

Peter ŠAJDA

Motivational Factors of Region- Building and Region-Deconstruction

A region is a living and constantly evolving organism. Its behaviour depends in a great measure on its inner and outer motivation. A political region (based on states) is composed of societies, whose interactions are determined by the internal conditions of the respective states, as well as by the relations between the states of the given region. The behaviour of a region can be analysed on the basis of official state relations within and outside the region (top-bottom), as well as on the basis of such social behaviour of individuals and groups that affects the notions of region-building and/or region-deconstruction (bottom-top).

Typology of Motivation

When examining the social behaviour of individuals and communities, patterns of motivation are to be studied. The complex of the motivation of social behaviour is a multi-layered phenomenon, of which only its most obvious parts can be subject to direct observation. The analysis of social trans-border behaviour (i.e. transcending the borders of states and societies) presented in this study concentrates on notions that motivate individuals and/or groups to engage in region-building activities and adopt region-building attitudes, as well as on notions that prompt them to engage in processes that contribute to the deconstruction of regional identity.

The presented typology of motivation has been derived from the classifi-

Peter ŠAJDA (1977) was born in Bratislava, Slovakia. He is a graduate of the Faculty of Arts of the Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia. He took part in study programmes in Denmark and Switzerland. He is a member of Ekunet Slovakia, a Trnava-based organisation that focuses on ecumenical and Central European networking. Currently he is a student of Roman Catholic theology at the Theological Institute of CMBF UK in Košice, Slovakia. He is a member of the Order of Preachers.

cation of order structures elaborated by Vojtech TUKA in his legal-ethnological study *Právne sústavy* (Legal Systems). TUKA's socio-psychological observations concern to a great extent the motivational factors of human societies when designing their order structures. The typology is based on the classical Latin hexameter where *quid* (what) is determined by *quis* (who), *quibus auxiliis* (by what means), *cur* (why), *quomodo* (how), *quando* (when) and *ubi* (where). On the basis of these fundamental questions TUKA defines six order structures with six different motivations. These structures appear in reality in combined forms (with prevailing elements), but for a better illustration of their nature it seems useful to analyse them separately.

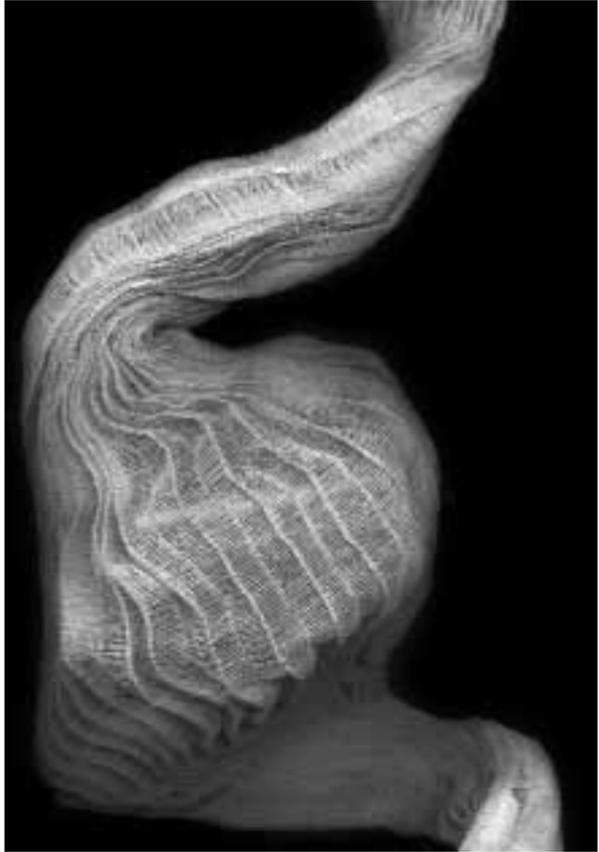
The “quid” (coexistence of communities) can develop in six basic directions depending on six different modes of motivation – *carnine*, *domine*, *mercine*, *artine*, *tumultine* and *vicine*. The analytical matrix of TUKA has been applied to regional relations to facilitate an insight into their structural composition. The frequently vaguely discernible motivation of regional developments can by means of the presented categorisation gain clearer features that can enable the observer to look closer at its roots.

