

**Young graduates and identification with their chosen career**

**András Vágvölgyi**



# I

A peculiar paradox often becomes apparent: when it comes to production the level of information is satisfactory; data of sufficient quantity and quality are available for decisions to be taken at various levels, but this cannot be said about society itself, or movements within it. There are large gaps in what we know about various sections of society and social groups. This is particularly true of social groups that appear to be homogenous, though they are certainly not that in every respect. The professional classes are such a section of society, and within them graduates under the age of thirty make up a fairly large group.

This professional group plays an important role even within the professions, taken as a whole. After all they will still have to count on the contribution those under thirty today can make when the new century begins. The young graduates of today will thus remain a significant part of the Hungarian professional labour force right to the end of the century. That is precisely why questions—such as the working and living conditions of Hungarian professional people in the years to come, and whether they will be able to satisfy the demands of an accelerated technical and scientific revolution, - cannot be shrugged off.

But the young graduates of today are not only the future, they are also the present, they are youth in the process of completing its integration into society, laying the foundations of their future and dealing with the sort of problems that did not occur while they were studying. This is generally the time when they found families, and that in itself is a great problem. Finding a job and fitting into a new environment all lead to the kind of sociological problems that normally accompany observable changes in the way of life.

What has been said so far indicates the quantity and size of the problems which as a totality, but also taken separately, influence the way an individual adjusts, and speed up this process, or put a brake on it. Certain factors in the new environment strengthen the identification of young graduates with their chosen careers, but there are others whose effect is the opposite, which in fact hinder this process of identification.

What has been said is I think sufficient to justify this particular research project. Its subject are graduates under the age of thirty in Szeged and the County of Csongrad, their environment, the conditions in which they work and live, the degree to which they identify with their chosen career, and the structure of their group.

## II

### The methodology employed by the survey

Basically, the survey relied on questionnaires which were completed in March and April 1969. The questionnaire was submitted to all those involved, a random sample not proving feasible for a number of reasons. Graduates showed a wide divergence of occupations and in structural factors connected with this, not the least being their location. They were to be found in five towns, Szeged amongst them, which is a metropolis and the centre of the whole of Southern Hungary and sixty-three rural communities of varying sizes, including outer settlements attached to them, and the „tanya” / a farm /, an originally temporary isolated type of settlement that grew into a kind of rural slum. Such differentiated conditions made it clear that any thought of taking a representative random sample would be an illusion.

Available figures indicated that 1.100 young graduates would have to be included. The relatively small population meant that the taking of a sample would not, in any case, be justified.

Those qualified young people doing professional work were included who were in possession of a diploma showing that they had completed their studies at a university or college or other institution of higher education of a similar standing, that is questionnaires were only given to those who had attended an institute of higher education that issued diplomas for three to six years after finishing secondary school, who were doing professional work at the time, and who were still under thirty.

The 24-page-long printed questionnaires, were forwarded through the county, district and local committees of the Communist Youth Movement to the places of work of these young people. Addressed envelopes were included, and the filled in questionnaires were mailed.

Before the survey, and while the survey was being conducted, repeated announcements appeared in the local press, explaining the purpose of the project, in the hope that public opinion would be informed and that we would secure the cooperation of those involved.

Our endeavour was to persuade those providing answers that all we asked served scientific knowledge, that is why we emphasised the importance of ensuring anonymity. That is why it was arranged that the questionnaires be returned by mail. The subject of the research project made it necessary for those addressed to identify themselves with our aims to the highest possible degree. In the preparatory stages we forcefully drew attention to the need to be honest, which is a basic condition of every survey.

We eagerly waited to see what proportion of questionnaires would be returned,

since that would be a first indication of the degree to which the young graduates identified with the aims of the survey.

It appears that thanks to the thorough work done by the Communist Youth Movement and the manysided preparatory work, the chosen methods proved correct, and the young graduates identified with the survey. This is borne out by the high proportion of returns. More than seven hundred questionnaires were returned, and of these 615 proved to be usable in every respect. Since the literature on the subject considers a much smaller proportion of returns to be acceptable when the mail is employed, this proportion of returns must be regarded as highly satisfactory. It convincingly proves that:

1. the level of identification with the project, 55 per cent, is high,
2. the chosen method of sending out and returning questionnaires is a satisfactory one as far as surveys of this type are concerned,
3. the survey permitted a far from negligible proportion of those taking part to communicate their expectations and aspirations.

