

Abstracts

Anett Tímea Grozdics – János Girán – Balázs Cakó – Ágnes Borsos **Examining the comfort of the office space from the employees point of view**

The purpose of the research is to present the individual and organizational aspects of stress management, in which it examines parameterized comfort in physical spaces and in the context of employee well-being, all of this in the context of increasing workplace performance, as well as its positive effects for workplaces and employees. During the research, we sought the extent to which the feeling of work comfort contributes to the development of the stress level of employees and whether this affects the individual's ability to perform, which can affect organizational efficiency. During our research, we sought an answer to how stress affects the individual and how it affects the body. We present a correlation between the design of office workspaces - ergonomics and efficient work, proving their influence on each other, with an outlook on their ability to influence stress. For the given work process, creating the appropriate workspace as optimally as possible is necessary. Thus, less distress affects the employees, who can work together and in groups more efficiently. In addition, during the implementation of work comfort in a positive direction, eustress may develop in individuals and, indirectly, in the organization, which increases the ability to perform, thus increasing efficiency, which can lead to economic recovery.

Keywords: well-being; ergonomics; stress

Barnabás Kurucz **Public health in the light of figurative sociology - a theoretical experiment**

In this paper, I attempt to analyse the development of public health in the first half of the Horthy era using figurational sociology. Due to the conceptual framework, I do this primarily from the perspective of the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Welfare and Labour, therefore, I do not analyze sub-state structures. The aim of this study is to take the first step towards making the history of social policy an object of analysis in figurational sociology. The study aims to provide an introduction to a model of historical sociology through archival and literary sources. The work of Norbert Elias provides the theoretical starting point, according to which humanity is a pluriverse, sociologically divided into survival units that organise themselves in opposition to each other. These figurations have offensive and defensive functions, which expand with the higher integration of the survival unit. This increases the need for social care, which became a state task after the First World War. The expansion of hospital infrastructure or the

organisation of public health care by the state is therefore key to maintaining internal peace and the capacity of the population to cope. However, survival units also have an ideological function, thereby legitimising their rule and defining their goals and means. The theoretical value of this study is to popularise figurative sociology in Hungary, as well as the historical sociology that is being revived in the West; its practical value is to provide a sketch of the work of the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Welfare and Labour, which has been excluded from domestic studies.

Keywords: figurational sociology; public health; Royal Hungarian Ministry of Welfare and Labour

Dániel Károly Pozsár

**RUNIN – Regional development programme of the
European Union via specific support for the academic sector**

The European political and economic environment is rapidly transforming in parallel with the global economy. This rapid change effects the regional ecosystem of innovation and economic development as well. This means that the European Union faces an enormous challenge to equip the community's regions and their universities in the field of the global competitiveness. European universities will have to find ways to cooperate with the regional social actors and policymakers to increase their regional capacity for innovation and economic development. This paper focuses on the RUNIN (the Role of Universities in Innovation and Regional Development) project which was part of the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation funding programme. The RUNIN programme's main goal was to support the selected researchers to understand how the universities redound the innovation and economic growth in the regions of the academic institutions. This paper aims to present the RUNIN programme's main goals, strategy, focuses and themes. Through the RUNIN programme we can gain insight into the European Union's tools and policies in a meso and micro level concerning innovation and regional development. The paper also presents the historical background of the universities' role in regional development and innovation through the 20th and 21st centuries.

Keywords: RUNIN; regional development; innovation

Péter Várnagy

Lifelong education in Scouting

One of the subjective reasons for writing this article goes back to the time of the political system change in Hungary. At the end of the eighties, I became interested in the resurgent youth movement, Scouting. It is true that I had to spend a decade within the framework of pioneer movement in the Hungarian People's Republic (at that time it was mandatory), as a result of which I knew little about the Hungarian Scout Association, which was banned in 1946. In the meantime, my interest, in addition to acquiring my theoretical knowledge, was focused on practical application, so I joined the re-founded scout team called "No. 217 Christian Young Workers" in Pécs, whose foundation dates back to 1922. At that time, I was still pursuing university studies, I was in the so-called "young adult" period, and the "old scouts" of the troop welcomed me with expectation, and soon entrusted me with the leadership of the young people who applied. My attraction to the subject increased, so I tried to find as many sources as possible in the past years, both in Hungarian and in English, which are related to Scouting, but mainly to its educational activities. All my research led to the publication of my book in 2014 (Mosaics from Hungarian Scouting at the beginning of the 20th century), which was basically a historical approach. My current study provides a brief overview of the defining characteristics of lifelong education in Scouting. To process the topic, I focused on content analysis within the method of document analysis, for which my previous literature research and personal experience provided a good basis.

