

Abstract

FOREWORD: The first 5 papers are the summarized versions of research papers of students of University of Pécs at the Faculty of Adult Training and HRD successfully presented in the 28th National Scientific Conference of University Students. 3. p

ANDREA MARÁCZI: Nowadays, the spread of globalisation raises more and more multicultural issues. One of them is the fact that European Union exists as a cultural collecting pot. Borders are vanishing, from a cultural viewpoint, we can choose universities freely and our old dreams are becoming true, and barriers to getting job are diminishing. Everybody carries his national idiosyncrasy, and the culture of his nation, which never created strict boundaries, and things are becoming more and more blurred. That is why we have to pay attention to the cultural process everywhere in Europe and take part in it, that we can be proud of own customs and identities. Melina Mercuri directed attention to the international cultural process in 1985 when she started a project, titled “European Cultural Capital”. The main importance of the project is to awaken dormant cultures and in the course of the competition, a nations’ cultural programmes have been organised and encouraged for the sake of a colourful cultural future. 4. p.

TAMÁS PRÁCSE: In this article *Adult education opportunities for disabled people*, the author presents the adult educational formats which have been made especially for and for the use of disabled people in Hungary and Germany. The paper compares Hungarian and German models and describes the most important aspects of the main elements of the adult education systems. According to current research findings, literature and German trends, the treatment of disabled people in the area of adult education is a complex problem that requires the well coordinated cooperation of all parties involved. 11. p.

PÉTER KÁPLÁR – NIKOLETT PAJOR: In the global world everything is always changing very fast, that is the way the conception of knowledge has to change too. In addition to lexical knowledge, competencies get more highlighted. We conducted a small-scale research to improve the interactive-reflective learning technique to generate those competencies that human resource labour demand. 18. p.

NIKOLETT POLAK: The Cultural Impact of Miners’ immigration In Europe. The author draws on the personal narrative of her Polish father who settled in Hungary as a miner. 26. p.

VIKTÓRIA CSEKE: The Teacher-Personality in the Learning Relationship in the Context of Public and Higher education. The paper investigates a theme not frequently researched in the border area of andragogy and pedagogy namely how the personality attributes of the educator affect perception of learners and as a consequence how these are reflected in their opinions. 37. p.

DÉNES KOLTAI – BÉLA KRISZTIÁN:László Gáspár: The Innovative Educator. Dénes Koltai and Béla Krisztián in their article reflect upon the achievement of a great innovator in the field of education in Hungary: László Gáspár has earned a reputation with both his experimental work of creating a pedagogical school and his innovative conceptual pedagogic model. Both deserve not to be forgotten. 45. p.

ÉVA FARKAS: International survey in the field of vocational training development. Vocational education and training is becoming increasingly important in the field of the changing economic and social systems in European countries. Despite the fact that the EU does not require the harmonisation of educational systems of vocational education and training, countries are trying to reach equivalence and, consequently, mutual recognition of vocational qualifications. The article gives a good survey of the vocational training systems in Europe. One of the countries analyzed is Germany where the dual system delivered both within companies and in specialist secondary schools is one which seems to be among of the most advanced system of vocational education in Europe.51. p.

GABRIELLA KURÁTH: During the past decade we were able to witness developments and improvements in the Hungarian higher education. It was declared at governmental level that modernizing this area is a key factor in improving the country’s competitiveness. During the renewal process

numerous problems have occurred which may present obstacles to competitiveness after joining the EU. 58. p.

ZOLTÁN KOLTAI: The most effective quality aspects of urban competitiveness, such as the views on general conditions of inhabitants and of the entrepreneur sector or the perceived ideas on urban policy can be mapped widely through interviews and questionnaire surveys. The opinions of affected individuals offer up-to-date information invaluable for making successful decisions for urban developers. In the year 2004 a research was initiated at the Institute of Adult Education and HRD with the aim to determine what sort of conditions are primarily considered by the Hungarian population when choosing place of residence or company location. Which Hungarian towns - and why particularly those - are considered to be competitive in the opinion of individuals or business leaders; which are those central locations seen as real centers of gravity. 68. p.

KRISTÓF FENYVESI: The 'Weltanschauung' of Psychoanalysis. Sigmund Freud's concept described in his work entitled *The Future of an Illusion (Die Zukunft einer Illusion, 1927)* goes beyond the borders of scientific diagnosis and prognosis – just like those of the greatest philosophic utopists. His confrontational references to the events in world-politics of the era and to the most *important* tendencies of contemporary ideology give this work a special status in Freud's biography. One can read the composition of arguments as a manifesto of Freud's psychoanalysis, namely the reinforcement of the criticism of religion in psychoanalysis in connection with the need for the scientific legitimation of theory. The themes of the argument give an opportunity also to a high-level analysis of the connections of Freud's theory and some of the models that significantly influenced freudism. For example raising the possibility of genealogic relations between the freudian theory and the traditions of theodicy or pointing out the crucial differences between Freud's and Nietzsche's criticism of religion despite the existing similarities. The approach evolving from *The Future of an Illusion* compared to some of the intentions of the Freudian psychoanalysis provides interesting supplements for a more differential analysis of the question of 'psychoanalysis and Weltanschauung'. 77.p

TÍMEA TIBORI: European outlook – the effects on art of changing cultural space. Social criticism on the bitterness of the Western world around the millennium does not only make us re-think several political and economic issues but also, and primarily, propounds basic questions in the field of culture. The changing population systems, migration, “modern nomads”, mass media and mass psychosis regularly raise questions such as ‘Is there any future at all for art defined by our contemporary concepts in urban contexts?’, ‘Would it not be necessary to re-define the classic functions of culture in the contexts of altered structures, accelerated life, and the extremely stimulating and at the same time superficial mass media – as criticism, argument, thought, creativity, reception?’ This study presents alternative approaches related to these issues. 85. p.

TÍMEA JUDIT ADORJÁN: The article is about how film-makers see the present times and how they perceive the future. Contemporary film creators show a very dark and hopeless world. It seems that Homo Sapiens has lost the belief in thinking longterm, visions of distant future are very blurred. Messages convey the lack of in-depth knowledge of the human world. There is a hope that with the help of machines and with high-level technology people will be closer to the secret... so an empire of machines is in the process of building... Who are we : Homo or Robo Sapiens? 86. p.
BÉLA KRISZTIÁN: 425 years ago: Foundation of a University in Kolozsvár. Béla Krisztián writes about the history of the University of Kolozsvár and gives account of the rich connections and relations with University of Pécs. The long established institution at present is named University of Babes-Bolyai in Rumania. 97. p.

LAJOS ÁNGYÁN: The objective of this study was to give a brief overview of the factors affecting human performance capacity. These factors were categorised into four groups: (1) health and physical condition, (2) skills and competencies, (3) labour requirements, and (4) working conditions. The importance of the measurement of productivity is emphasized. 104. p.