After appropriate preparation the questionnaires that consisted of 113 questions were processed by a MINSZK-22 type computer in the Cybernetic Laboratory of the József Attila University. The programming was carried out by Péter Hunya and Eörs Máté.

The disadvantages of questionnaires sent by mail have often been discussed.<sup>1)</sup> We were well aware of these, that is why the survey was supplemented by case studies and group interviews. These took place before the questionnaires were sent out. They were of considerable assistance in coming to grips with the subject, and they also made the verification of results much easier.

### III.

#### Young graduates and the professional classes

Young graduates are a most important group within the professional classes, both from the point of numbers and of significance. This also derives from the fact that their studies took place within the past ten years, and that they spent their childhood and youth already under socialism. One should draw attention to this, they are after all the only age-group amongst professional people which grew up and studied exclusively at a time when socialist productive relations and social conditions prevailed. One ought to add that their adolescence occurred after 1956, thus their more conscious growth took place at a time when social and economic progress had become well-balanced, the standard of living rose significantly and the system of education was modernized at the same time.

The Hungarian professional classes as a whole were subjected to a considerable

number of differing influences, due to their age in the first place, which affected their way of thinking, their view of the world, their hopes and expectations, and their financial and social position. Certain differentiating effects are still apparent. The professional classes as a whole therefore cannot be considered a homogenous section of society. The nature of their work, their origin, the type of training they received, the character of their place of employment and their dwelling, and significantly differing earnings all have powerfully differentiating effects.

The young graduates who were the subject of this survey are all members of this highly differentiated section of society, they all belong to it. The question arises to what extent they „belong“, to what extent the nature of their work implies that their attitudes are professional? Are they in possession of that socially important body of knowledge, whose building up, preservation and further development is that which makes a professional man in the real sense of the term? Do young graduates identify with their career, and to what extent? What best describes their micro- and macro-environment, the atmosphere of their place of work, their public and political activity? In what financial and social circumstances do they live?

These were the main subjects of this research project. This paper will not undertake a detailed survey of the whole field, all it is meant to do is to discuss certain relationships that have become apparent as regards identification with their chosen professions.

#### Structure

Table 1.

The marital status of the young graduates in per cent (N 615)

| Sex   | Single | Married | Divorced | Separated | Total |
|-------|--------|---------|----------|-----------|-------|
| men   | 16.8   | 33.2    | 1.3      | 0.0       | 51.3  |
| women | 16.2   | 31.2    | 1.1      | 0.2       | 48.7  |
| Total | 33.0   | 64.4    | 2.4      | 0.2       | 100   |

Table 2

Place of residence of young graduates (N 615)

| Place of residence | men  | women | total |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|
| Szeged             | 31.5 | 25.4  | 56.9  |
| other towns        | 11.6 | 12.3  | 23.9  |
| rural areas        | 8.2  | 11.0  | 19.2  |
| total              | 51.3 | 48.7  | 100   |

Table 3

Status of employment and profession of young graduates in per cent (N 615)  
in junior employment

| teachers                         | lawyers & economists | doctors & pharmacists | agronomists & vet. surgeons |       |  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------|--|
| 39.0                             | 1.4                  | 7.6                   | 10.1                        |       |  |
| in junior employment (continued) |                      |                       |                             |       |  |
| engineers & technologists        | research workers     | state & party admin.  | others                      | total |  |
| 3.6                              | 20.0                 | 1.0                   | 13.1                        | 95.8  |  |
| in executive employment          |                      | grand total           |                             |       |  |
| 4.2                              |                      | 100.0                 |                             |       |  |

The above tables show that there were slightly more men than women and that those in towns dominate. Teachers are the most numerous profession, but the proportion of research workers, which here include those teaching at universities is also very high. Every fifth young graduate under thirty works in a position demanding high qualifications. The high proportion of research workers is explained by the important role of Szeged both in scientific life and in higher education in Hungary. Szeged is second only to Budapest. This concentration has an effect on the life of the city, and even of the whole area which must not be neglected from the point of view of this survey. One might add that cultural life in Szeged is on a higher level than in other provincial centres. The relations between ecology and mobility are not difficult to discern. I shall return to them later.

