



## Abstracts

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### Certain issues of reliability and validity in the case of generalized trust survey measurement in light of the Hungarian data

BODOR ÁKOS – HEGEDŰS MÁRK

*Trust is a field of research in social sciences that has complex, well-developed theoretical approaches, but its empirical tools are less precisely grounded. The most common survey tool for measuring generalized trust is a formula often referred to in the literature as “standard” trust question, which reads as follows: “Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people?” The aim of the paper is to examine this standard survey item along the dimensions of reliability and validity. In our analysis, we use Hungarian data obtained from various international surveys. Our results indicate serious validity problems, as the standard question shows only weak linkage with additional variables, which, based on the conceptual background, should be in a close relationship with trust.*

**KEYWORDS:** *trust, generalized trust, survey methods, reliability, validity*

### Understanding Aspects to the Ethnospecific Researches on the Gypsy Jazz

ANDRÁS A. GERGELY

*The early “research of Gypsies”, romology, then the visible and the hidden processes of “tzigology” in anthropology included a shift in the state of understanding between the hillside of critical interpretation studies and that of local group psychology. They also involved the research of folk tales, dancing, poverty, examining segregation and participatory action methodology as well as innovation and rebirth of the musicological research of Gypsy music. The terminological aspect of “us” and “others”, expressing alterity and identity, points towards the more complex study of (ethnic) “minorities”, moreover knowledge and field studies, and results of examining narratives (such as tales, dances, visual works of art, publicity, religion and community), bring us closer (by way of political and scientific pragmatism) to signalling a new era of empathic understanding. The aim of the paper is to highlight the ways leading to that goal, putting the musical aspects of the shift in focus, consisting of stylistic inventions, a world-music-based openness towards instruments and performance cultures, which nevertheless still carries the signs of a new era of projection and knowledge contents, first-person-narrative and narrative identities. Finding answers to the question “where did it come from” might be aided by contemplating “where does it go”. This would be both the aim and partially the structure of my thematic essay.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Gypsy music as archaic, as the subject of music anthropology, musical narratives, music political framework, interpretative musicology*



## **Participatory research of social issues: practical experience from a research project on homelessness**

GYÖNGYÖSI KATALIN – BALOG GYULA – ERDŐHEGYI MÁRTA

*This article is an account of our practical research and cooperation experience from a participatory research project on homelessness and psychosocial disability carried out in a Hungarian university context, by a student and two experts by experience in a researcher role. We argue for the involvement of disadvantaged people using social services in research related to disadvantaged people and social services, highlighting the advantages and challenges of this kind of research based on our experience. Finally, we formulate practical recommendations that might be useful for beginners – like we used to be – in participatory research in this field.*

**KEYWORDS:** participatory research, expert by experience, homelessness, psychosocial disability, research methodology

## **Polarization and heterogenization of social strata, with the conservation of „the big structure”**

(Dilemmas on the basis of researches made in the late two decades)

ISTVÁN HARCSA

*Recently the investigations were focused rather the polarization, so the questions connected with the inner structure of the different strata got less interesting. The most important aim of our study to give an empirically founded picture about the heterogeneity of the different strata, and parallelly about the conservation of „the big structure” of the society. The study was based on the survey of stratification carried out by The Hungarian Statistical Office, in 2016. Observations showed, that the revealing of the attributes of the heterogeneity can be solved only by developing the different models and schemes. The key question was, that by the modification of Andorka scheme could we gather more punctual informations about the formation of the inequality? Our results mirrored, that by the help of the revised schemes we could show bigger inequality, than with the original ones.*

**KEYWORDS:** stratification, social structure, social mobility, inequality

## **The Effects of the 2011 Electoral Reform on the Results of the Hungarian Legislative Elections II. – Empirical Analysis**

LEVENTE NAGY

*A radical electoral reform took place in Hungary in 2011, as a consequence of the sweeping victory of the Fidesz-KDNP coalition in 2010. The government initiated and implemented a reform which was not based on a consensus of all political parties. Taking advantage of its political position (qualified majority government), Fidesz introduced among other changes the*



*winner compensation, and gave voting right to non-resident Hungarians. The present paper tries to present some of the value-based and interest-oriented arguments related to the reform of 2011, showing that the real (power) interests were hushed up, while the government tried to legitimize the electoral reform based on several value-oriented arguments.*

