

## ABSTRACTS

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SÁRI MIHÁLY: In the present work, the author draws attention to the fact that human identity cannot be interpreted narrowly: there are identity phenomena that were born with us, others are formed in the processes of socialization. The writer also warns that the systems and levels of needs, well summarized in the Maslow hierarchy, make us assume our identity. But our identities do change throughout our lives, as Super proves with his “rainbow model”. The present work points to the temporal-spatial-social definition of identity, and reveals the legal, political, economic, military, cultural and religious dimensions of the specific identity of a particular Hungarian ethnic group, the “Hajdú”.

5. p.

GERNER ZSUZSANNA: The topic of the paper is the settlement of the Germans in Hungary in the 17th and 18th centuries, and the formation of the German image of Southern Transdanubia and Pécs. The dialects belonging to the linguistic repertoire of the Germans here partly bear the marks of the versions of the motherland, but they were basically formed in Hungarian settlements by means of linguistic equalization. Based on their dominant features, they can be called Frankish, Bavarian, or even Swabian dialects. A further linguistic equalization resulted in the development of regional variants in the region, which can be classified into the Central German dialect group. The spoken and written version of the Wiener Deutsch was distributed among the citizens of Pécs; the absolute dominance of the German language characterized the city until the middle of the 19th century. The linguistic assimilation of urban citizenship falls by the second half of the 19th century, while that of the rural population by the second half of the 19th century post-World War II period. Since 1989, there have been positive changes in the preservation of the language and culture of the German minority.

15. p.

KRISZTIÁN BÉLA: The respect for St. Barbara by miners in Hungary had been a historical tradition. Until 1951, this day was celebrated in Hungary as a custom. From 1951, the first Sunday in September was designated to celebrate the miners. With this new holiday, the feast of St. Barbara, which has been apprehended for centuries, has gone. However, in honor of the Barbara, the celebration survived, revived from 1989, and eventually was officially enacted into law.

27. p.

FERKOV JAKAB: The Austro-Hungarian Compromise, established in 1867, created great opportunities not only for the economic development of the economy, but also for the cultural development of a wide range of society. In addition to schools, at the regional-local level, the most important forums for culture were associations and so-called reading circles. These were usually founded by the members out of their own resources, and the main goal for all of these initiatives was to develop culture as well as social life. Between the period of 1869 and 1918, there were many associations and reading circles in the eastern part of the historic Baranya County. These social organizations very often also engaged in various social and other public benefit activities, regardless of their nature. Such as e.g. helping the poor, or the population affected by disasters. Many social associations had their own flags, the consecration of which was a particularly important event, a holiday. All of this is usually reported in the contemporary press, and the news reveals a very busy association life. This very diverse and busy association life came to a halt with the outbreak of World War I, and when it eventually disappeared in the 1920s, the eastern part of Baranya was under the rule of the newly formed South Slavic state, the Kingdom of Serbia-Croatia-Slovenia.

34. p.

KOLLER INEZ ZSÓFIA: In a justful society grounding principles consider people with disabilities, too, they are not on the peripheries of the system of social relations but full contributors to the social cooperation, at least this is how people regarded as having disabilities see it. This study introduces those models of disability which determine how members of the society treat their disabled fellows.

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Moreover, it will be revealed how these models are affected by social contract theories that investigate the grounding system of society through bringing into light the background of the system of social relations and social cooperation. Among these social contract theories the study examines the capabilities approach from Martha C. Nussbaum in details, which had a significant impact both on theories on social contract and disability studies in recent years.

41. p.

NEMESKÉRI ZSOLT – SZELLŐ JÁNOS – ZÁDORI IVÁN: The role and significance of science has changed considerably in the previous decades. The sustainable development of the knowledge-based society, the management of natural resources, the revolutionary rapid change of information technology, the enrichment of human resources all require the research and development potential of science to satisfy needs of the future. In our study, we examine the role of science in modern societies, with reference to the possibilities of its practical application through research, development and innovation. Our study is based on an extensive analysis of literature and policy sources, aiming to describe and evaluate the situation of the European Union and Hungary in this process of global knowledge production. The research presented in this article is supported by the European Union, co-financed by European Social Fund in the framework of the Human Resources Development Operational Programme [HU], 2014-2020. Project ID: EFOP-3.4.4-16-2017-00004.

49. p.