Table 3 shows that occupations such as doctors and pharmacists, engineers and agricultural specialists were represented in proportion to their significance. It is clear that the proportions between those in junior and those in executive positions were determined by the age of those covered, that this explains the low 4.2 per cent for those in executive employment. It is quite clear from the figures that they are still at the beginning of their careers.

Profession and identification

How do these young people identify with their careers? Have they a chance to do well in their chosen profession? This brings us to the relationship of individuals and their work. No survey of attitudes as such was carried out, but the interviews themselves showed that their chosen profession and identification with it is the primary determinant and foundation of every activity by these young professional people.

The data obtained in the course of this research project show that 53 per cent of the young graduates would choose their present profession if they had to choose

afresh, in other words five out of six professional people would prepare themselves for their present career. Unfortunately no data from abroad are available, thus no comparison can be made. There is of course room for improvement in the system of admissions to universities and other places of tertiary education, at present a sense of calling only comes into things in an haphazard way; what counts in the first place is knowledge acquired in the secondary school, and the level of achievement in the matriculation subjects of the chosen course of study. Establishing whether someone is suitable for a particular type of work is not easy. Abilities needed for particular types of work have as yet not been clearly determined,<sup>2)</sup> and no method's suitability for a particular type of work rather than for admission to a course of study have been worked out. Subjective Impressions at entrance examinations (in Hungary most examinations are traditionally viva voce, of the interview type) are liable to considerable errors.<sup>3)</sup> The Hungarian literature on the subject has in recent years repeatedly urged that entrance examinations should consider professional suitability over and above familiarity with a specialised body of knowledge. A survey conducted amongst students of the Faculty of Arts at the József Attila University in Szeged a number of years ago<sup>4)</sup> showed that 12.8 per cent of those just about to take their final exams had lost any desire to become teachers, partially because of expected difficulties, also because of insufficient financial rewards, and also because they feared that their work would be too dull.

None of this can be left out of account when measuring identification with a chosen career. The 17 per cent who showed no real orientation towards their career had in part already developed their attitudes in the course of their studies. The interviews nevertheless showed that the basic dissatisfaction with their chosen career was more likely to have taken shape once they started work.

#### The role of income in career identification

Of the various possible relationships, the income and the housing situation will be examined first.

Table 4

Monthly salaries of young graduates in per cent (N 615)

| Under<br>1500 Ft | 1501-2000<br>Ft | 2001-2500<br>Ft | 2501-3000<br>Ft | Over<br>3000 Ft | Total |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|
| 17.1             | 46.8            | 23.1            | 8.2             | 4.8             | 100   |

Table 5

Income per head of young graduates in per cent (N 615)

| under 600 Ft | 601-800 Ft   | 801-1000 Ft  | 1001-1200 Ft |            |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 1.7          | 7.8          | 14.2         | 24.1         |            |
| 1201-1500 Ft | 1501-2000 Ft | Over 2000 Ft | Total        | Not usable |
| 19.0         | 23.1         | 10.1         | 100          | 4.2        |



Table 4 covers salaries received at the principal place of employment. This was done so as to exclude other income from monthly income. It could be presumed that other sources of income were also present, such as second jobs, additional work and expert opinions. Data showed, however, that income from such sources was minimal, and that it can only be established in certain cases. It has no significance within income as such and can therefore be ignored altogether.

We found the average income of those covered by the survey to be 1.996 Ft a month, which is not small when compared with other occupational groups. If, however, we bear in mind the considerably higher income of those working in the public health service, technology and agriculture, the modest income of teachers becomes apparent.

In order to measure income more precisely we worked out the index of income per head. Its basis is the average over 12 months of the income of all those living in a common household, and divided it by the number of people there. We bore in mind that in this particular section of society both parental help, and help given to parents frequently occur. Such regular sums were added or deducted. In this way the real income per head was obtained. The average turned out to be 1.331 Ft, that of teachers was significantly lower, it hardly exceeded 1.100 Ft. This figure is a far better reflection of the true position than a classification in terms of salaries received at the principal place of employment.

