

DEVELOPMENT AND AVAILABILITY IN VISEGRAD COUNTRIES

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It is noticeable, that most of the cities – except the country capitals - were take part mainly in the national competition before. In these days this kind of “competition” becomes more and more international. Regions that belong to bigger cities enhance the territorial disparities; for this reason, the cooperation and networking of the settlements become increasingly important. The main aim is to prove, that the cities of different dimensions would not stay isolated from each other. According to the literature review, the opened economy, the high level of the income per capita with growing tendency, the high employment rate and the population that can realize benefit from the advantages are among the basic aspects of the territorial terms of competition. To continue this idea the competitiveness means acquiring and retaining position in the market, increasing market share and profitability and being commercially successful – the more effective economical achievement in the global competition can be measured by the high level of the income and employment rate. Availability and the adequate infrastructural conditions appear in many sources as an independent term of competitiveness. We have to take into consideration, that in accordance with the economic situation and its main scope of activities and realizable aims, different elements and service claims become the key issue and propulsive power for the economic development in different time period. To study the availability we use territorial potential; according to this method, territories that have the biggest potential, they involve the greatest economic power, either they are near by centre, or both.

In the study we analyse the availability as the term of competitiveness, internal and external connections and of choice of location. The main problems of the cities and agglomeration – in infrastructural aspects – arise from the inadequate road and rail networks – bad condition, quality and low weight-bearing capacity – that are able to delay the economical and social development to a great extent mostly in those settlements that are in the periphery of the regions, in a relative confinement. In the research paper we deal with sectoral differences: most of the processing industry comes out of the biggest cities – instead, the terciar sector, the strength of the administrative, governing functions, the role of research and development and the higher education, the concentration of the key sectors mean the characters of the bigger cities.