

# RESUME

**Hajnalka LŐCSEI – György FARKAS – Katalin KOVÁLY –  
Patrik TÁTRAI – Ibolya TÖRÖK**

## **Regional Growth Path in the Carpathian Basin in the 2010s: Regional Processes**

In our two-part analysis, we try to outline the economic growth processes in the Carpathian Basin, focusing on the last decade and on areas inhabited by Hungarians. In this second part we point out that the economies of these regions expanded above the EU average. The country to which a region belongs remains an important explanatory factor in its trajectory. Metropolitan agglomerations have a considerable advantage, although size alone is not a sufficient factor for prosperity. All in all, inequalities have moderated. Opposite trends have been observed in Transylvania, where growth has been accompanied by a sharpening of internal differentiation. Regional differences among Slovakian districts have decreased spectacularly, but the current administrative system masks the widening regional disparities. Around half of the Hungarians in neighbouring countries live in catching-up or prospering regions, but Hungarian-inhabited areas and settlements do not necessarily share in the growth. In Slovakia, Hungarians live in peripheral parts of the most developed districts and are missing out on the isolated development and catching-up in the greater area of the capital and Kosice. In Transylvania, the situation is multifaceted, but the rural settlements inhabited predominantly by Hungarians are increasingly marginalised. Districts with a Hungarian majority are among the more developed areas of Vojvodina, but there is a lack of significant growth. Hungarians in Transcarpathia live further away from the economic centres of the region. The prospects are certainly the worst for Hungarians living in rural areas.

**Ferenc SZILÁGYI – Andrea MIKLÓSNÉ ZAKAR**

**Shifting Centres and Peripheries.  
Changes in Spatial Structure in Partium Since 1920**

At the beginning of the 20th century, the area of the present counties of Bihar (Bihar), Szatmár (Satu Mare) and Szilágy (Sălaj) was considered to be spatially strongly connected. Parallel commercial belts emerged as contiguous zones in the three counties, bounded by wide peripheries, especially on the hilly sides. By the beginning of the 21st century, the former spatial structure had disintegrated. Nowadays, the three counties have independent, narrow, and isolated center areas that appear like islands in the wide periphery. These central areas are not interconnected with each other, and even the strongest external spatial connections of the three counties are not directed towards each other, but “outwards”. In the paper, the spatial structure characteristics are examined based on social, economic and income indicators, and the spatial profile is established. The results show the expansion of the peripheries, and even some sections of the previous commercial belt, running along the Trianon border, have begun to peripheralize.

**Lilla BERKES**

**Factors Contributing to the Development  
of Canadian Multiculturalism**

The paper provides a brief overview of the factors that contributed to the development of the Canadian type of multiculturalism by focusing on the emergence of this policy through the examples of the three subjects of multiculturalism: national minorities, immigrants, and indigenous communities. The paper presents the historical background of the British-French relations, their changes and the cultural differences between the two nations, and how the the policy of multiculturalism was constructed. In connection with the latter, it examines the role of immigrants and refugees in the development of Canadian social diversity. Out of the three subject groups of multiculturalism, immigrants are most likely to change the cultural fabric of a society. This part of the paper therefore examines the Canadian state's relationship to immigrants and refugees prior to the emergence of the multicultural policy, the factors influencing this relationship, and the role that the state has played in making the Canadian society into a widely diverse one through immigration. The paper also examines the absence of indigenous communities from the process of the making of multiculturalism as a state policy. The last part of the paper presents the process of developing a multicultural policy and its direct driving forces.