FARM CENTRES AROUND TOWN HODMEZOVASARHELY

CENTRELE EXPLOATAȚIILOR DIN JURUL ORAŞULUI HODMEZOVASARHELY

GAL, HORVATH ILDIKO[1]

[1]University of Pecs, Faculty of Sciences, Institute of Geography, Hodmezovasarhely, Hungary; horvi967@freemail.hu

Abstract: *In 1948 in Hungary, the central government has decided to permanently farms need to be removed into the village and its inhabitants to be installed.*

The elimination of farms conceived to designate areas where farming peasants build their houses and move into these new settlements leaving the village into. This also happened Hodmezovasarhely, 7-10 km radius of the city was designated as the future location of farm communities

Today, their fate is a turning point. Their population aged and the youth of the surrounding towns (Hodmezovasarhely, Mako, perhaps Szeged) looking for work. Those who can, move to a nearby town, especially to where the jobs are, or the relationship of living.

Key words: *farm centre, rural development, employment structure, economic transformation, migration*

INTRODUCTION

The farm centre is closely related to the creation of matter by defining the concept. The lexicon of Hungarian folklore as "the farm centre is centrally located at farmstead area of culture, trade, administrative and social centre of a group of buildings constructed, which may be artificial and natural population growth by selecting your knowledge. If you do not develop along the main road, the access road leading to it. Most important buildings: the church, school, shops, pubs, administrative buildings, and more recently in the community centre, health centre, a few craft workshops (e.g. blacksmiths, coopers, shoemakers, etc.), fire station, or post office. Most farm centre is also designated as a burial place. "

The farm centres are now in the interwar period was also raised in Hungary. In Hungary, the best known representative is Arthur Benisch, who in 1937 described it. "That the scattered population centres to be installed" (Benisch A.1937).

At the same time among farm residents were out there efforts to dealing with local authorities because of not having to spend all day in the city, but they are close to the farms on specific days and regular working with outsourced office manager than can be arranged. Such were, for example passport management, veterinary medicine, medical orders, etc. for those living on the farm was important that people who already were linked to the extent of the city, like the farmer who had both the farmstead and town houses also have a farmer.

The town Hodmezovasarhely around the first of the 1920s attempted to create a modern centre for farm and village Szekkutas, Pusztakozpont, Kardoskút around today. Sharp boundary can be drawn, however, these two centres, and in 1950 formed between centres of the circumstances. While the former two from the bottom of the farm population for the initiative was brought to life, while latter was established political conviction.

DESIGNATION OF FARM CENTRES

The 1945 land reform is after the official affairs of the farm population in order to facilitate the drafting of administrative units, or sometimes a request to start a village of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Between 1946 and 1948 the 46 villages were established (Hajdu, Z. 1990), which played a prominent role by Minister Ferenc Erdei Hungarian, researcher of farms. The designation of the village in 1949, founded the organization entrusted Farm Council, which was appointed by President Ferenc Erdei of the Hungarian Communist Party leader Matyas Rakosi.

The farm structure behind the centres of political and economic interests retreated. On the one hand in a sealed settlement more transparent was the people's activities, on the other hand, the collectivization of agriculture during the farms prevented the fields of a tag to be cultivated, at the same time he thought of the political leadership that it's the land of farmers to more easily enter the co-operatives.

Selecting a site for the new villages are often not addressed was the concept. Most political decisions in a situation that they select only depend on where you dig down a marker stakes. (Belenyi Gy. 1996)

The farm centres appointment was preceded by a survey by the Farm Committee appointed by the Council carried out according to preset criteria. The survey covered the naming centre, natural endowments, public health, education, hard work, and housing conditions. The survey also specified

which plants are grown in the region and what kind of animals are kept. In the 1950s, was considered important to the country growing cotton production, thus also related to the study, which areas are open to the people for this task.

The selection will be made to the nominating committee appointed by sticking stakes most appropriate area where the village to be built. This area of land owned by farmers who were, or cash allowance, or other place to land was compensated. This was not always in line with the compensation of the expropriated land.

