

## Abstracts

**Terézia Reisz**

### **Good practices of networking and cooperation in the activities of the nationality self-governments in Baranya county**

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The research group of the University of Pécs, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Institute for Human Development and Cultural Studies is conducting its research “Cultural and Community Life of the Nationalities in Baranya County” between September 2021 and August 2022 with the financial support of the National Institute for Culture’s Academic Grant Program for Public Culture.

The research, which is representative according to the organizational form and the settlement type of the operational area, examines the cultural and community activities of the national minority self-governments in Baranya county. The results of the focus group discussion held among national minority self-government leaders in October 2021, as well as data from the structured interviews conducted with 30 leaders of national minority self-government between November 2021 and March 2022, show that the activities of national minority self-governments are very diverse and exceed legal requirements. The research revealed that their relationships with various organizations created specific systems. The relations of the national minority self-governments extend to the higher forums of the nationalities and majority self-governments, county and settlement governments, NGOs of their own nationality and other nationalities, local and regional cultural and educational institutions, actors of the local economy, as well as domestic and foreign sister settlements.

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*Keywords: community; nationality; networks*

**Zoltán Erdős**

### **The bibliographical characteristics of the local history literature of Baranya county (1891-2021)**

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It is a commonplace that one of the most important requirements for strengthening social cohesion and broadening social capacity is the formation of steady and diverse local identity but achieving this is impossible without knowing our homeland’s cultural heritage, neither without keeping our traditions alive. The organization of community events, the creation of memorial sites as well as local knowledge collections, or even the writing of the history of the given settlement can provide an opportunity for this.

The following study deals with the bibliographical characteristics of the local history literature of Baranya county. The survey of the temporal and geographical distribution of the monographs indicates that the smallest villages, and the settlements in lagging regions have the smallest proportion of local history works. The general aspect is even more disadvantageous because of the evidently low professional and technical standard of the published monographs, and the high proportion of the theses and other manuscripts, that

remain unpublished and do not even reach the readers. This means, that the worse situation is right there, where pointing at the values of the past and perspectives of the future would be highly necessary.

The last part of the study contains some suggestions in connection with the relevant professional and policy areas. One of the most essential measures would be to adopt several activities in connection with strengthening the local identity in rural development programmes, such as writing local history monographs. According to experiences microregional research and publishing projects can be particularly successful and cost-effective. In parallel, it would be very helpful to promote the research support activities of the public collections. The main goal of these suggestions is to assist the qualitative and quantitative development of local history research, and thereby the evolving of communities with high cohesion and stronger local ties.

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*Keywords: literature on local history; local identity; bibliometrics*

**Richárd Bércesi**

**The role of the Pécs Mining Railways in the history of the industrial district between 1854 and 2004 – The short history of companies with property rights**

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My paper gives an outline of the history of the seven companies having property rights over the Pécs Mining Railways (The First Danube Steamship Company – DSC/DDSG; The Hungarian-Soviet Shipping Company – MESZHART; the Pécs Mining Company; the Mecsek Mining Company; the Pécs Power Plant and its successor the Pannon Power Corporation; the Hungarian State Railways – MÁV). This topic is an integral part of my research connected to the history of mining in the Pécs region.

During my research I looked for answers for several questions: Which companies have had property rights over the Pécs mining region, including its railway system? What contact did they have with the city and the mining region? How their business profiles were similar or different? Did each of them leave long lasting values behind? How did their judgement change in the earlier periods? How are they remembered today?

As a summary, I got to the conclusion that the companies with ownership rights, especially the DSC and the Mecsek Mining Company have always played an important role in the history of Pécs, a city of 160 000 inhabitants, the industrial district, including the Pécs Mining Railways: their business, economic and structural decisions defined the development and fate of the mining region in every possible way.

