

Abstract

FRANTIŠEK MEZIHORÁK: Being European. The author wants to explore what sort of attributes and characterization embodied in the concept of being European took place in the past and how such aspects are constructed nowadays. 3.p.

GÁBOR HARASZTY: Quality management in higher education. In the times of the emerging European Integrated Area of Higher Education a sound quality management is a must. Two important conference dates: Bergen, 2005 and London, 2007 are highlighted when the Ministers of Education committed themselves to the issue of establishing quality management systems in education. The article analyzes the role of the Hungarian Accreditation Body in this process. 14.p.

CSABA GALÁNFI: Communication of the global changes. In today's world the complex effects of the industrial revolution, climate change and sustainable development are merging. Communication and public relations are facing the greatest and critical challenge in their history: how to make 6 billion people understand the difficult impacts of these processes, how to persuade them to change their life style and consumption and how to make them adopt we must act together only. There is a lot at stake: surviving the humankind on the earth. 21. p.

NIKOLETT PAJOR: In the second part of the last century globalisation and the demands of a knowledge-based society are making the concept of Lifelong Learning more important. Emphasis has shifted from a teaching approach to a learning approach, the objective is to change theoretically the constructivist model in education although constructivism in practice is not so popular yet in Hungary as in other developed countries. That is why there is not much Hungarian literature on this topic. Indeed, there are only four in the webpage of the Hungarian Pedagogical Library and Museum by Éva Szakos. My article presents the most important theory of the constructivist model of adult education with examples from Germany, - such as previous knowledge, learning environment, relationship between teacher and student, methods of these concepts. 30.p.

ZOLTÁN: ESZIK The author compares two huge public services (medicine and education) to analyze the parallel movements in their reform processes. The first statement of his interpretation is: there is a huge need to change the attitudes of service providers (medical doctors and teachers) to encourage the efforts of the customers for their involvement in deeper and shared responsibility. The second statement of this article is: without enough transparency and accountability there is no way of moving forward. The implications is we have to be able to communicate with the people on their own level about the necessary steps by involving them. There are some professional tools to do this. One of these could be cooperative learning. This powerful pedagogical model helps to extract maximum outcomes from the stakeholders' common activities in schools. After that, an OECD panorama is set out to reveal potential scenarios for renewing school systems. The author has categorized these scenarios into three clusters depending on their main characteristics: conservative, liberal, and social democratic pigeon-holes to find out how school could be more inclusive and more efficient in the same time. In the final section of the paper the author concludes that no real reform can be imagined in schools without taking into consideration what schools are able to offer the kids who arrive in school from poorer social cultural backgrounds. He remarks that the Sure Start type of support program would offer good models as to how we might solve the biggest problems of children with special needs. 40. p.

ZÁDORI IVÁN: European islands and island-regions: peripheries? Although identifying economic, social and environmental vulnerability is a more typical and dominant approach in European documents and studies relating to islands and island regions, there are a few atypical situations where economic performance exceeds the European average. This article presents three successful European island examples by outlining the main dimensions of their past and future challenges: Åland, Shetland and the Balearic Islands. The success of the three presented European islands comes from their special historical, economic and cultural situations, from the sustained use of external resources and from their connection and adaptation to the main world economic proc-

esses. Maintaining this favourable situation and their competitiveness is an important challenge and appears the key element for a sustainable future on these islands. 50. p.

LÁSZLÓ LÓRÁNT – KERESZTES – TAMÁS VÁMOSI : Employment in the small rural settlements of South-Transdanubia. In this paper the problems of employment in small rural settlements in Hungary are discussed, and specifically that in the smaller villages of South-Transdanubia. In the study mostly settlement-level statistical data are used and the available literature is analyzed to display these problems as the most important challenge for the sustainability of these small villages. The importance of the survival of these small settlements is highlighted and the risks in today's demographic and economic processes are presented. 61. p.

IBOLYA KOTTA: The way the caregiver reacts to the basic needs of the child plays a major role in the establishment of self-confidence and in building a trusting relationship with the caregiver. Afterwards, how the child functioned in its first relationships will be more widely generalized and will affect the formation of later interpersonal relationships. Personal theories of the world define the quality of the elaboration of information, while the personal theories of others influence the quality of interpersonal relationships. In the school context, the former can be described through the concepts of a need for exploration, acquisition of knowledge, learning motivation, while the latter refers to an ability for social adjustment. From the moment we are born, the quality of attachment affects motivation levels and this relationship is maintained even at school-age, influencing the quantity and quality of involvement in school activities. Once formed, an attachment's internal working models pervade the cognitive, emotional and behavioral sphere of personality. These meta-cognitive structures determine a consistent way of perceiving the world, others and oneself. 68. p.