A closer study of the subject is out of place here, we nevertheless wish to draw attention to the fact that 23 per cent of the young graduates covered show a per capita monthly income of less than a thousand forint. We specially looked at those who did not identify with their chosen profession and we barely found one whose per capita income exceeded 1300 Ft.

A comparison of average per capita income of young graduates with that in other occupational groups may be of interest. The per capita monthly income of workers and clerks in the County of Csongrád was 1.254 Ft in 1968. That of peasant households was 1.231 Ft in the same year.<sup>5)</sup>

Compared with workers and peasants of their own age-group the young graduates generally earn less. The relatively low level of income naturally has an effect on professional activity and on identification with the work done. These figures seem to bear out Mihály Sükösd when he argues: „Assuring a standard of living and establishing financial foundations take first place in the thoughts of young professional people on the threshold of life.“<sup>6)</sup> Establishing these foundations is extraordinarily important.

Nevertheless a low income does not automatically classify someone as not identifying with his chosen profession. It is worthy of notice that not one of those whose per capita income was less than 600 Ft a month failed to identify with their career. These dozen exceptions seem to prove the rule, there is certainly a connection between identification with one's chosen career and income. These exceptions point to

the fact that income is not a determining factor if there is a sound professional basis, if the young graduate feels that he is working in a professional atmosphere, and that the conditions are right for further progress. It seems only natural, and data bear this out, that those who are kept on by institutes of higher education identify unambiguously, though they belong to the lower or lower middle income category. This tendency is less clear amongst those in other types of employment, it is shown to a greater extent in towns, and to a lesser one amongst the young graduates working in villages.

#### Housing, an important factor

As shown, pretty unambiguously young graduates can be classified with the modestly paid, and even there more around the middle of that range, rather than its top rungs. One must bear this in mind particularly when considering that starting out a career, and founding a family has other problems too, including the acquisition and furnishing of a dwelling. We find a peculiar paradox amongst a not insignificant proportion: a significant percentage of young graduates are not housed as well after they have finished their studies as during them. This situation makes it more difficult for them to integrate with society, it may hinder identification with their chosen profession, and be the source of many conflicts later.

In the last resort, the degree to which the housing question is solved depends, in the large majority of cases, on the financial position. This refers especially to those occupations which do not provide a service flat, to situations where even getting a suitable sub-tenancy is often difficult. A great deal has been done in recent years, such as the building of Communist Youth Movement flats, the purchase of service flats for teachers by local councils and the building of new ones etc, but the housing question as a whole is far from solved.<sup>7)</sup>

It is noticeable that certain occupations are adequately housed, this is particularly true of those working in the public health service, amongst them primarily the doctors. Amongst them those working outside towns are in a better position. It seems that differentiation amongst young graduates already starts when they are placed. In a large number of cases flats are offered to doctors and those working in agriculture by the various organs making the appointments. This is a tremendous advantage which also to a great extent helps them in creating a financial basis for their future lives.

This is not the case as far as teachers are concerned, and they are in fact the majority of professional people. With one or two exceptions they cannot count on such opportunities. The unsolved housing question is a heavy burden on graduates in towns, particularly those living in larger towns. 243 of the 615 live with their parents, or their spouse's parents, since that is the only possibility. One also ought to add that being tied to a dwelling affects mobility, that is the healthy fluctuation which regulates the location of employment in terms of talent and interests. Being tied to a dwelling hinders spatial mobility and therefore also hinders identification with the profession.

Being tied to the parental dwelling has additional effects on social adjustments.

There is no need of special proof of the damaging effects of the confrontation of ways of life and the tensions resulting from a dwelling shared by two adult generations. The way of life of the parents is disturbed to the same extent as that of the young, but especially the young couple. This cannot therefore be a permanent solution, especially if the parents are still active workers.