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*Keywords: Pécs Mining Railways; owning companies; historical outline*

**Máté Tóth**

### **Libraries in 2050**

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Libraries exist for several thousands of years. The legitimacy of libraries has been proved in every era, though the roles of the library system have been described according to different ideologies. In the last few decades information supply and ensuring equal access to information were regarded as the most important factors that legitimise the maintenance of libraries. Recent research data suggest that this paradigm shouldn't be accepted without scepticism. The paper aims at outline the main points of a subjective perspective for libraries and librarians based on recent research data and personal experiences. 1. The functions of libraries are continuously broadening; 2. The libraries are henceforward favoured by highbrow intellectuals; 3. Within the broad functions of public libraries there is only one activity that remains unique: the book loan. 4. The library is a neutral meeting place, community place, that instead of passively making documents and information available, stimulates people to explore cultural and knowledge assets. The library of the future generates meetings, inspires and stimulates opining.

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*Keywords: library; future; knowledge*

**Róbert Oláh**

### **János Arany's years in Nagykőrös (1851–1860) in the light of his correspondence III. – The first full year in Kőrös (1852)**

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The complete year-by-year presentation of János Arany's years in Nagykőrös (1851–1860) in the light of his correspondence has not been revealed yet, only a critical edition of these documents, without comparison, was published. My aim was to present Arany's first full year in Nagykőrös by grouping the recipients of his letters according to family (the Ercseys from Szalonta), former students (the Tisza family from Geszt), friends (Tompa from Hanva) and professional recipients, with the additional objective of reflecting the diversity of the poet's personality in the light of his letters. It can be seen that many styles and moods appear in Arany's letters. The current research examines all the correspondences of Arany in 1852 revealing the connections between his poetic activity and personal life. As a continuation of my previous works (Oláh, 2021a; 2021b), this paper expresses my opinion that the contemporary spirit of the period following the events of 1848 and before the Reconciliation can be better understood by studying Arany's spiritual world, since his letters cover all aspects of life from everyday material problems to the fear of an imperial investigation. In parallel, we are brought closer to the greatest Hungarian poet of the 19th century, who chose Nagykőrös as the place to write his ballads.

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*Keywords: János Arany; correspondence; Nagykőrös*

### **Katalin Varga – Andrea Dömsödy**

#### **Scientific performance and publication strategies – Scientometric and bibliometric measures in humanities and social sciences**

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The aim of the research is to explore the publications in humanities and social sciences with Hungarian affiliation, focusing on education science literature, in order to find evidences about discipline-related publication strategies. The research methodology is based on bibliometric and scientometric measures, which can give us stastically relevant data about the tendencies and publication strategies. The basis of the survey was the Hungarian Database of Educational Literature, Web of Science and Scopus databases. The research examined the publications between 2000 and 2015 from various aspects: number of publications, publication platforms, legth, number of authors, citations an thematical distribution. The results show that the number of publications in humanities and social sciences, especially in education science is strongly decreasing. The major platform for publication is article or book chapter, and the average length of the publications is slightly increasing. In these fields of sciences empirical studies dominate. Regarding the publications in international databases it is noticeable, that their number is constantly growing, but still much lower than in other disciplines. Citations of international publications is higher than the Hungarian ones. Based on this research it is evident that we need discipline-oriented scientific measures in order to make relevant decisions about scientific performance.

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*Keywords: publications; performance; scientometrics*

### **Rózsa Anikó Géczyné Simon**

#### **Narrative knowledge as a source of science – Basic forms of human thinking and knowledge transfer**

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The subject of this study is the nature of knowledge, more specifically the duality of narrative and paradigmatic knowledge. This dualistic approach to the concept of knowledge becomes important for the meta-level examination of scientific research. The relation of narrative knowledge to science can be considered problematic due to its connection to ordinary use of language, and relativizing, subjective moments, but we can't deny that narrative knowledge is one of the most important sources in the humanities. In this theoretical research, I am looking for the answer to how narrative knowledge can become a source of science, how narrative and paradigmatic knowledge can form a unity in theory, and in practical research, how the individual reality carried by narrative can be described scientifically at macro level. I outline the problem based on literature sources. The aim of my writing is to present the role of narrative knowledge in the humanities, with particular reference to historical science and cultural anthropology, as well as pedagogy. The answers lie in the synthesis of research practice. The inseparable, unified operation of qualitative and quantitative research provides a synthesis of scientific language that allows

narrative knowledge to become a source of science. The study captures summary thoughts on the basic forms of human thinking and knowledge transfer, and their impact on each other and science itself.

