

cases the xenophobic nationalism was generated by “old-fashioned” ethno-nationalist mechanisms based on historical and contemporary rivalries, in the latter case it takes place basically along socio-cultural dividing lines.²⁶ The strength/weakness of the correlations between the variables examined here can be considered also as indicators in order to distinguish types of radical nationalism.

Focusing on a possible direction of a continuation of this study, we would also emphasize the importance of international comparability on this topic. The historical antagonism between Romanians/Slovaks and Hungarians can be connected to the English and Irish, Spanish and Catalan, Italian and Austrian majority–minority conflicts, independently of their historical background, current intensity and earlier or later outcomes. However, the interethnic challenges in Hungary, referred to in this study, can be compared with those Western European internal cultural diversification problems which can be derived from the migratory processes of the second half of the 20th century.

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²⁶ Significant differences in qualification can be regarded as one of the indicators of cultural or civilizational differences. New data from the level of education completed of the ethnic groups in Hungary can be found only in the database of the 2011 census. Accordingly, the proportion of persons over 15 years of age with primary or lower education is 30.5% within the non-Roma, and 80.6% within the Roma population.

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