One must also reckon with the fact that establishing a home of their own is a major aspiration of the young, thus if this is not satisfactorily dealt with; other aspirations connected with their profession or career are necessarily pushed into the background. This question was raised in many an interview. They said that creating a home took up so much of their energy that other aspirations had to be given a secondary place.

There is no doubt that the young graduates have to deal with many difficulties; they are after all simultaneously establishing themselves, adjusting to society, and making long-term plans for their family. Every one of these requires tremendous energies. Their conjunction is only so severe in the case of young graduates, those in other occupations are usually already more settled in some respects, the wish to reach port does not show itself in such a many-sided way. A word about those who are still sub-tenants, hopefully looking forward to a self-contained dwelling. These, though they are usually sooner or later able to get a dwelling and overcome their handicap, do suffer from a serious handicap when compared with those who are helped by the nature of their profession or by their parents.

The unsolved housing question affects identification with a chosen profession yet in another way. It affects social relationships. One must bear in mind that every sixth young graduate was a sub-tenant, and that three per cent shared a dwelling with others as partners.

It is a well-known aspect of provincial life that the home is the primary location of social relationships. Abroad, particularly in developed industrial societies it is taken for granted even within families that social life is not confined to the home but largely takes place within the framework of cafes, clubs and restaurants and other public places of amusement. This cannot in our case be considered general even where the young are concerned; only twenty-one of the 615 said that their social life took place in public places of entertainment rather than in the home.

Attention ought also be given to the extent to which housing influences professional and scientific activities. These are not necessarily tied to the work place, as they are in most trades, in the case of young graduates one can say that their home is so to speak a second place of work. Teachers for instance have to prepare for their lessons at home, and that is where they keep up with the literature of their subject, but this is also true of much of the other work they do, including qualifying the work of their pupils and administrative work which can only be done at home because of overcrowding at school. The nature of their home, including those who they have to share it with, determines its usefulness for work. 26 per cent of those covered by the survey had a living space of less than 25 sq. meters, only 30 per cent had more than

40 sq. meters at their disposal. These figures indicate the size of the housing problem as far as young graduates are concerned. As regards attitude to housing, three groups can be distinguished. The most significant are those who are satisfied and who consider that conditions are satisfactory for working at home ( 42 per cent). 32 per cent are satisfied to some extent, the others are dissatisfied.

Amongst those who identify with their chosen career the number of those who have a dwelling of their own or whose housing conditions allow them to work there undisturbed, at least in part, are in a decisive majority. The chance that someone who is unsatisfactorily housed should be amongst those who do not identify with their profession is several times as high than that of those who are satisfactorily housed.

This particular track of research was followed since it was presumed that an examination of the housing situation would throw new light on the central questions of this project.

#### The atmosphere in the place of work and the prospects of promotion

As indicated earlier, we investigated the differentiating function of the atmosphere at the place of employment and identification with the chosen profession in the light of the degree of satisfaction as reflected by the talents and ambitions of those covered by the survey. An experiment was also made to measure the atmosphere at the place of work.

It appeared that in 91.9 per cent of the cases present employment accorded with the talents and ambitions of young graduates. This naturally needs further differentiation. 48.1 per cent unambiguously declared that their place of employment satisfied their ambitions in every respect, 42.6 per cent were satisfied to a greater or lesser extent. 9.1 per cent thought that their present employment did not satisfactorily express their abilities or realise their ambitions.

It is quite clear that a similar survey thirty years ago would have produced entirely different results. Older professional people remember the times when a large number of young graduates were without employment, ambitions or expectations, and faced a completely hopeless future. Young graduates today have no such worries, they have every right to expectations and ambitions, every right to a career. It would be an oversimplification if an important factor were neglected. Those in their twenties feel that those in their thirties or forties, especially the latter, are an obstacle in the way of doing better than average.

This problem appeared more than once in the course of the interviews, and it was put in fairly sharp terms. There seemed to be no generations problem, nevertheless one cannot avoid saying something about it.

Can one really say that those in their forties are a barrier? Social changes have undoubtedly produced a changing of the guard which at the same time have widened Hungarian horizons and turned them into European ones. Such a situation naturally meant that the graduates of the fifties and sixties had greater opportunities than those of today, and one must also bear in mind that the supply was also much smaller.

