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15 YEARS IN THE EU – STUDIES

ISTVÁN POLÓNYI

HUNGARY IN COMPETITION FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INCREASE

The study examines the development of the Hungarian, primarily human resources, in the time, trying to find out how Hungary was able to take advantage of the accession, where it is in the catching-up competition. In addition to indicators of economic development and development, the since accession paper analyzes indicators of the development of human resources in the EU 2020 strategy (employment, education, poverty, social exclusion). It compares the evolution of Hungarian data since 2004 with the 24 member states and inboard post-socialist countries. It then analyzes some other indicators (population development, life expectancy at birth, Human Development Index, Freedom Index, and World Bank indicators on government quality). He states that the performance of the Hungarian governments is one of the worst among the EU member states.

Hungary is quite modest in catching up during the period under review, and besides this modest catching up, there are very significant backlogs in the development of Hungarian human resources. According to the article, it can be considered that the low proportion of graduates, the low rate of education, and the HDI that is lagging behind in their growth will soon crumble this small and relative advantage.

The study concludes that Hungary seems to have failed to take advantage of the historic opportunities offered by EU accession.

Keywords: human indicators, social and economic convergence, efficiency of governance

MIKLÓS LOSONCZ

HUNGARY 15 YEARS IN THE EU

Hungary's accession to the EU as an economic and value community brought about favourable conditions and possibilities by historical standards for indigenous economic participants to expand and develop their activity. Although its significance is undeniable and its benefits are straightforward, due to the economic policies of ongoing governments dominated to a large extent by domestic political priorities and preferences, EU membership contributed to Hungary's catching up with developed economies, structural reforms and technological and structural modernization to a rather modest extent by international comparison. Although it is rather difficult to prove, it seems to be justified

to assume that Hungary would have been much more backward outside the EU. With the anticipated decrease of EU transfers in the medium term, the room of manoeuvring is rather narrow for Hungary outside the EU. Consequently, there is no alternative to Hungary's membership in the EU.

Keywords: European Union, Hungary, accession to the EU, membership in the EU, EU law, economic catching up, principles and values of the EU

GYÖRGY CSEPELI
THE YOUTH OF OLD EUROPE

The paper deals with the challenges of 21st century to the European societies. These challenges must be responded by the European youth. The demographic and economic weight of Europe in the world is diminishing. Immigration will change the cultural character of Europe completely. The divide, however, between East and West will remain unchanged. As opposed to the European youth Hungarian young men and women prefer achievement while youngsters living in the rest of Europe are most committed to universalism. The key question of the of the European common experience is the common language and the building of European identity. There will be no European Identity without a common practice of European political socialisation.

Keywords: European identity, global challenges, European political socialisation

ÁGNES HÁRS
MIGRATION AND LABOUR MARKET – REFLECTIONS ON THE 15 YEARS OF EU MEMBERSHIP

The enlargement of the European Union since 2004 has opened the opportunity of free movement of labour for the new EU member states of Eastern Europe. The sudden outflow of labour from the new member states rearranged the mobility in the EU. The article describes the expansion and structure of emigration according to age, gender and level of educational. The reasons and peculiarities of the delayed Hungarian emigration and its labour market relevance will be presented in international comparison.

Keywords: labour market, migration, European Union, free mobility of labour, Eastern Europe, Hungary

TIBOR CSERTI CSAPÓ
THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ROMA EDUCATION POLICY – HUNGARIAN LESSONS

Even before and after joining to the European Union in Hungary several measures have been taken to improve the socio-economic situation of the Roma population and to reduce their social backwardness. However the statistics, but our impressions of everyday life too suggest that there has been no characteristic change in odds. Changing

the legal environment, supporting programs, and involving EU funds have not yielded a breakthrough.

The study provides an overview of these support mechanisms and seeks to find out what the statistical data show, how reflects these data accurate and objective the situation of the Roma population and about its changes.

Keywords: Roma population, social inclusion, education, equal opportunities

ILDIKÓ HRUBOS

CREATION OF THE EUROPEAN HIGHER EDUCATION AREA, AS THE CENTRAL ELEMENT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION'S HIGHER EDUCATION POLICY

The creation of the European Higher Education Area is a defining element of the integration process, in which two powers appeared from the beginning. One of them is the European Commission, which represents the political, economic and regulatory power initiates and finances critically important steps. The other is the world of higher education institutions and their representative, the European University Association, which is the custodian of preserving academic values and European traditions. The study presents the interplay of these two power centers, as they relate to the entirety of the region, and within that Hungarian higher education. It follows the steps of the implementation of the Bologna-reform in time, and points out its contradictory aspects (the difficulties in harmonizing the European, national and institutional levels, the simultaneous appearance of convergence and divergence, the state or market dilemma).

