Abstract

VILJA ARATÓ: Museum educational innovation in the Viennese ZOOM Kindermuseum.
In my article I am introducing the museum educational methods of children's museums on the good practice of the Viennese ZOOM Kindermuseum. After the short description of the main principles of children's museums I will analyse the innovative teaching methods of the ZOOM Kindermuseum in Vienna. I analyse the programmes and communication of the museum and the cooperation with schools. I have built up my research along the two hypotheses. My first assumption is that children's museums are particularly open to innovative, interactive museum education methods. The second assumption is that such institutions will cooperate with the schools to help the formal education within the framework of ongoing skills development. In the framework of the research I made structured interview with the marketing leader of the institution, I analyzed the homepage and the brochures of the museum and I took part in several programmes of the institute. 5.p.

SÁNDOR BIBA: New challenges in improving the efficiency of leadership. Through the example of an actual leadership development system.
In this paper, I set myself an aim to explore some of the critical segments of leadership and discuss the efficiency of the present leadership development method to prove the improvability of leadership competence and attitude. As the first part of my research, I studied several sources to analyze the role of the leader and leadership; I investigated the most important qualities of a successful leader, the contents and interference of leadership and organizational culture. Furthermore, I explored the role of leaders in the development of organizational culture, and their methods to enhance and to attain the work capacity of their employees. Through analysis of the source texts, I found proof that the responsibility and the complex nature of leadership unambiguously justify the need for permanent leadership development. In the analysis, I discussed the main features of the "Leadership" development programme devised by FranklinCovey and the four main elements, which I analyzed in the subsequent empirical study. I formulated my conclusions after carrying out a comparative statistical analysis of the submitted (non-confidential) data in connection with the development programme.
At the end of my paper, I summarized the main conclusions, the considerably new and original elements of my study, and I also suggested the practical use of the results in order to enhance leadership performance. I consider it a value of this present paper, that this new field has only been explored by a relatively small number of university students, and that no one – according to my knowledge – has ever done a concrete analysis of the discussed leadership development system before. 16.p.

SÁNDOR BIBA– DÓRA KÁLMÁN: the effects of performance appraisal in tertiary education. The main topic of the paper is performance appraisal with the grades in focus, which, along with other forms of feedback (such as compliments, rewards or punishments), work as methods of determining, evaluating and raising of performance.
Our hypothesis is that performance appraisal is a means of raising motivation, thus the prospect of reaching a higher grade motivates the student for better performance. Furthermore, we argue that feedback has a positive effect on the development of individual performance. The goal of the present study was to find out what motivates students: the prospect of a better grade, recognition, the scholarships, or meeting the demands of others or ourselves. What kinds of factors generate these processes? How much motivating influence does performance evaluation and feedback have on the willingness to study?
In order to find verification for our hypothesis, we conducted an empirical study using questionnaires at certain faculties of the University of Pécs, which resulted in getting adequate proof for our hypothesis, as the majority of the students found receiving feedback important, they usually are concerned with their grades; and the prospect of a good grade has a stimulat-

ing impact on learner motivation. The teachers' appraisal and recognition also have a motivational effect. On the whole, it can be said that performance appraisal and feedback results in the growth of the students' self-respect, and also the development of their attitude towards learning and self-development, which will also have an effect on their later lives. Experiencing success through the adequate performance is the factor, which later evolves into a self-inductive process.   27.p.

Enikő Demény: Uránváros is a post-socialist housing estate built in the Western part of Pecs during 1955 – 1974. It used to be one of the most appreciated districts of the city because of the quality of its physical enviroment and its bustling social and cultural life during the 1960 – 70's. The situation has changed after the closure of the mines and the change of the regim. This part of the city has suffered a continous economical and social decay for the last twenty years. The Pécs 2010 European Capital of Culture year put the neighbourhood in focus again as a consequence of the fortunate juncture of several Uránváros-based projects in the field of public/community art and public space rehabilitation. These projects through different ways targeted the engagement of the local community, the redefinition of their local identity and the strengthening of the social ties of the neighborhood. This paper aims to identify the social actors who initiated, took part and cooperated in these projects; to reveal the possibilities and faults of the social regeneration of Uránváros in the light of the narratives used by these actors; to find out their attitudes regarding the changes that have taken place in the housing estate after the European Cultural Capital year.   36.p.