VARGA KATALIN: Media and information literacy is a key competency in the 21<sup>st</sup> century knowledge societies. It is much more than just knowing to use the digital technology. The media and information literate person knows how to learn, how knowledge is organized, and how to find, select, evaluate, organize and use information. We could assume that university students and have the most elaborated competencies, and they don't have to be taught how to use contemporary information resources. The researchers at the University of Pécs, Institute of Library and Information Science made an online survey in 2014. about information literacy competencies of university students all over Hungary. Compared with other international researches, our survey showed that during their studies students get a lot of assignments for which they need to find relevant information and literature, and analyzing them articulate a personal view about the problem. Hungarian and international surveys show that the biggest challenge for the new generation is the evaluation and selection of information. They don't know how to make considered decisions, and very often they don't even feel why this is important. That's why it is crucial to develop special, professional information literacy competencies of university students more efficiently.

64. p.

BOKOR BÉLA: A common vision for Danube societies can only be achieved if there is an intention and a willingness to act in unison. The community-based renewal of local societies, the application of new community development techniques, the revitalization of communities, the recognition of their values can all be among the common goals, which enables the achievement of a better quality of life in the Danube area. Medium- and long-term development programming would be desirable to make communities more conscious and organized. In order to real resources of the communities to be released and activated, it is worth encouraging and animating participation with the help of the political and legal environment. This can provide a basis for autonomous initiatives by local communities, together with the support of local governments, to find their way to investment and development partners, both in the public and economic spheres. The accompanying collaborative action can also guarantee the success of domestic and European regional development projects in the Danube region.

72. p.

MINORICS TÜNDE: The study aims at giving a single narrative life path interview analysis. The work not only provides an interpretation of the narrated life story but, in part, also aims to allow an insight into the experience of the events lived through by the interviewee, as well as providing a motivational understanding of the actions. Its intention is to show the embeddedness of the text in a historical context and demonstrate its identity-creating function. The logic of the interviewee's

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selection from life events is given by narratives related to sailing on the Danube. It uses the details of the biography that offer episodic insights in order to acquire more about the Danube shipping life-style in the 1930s and 1940s.

75. p.

BÁRDONICSEK DOMINIKA – BEBESI GYÖRGY: In this paper we have attempted to present how women were integrated into the camps (registration, distribution of clothes and meals, initial difficulties and indignities, bathing and shaving, medical examinations and selection, selection of slave mistresses). We have tried to review the naked, humiliating conditions in which women lived following their arrival to the lagers and how they were viewed by male prisoners and guards. In addition, we answer questions such as whether the gulag had a regard for femininity, human rights. We consider these aspects important because in the Gulag, because as „drop in the bucket”, the substance of the Stalinist system reflected, we can recognise through it the operation of the power structure.

87. p.

W. MÜLLER JUDIT: It has been an longstanding debt and obligation of our society to remember those innocent young women and young men who were captured and taken away by military bodies of the advancing Red Army in 1944-1945 and were transported to the Soviet Union under the massive lie of a so called “malenkij robot” , (a distorted Hungarian version of the original Russian expression “malenkaya rabota”, literally meaning “small work” taking the length of a few weeks) that in practice lasted for about for 3-5 years. More than a third of those deported have never returned home. About 160-180 000 innocent civilians were transported from the territory of present-day Hungary, and 250-300 000 from contemporary, historical Hungary. Most of them were deported as prisoners of war, but about 130,000 people, about half of them, were deported from the German territories or from the annexed territories (Transcarpathia, Transylvania, the Highlands, the South) merely because of their German or their Hungarian origin. Their only “crime” was due to their German or Hungarian ancestry. The deportees, both women and men, worked under incomprehensibly difficult working conditions in the coal mines of the Donetsk Basin, the industrial area of the Urals, at oil extraction, or construction sites, oil pipelines, kolkhozes, logging, and so on. They were subjected to unimaginable physical and mental suffering that the “lucky” survivors endured only with the support, spiritual strength, and religious faith brought from their homeland. The author's research, which began fifteen years ago with the encouragement of Zoltán Huszár, therefore the authors sincerely would like to thank this support!

100. p.

MAJDÁN JÁNOS: Strengthening the economic, cultural, and personal relations of Transdanubia, the neighboring Austrian provinces and Vienna, which have existed for centuries, also played an important role in the construction plans of the Hungarian railways and in the case of the opened network. Based on such aspects, a line was built between the western counties and the headquarters of Styria, which was put into circulation in 1873 and was built and operated by the Hungarian Western Railway Private Company. The joint-stock company operated a double-track railway, one of the starting points of which was Székesfehérvár and the other of Győr. The two sections met at Kis Cell station (now Celldömölk) and from there continued through Szombathely to Graz. From planning through construction to operation, this article deals with the private railway, one of the most important stages of which was Kis Cell, which is the hometown of Zoltán Huszár.