Keywords: harmonization, differentiation, recognition, asymmetry

JUDIT LANNERT

LESSONS FROM THE USE OF EU FUNDS IN HUNGARIAN PUBLIC EDUCATION

The study examines the effectiveness of the use of EU funds in the field of public education in Hungary and investigates the reasons behind the failure. Based on the foreign and domestic development policy literature, it lists the possible causes as well as the typical mistakes. In conclusion, the study concludes that not just inadequate objectives or tools, the problems of implementation and the lack of evaluation can explain the lack of results. Initially, the starting point seems to be false, as public education, which is a transaction-intensive field with discretionary decisions, does not fit in with the logic of large-scale, routine-controlled projects. The European Union's development policy should be reshuffled.

Keywords: development of education, EU funds, implementation, development policy, feedback, effectiveness, educational policy, structural funds, best practice, principal-agent problem

ZOLTÁN GYÖRGYI
CHANGES IN THE HUNGARIAN SCHOOL SYSTEM OF VET 2004–2019

The study analyzes the vocational secondary education in Hungary since 2004 through policy objectives and governmental interventions. It discusses the policy objectives and tools in both periods of it. He points out that the real processes of secondary vocational training has often overridden policy objectives. During the first period, characterized by decentralized education governance, there was progress in reducing early school leaving and increasing the number of vocational school students trained in the workplaces. Subsequent policy focused on adapting vocational education to the needs of the economy, but the centralized education management did not take the social aspects of learning, so many pupils rather chose gymnasium instead of both programs of vocational education.

Keywords: centralisation in education, secondary education, vocational training, vocational training in the workplace, compulsory education, early school leaving

ZSUZSANNA HORVÁTH
EFFECTS AND CHOICES – HUNGARIAN NATIONAL CORE CURRICULUM

The study reviews the birth of the Hungarian National Core Curriculum (HNCC) and its formation (1989–1995, 2003, 2007, 2012, 2018). It presents the Hungarian chronology of the birth of the Hungarian National Core Curriculum and European background of HNCC. The study brings to light the experiences of implementation and adaptation, and then discusses today's Europe HNCC-like constructions and their educational management role, highlighting the pendulum movement of this role. It presents the emergence of European values, including the values of the European Union, in the HNCC. In conclusion, the author points out that the HNCC absorbs a lot of energy and is therefore a prisoner of the hierarchical system that he himself created.

Keywords: Hungarian National Core Curriculum, implementation, European values

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

MÁTYÁS TURÓS
RESEARCH METHODOLOGICAL DILEMMAS IN MEASURING ACHIEVEMENTS IN EDUCATION

The research methodology and the practice of measuring intelligence and other study skills, and of the casual relation between the impact of school type and students' academic achievements, are well developed, the results can be generalized and they attract the attention of the wider public as well as of the decision-makers (Pop-Eleches–Urquiola 2013; Abdulkadiroglu–Angrist–Pathak 2014). A need exists to survey students' personal development due to the behaviour policy implied by the school, to differentiate the indicators for school effectiveness in socialisation, and to improve the survey methods

(Hercz 2005; Act CXC. 19. §(2/a) of 2011; Hunyady–Nádasi 2014). The focus of this study is to discover helpful guidelines for research methods with a review on the findings of the international and the Hungarian literature.

Keywords: socialization, measurement, norm, assessment

ZSÓFIA KOCSIS

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS ATTITUDES TO WORK AND FURTHER EDUCATION

In our research, we examined some high schools in the Hajdú-Bihar county where the proportion of disadvantaged students is extremely high. We researched the students' plans for further education and work experience in the 9th and 11th classes, we used online and paper based questionnaires. We collected the students' goals, their position in the labor market was more important to them than to continue their studies. Some of the students are already working regularly during their high school years, but there is no significant correlation between the work and the parents' employment. Furthermore, it could be observed that the students who work are more decided of their future goals and further education.

Keywords: secondary school work, intent to study, student work

IMRE TÓDOR

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' EFFICIENCY. PILOT SURVEY IN HARGITA COUNTY

The objective of my research is the investigation of the learning efficiency of students applying for both denominational and non-denominational high schools in a cross-sectoral perspective in Harghita County. The main question of the research is whether the most efficient school is "the best" school at the same time. The answer to this can be found with the help of an analysis of the survey data collected from 1064 students from the 9th and 11th grades in denominational schools as well as non-denominational schools allocated to them. In the study, besides the objective (quantitative) dimension of efficiency, I also measured the subjective (qualitative) dimension, which was then compared to explanatory variables such as the impact of the student's family background, the student population.

Keywords: dimension of efficiency, impact of family background, cross-sectoral research

KLÁRA KOVÁCS

ARE SPORTSPEOPLE MORE PERSISTENT IN THEIR STUDIES (TOO)?

In our study the relationship between sporting habits and an indicator of academic achievement (persistence) is explored among the students of Hungarian and Romanian higher education institutions (N = 2619). We researched differences of each items and the index of persistence between students of different sporting groups and sport

memberships. The theoretical background is based on the development model, zero-sum and student integration model theories. According to our results the development model theory seems to be valid among students who do sport the most frequently. We can see that the occasional, social-community-focused sporting groups have the highest positive impact on persistence. Sporting students who are inside the higher education institutions are the least persist, while students who are not members of any sport communities achieved the highest point.

Keywords: sport activity, persistence, institutional integration, higher education