



Abstracts

Hopes and concerns of democratization *Ideas about popular vote in Hungarian political discourse 1985–1989*

ANNA UNGER

The article analyzes the political discourse concerning direct democracy between 1985–89, when the issue of introducing popular vote at local and national level became relevant, both as a general institutional reform of political decision-making, and as the result of some major initiatives launched by social movements. The analysis covers the related law journal articles, party-state documents, the writings of political and intellectual elites (including the opposition), and the wider public (mainly daily and weekly newspapers). The discourse analysis is based on the academic literature of direct democracy and some new aspects, like the timing of introducing direct democracy, its role and perspectives, the consideration of threats and benefits, and the relevance of international examples as possible models for reform. The paper finds that the opposition and the party-state regarded the introduction of popular vote differently: while the emerging opposition emphasised the function of controlling the state power by popular votes, the party-state expected to stop shrinking its social legitimacy. Meanwhile, general public seemed to be indifferent about this remarkable democratic reform.

KEYWORDS: popular vote, democracy, public, Hungarian regime change, political participation

Social policy model change in Hungary in the light of post-2010 governance

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Hungarian social policy underwent a major shift in emphasis following the change of government in 2010. The aim of this study is to examine the direction of these changes of emphasis compared to the models used by Esping-Andersen to typify welfare states. The analysis uses the classical criteria of the models and analyses changes in social policy principles, goals and instruments in five areas. In the areas of employment, family policy, tax policy, housing policy and crisis management, we would like to show that in Hungary we cannot currently speak of a purely conservative social policy model as declared by the government. The conclusion of our study is that the Hungarian system currently uses mixed elements, although the declared values are conservative and the authorities try to preserve conservative structures and actors, there is a significant shift in emphasis in social policy, and the mixed model shows strong liberal elements.

KEYWORDS: welfare model change, workfare society, recommodification, residual principle redistribution, illiberal welfare paradox



'If a worker's hostel – let it be good'
The status of worker's hostels in state and corporate social policy in Szabolcs-Szatmár county in the 1970s

GRÉTA MURÁNYI-GYÓRI

The presentation of the commuter's 'second home' is inevitable in connection with the research of commuting as one of the most defining social phenomena of the Kádár era. This is particularly justified in Szabolcs-Szatmár county, which area was closely connected to the phenomenon of short-distance commuting. One of the main goals of the intertwining state and corporate social policy implemented in the era, especially from the first half of the 1960's, was undoubtedly to ensure satisfactory living conditions and cultural services provided by workers' hostels. While from the beginning of the 1970's, the county's political leadership, one of the companies employing the most commuters, the Szabolcs County State Construction Company, prioritized the matter of workers' hostels, which had been operated since the beginning of the fifties, from the end of the sixties. The company's efforts were mainly shown in connection with the creation of suitable hygienic conditions and the provision of cultural opportunities. However, despite the significant financial outlay, a lasting result was not achieved, as a result of which the corporate goals set in previous decades were also prioritized in the 1980's.

KEYWORDS: short-distance commuting, social policy, worker's hostel, corporate responsibility

Burnout syndrome among health care workers in Hungary – a literature review

KOCSICSKA IVANA

Burnout is recognised as an occupational hazard and prolonged response to chronic interpersonal stressors at work in various people-centred professions, with higher prevalence among health care workers. The main objective of this research was the integrative review of the literature on burnout syndrome in Hungarian health care workers. Twelve (12) studies found in PubMed database were included in the research and a number of important conclusions have been summarized about burnout syndrome among employees of the Hungarian health care system. Also, as important conclusion it has been highlighted, that recognising, preventing, and treating burnout and depression among health care workers should be one of the priorities of the health care in Hungary.

KEYWORDS: Burnout, Health Care Workers, Emotional Exhaustion, Depersonalisation, Personal Effectiveness, Resilience

Teaching methods among primary school students during the Covid-19 epidemic

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The research focuses on the effects of the Covid-19 epidemic among primary school children, the transformations of the educational framework, within the study focuses on pedagogical perspectives. Mandatory online education frameworks have drawn attention to the differences



between classroom lessons and digital teaching, the background dimensions of the teaching profession, which can also be interpreted as challenges in today's education system. Accordingly, the study reflects the social and mental problems generated by the pandemic, the digitalisation that has become necessary in the field of education, the difficulties in the delivery of curricula affecting teachers, that is the pedagogical state of emergency and quarantine pedagogy. A pedagogical database teaching in small and large cities provides a basis for changes in teaching methods (n = 12). As a result, they have been able to present school-specific cases of online education, efforts to deliver digital learning materials, along with the difficulties in many cases and the innovations that can be incorporated later.

KEYWORDS: *digital education, quarantine pedagogy, pedagogical emergency, educational technology, ICT tools, curriculum development, pandemic*

Barriers to parental involvement in school life of a rural settlement in Szeklerland

MÁRIA MAGDOLNA SZÁSZ

This study examines the barriers of parental involvement in school life through a sample of a rural settlement in Szeklerland, using the six areas of parental involvement discussed by Epstein (1987). In the study area, the actual process of parental involvement in the Epsteinian sense is in its initial stages. Although behaviours that can be categorised as school-parent cooperation are emerging, conscious parent-school cooperation is not yet characteristic.

KEYWORDS: *parental involvement, barriers, rural school*

Forms of parental control in the case of postadolescent youth

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The present study addresses control factors that emerge during the detachment of young people in the post-adolescent age that may delay or hinder the detachment process of the young adult. It aims to highlight that childhood upbringing, the child-parent relationship, and the communication that takes place between them allow the creation of a new type of typology in which not only parental control tools can be identified but also social control mechanisms can be identified. Most post-adolescence research traces the success or extent of detachment mostly to the financial situation of young people. This paper, however, aims to briefly demonstrate that a deeper understanding of the dimensions of detachment as conceived by László Vaskovics is possible through the study of attachments and bonds.

KEYWORDS: *subjective detachment, social control, conflicts in families, postadolescence, parental control*