

Summaries

József Benedek

Centre-periphery theories

The centre-periphery models are ones of the most significant categories of those theories which explain the uneven geographical development. These models have lost much from their influencing role in the last few decades, mostly because of the popularity of neoliberal concepts which dominate the public policy. In our research we review again the centre-periphery models and argue for their possible revitalization.

Géza Tóth – Zoltán Nagy

Centre-periphery relations in the spatial structure of Central and Eastern Europe

There are several theoretical and empirical analysis which deal with the spatial structure of Central and Eastern Europe. This recent research tries to give a brief summary of these works. Our research goal is to present the economic spatial structure of Europe, with special regards on Central and Eastern Europe. Because of this we would like to analyse both the spatial structure of the economic “masses” and both of the GDP per capita. We have applied by the analysis of these two aspects gravity model, bivariate regression and spatial autocorrelation analysis. Our main statement is that the contiguous large structures -like for example axes- are not typical in the case of this area. So in the theoretical background mentioned space structural models can be verified only partly. At the same time our calculation results show that the most important economic centres of this area are Prague, Bratislava and their larger territory.

Mariann Veresné Somosi – György Kocziszky – Edina Fodorné Stunya

Causes of existing segregation and opportunities of managing it in Miskolc

It is one of the worldwide returning problems of urban policy to manage the social problems and to improve the life quality of the people living in peripheral situation or in segregated environment.

Extinguishing the segregation’s causes and consequences is only with the help of consequent society and economic policy possible, which needs time and commitment. In this recent research will be analysed and evaluated the segregated areas of Miskolc, and the authors also try to define the possible directions of change.

Tibor Ábrám

Regional network cooperation, as an innovation management and knowledge transfer of public educational institutes

In a relatively rapid changing socio-economic field the gradient for adapting changes can be a significant competitive advantage. Also important how much value added can add the actors of the tertiary and quaternary sectors of economy to the economic development. The public education system belongs to the tertiary sector of the economy, and in this term the “marketable knowledge” can be defined as an efficient answer of the public educational system for the changing socio-economic field. The author is analysing the networking cooperation and characteristics of the Calvinistic public educational institutes after the system change.

Lajos Boros – Viktor Pál

Characteristics of the Hungarian doctor migration

The migration of doctors, so the brain drain of the healthcare has caused serious professional and public debates in the last years in Hungary. Mostly the deficits and caused operational problems are emphasized in this process. Instead of the case that the abroad migration of doctors has only started after the opening of the Western and Eastern European labour markets, it has caused in a relatively short time intense operational problems in the healthcare. The negative effects are especially deep in the case of peripheral and economically underdeveloped territories. The study gives a review about the interpretation opportunities of doctor migration, and about the most important characteristics of the national process.

Krisztián Kis – Andrea Tóth

The examination of the local system of ecotourism in Poroszló, with special emphasis on the economic development role of Lake Tisza Ecocentre

In our postmodern world specific rural values have become more appreciated. This gives a good opportunity to enforce local conditions and specialities providing competitive advantages for previously non-existent or unmarketable activities in rural areas. Thus, local development opportunities can be established. In our study, we investigated ecotourism potencial and developments in Poroszló, that enabled the village at Lake Tisza to become a successful ecotourism destinations

András Hajdó

Anew state is born? Efforts of the Basque country for the autonomy

In the 21 century the regional national movements have its renaissance, in which also the crises of the last decade have great role. In Europe more nations without independent state want to secede from the majority nation's state. In 2014 there were two referendums in two month. Scotland has got a historical opportunity for independence, but the Scotches have voted against this, although the British government has thought the referendum as arbitral, so there was a real chance for independence. Instead of this the Catalan referendum was thought as anticonstitutional by the Spanish government, although the 80% of the responders voted for the independence. Temporarily the aim of the Catalan government was only getting the opinion.