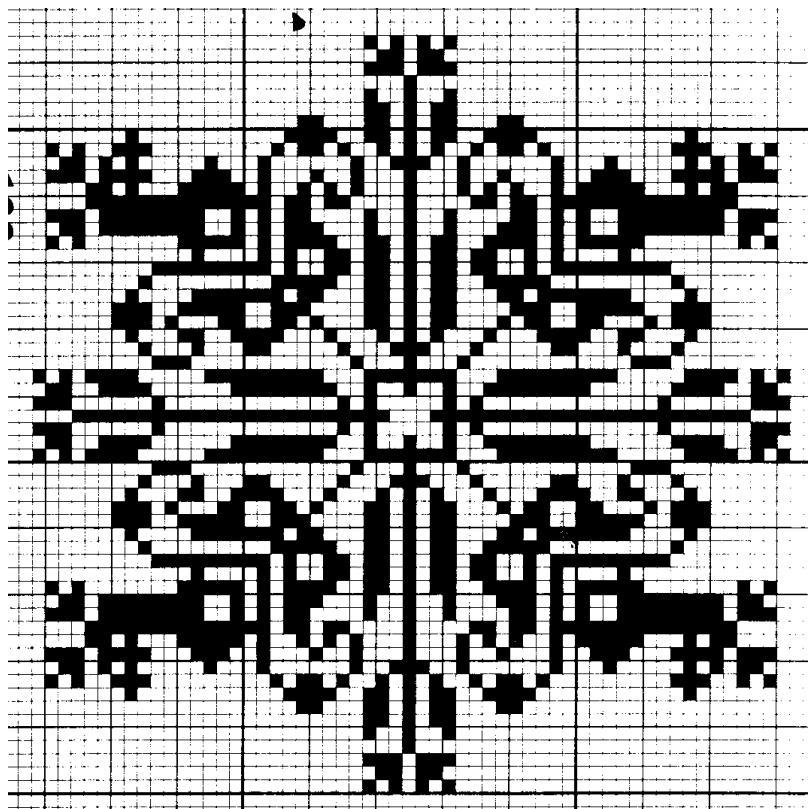
FERENC TERNOVSZKY: Family and Work. Families are essential not only for individuals but for the wider society as well, the „social reproduction” of the producer agents takes place there, together with the socialization of the next generation. Family life has a great impact on the feel-good factor in society as well. The author describes his research relating to this theme. 78. p.

ÉVA KARCSICS: The driving force in the notion of a career: results of a student survey done from 2001-2006 at a school for commerce (Általános Vállalkozási Főiskola). 85. p.

ANDREAS HÉJJ: “Spaced out dreamers” and “conceited textbook-worms” - The stereotypical perception of each of the faculties of the University of Pécs in the eyes of in-group and out-group students. This study investigates what properties students of each of the faculties attribute to their fellow-students of their own faculty and those of the other faculties. The experimental subjects (50% of them male and 50% female) free-listed all the adjectives they thought would best describe a student in each one of the faculties. After that they gave their own evaluation of how good they thought the property they named was, in the form of school grades (1 = bad to 5 = very good). This allowed a content analysis of the perceptions as well as the perceived ranking of the faculties via arithmetic means of the subjects' evaluation of the 1,908 properties listed. The paper discusses the heavy stereotyping found and possible measures to increase better understanding of the out-groups through intensified inter-faculty events. 92. p.

ZSÓFIA HORVÁTH: National identity construction in groups of Hungarian –German and Hungarian –Hungarian students groups. The paper was prepared for the Students' Scientific Conference . The author investigated the pupils of a Pécs-based German Special School (age groups 6-18) to determine their sense of ethnic identity and its components. 99. p.

IRMA KOVÁCS GÁLNÉ: The author has developed an impressive ethnographical collection FROM the authentic folk art traditions IN the Hungarian populated rural area in Transylvania IN Rumania, focussing mainly on GyergyóALFALU village and its surroundings. describing Her 50 years' experience gives a picture to the reader how traditions can be kept alive. 105. p.



Jelen számunk illusztrációi
Gyergyóalfalu félévszázados népművészeti múltjának jellemző sajátosságai című
cikkünkhöz kapcsolódnak.

Forrás:
Gál Irma: Gyergyóalfalvi fejtős szedettek és keresztszemes minták
(Pallas-Akadémia Könyvkiadó, Csíkszereda, 1997.)