Nevertheless one must accept that promotion seems more difficult today than a generation earlier, but the reason for this is less the fact that those in their thirties and forties have erected a barrier, than in a significant growth of standards, which applies to both employment opportunities and to those seeking work. The interviews also allowed one to suspect that the earlier picture was simpler, that it was easier to orient oneself, and adjust one's attitude and direction accordingly. Competition was not as stiff, and aims were not so high. The position is reversed today. Aims have outgrown possibilities, realities and wishes are often in conflict, a fact which is expressed in dissatisfaction with a place of employment. Is youth too demanding these days? This is probably true of some of the young graduates, but this is not the essence. What is more important is that abilities and ambitions are much more likely to show than was the case with earlier generations, they are more conscious and more determined. It can be observed that those who are not tied down by housing problems show considerable mobility and indicate a desire to change their employment. Every third had already changed employment once, and every fifth said that they intended to do so within the next two years. The climate and atmosphere at the place of work seems to play a much bigger role in identification with the chosen career than either the specialist literature, or articles in magazines on the subject would let one suspect. Most of the young graduates work in some sort of collective. Whether these be the staff of a school or plant, a scientific institution or an administrative organ, the young graduates are usually the youngest qualified employees there. The atmosphere at the place of work has a greater or smaller effect on identification with the chosen profession.

Table 6

Satisfaction with the place of employment in terms of ambitions and abilities and opinion on the atmosphere at the place of employment (N 615)

| The place of employment               |           |            |       |                |              |     |       |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|------------|-------|----------------|--------------|-----|-------|
| ambitions and abilities are satisfied |           |            |       | the atmosphere |              |     |       |
| yes                                   | partially | not at all | total | good           | satisfactory | bad | total |
| 48.0                                  | 43.0      | 9.0        | 100.0 | 43.0           | 50.0         | 7.0 | 100.0 |

The table clearly shows that these two approaches to the place of work are connected. One might ask to what extent the answers correlate? The highest degree of correlation is between those whose attitude is favourable or both counts, those only partially satisfied also largely correlate, though not as highly. Negative answers almost completely cover each other, though there too there are extreme cases. To sum up: one connection between the various factors that lead to disaffection with the place of work, the correspondence of the two counter-poles can be taken to be general.

Unfortunately no comparable figures are available that would permit a comparison with the situation elsewhere in Hungary or abroad. Nevertheless it seems that the results only show a general sort of average degree of satisfaction. This applies to both judging the place of work in terms of personal ambitions and abilities, and also the atmosphere. The two should really be taken together.

#### Finding employment and mobility

Where they are placed has an important effect on the social adjustment of young graduates. This is given an importance second only to the nature of their chosen profession by the young graduates themselves. Established practice seems to show that professional people in the provinces are mobile within their own county, their county remains their own „ground" for the majority. It can be observed that as far as those who teach in general or nursery schools or various agricultural specialists are concerned, this is further narrowed down to an administrative subdivision of the county, i.e. to the territory of the authority making the original appointment. One might ask whether it is right to confine geographical mobility to such limits? The answer was given by those 22 per cent, i.e. every fifth young graduate who said that they intended to change their place of employment within the next two years. The majority wished to stay within the county, 29 per cent wished to move to another village, 56 per cent into a town or other towns, only 25 per cent wanted to move to another county or to Budapest. Though it is not a negligible number, it must be said that as far as our county is concerned the county itself seems to satisfy even those who wish to move. It ought to be added that our county is in a better position than most, since its high degree of urbanisation and other characteristics give greater scope to intra-county mobility.

It must be said that the middling level of satisfaction with the place of employment largely depends on the limitations of available employment that accords with wishes. The metropolitan absorption effect of Szeged is apparent in the county, perhaps in the whole of southern Hungary, an effect which other bigger towns also possess. Szeged has developed considerably in recent years and has become an important target of internal migration. This obviously has a powerful effect on the geographical mobility of young graduates, and it is quite clear that many sacrifice their professional expectations and ambitions to the wish to stay there, showing themselves satisfied with a place of employment that does not satisfy their ambitions and abilities in every respect.

x x x

The present paper cannot undertake to give a complete picture of the factors that made for identification with a chosen profession. All it aimed to do was to throw light on some of its aspects.

