



Abstracts

Challenges in rural Hungary in the post-pandemic period Perception of problems in „emerging settlements” of Selye district

LILLA SZABÓ – TAMÁS RAGADICS

The social problems of marginalised rural areas have intensified and transformed in recent years, particularly in the context of pandemic and economic crisis. In the countries of the Central and Eastern European region integration of marginalized areas is a major challenge. Unlike in the West, segregation and ghettoisation are problems of small rural settlements far from prosperous centres. In Hungarian countryside, the life of small villages, which are located far from economic centres and lack institutions, continues to be characterised by negative migration trends. In this article, we present the situation of seven small villages in southern Baranya, which are covered by the programme to help the 300 most disadvantageous Hungarian settlements to integration, in the light of the perception of problems of the population living there. Our survey aimed to explore the difficulties related to the pandemic and everyday life at local level. The assessment of subjective perceptions provided an opportunity to structure the disadvantaged rural population from a specific perspective and to analyse the problems of the characteristics of each group.

KEYWORDS: perception of problems, disadvantageous minor settlements, pandemic, rural areas

Changes in reproductive policies in Hungary between 2010 and 2022

ALEXANDRA SIPOS – IVETT SZALMA IVETT

This paper examines Hungarian reproductive policies, their changes and their restrictions in relation to pronatalist objectives between 2010 and 2022. The aim of the study is to present and interpret legislative changes in reproductive policies in the context of the pronatalist policies in Hungary. Reproductive policies include the regulation of assisted reproductive technologies, adoption, abortion, contraception, and sex education. In the development of these policies, we assume that a fundamentally pronatalist approach prevails, but we also identify various specific related constraints: heteronormativity, marriage-centredness, and the maintenance and reinforcement of traditional gender roles. We assume that Hungary's reproductive policies have become increasingly selective since 2010 the second Orbán government. These policies can be considered selective because they do not encourage all social groups to have children. These result in the exclusion of for example socially disadvantaged groups, single people and same-sex couples from reproduction due to legal constraints, a lack of financial support, access, and transfer of information. In conclusion, selective, heteronormative and marriage-based pronatalism is most identifiable in the adoption context, but abortion regulation, the legal environment for artificial insemination and sex education, in general, may reinforce pronatalist objectives.

KEYWORDS: selective pronatalism, abortion regulation, artificial insemination, contraception, adoption, sex education



Integrating excluded children through experiential games

EMŐKE VASZI

The study focuses on children who have been verbally, physically and/or socially bullying by their peers. In the last three decades, the investigation of the phenomenon of school bullying has become an increasingly researched field, one of the main causes of which is the significant increase in the number of child suicides. As a result, the development and application of numerous prevention and intervention programs became a priority, the aim of which is to reduce this deviant phenomenon in educational institutions. The existence of these programs and initiatives helps to create communities in which hurtful behavior occurs in low numbers. In the course of this research, I chose experiential pedagogic games. In the center of the reform pedagogy method I have chosen, the promotion of the creation of social relations and the strengthening of the existing ones becomes the priority. During experiential pedagogic games, children can experience flow, the positive benefits of interdependence, and the new knowledge they get when leaving their comfort zone. The obtained results will be presented and interpreted in the experimental part of the study. As a research tool, I chose sociometry, which demonstrates the relationship network of the given class. During the pre-survey, two children (a girl and a boy) did not have a mutual relationship, and then, through the consciously guided experiential pedagogic game, the result of the post-survey was that these children managed to establish a mutual relationship.

KEYWORDS: *bullying, bully, victim, experiential pedagogic games*

Career plans among higher education students in the field of social sciences based on a pilot study in Eastern Hungary

MÁRTA MOHÁCSI – HAJNALKA FÉNYES

Our paper explores the career plans of social sciences students at Hungary's second largest university based on a questionnaire-based pilot study (N=90), but we consider their family plans also in this connection. The survey was comprehensive and paper-based, and 60% of the targeted students were reached. Our research questions are what priorities students currently have, what career and family mean to them, and what can influence them. Another question was how important career and family are to them, to what extent they consider them to be compatible, and how they schedule them. In our analysis, we also made comparisons according to the students' gender and marital status, and our methods were contingency tables, analysis of variance and exploratory factor analysis. Our results show that a modern self-directed career type has emerged among students, for whom it is a priority to meet their own expectations. In several cases, starting a family is preceded by career goals. Furthermore, despite the "feminine" nature of social sciences, our pilot study shows that male students in the field still tend to conform to traditional gender roles regarding the importance of career and family. Our research implies that prospective employers need to adapt their HR strategies to young people's career and family plans. Moreover, organisations should support students in gaining relevant work experience and in achieving their subsequent career plans.

KEYWORDS: *higher education students studying social sciences, career plans, family plans, exploratory quantitative analysis, pilot study, Eastern Hungary*



Knowledge, power and discourses in Van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis

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Critical Discourse Analysis (or Critical Discourse Studies – CDA/CDS) examines the relationship between texts, discourses and power, dominance, power abuses and social inequalities. Critical discourse analysis is a multidisciplinary research perspective, which not only examines the interactions between the text, the micro level and its surroundings, the macro level, but its main goal is to uncover social inequalities, expose the forms and modalities of abuse of power. The representatives of CDA are committed to social equality and justice. Present paper presents the work of one of the outstanding representatives of Critical Discourse Analysis, Teun A. Van Dijk, by presenting the history and possibilities of CDA, and also the key elements of Van Dijk's approach. This study aims to show how knowledge, power and discourse are connected in Van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis.

KEYWORDS: Teun A. Van Dijk, critical discourse analysis, knowledge, power, power relations