

Abstract

ÁGNES SAÁGHY: Optimization of rural development decisions - MIS system. The domestic research and practice of rural and regional development has accumulated enormous amounts of data that can be managed with IT systems for optimum use. Personal responsibility remains valid and valid, but in the preparation of decisions, IT plays a key role. 10. p.

BALÁZS GYULA PÁL: The labour market of our country has reacted quite inflexibly to the changes in supply and demand during the last decade. Facts and reasons supporting the need for transit employment projects from the economic, demographic and labour market side and its widespread presence have been known ever since the regime changed. The transit employment program is a complex activity and its aim is to provide a training-developing-service and employment unit through which participants may be provided more chances to find employment considering their options and problems. The significance of the programs is justified primarily by the following factors: the depressive areas of the country, the undeveloped infrastructure of different regions and areas, segregation, unfavorable demographic trends, unfavorable employment structure, the presence of the ethnicity above the national average, low employment rate of women, the very low number of labour reserves, the disharmony of the demand and supply of the labour market – the companies do not find properly trained, relevant labour force with professional experience in the labour market. 21. p.

ZSOLT NEMESKÉRI: China declared its four provinces as special economic zones (SEZ) in 1979. The role of spatial entities, regions endowed with special powers is not unique in the economic history of China. The declaration of SEZs in 1979 is not without previous examples: in earlier historical eras this kind of special powers were also granted to ensure continuity in trade relations, enhance competitiveness, foster modernization and the convergence of the underdeveloped territories, to reduce regional differences. In the present study I give a brief overview on Chinese foreign trade relations and examine the role of territories with special economic powers in Chinese economic development. I would like to recommend the article in honor of Dr. Mihály Kocsis whose example showed me how important proper scientific research and strict ethical standards are. 33. p.

ZOLTÁN HUSZÁR: Pesti Hírlap and Somogy County (1841–1844). Lajos Kossuth was a preeminent figure of the so-called „Reform Era” of Hungary in the 19th century. He was the first editor-in-chief of Pesti Hírlap between 1841–1844. The newspaper, published twice per week, informed its readers via novel techniques (e.g. editorials, reports from the countryside, etc.) not only about the most important events regarding Hungary, the Habsburg Empire, Europe and the World, but also about everyday life. Kossuth’s Pesti Hírlap was the locomotive of reform-ideas and of the embourgeoisement in Hungary. The study summarizes the above aspects, also with respect to Somogy County. 43

IVÁN ZÁDORI: Economic Development Paths of the Islands of the English Channel: Parallels and Challenges. This paper presents the main dimensions of past and present challenges of the islands of the English Channel. Although the examined islands have very similar environmental, social and economic features, the past and present economic and social situation, the diversity and different economic development paths of these islands are mainly determined by the size, the geographical location and the intensity of the earlier territorial control of the United Kingdom and France. Keywords: English Channel, islands, economic development, diversification. 57. p.

BÉLA MIHÁLYJLOVICS: Chances of Romani in Education. This study draws attention to the learning inequalities of Romani children at school, and therefore to methods, how these inequalities could be reduced even in young adulthood. Due to the consequences of the regime changed in 1990, the level of education in Romani families is lower. There used to be more attempts in the Hungarian education system to offer opportunities even for young adult Romani who were absent from school in their childhood. Experiments where adult education leads older students to get a profession or to take a school leaving exam are not supported anymore. 67. p.

PÉTER VÁRNAGY: In my paper I would like to call your attention to a few events and facts which highlight the importance of the relationship between scouting and sports (physical education) at the beginning of the 20th century (1912–1932). 72. p.

CLAUDIA K. FARKAS: In Italy during Mussolini’s dictatorship the educational policy revolved around an odd axis: the school was pervaded by fascist ideology and through education the children were indoctrinated with fascist ideas. From the middle of the 1920s the government closed down the German schools in South Tyrol and at the end of the 30s it expelled Jews from the state-owned education. The article reveals the consideration of the fascist government which defined the provisions and analyses how the involved communities responded to the educational discrimination. The article answers the researcher’s questions with the method of synthesizing analysis, using laws on education and memoirs as primary sources, and secondary sources in Italian

and German. In summary it can be stated that the creation of „own school systems” (Catacombs schools and Jewish schools) was both a compulsion and self-defense spontaneous mechanism of the communities, and the schools reported dignified answer to the deprivation of rights. 76. p.

BALÁZS BENKEI-KOVÁCS: Empirical Analysis of the Hungarian Vocational Education in the Field of Informatics. The study gives an overview on the actual situation of vocational informatics education in Hungary. The analysis is built both on statistical and empirical data, and tries to give a comprehensive picture, presenting a short comparative analysis of the international practices, the needs of the labour market, as well as the portfolio of the vocational qualifications of the ITC sector. The investigation for the empirical research (12 interviews) was carried out between May and July 2016. 87. p.