Carnine Motivation

The key word of this kind of motivation is human body (*caro*) and its key concept is blood-kinship (family). As related phenomena the notions of gender, sexuality, nation, language, collective memory, etc. can be seen. The units of a carninely viewed structure are perceived as extensions of the human body (family, animals, tools, weapons, etc.). The system is permeated by the *genius corporis*. In this context family can be viewed either physically or metaphorically, in its “extended” forms – nation, region, supra-region (e.g. the European Union).

The physical family can constitute a significant region-building element, as human choice of a partner often transcends borders. The reasons why nationally mixed families are formed are manifold. One of the possible explanations is connected with the notion of migration. Migration can be based on political (emigration, exile), economic (employment, higher standard of living), nature-bound (desertification, floods) or other reasons. Intra-regional migration often produces a higher awareness of the notion of interconnect-edness within a region and can contribute to the deconstruction of monolithic socio-national structures. Cross-border family ties bring together not only languages and customs, but also genetic inheritance, cultural traditions and other possible sources of mutual enrichment. They contribute to a cross-border travelling culture that is often respected even by totalitarian systems.

Language can constitute a regionally constructive element in cases where it connects societies – the West Slavic linguistic identity (Slovakia,



Czech lands, Poland), German or Latin as the lingua franca of the medieval Central Europe, as well as the bi- or tri-lingual character of certain Central European municipal communities in the past.

Nation can be a trans-border phenomenon not only in the form of the relation national majority – national minorities. Nations often share the same historical heritage, myths, or even inspire each other in the periods of national revival. They can adopt religion, script, political structures, etc. from each other. Nations tend to have a long-term collective memory (literature, songs, stories) and thus tend to remember both being humiliated

and being helped. In the former case they might take revenge at a suitable point of time (collective form of blood-revenge).

Carnine ways of regional oppression (region-deconstruction) include genocide, deportations, forced exchanges of population, oppression of minorities, racially motivated assaults, destruction of symbolic places and items, extreme forms of androcracy (male rule), gynocracy (female rule) or ethnocracy (rule of one ethnic group).

Domine Motivation

The key word of this kind of motivation is territorial ownership (dominium) and its key concept is property. Related items are territorial integrity, soil, natural resources, raw materials, borders, national riches, etc. Land ownership (individual, national, etc.) can focus on soil, raw materials, natural infrastructure, tourism, etc.

Territorial interconnectedness is one of the reasons why regions arise. Countries can be connected by natural infrastructure – rivers (e.g. the Elbe in the Czech lands and Germany), lowlands (the Danubian Lowlands in Slovakia and Hungary); they can have common tourist areas (e.g. the Tatras in Slovakia and Poland or the Aggtelek/Domica Cave in Hungary and Slovakia); common agricultural areas (the wine region of Weinviertel in Austria and the Czech lands or the Tokaj region in Hungary and Slovakia), etc. It is unnecessary to add that these notions can be plausible origins of regional conflicts, as well.

Apart from natural resources domine motivation concerns material items produced by humans – townships, industrial areas, ports, etc. Domine motivation is based on property and possession and thus sources of profit appear to be of utmost importance. Economically uneven regions can therefore fall apart, richer countries can isolate themselves from the poorer ones and standard of living or work attitude can be decisive factors in forming economic alliances. Cross-border agricultural, industrial or infrastructural projects can increase the productivity of sometimes peripheral areas.

Borders can be places of exchange of goods as well as places of conflict. Throughout the modern history of Central Europe they have proved to be both. Relatively small Central European states are in need of a guarantee of their territorial integrity. It has become obvious in the times of the World Wars that their territories can be changed by decisions made outside the region. A regional military alliance could prove useful, but contemporary trends aim at more global structures. Nonetheless at least intra-regional alliances against each other could be avoided, as they increase military vulnerability of all the parties involved.

Domine ways of region-deconstruction include cross-border pollution,

territorial misuse of autonomy, certain forms of revisionism, confiscation of the property of other citizens, impossibility of the acquisition of property for foreigners, etc.