Hodmezovasarhely can farmstead area mapped, of which 82,000 acres of land five candidates out there to build a farm centre. Finally, four projects have been completed in the city is surrounded by a plague: Batida, Szikancs, Erzsebet and Kutvolgy. (Figure 1) For each centre, farm cooperatives were established, which ensured the livelihood of the population.

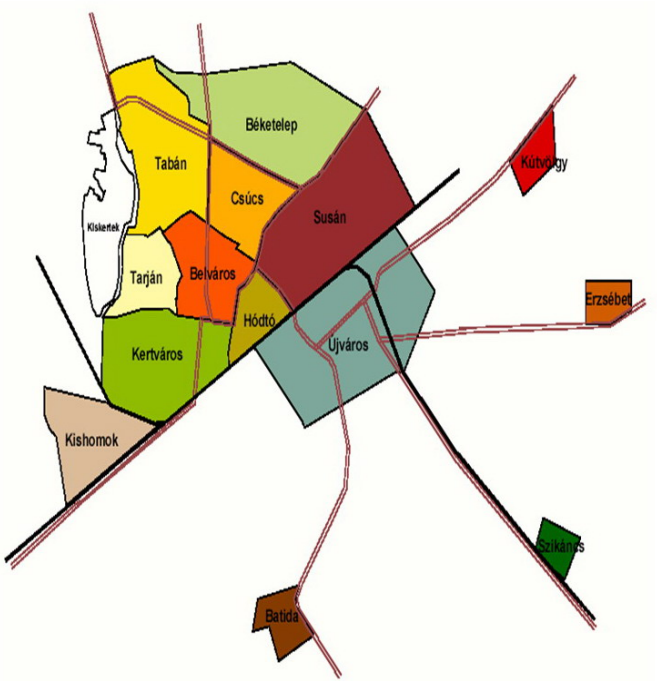


Figure 1, Hodmezovasarhely Bolcsfoldi E. 2005

Designed to build a total of five farms around the city centre are (Batida, Erzsebet, Kutvolgy, Raros and Szikancs). Of these, four (Batida, Erzsebet, Kutvolgy and Szikancs) were built. Residents of the cooperative farms and state farms worked up to the regime, when the large agricultural farms were broken up.

The selected farmers homestead houses the centre of construction based on a subsidized loan received from the state. Original idea, however, did not come under their realization, which played a role in the country in 1950 the economic situation.

DEVELOPMENT OF FARM CENTRES FROM THE BEGINNING UNTIL REGIME CHANGE

Inhabitants were living in the new-built farm centres worked in nearby cooperatives which integrated their fields as well.

The new villages, wells drilled in 1950, the people built their houses in the center of the village hall, school, kindergarten, medical surgery, community center was built to meet the needs of the population.

The farmhouse was built either looking village settlement plan was apparent that these municipalities would have come up with the city mutually supply is closely associated with village groups. In 1959, in the Simplified Plan, Farm Centres Plan was published, reported that the then leadership of these settlements in urban village development. However, lack of adequate development support. Some description of the settlement plan:

- Szikancs: Big in-moving migration can be forecasted having got state financial support.
- Batida: It has good location which prognoses the biggest territory among farm centres, kind of backyard gardening watering can be developed.
- Erzsebet: It has two parts, which join two cooperatives as well and both are far from the town and other farm centres, therefore founded Belso-Erzsebet and the original place Kulso-Erzsebet. The area is common in inland waters, so the building is suitable for building sites changed.
- Kutvolgy: The least developed farm centre, built in the least amount of residential, office and of the Council is only one existing working farm, although the Kutvolgy and Kakasszek Rehabilitation Hospitals were good-located place aspects of current urban development would be a good option. The two institutions today operate as a completely separate facility, regardless Kutvolgy. (CSML. 1959)

The history of farm centres belonging to Hodmezovasarhely can be read less than required from literature. It is shown to affect the fate of the fate of co-operatives and the surrounding cities (Hodmezovasarhely, Mako, Szeged and the county of Bekes, but close in terms of distance Oroshaza) industrialization.

