by analysing different types of settlements formed by the mobility of the population.

When defining the tendency of the development, the dynamism and the development level of the centres all production branches were taken into consideration.

6. Connection between the settling-network and the economic regions. The traditional hierarchy of the settling network which developed during the centuries of past history has these hardly visible effects on the whole region of the region. Making these effects visible we can see, that the effectiveness of these connections vary depending on the function of a certain settling referred. To research the attractiveness of the settlements is the most important base in denoting the borders of a region. It can help especially in the case of settlements being far from the middle of the region. This cannot be taken as by chance as the attractiveness of the settlements reflects very important economic, social and cultural connections. In connection with the settling-network there are two questions of special importance:

- the role of the centre of economic regions,
- and
- a certain degree of importance of the attractiveness.

Each grade of the economic region has its own economic region. The region without an economic region cannot be called economic region proper. But this does not lead to the fact, that the economic region proper can be called the attractive centre of the regions.

This problem is especially of great importance in the case of micro-regions, because in this particular case there is sometimes an areal covering as far as the attractiveness of the region and the micro-region are concerned, and while denoting the borders of a centre, we often refer to researches concerning the attractiveness of the regions. In spite of all this, confusion between the two items should be avoided.

a) The contents of the economic center differ from those of the attractiveness: the former being far more rich. In the case of the former it is the characteristics, the capabilities, the productivity of the productive branches as well as the connections of the economic and social life that are the most important, while in the case of the latter it is only the connections of the economic, social, and cultural life that are summed up.

b) In respect of the function of the economic region it is a regional production unit. For various reasons the region of attractiveness cannot be called a regional unit.

c) The regions of attractiveness can undergo various changes without affecting the borders of the economic region (e.g. replacing a controlling unit, building a new type of school, operating a bigger department store, and so on). The corollary of this statement is not valid.

d) There is more than one region of attractiveness within an economic region and these are in subordinate relationship with one another. However, sometimes regions of the same size can be found. Therefore we cannot speak of two different systems.

e) There is a closer connection and a closer dependence between the of attractiveness and the administrative system (e.g. controlling functions) than between the economic and the administrative system. The former goes beyond the administrative border as far as its elements are concerned (e.g. education, health, and so on), while the latter goes beyond the administrative border to an extent which is able to change the whole system.

These differences do not mean that there are no common elements in the two factors. Especially in the case of micro-regions one can find very important similar characteristics, both being the regional form of the economic and social activity, therefore a number of characteristics change in proportion to the distance from the centre denoted by the possibilities of transport. This similarity can be the basis and the most important element in defining the borders of the micro-regions paying attention to the centres of attractiveness.

The centre-forming role of the regions is different depending on their taxonomical grades. It is strongest in the case of the micro-regions and it decreases in the case of larger units. That is why the attractiveness of the regions in the case of the micro-regions has a more important role than on higher levels while denoting the borders.

During the course of the research we worked out three different grades of the system of attractiveness of the settlements. We want to use these three different grades when denoting the micro-, the sub-, and the mezo-regions. The hierarchy of the settlements was taken into consideration not only in the case of denoting the borders of the micro-regions but also in the case of the next step, i.e. when uniting the micro-regions into subregions, as well as when proving that all the subregion belong together.

7. The connection between the population and the economic regions. Population is regarded as the most important force of production by the economic geography. Therefore we need especially the connection between the population and the economic life. The different regional development of the branches of the people's economy causes changes in the composition of the population, it also has an effect on the migration, it effects the tendency of a number of important demographical phenomena, and, the population as labour force effects the development of the production branches of an area. This well-known scheme makes its way very differentially as far as the given region is concerned.

Phenomena in connection with the population such as regroupment, wandering, migration, the increase of the number of the population, or a sudden decrease, etc., take place within the borders of the micro-regions and are caused by the regions, by their power, and they change in proportion to the distance and the possibilities of transport. The tendency and the intensity of this change can be measured and summed up mathematically. The factors gained in this way can be used when denoting the borders of the micro-regions as well as when analysing some other problems.

We drew maps of the above-mentioned elements of the population and we achieved a complete map of the mobility of the population by uniting the maps of the elements. This map helps to denote the regional structure of the regions, the peripheral area, and it helps to analyse the contents of the regions.