110. p.

KÉRI KATALIN: At the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, as in other Western countries, hundreds of associations, including dozens of teachers' associations, were formed in Hungary. In terms of their objectives, the various national and local teacher associations, including those in Baranya County, agreed that their multiple task was to strengthen teachers' professionalism and their devotion of the profession, as well as to fight for the empowerment of educators and to provide space for teachers' self-education and in-service training. Regarding the wave of association formation in the initial period of dualism, it can be stated that by the end of the century it also subsided in relation to teacher associations, because not all previously formed associations proved

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to be viable. However, the decline in the desire to form an association may have been due to the constantly intertwined, rearranging association “movement” into larger associations, as well as to the recognition that the opportunities for teacher associations were limited in terms of advocacy. At the same time, however, it is clear that the members of the teachers' associations not only organized excursions and meetings, but also played an important role in the development of teacher professionalism in the age of dualism and in strengthening the foundations of their profession.

121. p.

HÉJJ ANDREAS: Constructing an instrument to measure what makes a professor popular: Most readers in university teaching positions will have evidenced, how difficult it is to grade students in a just way. It appears to be plausible that students grade their teachers as well (and not only under [markmyprofessor.com](http://markmyprofessor.com)). This issue gains special interest in the light of the ongoing discussion among educationalists on distance education because of the new Corona virus as to how to motivate students and to provide them a high quality of teaching that can also be evaluated by the maintainer of our universities. This context justifies the construction of the present questionnaire to measure students' attitudes towards their lecturers. After a detailed discussion of matters of content and methodology a scalogram and factor analysis of the new instrument is presented. The three groups of properties most desirable in a lecturer are the ability to motivate, the capacity for personal contact and teaching skill. These results are discussed in terms of the communicative functions of (teaching) language and emotional intelligence: Students will not be limited to their cognitive cortex. Quite the contrary: They insist on holistic, accessible and motivating communication with their lecturers.

127. p.

KLEIN ÁGNES – SZEDERKÉNYI ÉVA: Historical memorial days and associated celebrations are part of a culture of remembrance and are characterized by processes such as the typical use of language in speeches, the inclusion of songs and instruments repeated in each ceremony, such as wreaths, flags etc. Attending the ceremony is also a form of socialization, especially when it takes place at school and is planned, organized and conducted by teachers together with the children. In socialist Hungary, school ceremonies had to symbolize the unity and belonging of the Hungarian people under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Party. This was served by individual symbols, such as perhaps most prominently the red tie for pioneers and the blue tie for “little drummers”. The celebrations followed a unified scenario, leaving little room for creativity in both the organization and the program. After the change of regime, school holidays also changed. Following new research findings in pedagogy and child psychology, as well as changes in subject didactics, a new process has been launched to make school holidays national memorial days. Twice, on March 15 and October 23, school students will be commemorated with an occasional program in a school setting. In the following, we first talk about memorial days as a part of political culture and then review the aspects related to the celebrations of school-age children. Finally, we propose the use of modern technical tools for experiential celebration.

134. p.

KOLTAI ZSUZSA: Online Museum Learning: Based on international examples the paper defines the current trends of online museum learning. In the last couple of years online publications, games and methodological support promoting museum learning became prevalent in the international practice of museums. The innovation of online museum education has speeded up due to COVID-19 since many museums were proactive after the lockdown and they try to compensate the lack of traditional museum learning programs with various online services.

142. p.

REISZ TERÉZIA: The goal of the contemporary research was to gain information on museum experiences of students pursuing a teaching degree, their knowledge of museum education methods, and their pedagogic planning. The students consider efficient learning and community building as the most significant benefits to be achieved by enhancing and developing museums. School leadership, local governments, the museums and institutions of higher education are tasked with developing new methodologies and the improvement of informational channels in addition to working towards financial security. For the achievement of true breakthroughs in education it is

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essential to include the theoretical basis for museum pedagogy and practical methodologies into curriculums. It is not a realistic expectation for teachers to expose their students to the pedagogic benefits of museums until they themselves have not adopted museum visits as part of their own lifestyles; and for this adoption to happen, it is necessary for the students pursuing a teaching degree to become familiar with the newest museum pedagogy methods during their training. For the implementation of this, systematic interorganizational connections are necessary. The functions of museums - in order of priority - include: a place for learning, an institution for maintaining and interpreting cultural and scientific values, development of educational programs, production and distribution of professional information. We shouldn't dismiss museums importance in community building either. Future museums have to be prepared to meet the needs of audiences for interactive educational tools and specialized services. Programs promoting mental well-being are gaining popularity with museum goers.

