



Abstracts

Community resilience and social support relationships – An analytical approach and research results based on long-term series analysis of communities affected by the red sludge disaster

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One of the most serious consequences of disasters is the disruption or even the loss of social support relationships. Hence, this paper analyses the social support relationships in the framework of community resilience based on face-to-face interviews with direct (180 people) and indirect (180 people) victims of the red sludge disaster, using data for 2013 and 2020. (Hungary, Devecser district).

The focus was analysed according to four types of social support relationship: reciprocal, donor to recipient and incomplete/disintegrated. At the time of the disaster, we identified a high level of support activity and a strong reciprocal-donor type of aid model. In contrast, in 2013, we found an incomplete/disintegrated - reciprocal model with low support activity, and in 2020, a reciprocal- incomplete/disintegrated model with medium activity.

Based on a detailed statistical analysis of different social support types among the red sludge disaster's victims the paper explores and presents the social support activities and their various patterns with respect to their roles in the resilience of communities. The different patterns of social supports relationships that emerged in each period examined varied widely, though – with different intensity – they were primarily influenced by the fact how people were affected by disaster's damages (directly and indirectly). Nevertheless, by 2020, other factors, such as residence, age, and economic activity had already an equally strong impact on different types of social support relationships as the affectedness by the disaster of 2010. We found that communities responded to the red sludge disaster in 2010 and to the Covid-19 epidemic in 2020 in a reactive way by activating their social support relationship.

KEYWORDS: *community resilience, social support, patterns of social support patterns, types of social support*



The effect of Covid-19 epidemic on the industry of a Sub-Saharan Country: a perspective on sports industry in Nigeria

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We investigated the impact of Covid-19 epidemic on the Nigerian economy and its Sports Industry. Thorough review of literature on empirical, conceptual, and theoretical studies on Covid-19 and Sports Economics was conducted. We examined the situation of Covid-19 and Sports Economics in Europe and America, and highlight the situation in Nigeria. Although scarce literature was found on the field of Sports Economics in the Nigerian context, over 60 articles were downloaded from recognized sources and analyzed in the field of Sports Economics and Covid-19 and careful selection of articles was made on recent and relevance basis and it is concluded that Covid-19 epidemic has negatively impacted global economies including that of Nigeria. The global Sports Economies including Nigeria was hard hit by the pandemic especially in terms of employment directly or indirectly considering the mono-economic nature of the Nigerian economy and incapacity of Sports Industry and Sports Economics in the country. It is however suggested, considering the huge potentials of the Sports Industry in Nigeria in job creation for youth and earnings that adequate funding/investment and aggressive transformation of the sector should be carried out.

KEYWORDS: Covid-19, Nigeria, sports industry, economic impact of epidemic

“Can’t you see that we are in trouble?” – The environmental protection-related ignorance, its appearance in visual attentional patterns, and some possible explanation/interpretation

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The environmental crisis is an outstanding topic nowadays. Given that it is basically caused by human activity, this issue is worth examining at all levels of society. The present study investigated the individuals’ visual attentional patterns and the possible attentional biases related to pictures displaying environmental problems, in comparison to undisturbed nature and social scenes as control stimuli, within the framework of a reaction-time task. Changes in participants’ mood and their self-reported environmental awareness were also measured. However, only the negative social scenes resulted attentional bias, the environmental topics were not able to do that. Albeit the mood of the participants deteriorated during the experiment, it did not have any correlation with any other variables, and either did the environmental awareness. We displayed the stimuli during the task only for a short period of time, thereby we targeted to reach automatic attentional responses. Our results reflect to the fact, that the topic of the environmental crisis is not suitable to do this. This phenomenon propounds the demand of explanations behind this phenomenon (like the possible evolutionary background).