8. The effect of the physical geographical factors: the effect of the physical geographical factors can be traced in the regional situation of the forces of production and in the regional situation of the economic regions in Hungary, too. (Especially in the case of the macro-regions.) The similarity between the division of the landscapes and the economic region system is not gratuitous. When denoting the border of the economic regions the difference in the physical factors as well as the similarity of these cannot be a matter of argument but it is an accepted fact that the economic regions which are different from one another have different physical geographical bases too (e.g. relief, soil, minerals, etc.). Therefore while analysing the regional production complexes it is very important to analyse the physical geographical capabilities of an area even if these capabilities are not of major importance when denoting the borders.

To analyse the physical geographical capabilities is very important in each grade of region, partly to denote the border of the centre and partly to analyse the possible tendencies of development. While denoting the borders of the micro-regions the physical geographical factors as an important factor were considered to be of major importance.

9. Taxonomical structure of the regions: To deal with this problem is very important for us because:

— plans made in Hungary are different, i.e. they use them in different ways, that is, the meaning of a certain taxonomical grade is different in each of them:

— when denoting the inner structure of the regions, first the system to which they belong and the role it has in the system must be defined. The method we used while denoting the borders of the regions, (mounting from lower grades to higher ones) demands the clear interpretation of the taxonomical grades as well as the analysis of their connections and laws.

Regional distribution of social production produced different grades of economic region. During the development of these grades we must take into consideration the conditions and capabilities which give particular characteristic features to the course and lead to essential differences in each area — with special regard to the taxonomical units of the regions. The economic region if separated from the others loses its significance. It has a special role, its functions are significant only in the very system where it belongs. Therefore the analysis of the position of the taxonomical units cannot be done separately, we cannot set up absolute standards because the fact that the centre belongs to a certain unit depends not only on its inner proportions, size and level of development but also on its relationship to the other regions.

The differences among the grades of centre can be denoted on the following basis:

— the function, size, proportion and number of the production branches which form the specialization, also their place in the system of the region:

- regional production complexes,
- productional, trade, and transport connections,
- the tendency of the region, the identity and the size of the economic and social problems in its development,
- demographical problems (birth proportion, the migration of the population, the distribution of the population, labour force resources, etc.) similarity and size,
- the region of attractiveness of cities, their functional grade,
- the effect of the natural capabilities on economic life.

Taking into consideration the above-mentioned factors on the basis of our research material we denoted as well as working out three taxonomical grades:

— *micro-regions*: the smallest regional units of the geographical division of labour which have the most important characteristic features of the integrant economic region.

The greatest unit which is still a micro-region can be denoted by the role it has in the geographical division of labour and it does not depend on the size of the area. The micro-regions, although they are part of the country-wide division of labour, accomplish this role through a series of link transmissions. In most cases the integration of more than one micro-region forms a larger production complex. So the size and the magnitude of the micro-regions are defined by the regional differences of the economic and social courses of a centre belonging to a higher level.

In the case of micro-regions the economic as well as the transport connections are limited so the possibility of prosperous connections among other economic units of the same level is out of the question. In the case of subregions these connections are possible, in the case of mezocentres these connections obligatory.

— *subregions*: the system of the micro-regions is connected with the mezo-regions through the network of the subregions. One can find a lot of similar characteristic features between the micro-regions and the subregions both of them being

the objective, regional unit of the division of labour. The subregions consist of micro-regions therefore the outer borders of the latter cover the borders of the former. This hierarchy of centres can be used to denote the higher grades. From the above-mentioned facts it follows that both of the grades have the basic characteristic features of the integrant regions and each of them has its own peculiar inner economic and social rhythm of life.

Besides the similarities a lot of differences can be enumerated:

- the micro-region is the smallest unit of the division of labour, the subregions is more compound, its area is greater, it represents a higher level in the division of labour, therefore there are differences in the basic characteristics of the regions,

- the basis of specialization in the subregions is richer, wider and more compound,

- the regional production complexes contain more branches and are on a larger area than in the micro-regions,

- the outside productional, transport connections are wider, they can be called country-wide,

- it has peculiar development capabilities and tendencies and problems of development which, although they contain them, cannot be called the mechanical sum of the similar factors of the micro-regions, because they are on a more general level,

- as for the functions of the regions of the subregions, they are richer but in spite of this they do not necessarily cover the whole area of the subregions. From this follows that their effect on the inner economic and social courses is smaller (these courses do not always follow the tendencies of the centre) therefore their significance in denoting the borders is more limited than in the case of the micro-regions. The region-forming power of the regions in the case of micro-regions affects a smaller area but it has a close effect on the borders of the regions.

Why are the subregions considered to be a very important link between the micro- and mezo-regions?