**KEYWORDS:** *electoral reform, vote by mail, winner compensation, disproportional electoral system*

## **The Party System of the European Parliament between 2004–2019**

ANDRÁS BÁNKI

*The paper examines the party system of the European Parliament (EP) between 2004–2019 through European Parliamentary Groups. It applies party system typologies in an international case. The examined period starts from 2004, which marks the largest enlargement of the dominating the decision-making. In addition to the widely used typologies developed by Blondel and Sartori, the present paper focuses on the relationship between the political groups in the EP and their role in decision-making. It draws conclusions about the nature of the party system and its changes over three cycles from the internal cohesion indices and coalition statistics of the political groups. The party system of the EP is a polarised pluralist system dominated by two political groups (bidominant). In the period under review, the party system of the EP can be characterized as balanced, showing only small changes.*

**KEYWORDS:** *European Parliament, party system, European Union, cohesion, coalition-building*

## **The relationship between scientific philosophical theories and value research**

BENEDEK DUDIK

*The purpose of this study is to examine, in what extent the mainstream approaches of scientific theories can be applied on the field of the value-research. Therefore, I will examine these models through the lense of scientific philosophical approaches of 20th century. Of the three most significant philosophical theory (Popper's falsification theory, Kuhn's paradigm theory, and Imre Lakatos's theory of scientific research programs), I apply Lakatos's theory, since it fits the best to explain, how parallel research streams emerged on the field of value research. In this study I strive for conciliate Lakatos's program and the three significant value models. In the scientific research program theory Lakatos found that many research programs coexist simultaneously. Each has a hard core or negative heuristic (as Lakatos calls it) of theories immune to any revision surrounded by a protective belt or positive heuristic of malleable theories. Every research program vies against others to be most progressive. In my opinion the core of the program is the value definition itself, which is used by the different researchers in the field of value studies. This value definition barely changed during the past few decades. On the other hand, there are numerous value models aimed to assess people's value system. These models can be considered as the protective belt revolving around the hardcore definition. The aim of this paper is not to*



*emphasize Lakatos' theory from the philosophical approaches of science, but to examine value research through a philosophical eye. This approach also can ease the communication between the value research by exploring the common core of them.*

*KEYWORDS: human values, Imre Lakatos, Schwartz, philosophy of science, cultural values*

### **Changes in family decision-making and division of labor among weekly families**

ZSUZSA KUKUCSKA

*The study deals with the transformation of decisions and division of labor within the family by processing the results of a qualitative, interviewed study of the target group of weekly workers. The study shows how decisions are restructured according to roles within the family and how the roles of women and men change as a result of the regular absence of one family member. From the point of view of the approach to domestic work, the differences between weekdays and weekends, which can be considered as a consequence of weekend, come to the fore. In the course of the analysis, we examined whether there was a change in the decision-making processes within the family as a result of the weekly (and if so, what areas were affected by the change) and whether there was a radical change in the division of family responsibilities as a result of the weekend. I present the results on the basis of two dimensions, on the one hand, of the phenomena of disposition and decision-making over income, and, on the other hand, of the division of family responsibilities and problem-solving.*

*KEYWORDS: weekly work, financial management, division of household work, family responsibilities, family decision making*

### **Sociological and Social Psychological Context of the Transition of Hungary, with Special Regards to Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County**

ORSOLYA PÓCSI

*The article gives a summary of the most relevant results of the sociological and socio-psychological special literature concerning the transition to market economy and political pluralism in Hungary. The transition affected the different regions and different social groups disproportionately. The article points out that the last three decades were not enough for the destruction of the legacy of state socialism resulting learned helplessness and paternalism.*

*KEYWORDS: transition, social history, sociological aspects, social psychology, periods, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County*



## **The Civis and the In-migrants Spatial Patterns of Industrial Modernization in Debrecen 1870**

JÁNOS MAZSU

*Scholars engaged in research into the history of Debrecen have long been eager to get an answer – beyond their specific research inquiries – to the question whether the development of the city had had unique features and if they had what would hallmark the unique character of development? Was there or is there a kind of “Debreceness”?*

*My study examines – with the help of a GIS relational database (DTTTA1870) – what peculiarities can be grasped in the transformation of the traditional spatial and social structure of Debrecen enforced by the political change and industrial modernization processes two decades after the change of feudal regime (1848/49).*

*The analysis focuses on whether the alteration process of the factors determining the social status (residential segregation, neighborhood, spatial segregation and coexistence, other spatial and social hierarchical characteristics) in the cases of the “deep-rooted Debrecen residents” (civis) and of the settlers showed specific types described in the literature or showed specific features.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Urban history, industrial modernization, geoinformation database (GIS), settlement, residential segregation, spatial pattern*