One can follow the process of professional development. In some families gave up farming occupations, many factories in the cities looking for work. Those families who were high school kids in the day toured the city, college, or have been. Schooling of their children is, because many families moved to cities, leaving behind the centre of the farm with agricultural activities. These families of children of the earth is slowly eliminated, its relation to agriculture, but with their parents visited the ranch headquarters.

The agricultural co-operative working in the population is slowly aging, and in the 1980s, the middle, after the regime change in the co-operatives, state farms transformation, elimination of the jobs continued to decline, more and more people tried in the city look for a job, many have moved, therefore, continued to decline the population. Most are living in these settlements to function as place of residence only. The composition of the population living here, protrude well as the population ages due to all the consequences. All of these changes "to the occupation policy, education policy and health policy reform requires" (Szonoky Ancsin G. 2007).

In schools, student numbers grew smaller, and in 2008 eliminated all farm centres for basic education. The local government of the farm centres and school-age children of families living in hamlets organized school bus takes a day, bringing the city school system specialists, educators providing escort to transport them. We know that this is a great help, if possible, but the largest local authority care or completely terminate the disadvantages of commuting children, but can substantially reduce the disadvantages can be imported. Thus, the possibility of further education will provide them.

THE ARGUMENTS SURROUNDING THE CITY AND AGAINST THE FARM CENTRES

The farm centres in the history of the formation and development of special designation of a central town (Erdei F. 1976) Hodmezovasarhely around as well. But they have not done much progress as expected, is still an independent administrative centre, administrative autonomy without

coordinator help organize your life, can not be held to a higher level of care needs, meditation can result. However, location of 8-10 km away from the city, offering good transport links means.

The workers, some of the local agriculture businesses (if they survived) the other parts of the city looking for the living. The friendly, people friendly relations and disappear. (Gal J. 2006) for the residents is very important. It also slows down, at the same time preserves the motion, moving in the city, on the other hand, the intellectual driving force (teacher, priest, etc is not on site) also had a loss. It is also true that a major power in preserving the natural geographic and economic conditions (Lettrich E. 1968). Cheap life, greater self-reliance, the air are, the sense of freedom.

Over the past half a century, actually evolved under the co-operative and state farms called major, small and large housing estates were built. Kopancs, Kenyerepart typical residential utility purposes. The increase in comfort - is a step (electricity, water, roads, transportation, bottled gas, easy to store network, etc), it was insured for primary care, which is said to remain. (Erdei F. 1976) that peculiar way of life, self-sufficient, somewhat in conjunction with market production.

The Hodmezovasarhely very close to areas more intensively developed in the boondocks. They had gardens, hobby gardens in the form of delimited masses of the townspeople also been used (e.g. Oreg and Uj Kishomok). The density of today's gardens, and built to the residential properties are now almost urban rhythm, though the streets are narrow and well developed infrastructure. This formation is not considered farm centre, skipped this level of organization, and has now become an area of the city suburban. The great majority of people who live here work in agriculture have not only functions as a residence.

CONCLUSIONS

The urban people have to the outside world. The leisure is a way of merging nice environment, but it can be to live well. These small towns are still coming decades their problems of daily life, the legacy of poverty and opportunities of the modern world. We now know that most of the economic necessity and expediency created them. The farm and the city's intermediate state between their presences to be considered

The farm is like a garden centre settlements formed in the image, these special places reserved for economic and social factors. A man tries to shape the countryside, the rural people.

Today, however, changed their place and role in the economic field. The migration of population aging and an increasing number of houses for sale, land in these settlements. The subsistence agricultural cooperatives had disappeared, transformed; most of the younger generation no longer deals with agriculture, many people moved to the surrounding area, or if you stayed in the city go to work.

Regarding their role primarily as a function of residence today, the place of residence and work together spatial appearance during the last 20 years gone.

The farm centres occupy a special place in existing towns and hamlets between. The town house is, home of daily life scene, home to the people living in it. The townspeople, who have a farmstead, for those of the individual farm weekend for family leisure time sitting, or exercising the scene. The farm centres, by contrast, provide homes for people, but the townspeople are not buying real estate in order cabana.

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