

Abstract

FARKAS ÉVA: Vocational training reform in Hungary. The development of the content, methodology and structure of vocational training was launched under Priority 3.2.1. of the Hungarian Human Resources Development Operational Programme (HRDOP). The objectives: to strengthen the links between education and training and the economy, to modernise the National Qualification Register, to reform the content and structure of vocational training, to develop a modular training system. The most innovative element of the vocational training transformation project is the identification of the competencies required for task performance. The new vocational qualifications have a modular structure. The concept of the module, too, must fit into a new context: instead of a subject module, we are speaking of a requirement module, a unit of vocational qualification requirements definable as a part of the occupational/job-related activities corresponding to the vocational qualifications concerned. New technical and examination requirements will also be specified for the new National Qualification Register. 3.p.

ZÁDORI IVÁN: Finance Initiatives for Sustainability. The article is focusing on the attempts, theories and actions of the financial sector in connection with the sustainable development with presenting the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI). Today, UNEP FI is the largest global voluntary partnership of its kind, with over 160 Signatories to the UNEP FI Statements. UNEP FI members include bankers, insurers and fund managers who try to understand the impact of environmental and social considerations on financial performance and commit themselves to adapting their activities to the new challenges while maintaining the competitiveness of the financial sector. 12. p.

BARAKONYI ESZTER: The aim of the article is to highlight the importance of the current issue of an ageing Europe. In this matter the first step was to create the Lisbon Strategy in 2000 in order to face the demographical challenge that has occurred in Europe and in Hungary as well. The study also gives a short review of some research undertaken in European countries such as Germany and England to handle the above problem, and also try to fulfill the Lisbon objectives. The study also gives an insight into the Hungarian ageing situation mirrored of statistic figures, especially focusing on the circumstances of the „early retirement” phenomenon. 20. p.

DÉRI ÁGNES: Eurocrats in Brussels - the selection procedure of the EU institutions. The enlargement of the European Union in 2004 opened up a wide variety of job opportunities for citizens of the new Member States to work in the EU Institutions. Exciting and challenging careers are offered to those who have the necessary levels of qualification, professional skills and are able to develop the qualities needed in a multicultural environment. In order to ensure greater transparency and simplicity for applicants, the selection of quality staff is managed by a single inter-institutional organisation, the European Personnel Selection Office (EPSO). Selection is strictly on merit: it is based on performance in "open competitions", including pre-selection tests and written tests, followed by oral exams. The competitions are carried out in test centres in which the new computer based testing tool is becoming common practice, resulting in increased cost-efficiency, faster and easier evaluation of results. The highest-scoring candidates are placed on a "reserve list" for consideration against specific vacancies. Statistics show that the overall results of applicants from the new Member States are good, among which the performance of Hungarian candidates presents an impressive standard. The competition is tough, but those who are finally recruited will have a fascinating and responsible job and the prospect of a rewarding career at the heart of the EU. 27

AGÁRDI PÉTER: The article sets out to explore recent trends in the development of the Hungarian media to show transformations in the organization level and the ownership structure, publicity arena and the marketshares. There seems to be a huge turbulence in the „media events” in the lights of September 2006 happenings when the headquarters of Hungarian Television Company was attacked by politically rioting people induced partially by rather „eclectic” ideologies at the least, and partially by the way how the vandalized attack was broadcasted alive by one of the rival channel (presented as a sort revolution by people’s power). What the literature identifies as the

„brutal mediapicture” presented itself for analyzing its impact on the reality. However the main focus is not on this happenings but much more on the globalizations forces shaping the functions of the media. 32. p.

SIPOS ANNA MAGDOLNA: The article explores the immense social effects on libraries caused by the emergence of the information or knowledge society. It deals with the key players’ concepts and visions on information societies and how these are reflected in international strategic documents and programmes. UN’s policy and UNESCO’S recommendations are analyzed together with the initiatives from World Summits on the Information Society. She draws together the threads when the issues of relevant Hungarian legislation directives (1970/140) and the national informational strategy are presented. A special focus is put on the strategic plans for developing Hungarian libraries.(1997-2003; 2003-2007). In the attachment the reader would find all the services developed specifically for the academic domain. 40. p.

HUSZ MÁRIA: Social functions of cultural heritage. The study investigates the appearance and extension of heritage paradigm in Middle-European discourses. The category that has been modified considerably since the evolvement of the heritage conception of Roman law, particularly reborn in our late modern present it can fulfil its function of fostering the community, the identity, the continuity and the historic ideas. As heritage, the past adopts a value aspect. The experience, the interpretation and the actualization transform heritage into cultural product for heritage industry.61. p.

KOVÁCS ESZTER – CSERNÉ ADERMANN GIZELLA: First described in the 1960s „learned helplessness” has become a leading theory of the age of personal control. This paper written by the dedicated experts in the field, summarizes the theory, research and application of learned helplessness and its relationship with the „self-fulfilling prophecy”. 68. p.

GIDÁNE ORSÓS ERZSÉBER: THE ARTICLE DISCUSSES THE CONCEPT OF SOCIAL DISADVANTAGE. and how the social obstacles still prevail and prevent achievements in spite of the same efforts undertaken... Even extra efforts shouldn’t necessary guarantee catching up. Initial social backgrounds have an decisive impact on school achievements or on the lack of it. Schools very often demand adaption to their norms.. Those resisting can find themselves marginalized or put out easily. The various causes and multiple forms of disadvantage are explored The paper aims to answer to the question: Who or what is to blame , and what ways are there to break the cycle of social disadvantages 75. p.

LÉGRÁDINÉ LAKNER SZILVIA: Emerging Approach in Developmental Counselling: Coaching. The article describes an emerging developmental approach, a methodology known as coaching. Through a brief history of its origin and development, as well as a distinction from other counselling methods, you can gain an understanding of what coaching is and is not. The article further describes coaching trends and results written by an author who herself professes this approach and shares her own personal feelings and experiences. 82. p.

ÁNGYÁN LAJOS: Body culture and erudition. The purpose of this study is to discuss the relationship between body culture and erudition from a biological viewpoint. Body culture is defined as personal hygiene and physical training. Erudition is the knowledge of facts and ideas and the ability to use this knowledge in practice. It is emphasised that body culture is an important element of erudition. Regular physical training upholds health and fitness. However, physical training is beneficial only under well-defined conditions. Therefore, the knowledge of the principles, types, and parameters of physical training is an essential part of healthy lifestyle. 93. p.

FARKAS RÓBERT: Transylvanian art of woodcarving is shown by a talented woodcarver himself. The piece is from a longer study. The artist created wooden artifacts in the new garden of the HRD Faculty inaugurated in July 2006. (Székelygate, bell-tower and a pavilion for the students.)

100. p.