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*Keywords:* knowledge; narrative knowledge, humanities

**Virág Mészáros – Éva Takács**

**Relationships among terminated student relationships, study difficulties and freshstarts in technical higher education – Results of a cluster analysis**

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The main goal of the research is to create an added value model that can be used to characterize and control STEM higher education. In this sub-research we approached dropout as a loss element with a special examination. Our goal was to identify the background factors proved to be the most decisive study difficulties, which could be converted into the value-added model. Another important research objective was to examine the educational attitudes, similarities, and differences between institutional and higher education groups of freshstart and of real dropout. We identified cluster analysis as a well-suited method for answering our research questions. By using the cluster analysis R Project Rankcluster we have made homogeneous groups of study difficulties rankings visible, by treating responses to the further higher education plans as a second dimension. Two cluster analyses were carried out to distinguish institution and higher education loss. As a result, critical subject(s) and supporting curriculum proved to be frequent difficulties in both analyses. However, it became apparent that the factors of dissatisfaction with the lecturer's professional competence and interest in other training appear more prominently in the higher education cluster analysis. Based on findings so far, it can be concluded that interest in other training increases the chances of staying in the higher education. The largest difference between those who leave the institution and those who leave higher education might be, that even with study difficulties and relative isolation, students will restart in another institution if they are not dissatisfied with the preparedness of the teachers and the order of accountability.

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*Keywords:* freshstart; dropout; technical higher education

**Marietta Pohl – Antal Tibold – Balázs Pankász – Zsolt Nemeskéri**

**Measurement of physical and mental competencies among employees over 45 living in Ormánság**

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Our study was carried out in the framework of the GINOP-5.3.5-18-2019-00105 project, measuring the physical and mental competencies of employees over the age of 45. Approximately 1,200 people over the age of 45 live in the target area of the project, in the 43 settlements of the planning area of the Ős-Dráva Project, mainly in settlements of Baranya County and Somogy County. At the time of project submission, this age group represented over 20% of registered jobseekers. The proportion of jobseekers in Baranya was more unfavorable compared to the national data, the employment rate was 58.4%, which is 2.0 percentage points lower than the national average. 14,074 people were among the registered jobseekers from the target area.

The project provided an opportunity to launch a pilot program to further develop and test a methodology that comprehensively examined physical and mental competencies in their interactions, using the ErgoScope System and questionnaires.

Over the past two decades, competence has become an important concept in both labor market research and labor selection practice. As the competencies of the job seeker carry the promise of effective and efficient work, the exploration of the competencies was also a key aspect in the framework of the present survey.

During the project period, 50 people were able to assess their ability to work, 250 target group members took part in a labor market adjustment program, and the research results were presented, providing information to employers and labor market service organizations in the target area.

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*Keywords: Ormánság; competency testing; aging society*

**Ágnes Baros-Tóth**

**Chances of family firm longevity in the light of centuries-old Japanese family businesses**

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One of the greatest challenges for businesses is how to survive and ensure business continuity. For successful family businesses, it is of paramount importance that the operation of the business is continued by the successors, members of the new generation. The issue of succession is the key to the long-term survival of family businesses. The purpose of this study is to provide a brief overview of the characteristics of family firms, which distinguish such businesses from non-family-owned businesses. The analysis is based on literature research. The study focuses on long-lived companies that have been operating for at least a century and, among which there is an extremely high proportion of Japanese family businesses. The final part of the analysis seeks to find out what elements are based on the successful generational transformation of family businesses that have been ope-

rating in Japan for centuries. The longevity of the several-century-old companies of modern Japan, which are still active today, can be traced back to an earlier era, the Tokugawa era, when the traditions and practices that made the business environment unique and relatively ideal for firm longevity were established. The question is whether certain elements of these practices may be used by family businesses in other countries and cultures. Despite some existing parallels, it is likely that the management practices and succession methods of Japanese enterprises are truly viable in an authentic Japanese environment, whereas businesses will resort to other means to ensure the continuity of the family-owned company in other economic and social environments

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*Keywords: family business; century-old business; succession*