JUDIT CSEH– DÓRA EGERVÁRI– JUDIT BERNADETT HORVÁTH– BALÁZS PANKÁSZ: With the support of the „Közösen a Jövő Munkahelyeiért Alapítvány” (=Together for Future Workplaces Fund) our 2016 research aims were focusing on finding answers for the relation of labor market and digitalization, the labor market situation of the new generation and the factors regarding professional career. The labor market goes through a radical change among others due to the unstoppable technical development. Digitalization expanded the over-segmented labor market and its competency needs even more. It also has an impact on the more strongly occurring generation problems. From our point of view the gap has never been so deep among active generations who are working at the same place. The cause behind the change is simple: The industrial society had been gradually replaced by the information society, which has been followed by the knowledge-based society that entirely alters interpersonal communication. Internet facilitates the acquirement of information, however it changes the nature of relationships and induces never seen generational problems. Current study represents the main findings of our digital competency research. 103. p.

SZILVIA MEHRING-TÓTH: The study presents the opinions of educators on the role of public socialization in school in the 21st century with a *gender-thematic* aspect from an interdisciplinary approach. The basic principle was that school is the second most important socialization context, the first is family. On one hand this is because the person and the thinking of the educator provide a model for the students. On the other hand qualification, competencies and socialization patterns acquired by education form the development of civil attitude. Due to this the experience and background of educators with double role, namely educator-politician teachers, have a great importance. The analysis starts with a brief introduction of the theoretical background (*gender studies*). From 1966 the principle of *gender mainstreaming* has an increasing role in the standards (in contracts, statements) of international organizations (UN, EU) and countries. The development of the gender gap has been measured since 2006 mainly in the area of education and politics. (2015, *Global Gender Gap*, in 145 countries). An overview of 2015 partial index results of Hungary, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, and Poland is provided. Following the quantitative data, relations of school, qualification, and participation in decision making are analysed, then the qualitative results of the research are presented. Our research question revealed the type of civil pattern and attitude occurring through socialization in school settings in rural, small cities nowadays. From the aspect of the gender approach this is important because women with adequate competencies do not take up a public leading role in a negative background. In our opinion schools and educators may have an important role in creating a balanced public life. All respondents (8 persons) are teachers in leading positions (Principal, Vice Principal, or Head of Department) in different elementary schools of the county of Baranya. To preserve the heterogeneity of the sample women and men (4-4 persons), and educators experienced in *local politics* and having no public role (4-4 persons) were questioned equally. From our results public experience and the current political attitude of rural educators can be traced. Keywords: equal opportunities, socialization in school, gender roles, public life pattern. 111. p.

JUDIT LANGERNÉ BUCHWALD – MUIITY GYÖRGY: The Carrier Motives and the Success Narratives of Children and their Parents who Commute to Austria to Learn. Near the Austrian-Hungarian border more and more parents make the decision not to send their children to Hungarian kindergartens or schools, they rather send their children to Austrian kindergartens and schools, taking the disadvantages coming from this, such as language barriers and problems adapting to the society. By choosing the best schooling the parents want their children to be successful as grownups, therefore their choices are influenced by their visions of a successful carrier. From the parents' decisions on sending their children to Austrian kindergartens or schools it is assumable that the parents picture a better life for their children in Austria and if they picture their children working in Hungary they conceive that the knowledge which can be gained in Austrian schools may provide a great benefit for their children in the Hungarian labour market. In the interviews of the research made with children and their parents who study in Austria we examined the carrier motives and success narratives of the parents and their children. We also revealed that in which country – Austria or Hungary – do they picture the continuance of their studies and future. 118. p.

MÁRIA HUSZ: The Seven Seals. The Apocalypse, the actuality of the Book of Revelation and the art group “Hatok” (Sixes). The hysteria of apocalyptic expectations has been amplifying since the beginning of history

and from time to time in our days as well. Natural disasters and wars are leading many presume the indicia of the crack of doom. Artistic manifestations reflect currently to the whole problem threatening the survival of the world. The last book of the New Testament predicts profound visions of doomsday happenings. The seven members of the art group "Hatok" (Sixes) created a series of monumental panel pictures on the Seven stamps theme. 127. p.

SÁNDOR OROSZI: A Humanist Scholar in the trap of History and Politics. The paper reveals the broken carrier and scientific work of Gyula Abay (Neubauer) who was the dean, department chair and prominent teacher of the Hungarian Royal Elisabeth University of Pécs which was the predecessor of the University of Pécs. The internationally recognised scholar took part in the events of the 1956 Revolution in Pécs and he was badly punished due to his short newspaper article. He was allowed to write up his synthetic work, *Oeconomia Aeterna* in the prison of Vác without using any kind of scientific literature. 141. p.

EMMA SZIGETHY: Radio Calendar for Notable Days of the Year. The author presents those programs of the Hungarian Radio which are about historical events or the most well-known features of the Hungarian folk culture. 149. p.

ANDRÁS MÉNES: The author gives an exposé of the book entitled „Menedzsment tanácsadás” (Management Counseling) written by József Poór. In this way the author wishes to express his gratitude and thanks for Professor Poór for supporting him as thesis co-supervisor and „master”. 155. p.