KEYWORDS: environmental crisis, environmental psychology, visual attention, attentional bias, ignorance, selfish genes



Environmentalism of university students in relation to their materialism, life satisfaction, views on politics and pandemic

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Recently, an increasing focus has been made on studying environmental problems and the related social phenomena. Understanding the environmentalism and its influencing factors in the case of higher education students can greatly help the preparation and identification of sustainability policies and educational practices in higher education institutions. In this study, we investigated environmental attitudes and pro-environmental behavior of students at 17 Hungarian universities as a function of a number of hypothesized influencing factors. These included materialistic values, life satisfaction, political views, and views on the Covid-19 pandemic. According to our results, these were all related to environmentalism. More environmentally conscious students were less materialistic, less right-wing in their political views, more satisfied with their lives, and also differed in their views on pandemic issues. Beside a weaker impact of environmentalism and political views, life satisfaction was largely influenced by the relative financial situation perceived by respondents.

KEYWORDS: *environmental attitudes, pro-environmental behavior, materialism, life satisfaction, Covid-19 pandemic, political views*

Europe's most visited countries' coastal areas affected by overtourism

ANDREA SZÓLLÓS-TÓTH

Tourism has a constant impact on the environment and on society, taking these impacts into consideration reveals that these are not always beneficial. Negative impacts include increased pollution, inappropriate construction, conflicts between local society and tourists, crowding and congestion. The objective of my research is to study coastal areas affected by overtourism in southern European countries. By examining tourism in the European countries that received the most international tourists in 2019, I illustrate the importance of 3S tourism (sea, sand, sun), the mass of tourists it attracts, and its effects. The tourism of France, Spain and Italy, with their sunny sandy coasts, are presented by summarising data sets from various international databases. I analyse the cases of some destinations from the three countries that are the main focus of the study, based on previously published articles. Coastal areas that have been associated with the overtourism phenomenon by other authors are also presented.

KEYWORDS: *sustainable tourism, regional development, overtourism, Europe, coastline, beach*



Beyond „Green finance” – Sustainability aspects of capital markets

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The accumulation of capital constitutes an enormous obstacle to the sustainability transition. The role of the capital throughout the whole evolutionary process of civilization is undoubtedly impressive, as it has continuously delivered innovations in our everyday lives. Nevertheless, as we argue in our study, a dominant part of capital accumulation has not fulfilled this function in monetary and material terms as well recently; or performs at a low efficiency concerning the ecological damage generated. Sustainability calls thus for an investment environment in the near future that allows for the social benefits of capital accumulation through the expansion of the material services delivered, limiting the accumulation of material stocks, resulting in significant adverse environmental impacts remarkably in the same time. We will introduce and compare the gains of savings and capital accumulation considering the monetary and the material dimensions of our socio-economic system, unveiling the relevance of the capital market in sustainability transition in this way, beyond green finance.

KEYWORDS: sustainability, capital market, investments, savings, material stock, stock accumulation

The Career-building effect of volunteering in higher education

HAJNALKA FÉNYES – MÁRTA MOHÁCSI

Nowadays the motives for volunteering are changing among higher education students, and besides traditional altruistic motives, career-building motives also appear (the acquisition of work experience and professional knowledge, professional development, networking, the presentation of voluntary work in the resume). In this paper, we use data from a survey conducted in five Central and Eastern European countries (N=2,199) to examine through linear regression analysis the factors affecting the strength of career-building motives and to analyse through a logistic regression model the determinants of whether or not volunteering is related to the field of study. Our hypotheses are formulated based on the literature. Our results show that career-building motives are more pronounced among women and students who have a close relationship with external friends outside the university, study outside Hungary, and study something other than engineering, computer science or science. Voluntary work is more likely to be related to the field of study among teacher education students, students with an unfavourable financial situation, those who study in Romania, and those who have a close relationship with faculty.

KEYWORDS: motives for volunteering, higher education students, Central and Eastern Europe, quantitative analysis



How has university students' drug use changed during Covid-19?