153. p.

OROSZI SÁNDOR: The study examines the category of ecological overshooting after an interpretation of the ecological footprint and a brief analysis of its components . As a result of lasting existence of this phenomenon, the economic and social growth of the countries of the world has become unsustainable, leading to stagnation, recidivism, and ultimately collapse. Efforts to survive and supply population may increase their aggressiveness in international relations, but their passivity on issues that can only be solved jointly. States with low economic, military and power potential are forced to take coordinated actions with countries with similar characteristics, thus shifting the possibility of threatening conflicts to the level of cultures.

166. p.

BESSENYEI ISTVÁN: In this paper, we provide a prediction of the expected consequences of a COVID-19 pandemic based on a neoclassical model of the real business-cycle theory. We then examine whether the government is able to mitigate the expected negative effects of the pandemic. In the last section, we contrast our conclusions with the relevant result of the New Keynesian theory, which can be considered as an alternative to neoclassical theory.

181. p.

BARANCSUK JÁNOS: Our study's title resembles Schopenhauer's most famous book, but of course it does not want to refer to an (economic) philosophical theory basis similar to the Master's. However we actually do lean on Schopenhauer's theory if we try to find an answer to the following: what kind of realisation we could conclude to if the „forever surviving” capitalism is not seen as the description of actors' rationality with the well recognisable natural order and its own pattern, but we see it as a related want to Keynes' and others' animal spirit belief and its product. But is the economic and social reproduction's sometimes problematic but solid continuity explainable if we break up with the economic action's classic and original – the consumer's needs satisfying – target theory, and the causal and segmental (in other theories: balanced versus imbalanced) motifs' sharp differentiation? In linking of our thoughts we connect to Joseph Vogl's paragraphs in a book he wrote in a similar topic, raising several questions in its logical consequences, if – as opposed to Polányi's paradigm – we see not the social institute system but the often hardly identifiable and even more vital “capitalist spirit” as the first “spring” in case of shaping the social-economic models.

186. p.

GERHARD FRITZ: Four sources were analysed: 1. the reminiscences of Theodor Hepp, captain of a German artillery regiment, 2. of Ferdinand Schädel, rifleman in an infantry regiment, 3. of Dominik Richert, private and later corporal of Alsatian origin in changing German infantry regiments, 4. the records of several soldiers of the Wurtemberg mountain infantry troops. In addition a number of shorter ego-documents were utilized. Based on these documents it was intended to show how German soldiers experienced the other nations involved in the First World War, enemy nations and allied nations. In the beginning the German public opinion is presented as far as France, Great Britain and the United States were concerned. On the other side the idea these three states had about Germany was presented, too. It is shown that there was an extremely aggressive racist anti-German propaganda. On the other hand the German propaganda against the enemies appears

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harmless and dilettantish. The main part of the article is focused on the way how German soldiers noticed south-east European nations, as well as allies and enemies, id est Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and other nationalities as the Serbs, the Rumanians and the Czechs. Then the Turks and the Jews are mentioned. Austria-Hungary was seen in quite different ways. On the one hand the Habsburg monarchy was appreciated, on the other hand there was a lack of understanding: The Austro-Hungarian enthusiasm for war seem in 1914 to be exaggerated, and in the following years the Germans criticised the increasing moral and organisational deficiencies. The opinion about the Bulgarian ally is extremely negative. Bulgarian officers are described as russophile. Even more serious are very precisely described accusations of Bulgarian brutalities and war crimes. The Czechs who were citizens of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy with an intensive tendency towards separatism are seen in a very critical way. The Rumanians are described as a people of underdevelopment, far from central European standards, and it is emphasized that the Rumanians neglected and mistreated their prisoners of war. Jews are rarely mentioned. Only the Alsatian Richert talks several times about them and describes them in a negative way. Against all expectation the Serbs – enemies of Germany and of Austria-Hungary – are described as a very likable people. Turks are rarely mentioned. On the one hand their military qualities are praised, on the other hand there is shocking information about Turk atrocities against the Armenians.

