



ABOUT THE PROJECT

Name of the project:	Tanuljunk egymástól! Učme sa jeden od druhého!
Leading partner:	Centre for Regional Studies of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences Pécs, Hungary
Partner beyond the border:	Ústav geografie, Univerzita P. J. Šafárika, Košice
Beginning of the project:	01 09 2009
Closing of the project:	31 08 2010

The budget of the project:

Support by ERDF:	90.450,63 EUR (85%)
from this sum CRS HAS	48.829,53 EUR
Safárik University, Košice	41.621,10 EUR
Domestic support:	10.641,25 EUR (10%)
from this sum Hungary:	5.744,65 EUR
Slovakia:	4.896,60 EUR
The partners' own contribution:	5.320,62 (5%)
from this sum: CRS HAS	2.872,32 EUR
Safárik University, Košice	2.448,30 EUR
Total budget:	<u>106.412,50</u> EUR

Starting Situation

- a) For students of Hungarian higher education there are no authorised anthologies or textbooks of academic standard on the natural and social geography of Slovakia available. This is also true the other way round: In Slovakia there are no authorised anthologies or textbooks of academic standard on the natural and social geography of Hungary.
- b) Neither anthologies or textbooks of appropriate standard on the natural and social geography nor the spatial structure of the neighbouring country are available which would satisfy the needs of professionals working in administration and regional development along the Hungarian and Slovak border.

Task

- a) Concerning the development of borderland regions, cooperation between the two countries has become closer and stronger since 1993. It was very difficult for the participating parties to obtain valid data and descriptions about the natural and social characteristic features of the other party. Cooperation is also made rather difficult by the fact that specialist publications are not available in the required number and quality which would enable grant applicants taking part in borderland development to obtain the appropriate information about the other country.
- b) In their future jobs as professionals engaged in cross-border cooperation, students of higher education will need special knowledge, which would enable them, if necessary, to join cooperation immediately. Consequently, they need to obtain basic knowledge at universities.



c.) Professionals working in the field of administration or regional development in the borderland area would need special knowledge concerning the neighbouring country.

Results

To make up for the above mentioned deficiencies would require much time and work of a lot of researchers. Papers have already been written on some aspects and topics regarding the other country, e.g. by researchers of the participating parties, CRS HAS and Safárik University of Košice, who attempted to introduce and analyse the specific features of the spatial structure of present-day Slovakia in a number of publications, articles and academic papers.

We intend to compile an anthology of the natural and social geography of Hungary and Slovakia which would include aspects significant from the point of view of (borderland) regional development.

Hungarian researchers are going to translate the anthology on Hungary with special regard to a narrower area, the Hungarian and Slovak borderland, into Slovak.

Slovak researchers are going to translate the anthology on Slovakia with special regard to a narrower area, the Hungarian and Slovak borderland, into Hungarian.

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