Mercine Motivation

The key words of this kind of motivation are goods and payment (*merx et merces*) and its key concept is that of developmental stages. Related items are welfare, prosperity, stagnation, trade, business, management, etc. Mercine motivation is concerned with the comparison of the current local state of affairs (developmental stage) with other states of affairs. On the basis of such a comparison a sense of development is formed. In this way the status quo (given state of affairs) can be denoted as a time of flourishing, prosperity, decline, stagnation, decay, etc. In this way most things are viewed as goods of exchange and are instrumentalised. For the sake of profit not only historical traditions, but also historical prejudices can be uprooted and eliminated.

Business connections based on mercine motivation can at times overcome even totalitarian political systems. Mercine motivation can even be an important source of the decline of economically stagnant and/or oppressive political systems.

A common view of prosperity and cross-border business links can naturally strengthen the identity of a region. From a mercine point of view intra-regional conflicts mostly appear as obstacles to free trade and labour mobility. In a region composed of small states (e.g. in Central Europe) regional structures are needed to overcome local differences. For investment purposes it seems more favourable to present whole regions as compact investment targets rather than to present small (less attractive) markets individually. Economic cross-border units (e.g. the Vienna – Bratislava – Győr region) can create platforms for corporate investments, unemployment reduction and combination of resources. Other ways of bolstering regional co-operation can include customs and trade agreements (e.g. CEFTA), unified legislation or common educational projects.

Mercine ways of oppression (region-deconstruction) can include economic blockade, various forms of embargo, customs inhibitions, extreme forms of plutocracy (rule of the rich) or ergatocracy (rule of the working class), etc.

Artine Motivation

The key word of this kind of motivation is the mode of doing things (*ars*) and its key concept is professionalism. Related items are technical progress, methodologies, arts, etc. The term *homo technicus* refers in this

context not only to the technically oriented human, but also to the human who does not work for profit or audience, but follows the principle *l'art pour l'art*. The artine motivation concerns many different areas of life. The question *quomodo* (in what way) is directly connected with the categories of quality and talent.

Development and application of technical and artistic techniques can constitute a significant region-building notion. The beauty of the Central European art nouveau (Jugendstil, secession) can be admired not only in Vienna, but also in Lviv, Ljubljana or Oradea. The historical novels of JÓKAI Mór can be read not only in Hungary, but also in Slovakia or Romania. The reminiscences of MOZART's musical presence can be revived not only in Vienna, but also in Prague or Bratislava.

It is obvious that the "great daughters and sons of a nation" usually transcend the boundaries of their nation. To engage, however, in the building up of a regional cultural heritage is not a self-evident process. Nonetheless the artistic connection of e.g. Pavel KOHOUT with Austria or GRENDÉL Lajos with Slovakia proves that such a connection can influence the formation of the artist to a substantial degree.

Besides individual talents, profession-based unions that derive their identity from their professional profile arise. These can include e.g. international unions of doctors, lawyers, international scientific societies, trade unions, religious orders or business clubs. In the past trans-national structures had the forms of e.g. knighthood (Europe, Japan) or community of scholars (China).

Trans-national professional unions can represent a substantial region-building factor. Their interests can collide with political tendencies that are aimed at isolationism or at open or latent hostility. They can coincide with mercine projects of co-operation and can contribute to a considerable increase in the awareness of regional identity.

Artine ways of regional oppression (region-deconstruction) include censorship, ideological destruction of artwork, unequal support for art production, ideologisation of art and technical progress, caste-structured society, extreme forms of technocracy (rule of technical experts), etc.

Tumultine Motivation

The key word of this kind of motivation is event (*tumultus*) and its key concept is ideological change. Related items are the rise and fall of systems and personalities, structural changes of an ideological character, religion, constitution of idea-based movements and organisations, insurgencies, etc.

Tumultine developments are based on events. A tumultine moment is a

unique historical phenomenon connected with an essential re-orientation, acceleration or slackening of ideological processes. The start or the end of larger-scale conflicts (e.g. wars, blockades, etc.) can constitute a tumultine moment. In the modern history of Central Europe there have been several crucial political conflicts that continued to shape the local and regional identity for a considerable period of time – e.g. in 1848, 1914-1918, 1939-1945, 1945-1948, 1989, etc.