199. p.

MALGORZATA ŚWIDER: The present study examines the relationships between the use of the German language, which played a special role, and social and political life in Upper Silesia. We can posit the question as follows: can we trace changes in the use of the German language under the influence of social, cultural and political phenomena? In order to be able to answer the question asked, the most important political events that determined the characterization of the Upper Silesian region as an area of the cultural borderland, as an area of the cultural borderland must be evaluated, in order to distinguish the most important circumstances, which mark the presence of the German language in this region, regarding both the past and present.

216. p.

ALEKSANDRA TRZCIELIŃSKA-POLUS: In summary, it can be said that the events and the situation in Poland and Hungary in the German media, relatively speaking, are given a lot of space. Most of the articles are very critical of the policies of the two countries. In summary, however, it should be emphasized that many European countries are currently turning towards nationalism and some are turning away from the European Union. This backward development harbours numerous dangers, particularly by emphasizing the importance of the nation state. There are parties who want to turn away from Europe or want to limit the powers of the European Union. Voices pleading for the refusal of refugees, the use of nationalistic, immigration and xenophobic slogans can be heard not only in Poland and Hungary, but also in Denmark, France, Holland, Great Britain, Germany and other countries.

225. p.

HELENA GRECMANOVÁ – MIROSLAV DOPITA: This study deals with the conception of adult education (andragogy) as a study program and a scientific subject in the Czechoslovak Republic after World War II, and including those conceptions that influenced the theory and practice of the subject. The study aims to answer the question of how the study of andragogy at the Philosophical Faculty of the Palacký University in Olomouc was constituted. This process began in the late 1960s, with the space for its development only opening after 1989.

232. p.

MATTHIAS MUNKWITZ: The decisions of the political leaders with regard to the effects of the Corona pandemic have led to the almost end of public life. However, the public is the most important place for companies, cultural enterprises and artists to offer their own products. There is no longer a market as a commercial place for the public. This is, besides the often precarious situation of the artists, the main problem in securing existence. However, it must also be said that many artists themselves do not have a business model at all. Political decisions, even if they are necessary from a medical point of view, exacerbate the problem of artists and cultural enterprises.

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Only politics can solve this problem again. Wanting cultural-artistic offerings is primarily a cultural-political task, not a cultural-economic one.

241. p.

KÉKESI ESZTER: The study deals with programs and social events of small settlements in Baranya County, which have an important role in integrating the communities of the settlements and strengthening the local identity, tourism and economy of the villages of the county. By examining the available literature the study reveals the history and program structure of village days, and present local tenders that help small settlements to get a chance to reinterpret their local identity, discover their local values, and promote the cultural economy of their settlement. The paper also examines the festivals in relation to the county's tourism products and present them with local examples. The author also discusses the situation of the creative and artistic colonies in Baranya County and the paper introduces several examples of regularly organized camps— such as creative and art and craft camps. The study is implemented in the frame of the National Institute for Culture's Academic Grant Program for Public Culture and it is carried out in cooperation between the academic staff and students of the University of Pécs, Faculty of Humanities, Institute for Human Development and Cultural Studies and local community development practitioners.

256. p.

MURIN KATA: This article aims to find the relevance of best practice in community development, where the human factor and the environmental elements influence the process intensely. The emphasis is on the question, whether we can adopt a method, that was successful in one case in another community. The author collected different viewpoints concerning the steps, stages and levels in community development, as well as gave a picture of the phrase “best practice” (content, critics, related expressions). The conclusion of the research is that in the human segment it is more beneficial to compare different good projects based on the idea of *benchmarking*. The author defines the role of “best practice” in a triparty system *method, manual, meshwork*. The study is implemented in the frame of the National Institute for Culture's Academic Grant Program for Public Culture and it is carried out in cooperation between the academic staff and students of the University of Pécs, Faculty of Humanities, Institute for Human Development and Cultural Studies and local community development practitioners.

265. p.

MOLNÁR BENCE: Are good students more sympathetic? Is there any correlation between a student's judgement and performance in school? The author investigated the relationship between the students' sympathy and academic accomplishment, and their appearance in the class communities' sympathetic relations in two high school graduate classes of the “Ciszterci Rend Nagy Lajos Gimnáziuma” in Pécs. The study involved 68 participants, and the results show that students with good performance – above the academic median but not outstanding – receive the greatest sympathy.

278. p.