

## Contents—Abstract

IVAN ZADORI: No limits to learning? The article is focusing on the possibilities and effects of learning in connection with the sustainable development. Humanity is entering a period of extreme alternatives. Unprecedented human fulfilment and ultimate catastrophe are both possible. What will actually happen, depends on two major factors: human understanding and action. The article contains the mainpoints and tendencies of the international attempts, theories and actions what could be possible solutions for the humanity with the help of learning. **p.3.**

GIZELLA ADERMANN CSER: Dilemmas in Research Methods. It is quite frequent that students who are newcomers to the research process would propose correlations seen by themselves inevitable as the end-result of their analysis however they are wrong and biased. The article is focussing on the epistemological problem arisen from being a fact that the researcher is part of the researched, i.e. the society. The researcher is one of those human beings a research project wants to state on something relevant. Typical methodological mistakes are described which seriously affect validity. **p.11.**

ZOLTÁN KOLTAI: Strating from classical economics up to theories of modern economies it is concluded that their views on international division of labour correspond, namely that specialization is a force which promotes economic development and contributes to the growth of social prosperity. The article describes the interpretations regarding the concept of division of labour and competitiveness in the first period of economic theoretical thinking which phase will end by the appearance of classical economics. **p.19.**

SÁNDOR OROSZI: Capital Flow and Economic Growth. Most of the recently joined (2004) member states to the EU have got national economies which share a common feature with the so called emerging societies, i.e. typically lacking sufficient capital to grow. Without the gain of external capital there is no realistic chance of adapting themselves succesfully to the globalized world economy. The article draws conclusions of the spillover effects induced by branches of multinational companies settling in the region. **p.29.**

TAMÁS JAKAB: Quality Insurance in Higher Education – International Scope in Post-Millennium Era. Quite a mixed picture is out there internationally if accreditation of higher education is mapped in its function of validating quality. From the comparative angle it safely can be said that the Hungarian way of accreditation (its compulsory nature, extensivity, and having longterm effects on the future of faculties) is elsewhere not the case. The introduction of the accreditation system wasn't welcomed with enthusiasm in Hungary but gradually it has been accepted as form of necessary and now it is followed accordingly. Nowadays there are certain international opinions which favour the Hungarian way. **p.41.**

MIHÁLY SÁRI: Bridges of Borderline Cultures and the Bridge-Builders. Such titles are ambivalent, on one side there is an optimistic and hopeful aspect: there are builders of bridges who are doing this activity between segments of culture continuously and without a break. On the other side there is also a threat -aspect which reflects on the issue that what happens with a specific cultural pattern if it is divided spatially, if it is split by several borders. What happens with the segments after a considerable time, how do they develop, unite or disintegrate? **p.59.**

PÉTER AGÁRDI: The previous 15 years of the Hungarian Radio. Recently we have accustomed to the pluralized and business-logic oriented media scene which couldn't carve its autonomy from the political battle forces either. In the present climate the voices of the responsibility of the media as public service seem to be unheard, especially in comparison with the period a decade ago when it was a serious and worrying issue to be tackled. Looking back to the elementary solidarity gestures shown in the 90s against the cabinet's mediapolitics (which were extended by streetpolitics of the emerging extreme right) now seem to be a definite element of the past, it is history now, not more than -at its positive - an object of nostalgia. The protest movement in the 90s generated for example the so called Democratic Charta and for a short period it seemed that victory was achieved. But it is not the case. Hungarian Radio seems to be in the way of slowly experiencing death as a democratic public service provider. **p.69.**

CSILLA FILÓ: Local Investments into Human Resources in the Ormánság Region. The article describes local development projects and analyses how the potentials those have opened were or were not utilized by the residents. **p.87.**

LILLA GÁCS: Gender Battles in HRD. The student does an article analysis in English language periodicals with the aim of describing women's position in the world of work. What are the perceived advantages and disadvantages in the gender field, what are the trends how employers changed their attitudes and practices. **p. 97.**

BOROSÁN LÍVIA: Although the concept of personality is widely used in the determination of educational aims, it lacks the precision and systematic force required of scientific concepts. This means that, to a large extent, educational practice has to function in a theoretical vacuum while aiming at many-sided personality development. An extensive scientific research programme as the co-operative effort of various scientific disciplines is required to remedy this anomaly. **p.104.**

ÁGOTA FÓRIS: The author states that what happens in the field of lexicography is nothing but a paradigm shift. Not only sciences are heavily involved in redefining their terminology, research goals and methods but the application of scientific results is totally changing, new contexts keep arising which demand a new role of dictionaries. Dictionaries' role is dramatically changing in the information society with the challenges to construct and use them differently. The special need of educational science is to develop its theoretical basis, therefore the aim of this paper is to define personality in the 21. Century and outline the pedagogical piece of work of constructive individuals. **p.111.**

ZSUZSA KOLTAI– SZILVIA SÁRI– IVÁN ZÁDORI: Report on the Summer school in Olomuc 2004. The authors would like to introduce the summer school programme and the mainpoints of the conference „Education in Democratic Citizenship and Tolerance in Multicultural Society”which was taken between 22-26th of August, 2004. and organized by the Pedagogy Faculty of the František Palacký University of Olomouc, Czech Republic. The article contains further information about the history of Olomouc and the Palacký University, and additional details of the connections of the University of Pécs and the University of Olomouc and includes the new tendencies of the multicultural pedagogy. **p.123.**

ANNA SZ. MOLNÁR: New Direction in the Theory of Adult Education  
The author gives an informed opinion and writes a resume of a recently published book in the field of andragogical research: ( Adult Learning and a Adult Education – In New Perspective ) **p.128.**