Norbert Radányi: Validpack - possible instrument of the validation of adult educators. The acknowledgement of prior learning (validation) has been around in the European Union since the beginning of the XXI. century. Nowadays it became more and more important to find those methods and tools which help validation processes the most. Since 2004 there are projects and developments regarding validation almost every year, which supposed to evolve the tools of proir learning assesment and recognition. I'm writing my paper about one of the tools in validation, which allowes the recognition of adult educators competencies. Validpack was developed in 2006 as part of the VINEPAC (Validation of Informal and Non-formal Psycho-Pedagogical Competences of Adult Educators) project, then in 2011 it was tested and capitalized during the CAPIVAL (Capitalizing on Validpack) project. This tool is capable of the recognition of adult tutor competencies in formal, non-formal and informal areas.   49.p

RICHÁRD TANCSIK: Vojvodina hungarian students active citizenship. My lecture is about the Vojvodina young persons. In my paper I deal with the question of what motivates them to it study in a foreign country. I had several motives for choosing this topic. Firstly: I live in Serbia and I study in Hungary, secondly because of history. I wonder whether the students from Vojvodina are coming to study in Hungary because of their Hungarian nationality and whether they meet with some kind of discrimination or not. Finally, I seek the answer to the following question: does the Serbian government have any plans from preventing the masses to come to study in Hungary.   62.p.

Eszter Csorba-Simon: The problem of crime egy prison becoming an increasingly question, and the effects of this lot of discipline and speciality had started to deal with this theme, in order to give assistance to preventing and windup of crime. The root of the current essay modelled by a proffesional experience, what I got hold of in the Regional Penal Institution of Jouthfuls in Pécs, where like an expectant librarian I lead on therapy for the prisoners. Bibliotherapy has got many targets: healing of psychical problems, expansion of personality, innovate of self-knowledge, social talents, empathy and tolerance, construction of community and recreation. The principle of bibliotherapy is that reading could help in, that the reader began to investigate and explore aspects of themselves, to listen to their peers, to increase their ability to communicate ideas and feelings to men of authority who they thought would never listen to them, and to engage in dialogue in a democratic agent where all ideas were valid. My conviction is, this method has an increasingly justification in space of profession, social and education. In my essay I tried to set out and present what role could be the bibliotherapy in the services of library on strength of my experiences and non-fiction, and what positive

effects could be the bibliotherapy, in my case in an exspecially and closed clime, like the prison.   71.p.

RITA FEKETE: The limits of approaches or opportunities? The purpose of my study was to find out why the services provided by the public libraries of various countries are so different although they show a similar picture. What can be the reason why the interpretation of user centricity, customized services and the role of libraries in society vary country by country? In this analysis, I make a comparison between the services of UK, US and Hungarian public libraries shown on their websites according to the characteristics of public and folk library models. My study was centered at examining what impact the two library models have had on 21st century public libraries and on their services. Have the differences in the approach of the two models left a mark on development? What are those little things that make a difference despite similarities?

The study aimed at assessing my hypothesis is not a representative one, and it was based on observation. For this purpose, I randomly selected ten libraries in the UK, one in Wales, one in the US and ten in Hungary, and I examined their services displayed on their websites. I performed the comparison on the basis of observation criteria such as electronic library catalogues, access to library services for agglomerations and for people with limited possibility to use libraries in person, as well as the services typical of the given country and library. Last but not least, my study also included leisure programmes like exhibitions, reader and author clubs, student groups, comics workshops and craftsman courses.

My experience gained through such observation has made it clear that the particularities of the public library model and of the folk library model in the 19th century can still be traced in 21st century library affairs of the countries included in my study as well as in the quality of services provided by public libraries. My study uses a new approach to public library services, which is far from offering an overall solution but can still be the basis of a new development stage.   84.p.

SZABINA ILÁCSA: The most important task of the information management sector is to create a uniform way to metadata recording which is beneficial for all interested parties. This uniformity could strengthen the cooperation and make the automatic re-use of metadata easier. Participating in the creation such a standard would be useful to libraries as well. Currently libraries are a separated community in many ways. Our standards and formats are rarely compatible with other communities. Nowadays library catalogs are on the web, but they have few or none connection to the other parts of the wired world. It is necessary to change this otherwise libraries will be libraries will loose their relevance very soon. Currently the web is the primary source of information for many people. They want to receive information on the "one web" instead of communicating with multiple types of interfaces holding separated data packages. Libraries are currently not satisfying this need. The records of the catalogs are not well connected with each other or with other sources and the record creation for electronic resources are less than ideal as well.

