



অন্তিম ... ০৫ APR 1989
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04 APR 1989

HUNGARY AT A GLANCE

Area	93.0 Thousand Sq.Km.
Population	10.6 Million
Density of population	114 person per sq.km.
Number of countries	19
Number of Towns	125
Number of villages	2933
Capital	Budapest (Population 2,089,000)
Hungarian section of major rivers (KM)	Danube 417 Raba 190 Drava 143 Tisza 595 Harmas Koros 67 Zagyva 179

WATER SURFACE OF MAJOR LAKES (Sq. Km.)

Lake Balaton (the biggest lake in Central Europe)	598
Lake Velence	26
Lake Ferto	322

of which in Hungary

LENGTH OF TRANSPORT WAYS IN KM

National Public Roads:	29796
Public Railway Lines:	7767
Long distance bus-network:	26236
Tramways & Trolley-bus lines:	306
Metro Lines:	27
Suburban Railway:	109
Local Bus Lines:	4542
Permanently navigable waterways:	1373

SURFACE: Hungary occupies the low lying areas of the Carpathian basin. Two-thirds of its territory consists of plain below 200 meters.

Hilly regions:

400-1000 metes
The Sopron and Koszeg mountains (Western Hungary) Bakony, Vertes, Gerecse, Pilis and Buda Hills, Borzsony, Cserhat, Matra, Bükk-Zemplen mountains (extending in a north-east direction)
Kekes (1015 m) in the Matra
Hungarian (Magyar)
Forint=100 Filler
Equal to approx. 52 Forint/Floating
No of Physicians 34,930
No of Nurses 43,100
No of Hospitals beds: 103,780

Highest peak:

Language:

Currency:

One USD:

Public health:

On 4th April, 1945 the Nazis were driven out from the Hungarian soil by the Soviet Army.

So Hungary was liberated from the fascist yoke. The battle on the Hungarian soil lasted for 194 days.

Since that time 44 years past Hungary has gone through many ups and downs. During this 44 years in spite of many drawbacks Hungary produced many significant results in every sphere of life.

It is now evident that we cannot meet the challenges of a dynamically changing world economy by using the old routine methods. The search of a new course is going on in Hungary. This is by no means a questioning of the validity of the socialist system of society, but it is the recognition of the fact that if we want to safeguard the undisputable results that we have achieved so far and if we are to make further progress, change is unavoidable. Renewal and abandonment of illusions are urgent. The aim of reform is the same, the methods and means by which it is implemented differ country to country.

In Hungary which has an extremely high degree of external economic sensitivity and structural openness, tensions in the economic management system based on central plan directives, and reform efforts aimed at resolving them appeared as early as in the 1950s. Over the past three decades, the more concrete forms and priorities of Hungarian reform efforts have been determined by the historical situation and the characteristics of the scope of action that have de-

veloped in different phases.

Hungarian economic policy compelled to introduce a far-reaching, more radical reform; this should go beyond the economic sphere in a narrower sense and should cover the social and political environment of the economy as well. For this, the necessary political background has been ensured.

As the Hungarian People's Republic is considered an active factor of the all-European political dialogue, the weight of her words, the expectations posed for her stands and proposals demand due consideration and sense of reality. In this regard we can draw the attention of Vienna follow-up Meeting in early as 1988 on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments and on Confidence & Security-Building Measures in Europe. Hungary is always giving utmost importance on humanitarian issues and on enforcement of human rights.

In the field of International Security as well as the most important program of the global policy— which is disarmament and development. Hungary also playing a very important role in this field.

This was proved in the Vienna conference. Hungary is actively trying to develop friendly relations with Socialist, Western and Development countries. As far as connection with the developing countries are concerned Hungary trying to build a continuous extension of cooperation based on reciprocal advantage.