- The differences between the tendencies and the levels of development are very big among the micro-regions and they are represented in the subregions,

- there is not a close connection between the mezo-regions and the peculiar economic and social courses which take place in the micro-region; they meet in the sphere of the subregion,

- the subregions are quite homogeneous, they have their own peculiar characteristic features, tendencies of development, similar rhythm of life. These factors can hardly be found in the mezo-regions,

- the regional differences within the mezo-regions are expressed by the subregions, in the case of micro-regions they are not significant,

- by denoting subregions we can eliminate the taxonomical differences among the various schemes of regions (e.g. the area between the Danube and the Tisza, the middle-Tisza area, south-west Transdanubia, etc.). On the other hand it can help to denote the mezo-regions and they are very important in denoting the administrative distribution and the unity of the economic regions.

The subregions exist objectively, they are regional units which have the most important characteristic features of the integrant economic regions, such as: they specialize, they are very important parts of the country-wide division of labour, their regions are the regional production complexes (as most important centre-

forming powers), they have the peculiar conditions necessary for the economic and social development, so the tendency of their development, the problems of their development, are different from those of the other regions, they have economic regions, the attractiveness of which covers the whole area.

We do not give a detailed characterisation of the mezo-regions as the above-mentioned characteristic features of the regions can be applied to them, too. (The definition of the of the region, the question of specialization, the regional production complex, etc.) We only remark that the unity of the subregions within the mezo-regions is loose sometimes and that in this respect there is an essential difference between the industrially-developed and -undeveloped areas as well as the industrially non-developed areas. E.g. it is easier to prove that there is a difference between the county of Békés and the area between the Danube and the Tisza, and they each represent a subregion, than to prove the fact that they belong to the same mezo-region.

A general law in the taxonomical hierarchy of the regions is that the factors which represent the unity of the higher levels have smaller effects, but in the case of the lower levels the effects of the factors are stronger, i.e. the economic units of higher levels are less homogeneous than the lower taxonomical units.

10. For the essential analysis of the economic regions it is of basic importance to define the pace and the level of the development, because each of the regional units has its own peculiar dynamics of development.

11. To denote the factors belonging to the peculiar development of the economic regions. Economic regions are different from one-another not only in the magnitude of their development and the tendency of the development, but also in the fact that each of them has its own tendency of development, and, of course, special problems of development in close connection with all this. In a number of cases similar tendency of specialization comes true in very different ways as well as it can demand various deeds. E.g. in the case of both subregions — the area between the Danube and Tisza and county Békés the main tendency of the development is to develop the agriculture. But in the area between the Danube and the Tisza — which is actually known as grape and fruit-growing area — and consequently it is the connecting industrial branches that are of especial importance; while in the county Békés it is the maize and corn-growing as well as swine-breeding that are the main branches. The two different tendencies lead to different problems, which are present in the regional plans, too. Similar examples can be found in the case of most of the regions which on one hand reminds us of the importance of the fact that while denoting the borders the peculiar tendencies problems of the development must be taken into consideration, on the other hand the demand of the latter can be fulfilled only if the aims of the plans made for a period of medium length are taken into consideration.

Problems Resulting from the Peculiar Distribution of the Forces of Production in Hungary

There are general laws known of the development of the social division of labour, but these laws are fulfilled i.e. come to existence among practical circumstances. From this it follows, that the principles and methods in connection with

the economic regions are general on one hand, and, which can refer to all the socialist countries, on the other hand there are a lot of questions which are raised by the peculiar characteristic features of a given country.

When denoting the economic regions of Hungary, the following characteristic features must be taken into consideration:

a) Besides the fact that the industry is highly centralized and regionally concentrated, the transport-network is highly centralized in the country, too. Budapest has an overpowering effect both economically and intellectually in comparison with the other towns in the country, it has a country-wide attractiveness. As a result from the fact that the production trade is highly centralized, the connection of the centres belonging to the higher level and the Centre are strong, while the connections between one another are very bad. Consequently the connections with the Centre are intensive, while the ones among one another are in most cases of "non-important areal" which make it complicated to denote the border of the centres.

From the centralized characteristics of the economic life it also results, that the taxonomical grades are almost impossible to analyse in our country, because there are only slight differences among the certain grades in the Central region. Therefore while denoting the taxonomical grades the Central region is advised to be dealt with separately.

