



Abstracts

Thomas Hobbes and the dilemmas of the natural state I. The axiomatic nature of total war

NAGY LEVENTE

The purpose of this paper is to reflect on some the ideas of Thomas Hobbes, one of the founders of modern political philosophy, best known for his masterpiece, Leviathan. The aim of this essay is not to provide a full scale analysis of Hobbes' main work, nor to present his moral or political philosophy, nor to reflect on the significance of his impact on later political thinkers. The aim is more modest, and the theme under scrutiny is more narrow: the paper is devoted to a critical analysis of the main premise (state of the nature) of Hobbes' theory of power, including the ambivalent character of the state of nature, as well as the logical dilemmas that arise during the analysis.

After a general presentation of Hobbes's philosophy and of the logical construction of his work, I will tend to focus on two aspects of the state of nature: firstly, I will analyse the assumed analogy between the state of nature and the Book of Genesis; secondly, I will examine whether the „war of all against all” is an axiomatic outcome of the „primitive” state. It turns out, that the answers for these questions are not so unambiguous.

KEYWORDS: human nature, natural state, everyone's war against everyone, civil society

Does the corruption affect to the voters? – a Bayesian econometric analysis

TÓTH A. ANDRÁS – BARCZIKAY TAMÁS – ATANASZOV DÁVID

The study examines the agenda-setting aspirations of Hungarian political life between 2010 and 2016 from a corruption research perspective. Using the available data, we estimate, based on the monthly data series of a six-year period, using different statistical methods, whether the allocation of European Union funds used as a proxy for corruption had an impact on the support of the ruling party. The results of the applied Bayesian vector autoregression do not provide evidence for the hypothesis that the increase in corruption associated with the increase in EU subsidies reduces the popularity of the ruling party among the entire voting population.

KEYWORDS: corruption, econometric model, bayesian vector autoregression, voting preferences



Social stratification among Transylvanian youngsters: youth in the new social structure

JÚLIA SZABÓ

We investigate changes in the socio-economical, labor market, and educational situation of the Hungarian youngsters from Transylvania; the investigation is based on two large-scale (MOZAIK 2001 and Youth 2016) surveys. The principal research question is the choice of the paradigm from the toolbox of social stratification that can describe the inequalities within this group. Our conclusions state that the influence traditional variables diminished, and that horizontal differences must be taken also into consideration to better describe stratification.

KEYWORDS: youngsters, consumption, lifestyle, status, stratification

Interconnections between social work and the natural environment

JÚLIA KOSZTKA

The aim of my study is to examine the appearance of ecology and natural environment in the theory and practice of social work. By reviewing international literature, my aim is to review and systematize basic theories and professional directions. I also consider it important to look at the Hungarian aspects. Global environmental changes and social changes interact, and the social work profession evolves, and includes new trends and approaches while reflecting ever-changing challenges. The relationship between the person and his/her environment has always been one of the central themes of social work, but the pursuit of sustainability and the focus on the natural environment may bring a new dimension to the interpretation of the person-in-environment approach. In my paper, I attempt to understand the values and motivations of 'green social work', 'environmental social work' and 'eco-social work' and I attempt to understand the relationship between social work and the natural environment, and examine the roles social workers may carry on related to the global environmental changes.

KEYWORDS: green social work, environmental social work, eco-social work, person-in-environment approach, global environmental changes, relationship between people and nature

The role of a children group for the participant, underprivileged children in the family care system 1995–2005

DOROTTYA SIK

The aim of this paper is to analyse the methods and effects of a children group, which existed from 1995 till 2005. The relevance of this group is, that the beginning of this period precludes the constitution of the Hungarian child protection law. After the transmission period the emerging social service system provided (or at least tried) supports and services. Those families whose children were involved in this child group were dealing with unemployment, poverty, lack of proper housing, abuse, deviance and addictions. The significance of this group that the given service was easily ductile to the needs of the children and families.

KEYWORDS: child protection, prevention, group work, social work, transmission, child welfare