Keywords: scouting; education; lifestyle

Róbert Oláh

A critical comparison of Sándor Petőfi's autograph poems preserved in Nagykovács and its recent results II. - The legacy of 1848

In 2023 we celebrate the 200th anniversary of the birth of Sándor Petőfi (1823–1849), the most ardent poet of Hungarian literature. 2023 was declared a commemorative year, similar to Arany Bicentenary of 2017. In this essay, I commemorate Petőfi and his less well-known autograph poems that are preserved in János Arany Public Interest Museum Collection. Focusing on the poet's works created in 1848, I compared three of his poems with the first printed editions and critical revisions in a textual comparison. My aim, in addition to comparing the manuscripts, was to determine which of the autograph documents in question could be considered truly Petőfi's manuscripts and which ones could be excluded. I would like to confirm or refute the authenticity of these poems by publishing the original sources in a way that has not been researched before. With my study, I believe that we can get closer to the legacy that the young poet left us, which is one of the most valuable imprint of the Hungarian language and literature in the 21st century as well. The textological comparison can make our understanding of

Petőfi's oeuvre more complete, and this paper can serve as a basis for further exploratory, comparative, analytical and critical works. With the data presented here, we can further clarify the relevant parts of a possible new, more comprehensive critical edition, as well as the museological data repositories that form the basis of research on Petőfi's poems.

Keywords: Sándor Petőfi; autograph poems; critical comparison

Ágnes Baros-Tóth

The significance of the socio-emotional wealth (SEW) in family business research

Research on family businesses began in the 1980s, so it can be considered a relatively young field of science. From the very beginning, research on family businesses has been characterized by the desire to establish scientific legitimacy, as a result of which several of the most important theories of economics have been integrated into family business research in order to provide a theoretical basis for research, within which the most cited theories are the agent theory, the resource-based view, the stewardship theory, the theory of socio-emotional wealth, and the institutional economics. The theory of socio-emotional wealth should be highlighted from the above-mentioned theories because it is not an adaptation of a well-known economic theory to family businesses, but an independent theory developed and continuously improved by family business research. The aim of the study is to present in detail the concept, formation and development of socio-emotional wealth based on literature research. The significance of socio-emotional wealth is that it has helped to better understand the unique characteristics of family businesses, especially the influence that the family exerts on the risk-taking willingness of the business.

Keywords: socio-emotional wealth; family business; life cycles

Lilla Dalma Dominek – Erna Uricska – Balázs Czékmán –

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The World of Digital Flow – The first results of an experiment

The aim of the study is to present the effects of the augmented reality (AR) and the HY-DE model multimedia-based methodologies that were observed in the context of the students' communication and access to the state of flow. The experiment was conducted in ESP classes at the Faculty of Law Enforcement, Ludovika University of Public Service (hereinafter: LUPS FLE). The classroom research (2021/2022) focused on measuring the added value of the technologies used in the terms of students' performance and motivation. It was observed whether learning supported by ICT tools coincides with experience and/or challenges. In the control group, the teaching of the curriculum was carried out in a traditional way without ICT tools, in study group#1 the HY-DE model and AR were used, and in study group#2 only AR was used in the teaching-learning purposes. It was hypothesised that the innovative technology-supported lessons enhance the teaching-learning process, and they are both experiential and challenging for students. The measuring tools were (1) pre- and post-vocabulary knowledge tests; and (2) a flow test that measures the students' state of flow. The first results show a significant difference between the tests and control groups (ANOVA $p < 0,001$). It means that the students found the process of the learning material supported by technologies as a challenge, but at the same time they did not find a real challenge in solving the tasks. However, the results of the post-vocabulary tests prove the positive effect of the applied technologies.

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Keywords: Augmented Reality; HY-DE model; FLOW