It is a well-known fact that in our country the economic and the administrative units do not correspond either horizontally or vertically. A great number of problems are raised by the two systems being different among which only the ones which make the research of the region complicated are enumerated:

The vast majority of the statistical data refers to the administrative units, and to denote the borders of the centres time and settling-diagrams are needed. The contradiction can be diminished by finding factors to denote the borders of the micro-regions for which we could find data referring to the settlings, while to denote the essential analysis of the macro-regions and the ones which belong to the regions of higher level data by interpolation can be found. The present administrative distribution has not changed during the last twenty-five years, more exactly, the borders of the counties have not changed at all, only a few districts have been united. The regions of the local administration are the county and district councils. The economic development of a certain region depends to a great extent on the efficient operation of these councils. So the practical fulfilment of the development principles was altered by the administrative distribution in its own favour. From this follows that in a great number of regions of the country the subregions are represented by the county in our opinion.

— To denote the borders of the economic micro-regions, the hierarchy and the system of attractiveness of the settlings are very important factors. On the other hand it is a well-known fact that the administrative borders have a great effect on the present system of attractiveness. If it was successful to change the borders radically a completely new system of attractiveness of the settlings would be developed. E.g. the area of Dombóvár is connected with Szekszárd only as far as county functions are concerned. The abolishment of the borders of the counties would lead to the abolishment of the connections between the two towns and Dombóvár would be connected with Kaposvár and Pécs, depending on which of the two became the region of the county.

— The borders of the economic units very often cut across the borders of the

administrative units. This anomaly cannot exist constantly because this would lead to contradictions which could be eliminated only with difficulty.

c) From the areal distribution of the forces of labour it follows that there are only very few regions in our country which develop in accordance with their regional capabilities and according to the principle of complexity. It is a well-known fact that we can find different types of regional units in our country, such as barely developed, developed in one direction only, highly developed, or agriculturally developed, or industrially undeveloped regions, etc. The above-mentioned types are very important in respect of regional development therefore when denoting the borders of the economic regions (on each level) this fact must be taken into consideration.

d) Our country is a country of open economy, so the development of the international division of labour has a considerable effect on the development of its regions and on the tendency of the specialization. This is valid for each branch as well as each grade of centre. E.g. in agriculture the development of vegetable-, fruit-, and grape-growing can be traced mainly in the profile of the subregions (the area between the Danube and the Tisza, the county of Szabolcs, and Zala, etc.). The branches of the industrial specialization which depend on the international division of labour have their effects not only on the level of subregions but also on a higher level (aluminium works, metallurgy, certain branches of chemical industry, etc.).

In the formation of the economic regions the changes resulting from the effect of the development of the international division of labour must be taken into consideration, e.g. the valley of the Danube which is situated south of Dunaföldvár now is a developing subregions. But it will be affected to a great extent by the Main—Rhein canal as well as the hydro-electricity stations on the Danube.

e) In the historical past of the states certain parts of the country have their own peculiar development which can be traced even in their economic life. So for example, in Poland and Yugoslavia the historical fact that there were a lot of different forms of constitution has its effect even today. In this respect the territory of our country is unified but there are differences in the economic development in certain areas. Attention must be paid to the fact that in Hungary the economic regions developed together with capitalism and that their formation within the country at that time was different from the present situation, i.e. within the country after the Versailles and Paris Peace Treaties. The problems of the economic regions as well as there connections can hardly be understood without a detailed analysis of the historical past. Therefore when researching the economic units and certain production branches we must go back to the time of the development of capitalism and the above-mentioned factors must be researched in respect of the size of the country at that time. So the change of the borders of the country as well as the changes in the economic situation of the country must be analysed. The effect of the changes on certain production branches as well as on the development of the economic regions must be taken into consideration. It is especially important in the case of denoting the micro-regions which are near the border.

Besides analysing the effect of the historical past the analysis of the traditions and cultural peculiarities of certain regional units is very important, too.

During the past centuries a lot of different folk-traditional and cultural regional units have been developed in our country, such as Jászság, Nagykunság, Gőcsej, Sárrét, etc. The borders of these small regional units were abolished by the economic development of the past decade. So while denoting the borders of the micro-regions

we cannot take them into consideration in most cases. But on the other hand we cannot deny the fact that some of these small regional units represent micro-regions or parts of micro-regions as a result of their peculiar development (e.g. Jászság). If we do not have any other conditions we can take the folk-traditional units as economic units.

The peculiar agricultural developments developed in certain regions — especially on micro-level — must be taken into consideration while denoting the borders of economic regions. The fact that in connection with the particular development a lot of work-power of particular experience can be found in these areas cannot be neglected. To count on this work-power, to find work opportunities for these people, is also very important when denoting the development of the economic regions.