PETRA ARNOLD – ANNA GELENCSÉR – ZSUZSANNA ELEKES

The Covid-19 outbreak and the lockdown have had significant psychological and social impacts on everyone's life. Changing life circumstances and daily routines, job losses, uncertainty, have put a psychological strain on us. As a consequence, we may experience risk behaviours more often than before. The aim of the study is to analyse how risk behaviours have changed due to Covid-19 among university students in Hungary, and to identify the psycho-social factors along which the shift can be explained. The analysis is based on the data of 'Covid-19 International Student Well-Being Study' – a study initiated and coordinated by the University of Antwerpen involving 75 universities from 26 countries. Four Hungarian universities – Corvinus University of Budapest, the University of Debrecen, the University of Miskolc, and the University of Szeged participated in the study. The survey was conducted among all university students who filled in an online questionnaire in Spring 2020. Our results show that all risk behaviours have declined during the Covid-19 period. However, students who had had consumed drug before Covid-19 have been using them more frequently during the pandemic. Our results suggest that the recreational use have probably declined and the problematic use have probably increased among university students during the pandemic. Our results highlight the fact that students for whom the crisis situation imposed by the quarantine was hard to handle are more likely to use substances more frequently, so offering them prevention and treatment options is crucial.

KEYWORDS: Covid-19, youth, university students, drug, alcohol, risk behaviour

Self-contained child protection – possible ways to open up

ANDREA RÁCZ

The aim of the research, based on a qualitative methodology, is to gain an understanding of whether external/affiliated services are provided in child protection system targeting parents or children and young people with child protection problems. The aim is to examine the extent of a service focused and innovative approaches in child protection, where is the place and what is the role of civil services. The study, which based on 15 expert interviews, argues that child protection is currently characterised by many dysfunctions, as a self-contained and isolated sub-system of social policy, which not only fails to deliver the basic objectives of child protection in practice, but in many cases hides structural deficiencies and systemic anomalies. There is a need to explore new ways of child protection, including the use of volunteering, the services of civil organizations and broad partnerships.

KEYWORDS: child protection, service focus, new pathways, civil organizations' services



The Effects of the 2011 Electoral Reform on the Results of the Hungarian Legislative Elections I. (Theoretical aspects of the reform)

LEVENTE NAGY

The second wave of democracy after World War II, followed by the third wave in the 1970's and the 80's – including the historic democratic transitions in Eastern Europe after the collapse of the Soviet Empire – led to the expansion of democratic electoral systems around the world. The design of electoral systems and of the undergoing electoral reforms has become a vital component of the democratization process. The study of the theory and politics of electoral reform led to the adoption of new theoretical and methodological approaches in order to cope with the challenging phenomena.

The main goal of this paper is to interpret the concept of reform, and to unfold some of the theoretical aspects of it in order to identify some of the main components of the concept. With the theoretical approach we can get a better understanding of the reform itself, and we can demonstrate that electoral reform is a complex process which should not be reduced to a simplistic model in which a few actors driven by a few motives can fully explain the whole phenomenon. The theoretical study of the reform can show that some political events, the established party system (first and foremost the distribution of power between the various parties), the type of the actual electoral system (its advantages and disadvantages) as well as some contingent factors must be taken into consideration in order to have a better understanding of the nature of the political arena in which reform proposals are promoted and the reform itself takes place.

KEYWORDS: *electoral system, electoral reform, interest-based and value-oriented motives, actors as reform promoters*

Reflecons on the society of control – Footnotes to the Deleuzoattarian machine

SZABOLCS NYIRI

The present study revolves around the concept of the Deleuzian machine. It undertakes to introduce the machine from Deleuze's concept of the societies of control. Thus this paper is not a presentation of the critique of the Freudian and Lacanian notions of desire that the machine is introduced as a late capitalist abstract agent, but a genealogy of the machinic mechanism – as a logic of operation – is outlined from a new perspective. The emphasis of the study is not on psychoanalysis and capitalism, and on schizoanalysis as a critique of them, but on the operational logic of the societies of control: the articulation of controlling freedom. For the latter, concepts such as territory, de- and reterritorialization, as well as the operating principles of cybernetic systems are shed light on. By examining this concept, therefore, the ways of understanding the social, economic and political processes of our time can be shed new light.

KEYWORDS: *machine, societies of control, actual, virtual, event, potential, deterritorialization, reterritorialization*