



Abstracts

Future vision-creation

Examination the motivations behind the future plans of Hungarian youngsters

LÁSZLÓ HAMVAS

In our rapidly changing world, it is becoming more and more complex and complicated for young people to plan their future, which is perceived as a problem by all who are involved. Issues such as one's relation to democracy, their desire to have children, their intentions to pursue further studies, whether they plan their future in their place of residence or abroad or the risk of deviant behavior are not only important from the point of view of the individual but also for society, as the future of a given region is also influenced by the above indicators of future vision. Research methods traditionally applied in youth research, which focus on socio-demographic characteristic features (i.e. objective life situation indicators), are less and less capable of providing adequate answers to these questions. In my hypothesis, to identify the underlying connections, the research tools of psychology and sociopsychology are also necessary to be applied apart from traditional sociological methods.

Therefore, in my study, by the secondary analysis of the most recent, 2014 data of the European Social Survey, I intend to demonstrate the significance of the underlying motivations as future vision creating factors behind the decisions Hungarian young people make.

KEYWORDS: youth, future vision, decisions

What is AlphaGeneration?

ÁDÁM NAGY – ATTILA KÖLCSEY

According to Mannheim (Mannheim 1969), age group can be considered as a generation if it is characterized by a common immanent property, generational consciousness, community status, and three conditions are required: a common experience; actual peer-to-peer orientation and common situational interpretation, attitudes, forms of action (Mannheim 1969). Based on this model Strauss and Howe (Strauss – Howe 1991), states, that a generational change happens in around 15-20 years. Based on the relationship with the information society, the X, Y and Z generations are interpreted, but the concept of Alpha generation is also defined. Our article describes the story of



the Alpha generation, the content attributed to the generation, and tries to answer the question: can this concept be interpreted in the paradigm of the generation of ages?

KEYWORDS: *generations, Alpha-generation, Scientific approach*

The strengthening of “transitional” categories in the self categorization of religious young people

ZSUZSANNA BÖGRE

My study is about changes of self-qualification of the religiosity of the youth. The situation of the youth changed in the 21st century and this drew with itself changes in the ways they see the world. These changes influenced religiosity, too. I have analysed the meanings of the notions used in creating categories of religious self-qualification. I have focused on the meaning of the expression of being “religious in my own way”. What do those using this category of self-qualification exactly mean by that and what are other groups they compare themselves to then? I suspect the existence of a growing rate of transitional categories of self-qualification together with a decline of more exact categories—even though the category of those “not religious” grew and became second biggest behind those of being “religious in my own way”. I hypothesized that the meanings of the notions used in religious self-qualification became blurred as these categories grew in quantity. To see more clearly, I used qualitative research and analysed the meaning of these notions in more detail in the group of those who self-qualified as being “religious in my own way”. The results have shown that youth in transitional categories tend to see themselves as “seekers”. They explained that their aim is to find the meaning of life. They subordinate their quest and their self-qualification to this aim.

KEYWORDS: *religious self-description, “religious in its own way”, “none religious,” “seeker” identity, the ethics of authenticity*

College and university students’ attitudes towards democracy in Hungary

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The existence of education for democracy has positive impact on citizens’ political knowledge and the identification with the democratic values. In the process of civic education, the universities and high schools play an important role. Many scholars argue that the high schools have a civic mission to serve a public good or the university is the civic mission itself. To examine democratic citizenship among high school and university students we use a dataset composed of three surveys (2011/2012, 2013, 2015) of 4800 Hungarian students. We build on the literature about the empirical



and theoretical framework of democratic citizenship to answer the question if 25 years after the collapse of communism we can witness the emergence of a new generation of democrats in Hungary? Have young people successfully come to terms with their countries' authoritarian past and developed a commitment to democracy as a system of rule? Are they ready to defend it in the face of challenges? Based on the empirical framework of citizenship we derive a number of significant lessons from the Hungarian case, with important implications about the ability to teach the norms and responsibilities of democratic citizenship in the world's emerging democracies.

KEYWORDS: citizenship, democratic attitudes, political value-groups, higher education

Enforcement of Community Approaches in Child Protection Practice— International Trends

ANDREA RÁCZ

Child protection has changed in important ways on international level in recent years. Child protection as social institution adapts to and follows social change. Global competitions, mobility of capital and workforce, acceleration of economic processes and interdependence of national economies, and the economic crises of 2007 has their impact on the operation and workings of welfare systems. This study examines the trends and tendencies in international child protection practice since the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child, what type of child protection orientations can be distinguished, what kind of characteristics can be described and which way seems to emerge—as a common challenge—in general in the field of the state's child protection activities. The study draws attention to the importance of some topics in international discourse, such as complex needs of the clients, importance of partnerships, support of parenthood and a range of professional skills and competences to achieve these goals.

KEYWORDS: child protection, family-focused, child-oriented interventions, community resources, new trends

Familyplanning and labour market aspirations among youth in fosterhome

GABRIELLA ZÁMBÓ

Several international and national organisations are concerned with the aspect of children. This essay examines a special group of children and youth who live in fostercare. Their future aspects are basically determined by the break away from their families. Even they area way from their families for a short or a long time, becoming an adult is a complex process and many factors define their lives. Among these factors the environment of the fosterhome and the relationship with the biological family is



essential. The essay focuses on two fundamental dimensions of becoming an adult: familyplanning and working. Although the desires about their future lives are quite diverse, the implementation is similarly difficult for each of them. Those who haven't got the supportive background are hadicapped in many dimensions. In these cases the childprotection has a leading role. The essay attempt stogive an insight to these young adults' futureplans while it highlights the dimensions of familyplanning and working.

KEYWORDS: childprotection, fosterhome, youth, futureaspects, familyplanning, working

Earning and cash management characteristics of the roma communities living on the margins of society in Budapest

ANDRÁS BALÁZS

In this essay, I aim to explore the income and cash management characteristics of the roma communities living on the margins of society in Budapest. In my research, my main focus was the way people are living in the segregated streets of "Magdolna district" reacted to the declining opportunities after the economical system change. Another question to be answered is what strategies these families and households use to provide the sufficient amount of income, and if there is any kind of economical or 'life-management' community function between them beyond the segregation.

After reviewing the job opportunities, I concentrated on the characteristics of the consumption structure. I interviewed them about their costs of living as well as the possible ways of reducing their expences. I also tried to examine how the cooperation of extended families effect the everyday life of the smaller parts of these families.

KEYWORDS: poverty, social exclusion, income strategies, roma

Women in science

The odyssey of the female scientists, from the Background to the „Procrustean bed”—The opaque mirror of the male correlate

IZOLDA TAKÁCS

This study examines the social ideology regarding gender equalities, through outstanding women's scholars, which is based on old traditions and customs. Among other things, I present the main stages of the scientific career of Maria Michell, Marie Curie, Lise Meitner, Vera Rubin. I capture the subject within the theoretical framework of women's studies, which is characterized by many questions and debates, for example the biological or the cultural determinism (the nature or education, religion, culture, socialization) have greater influence on gender roles.

KEYWORDS: Women, Equality, Science, Deconstruction, Binary Oppositions