Central Europe has also been affected by the rise and fall of supra-regional great power systems (e.g. Nazism, Socialism) or personalities (e.g. A. HITLER, J. V. STALIN or M. GORBATCHEV). An important tumultine factor is also the constitution, restructuring and disintegration of states (e.g. 1867, 1918-20, 1939, 1991, 1993). It is unnecessary to mention that the above-mentioned events brought about significant structural changes, e.g. in legislation, education, economic and political orientation, etc.

When examining tumultine developments that bolster region-building processes, the rise and work of certain regional personalities appears to play an important role (COMENIUS, Matthias BEL, etc). The setting-up and activities of organisations that focus on supporting regional awareness (e.g. the Kafka magazine, Central Europe Subregion of WSCF-E) or cross-border awareness (e.g. the Kalligram magazine) can easily give rise to further expansion of regionally-oriented projects of co-operation.

The rise of regionally oriented political co-operation (e.g. Visegrad Four), of entities that support regional co-operation economically (e.g. Visegrad Fund) or of regionally minded NGOs or church groups can produce larger- or smaller-scale chain reactions.

Tumultine region-deconstruction (ways of oppression) can be linked with notions as suspension of civic freedoms, oppression of religious and ideological groups, class persecution, extreme forms of autocracy (unlimited, despotic rule), ochlocracy (mob rule), hagiocracy (church rule), etc.

Vicine Motivation

The key word of this kind of motivation is neighbourhood (vicinitas) and its key concept is proximity. Related items are geo-region, geopolitics, neighbouring areas, etc. The notion of neighbourhood is derived from the idea of neighbouring homes. The reality of having a home is often one of the strongest parts of human identity. For this reason even the country of origin can be referred to in carnine (i.e. biological) terms – *anyaország* (motherland), *Vaterland* (fatherland), *dedovizeň* (grandfathers' land).

Neighbouring areas are not always natural places of encounter of cultures (e.g. in mountainous areas). Nonetheless infrastructural projects can nowadays overcome different kinds of natural borders and infrastructural

corridors frequently reinforce regional identity to a considerable degree. Neighbouring areas are at times characterised by linguistic similarities that are not common in other parts of the respective countries and thus possess an additional connecting element. They can also be characterised by media proximity which can exert linguistic, political or cultural influence.

In the economic sphere neighbouring areas often attract investors from the “other side” more easily than more remote regions (e.g. the Austrian investments in Sopron, Maribor or Bratislava). Local cross-border initiatives can profit from combined funds and can be the driving-force of building bridges even at higher levels. Neighbouring areas also offer easy and attractive short-distance tourism.

Ways of vicine region-deconstruction focus on reinforcing borders as well as on the destruction of already existing bridges. They can include the closing of borders, purposeful neglect of cross-border infrastructure, impediments to tourism, Revierstaat-phenomenon (regional imperialism), migration obstacles, etc.

Combined Motivation

The presented hexameter deals with idealised types of motivation and in a way presents aggregate states of the same matter. In reality individuals and groups are motivated by several different factors simultaneously. As expounded earlier, sources of the motivation of social behaviour of individuals and/or groups can be specified only roughly. For this reason it is the ambition of the presented scheme of motivational factors to offer hints for further consideration rather than a complete system of interpretation.

It is also the ambition of the presented story to illustrate a potentially new way of looking at regional co-operation as well as regional conflicts. In the colourful history of Central Europe intriguing examples of both can be found. Both can be sources of inspiration. Thorough analysis of past conflicts can create a basis for their future avoidance and the knowledge of the roots of successful and long-term co-operation can make the observer realise which connecting elements already exist and can be used as bricks and mortar for bridging the precipices of past confrontations.

Suggested Reading

- CANETTI Elias, *Masse und Macht*. Frankfurt am Main, 2000.
 LÉVI-STRAUSS Claude, *The Elementary Structures of Kinship*. Boston, 1969.
 LÉVI-STRAUSS Claude, *Structural Anthropology*. New York, 1976.
 MILL John Stuart, *Principles of Political Economy: And Chapters on Socialism*. Oxford, 1999.
 SOUKUP Václav, *Přehled antropologických teorií kultúry*. Praha, 2000.
 TUKA Vojtech, *Právne sústavy. Náčrt právnej filozofie*. Bratislava, 1942.



