

Abstract

VITÁNYI IVÁN, Professor of Sociology, and a leading expert in Cultural Studies who still contributes a lot to the research work of FEEFI, this year celebrates his 80th birthday. To honour the occasion, an interview was made with him on issues of present cultural conditions of the society, on his interpretations of the latest empirical findings. 3.p.

TÓTH TIBOR: Cost and price of Production and Reproduction in the Agrarian Sector. It was decided in the 1929 Bucharest Conference of the International Agricultural Institute to initiate a new system of data collection in agrarian statistics. Hungarian organizations adapted to the new requirements with ease and precision, they produced the second best representation rate (1,85%) following the Netherlands. The author explores the new paradigm in agrarian economics based on data analysis collected in this framework. 11.p.

OROSZI SÁNDOR: Development in the Theory of Inflation from Phillips till now. Anomalies and disturbances were frequently seen phenomena in the actual functioning of the monetary system. As the state's economic role has become more active, the need has grown to explore the nature and causes of inflation and to be able to calculate the future buying power of money. The author discusses a contribution by a highly influential early theorist on the theme. 17.p.

ZÁDORI IVÁN: SEI Global Scenario Group - GSG scenarios. The Stockholm Environment Institute created the Global Scenario Group in 1995, as an independent, international and interdisciplinary body to be engaged in a process of scenario development. The GSG examines the prospects for world development in the twenty-first century. A central theme is the identification of policies, actions and human choices required for a transition to a more sustainable and equitable future. Scenario analysis aims to illuminate the vast range of possibilities in a structured way. A scenario is a story, told in words and numbers, depicting the manner in which events might unfold. The article is focusing on the GSG scenarios: *Conventional Worlds*, *Barbarization* and *Great Transitions*. 31.p.

TURZÓ BARBARA ÉVA – FARKASNÉ KURUCZ ZSUZSANNA - LÓRÁND BALÁZS: The study examines the changing scene of the Hungarian labour market and analyzes the chances of finding gainful employment for young graduates. Opportunity-wise, the decisive factors seem to originate in the educational system, in the services of the career offices and in the relevant professional experience. The competences expected on the employers' side are discussed as well. 42.p.

VÁMOSI TAMÁS: Regional Integrated Vocational Education Centers. The social-economic changes of the period following the political changes of the 1990-s made the revision of the system of vocational training necessary. The disintegrated institutional system is in need of a thorough reshaping, there are serious and increasing discrepancies between the demands of the labour market and the present structure of occupations and there is an increasing need for cooperation between the owners and the professional organisations at the county and the regional level. The Hungarian education system, with its approximately 1500 institutions is quite disintegrated, which is a clear disadvantage. With the establishment of the *Regional Integrated Vocational Education Centres* (RIVEC) the institutional system will undergo significant changes. However, these changes will raise several questions to which we do not yet know the answers and solutions which will be impossible without local coordination and initiatives. 53.p.

SZEIFER CSABA – TEMESI CSABA: Cultural Revitalization Initiatives – Student Field Research Program in Small Villages. Our first idea was to get cultural manager students engaged for a longer involvement on a common cause. The intention was to create a program which enables the students to participate very actively and which could serve as a joint field-practice for cultural manager students all over Hungary. Ormánság was chosen to be the targeted area as the most disadvantaged small region of South-Transdanubia. As each Hungarian settlement is obliged by the law to draw up a cultural development plan for its own community, the program organizers thought this could be a task which needed community efforts and which would utilize student involvement as well. Eventually seven villages volunteered to offer cooperation on this theme. The whole program takes eleven months – from August 2004 to June 2005. 61.p.

KOLTAI DÉNES – KOLTAI ZSUZSA: The article attempts to explain the role of the museum in the cultural politics of the lifelong learning and the possibilities of adult education in the museum. The authors investigate how this shift in the approach affects the relationship between them. The authors mainly focus on two issues. The cultural mediation and educational activities of the museums on the one hand and the training of museum mediators on the other. 75.p.

HUSZÁR ZSUZSANNA: The Museum as it Remembers Itself. This study focuses on the one hundred year old history of the Museum of Pécs in the historico-cultural developmental context of the European Museums using secondary sources. It also summarizes the general activity of the institute. The study examines the concept of time management as it is reflected in the centenary exhibition "Memory Trace" which will be open to the public at the end of December, 2005. 84.p.

ORNA MAGER: Guaranteeing chances for promoting and integrating females into public administration is one area of policy in which there has been extensive activity in recent years in Israel. This article presents an examination of the gender images and realities. In this study, roles and responsibilities of women in public administration are examined. 98.p.

MAZZAG ÉVA: Chance for equality. (Education and Culture as fields of Social Integration). In the author's research the question posed was whether education and culture could promote the social integration of the handicapped. The answer is that education and culture can play the integrating role only if in these areas equality of opportunity has already been established. The research paper was awarded by the first prize in the National Student Research Conference. (OTDK.) 107.p.

ADORJÁN TÍMEA: The study critically examines the Hungarian film between 1990 and 2004. The author explores how the Hungarian filmmakers see our world, what they consider as important worth telling to the public regarding the choices humans make in their lives. The picture they show is quite alarming. 118.p.

REVIEW: This section contains Béla Krisztián's report entitled *The Practice of Knowledge Management* in which he gives an account of a workshop organized by the Knowledge Management Subcommittee of Leadership and Management Sciences Committee at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in February 2005. – Mihály Sári reviews in his essay entitled *Universities in Times of Turbo-Changes* a collection of studies in educational sociology written by Tamás Kozma entitled: *Who owns a university ?* – Béla Krisztián discusses the features of a newly published book of FEEFI: *Museums as learning places*. 134.p.