In my paper I present the most important conceptual models and technological developments that could revolutionize modern day cataloging.   98.p.

BRIGITTA JÁVORKA: The basic problem of vocational training in secondary schools is in its incapability to win the young people over with its curriculum offering professional training. The reason for this is the decay of appreciation and prestige of physical workers, as well as under-evaluation of skilled workers. Principally, this phenomenon can be explained with the decrease of the wage-level experienced in the past few years. In addition, the low number of students in vocational schools is also a result of dropping out of primary schools. Furthermore, the ageing society is also a significant factor of the process, as it causes absence of reinforcements, too. Superannuated workers can be substituted harder and harder, that can lead to serious problems from economic considerations. A good skilled worker's continuous presence is essential for the appropriate operation of the above mentioned social sub-system. The research studies a new field not examined before, it presents an alternative for popularization of different professions. I researched Professions Physical tournaments, national (Pro-

fessional Star Festival), European (EuroSkills) and globally (WorldSkills). Above all I examined the content of my own research. I interviewed five people in Baranya County who had favourable results in Profession Star Festival. The interview's results can be read in my essay. My questions towards them reflected the guiding principle of my research faithfully. My aim was to find out how the Festival helped to increase the prestige of professions and how it influenced on the trainees' professional progress; how they could – and will be able to – make good use of the experiences gained during the contest; what effects the contest will have on their future plans. In my opinion on the basis of the interviews we can point out that the event has positive effects on the fight for gaining appreciation of physical professions. It increases purposiveness and self-confidence that is essential for managing a good and successful enterprise. Moreover, it opens the invisible gate between the students and the world of economy. It also gives a chance and helps to develop the relationship between them which is essential for the development of the economy.   111.p.

ALEXANDRA SZALACSI: E-book lending and using in USA public libaries. My research focuses on the practical and methodological problems of libraries' electronic book services. My aim is to give you a snapshot of examining international examples, cases, and techniques for professionals and those who are interested in the topic, e-books, e-book lending, application and useing. I wanted to prove that there is a pretension of e-book, and the e-book lending can have a significant role in the library.
The narrower field of research is e-book lending in public libraries. First of all, I do not examine the situation of Hungary, because e-book lending in the library at home is immature. I have been trying to a national practice in the present which is the rental of e-books has been a leader in this field. The United States of America is the country that has got most of the literature and practical experiences on this topic as well. I think my paper can help to solve the problems of Hungarian e-book lending and the corresponding e-book lending service development.
My paper aims to provide an overview on the current situation of e-book lending services in USA public libraries. I present and look around what kinds of solutions can be drawn up in libraries. The specific objective of the service is to provide individual copies of current books from an existing stock for temporary read, even if they are under copyright. This need is generated by the mass appearance of e-books and e-book readers in libraries. However, it is difficult to suit this requirement because of different interests of the authors, publishers and librarians. By the way, I examined the field of libraries, but I think it is very important to present about other book experts requirement such as, authors, publishers, literature agents. My research methods were: reviewing literature, case studies and conducting interviews. My results show that in USA different kinds of e-book business models exist, such as pay-per-view, PDA (Parton Drive Acquisition), perpetual access, subscription. In fact, did not improve a very strong model, which is a suit for authors, publishers and libraries requirements. However, it is important to recognize the fact that there is a big increase about it and the aim is that we adapt the needs of useres for library services. Finally, the libraries aims should be that they service the patrons' needs.   125.p.