Peter ŠAJDA :

A régióépítés és -dekonstrukció hajtóerői

Az egyének és csoportok hozzáállása és cselekedetei közvetlenül befolyásolják a régióépítés és -dekonstrukció fölfogásait. A jelen tanulmány a régióépítés és -dekonstrukció hajtóerőit elemzi egy olyan fölosztás alapján, amely a következı típusokat különbíti el: caro-alapú (vérrokonsági), dominium-alapú (birtokjogi), merx-alapú (fejlődési), ars-alapú (foglalkozási), tumultus-alapú (eseményi) és vicinitas-alapú (közelségi). A tanulmány a regionális viselkedés e hajtóerőit Közép-Európa viszonyaira alkalmazza anélkül, hogy a közép-európai régió kifejezett határait megvonná. A fölosztás célja tehát az, hogy alaposabb betekintést engedjen az egyének és csoportok regionális viselkedésének mélyebb rétegeibe.



Peter ŠAJDA: Czynniki motywujące budowanie i dekonstrukcje regionów

Na pojęcie budowania regionów i ich dekonstrukcji pośrednio wpływa podejście i działania osób indywidualnych i grup. W zaprezentowanym studium czynniki motywujące budowanie regionów i ich dekonstrukcję są analizowane na podstawie typologii motywacji, która zakłada istnienie następujących rodzajów motywacji: motywacja oparta na caro (pokrewieństwie krwi), oparta na dominium (posiadaniu terytorialnym), oparta na merx (poziomach rozwoju), oparta na ars (profesjonalizmie), oparta na tumultus (wydarzeniach) oraz oparta na vicinitas (bliskości). Te typy motywacji zachowań regionalnych są przystosowane do warunków Europy Środkowej bez określania dokładnych granic regionu Europy Środkowej. Celem zaprezentowanej typologii jest ułatwienie dokładniejszego wejrzenia w głębsze sfery motywacji regionalnych zachowań indywidualnych i/lub grupowych.

Peter ŠAJDA: Motivačné faktory rozvoja regiónu

a dekonštrukcie regiónu



Postoje a činnosti jednotlivcov a skupín priamo ovplyvňujú javy rozvoja regiónu a dekonštrukcie regiónu. V predkladanej štúdii sa motivačné faktory rozvoja regiónu a dekonštrukcie regiónu analyzujú na základe typológie motivácie, ktorá zahŕňa nasledujúce druhy motivácie: karnínnu (založenú na pokrvnom príbuzenstve), domínnu (založenú na vlastníctve územia), mercínnu (založenú na vývojových štádiách spoločnosti), artínnu (založenú na profesionalizme), tumultínnu (založenú na fenoméne udalosti) a vicínnu (založenú na fenoméne blízkosti). Uvedené typy motivácie regionálneho správania autor aplikuje na podmienky Strednej Európy bez toho, aby určoval definitívne hranice Stredoeurópskeho regiónu. Predkladaná typológia má za cieľ umožniť jasnejší vŕhad do hlbších úrovní motivácie regionálneho správania jednotlivcov a/alebo skupín.

Peter ŠAJDA: Auslösende Faktoren für Regionenbildung und Regionendekonstruktion



Verhalten und Aktivitäten von Einzelpersonen und Gruppen beeinflussen direkt Regionenbildung und Regionendekonstruktion. In der vorgestellten Studie werden diese Motivationsarten wie folgt auf der Basis einer Typologie von Motivationen analysiert: karnine (auf Grund von Blutsverwandschaft), domine (a.G.v. Grundbesitz), merzine (a.G.v. Entwicklungsstufen), artine (a.G.v. Professionalismus), tumultine (a.G.v. Begebenheiten) und vizine (a.G.v. Nähe). Diese Auslöser von Regionalverhalten gelten für die Bedingungen von Zentraleuropa, ohne die endgültigen Grenzen dieser Region festzulegen. Die vorgestellte Typologie will einen Blick in die Schichten von Auslösern regionalen Verhaltens von Einzelpersonen und/oder Gruppen bieten.

BERETZKY Ágnes