Zsuzsanna Barcza: University students in internet galaxy. At University of Pécs in the academic years of 2006-2010 a research was done based on university students' habits how they gather information: about ordinary and specialized literature. Each questionnaires containing 37 questions has been filled by 667 university students altogether. This number is 27% of the total number of students.
My OTDK essay is a comparative study of the results of four separated assessments based on standard questionnaires. The aim is partly to form an appreciable state of affairs about the university students' information education, furthermore to recommend the elimination of lagging behind. Unfortunately, the lagging behind has been confirmed: in case of gathering information in an ordinary way 2/3 of students are well-informed, 1/3 of them are uninformed. The more important thing – life long learning because of professional advancement and development - is, that in case of gathering information via specialized literature, searching specialized literature databases and using libraries, 2/3 of university students are unin-

formed, besides well-informed students use outstanding specialized literature database differently. The omnipotence of Google has been proved. The reason of lagging behind is complex: beyond the limited financial possibilities the incomplete – device centralized – secondary school preparation, the lack of courses that emphasize the importance of usage of libraries and information education at universities – the variety of courses are not motivating. The legal background has not been comprehensive yet, the institutional work has not been determined yet.

The situation in Germany was similar to ours: the PISA research in 2000 showed that the German students had three achievements below average. Hence, the German state and regional authorities, universities and libraries were forced to act immediately: a comprehensive information education development for students and adults has been organized. According to the PISA research in 2009 German students showed average result in one topic and above average in two topics! Because of these facts I believed it would be useful to study the well-working German method and it would be suitable for setting up the Hungarian system. According to information education experts, with conscious work we ought to take away students from the stand-off – we ought to persuade them that there is an available important world beyond Google.   138.p.

Mária Fazekas: The topic of my academic essay is the appearance of information literacy as a competence in the elementary school education, mainly in the upper grade textbooks. There are some good initiatives in this field, but they are mostly in theory, not in practice. However some ideal ambitions are worth to take into consideration. In my essay I analyse the actual situation which is based on the connected literature and my research.

In the first part I overview the most important concepts of information literacy: the definitions, the elementary school models, the requirements, the international standards, and the relation between education, school library and information literacy.

After this part I write about the textbook research, the textbook analysis models and the type of the exercises in the textbooks. My research is based on the textbook and the exercise analysis. I examined with this method how information literacy appears in different subjects' textbooks such as biology, geography, history, Hungarian grammar and literature. I chose the exercise types to be representative and to fulfill the requirements of information literacy. Where it was possible I chose school library exercise to show the connection between two fields. The aim of the research in this part is not a comparative textbook analysis, but an analysis and representation of task types through accidentally chosen various materials.

During my research I found out that in most of the subjects and textbooks information literacy does appear as a competence, but there are only few exercises which would develop this competence in a complex way. Usually the exercises contain only certain elements of information literacy.

Finally I planned a sample Hungarian literature lesson and the topic was Sándor Petőfi's poem, Szülőföldemen. I collected the exercises to develop especially the pupils' information literacy skills and they could gain traditional literary knowledge and library usage information as well. In the last part of my essay after a short summary of the main idea, I write about the future possibilities for research.   151.p.

Krisztina Galler: In my work, I deal with a possible learning space, a retired university. My work in the central part of Győr-Sopron-Moson, five locations in a series of events known as Senior University presentation. My aim is to acquaint a wider initiative, promoting the reputation and pride you can say that the program is a series of works in my own living environment. In addition, I attempt to demonstrate how it is possible to transpose a great experience working in other locations.

Behind my choice of topic is that I highly topical issue for the elderly mental maintenance, continuous updating of their knowledge, but at the same time with new knowledge enrichment. Maintain an active life, I think, to be an organized way to help the elderly. My favorites thread behind the pensioner to get to know the university is also a personal nature. Gyor-Sopron-Moson county residents as a series of events on the program regularly informed of the date of publication, since November 2009 for following the retirement university. In my

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paper I first operated in Hungary and abroad, a retired university I present similar practices. I studied in Gyor-Sopron-Moson series of programs are presented in the essay, which will take place in Győr, Sopron, Mosonmagyaróvár, Csorna, Kapuvár. Then I present my empirical research, which is aimed at further development foundation. Written interview method applied mainly to retired university initiative of asking the views of participants, the event by attending any changes in their lives.

Finally, the third section, I attempt to present a possible approach that allows different locations, in an organized way would be to start the initiative. So I set up a concept that is capable of-analyzes and the results of my research in various locations, we can set up a retired university. I think highly of my work deals with the topical problem of increasing the number of elderly population, taking into account the contribution of the active life by providing. Thus, the task of a gerontology, which is challenging, but very interesting and fun activities that cause. If I can contribute to addressing these challenges through reflecting on and addressing, that is, in several areas of the country for the elderly retired university is established, I reached my goal with my work.   160.p.