Perhaps the approach exemplified in the above will prompt an investigation of some of these problems that are still a cause for worry, an investigation on a wider basis. Knowing what is the case within more narrow confines as regards the way young graduates work and live, the problem of the identification of young graduates with their chosen career will, we hope, be further investigated within a wider area.

### N o t e s

1 C.A. Moser: Survey Methods In Social Investigation. William Heinemann Ltd. London, 1958

2 Dr. István Hoóz: Choosing a career and admission examinations. Felsőoktatási Szemle, 1969, 6, pp 349 to 356.

3. Dr. Emese Babos: How could admission exams be made more effective? Felsőoktatási Szemle, 1970. 3, pp 165 to 168.

4 Dr. Sándor Orosz: On a sense of calling amongst future teachers. Felsőoktatási Szemle, 1969, 7-8, pp 443-447.

5 Csongrád County Statistical Yearbook. Szeged, 1969.

6 Mihály Sükkösd: Professional people on the threshold. Valóság, 1965. 3, pp 33. to 46.

7 Dr József Fehérvári and László Klonka: Building and the Housing Situation in Szeged and County Csongrád (Megyei és Városi Statisztikai Értesítő. 1967. 12) deal with the size of the housing problem, providing the necessary figures. They unambiguously state that the housing position is unsatisfactory, that the situation in Szeged and County Csongrád is in many respects below the national average. In 1966 the national average was 316 people per 100 dwellings, at that time there were 344 in Szeged. The situation was somewhat better in the County, where the number per 100 dwellings dropped from 320 in 1961 to 303 in 1966. In Szeged the position was reversed: it rose from 340 in 1961 to 344 in 1966.

## Молодые специалисты и удовлетворенность выбранными профессией

Андрей Вагвельди

Весной 1969 г. автор с помощью методов и техники эмпирической социологии, путем анкет, дополненных интервью, провёл обследование среди молодых специалистов, моложе 30-й лет, живущих в г. Сегеде и Чонградской области. Главной целью обследования было ознакомление с общественной средой, материально-бытовым положением, стремлениями молодых специалистов и с атмосферой рабочего места. Кроме того, в задачи обследования входило выявление общественно-политической активности и степени использования значимых, полученных в вузах.

Автор с помощью ЭВМ обработал данные о 615 молодых специалистах. В данной статье он изучает в первую очередь проблематику удовлетворенности выбранной профессией и ищет ответа на вопрос, какие факторы и в какой степени мотивируют эту удовлетворенность. В статье обращается особенное внимание на вопросы, связанные с материально-бытовым положением, подчеркиваются трудности неблагоприятно влияющие на степень удовлетворенности начинающих специалистов. Специально изучается проблема мобильности и делается попытка раскрыть связь между мобильностью удовлетворенностью местам работы и общей удовлетворенностью выбранной профессией.

В статье описаны подготовка, метод и техника обработки проведенного обследования.



JUNGE STUDIERTEN UND IDENTIFIKATION MIT DEM  
GEWÄHLTEN LEBENSBERUF

András Vágvölgyi

Im Frühling 1969 führte der Verfasser unter in Szeged und im Komitat Csongrád lebenden jungen Studierten unter 30 Jahren mit Methoden der empirischen Soziologie eine durch Interviews ergänzte Fragebogenuntersuchung durch. Der Hauptzweck der Untersuchung war, das gesellschaftliche Milieu, die ökonomisch-soziale Lage, die Erwartungen und Aspirationen der jungen Studierten und die Atmosphäre des Arbeitsplatzes klarzulegen. Die Untersuchung wurde ausser den obengenannten Faktoren auch auf die Messung der gesellschaftlich-politischen Aktivität und die Anwendbarkeit der im Laufe der Hochschulstudien erworbenen Fachkenntnisse erstreckt.

Die Angaben von 615 jungen Studierten wurden mit Hilfe eines Computers bearbeitet. Dieser Aufsatz nähert sich in erster Linie der Problematik der Identifikation mit dem gewählten Lebensberuf, und sucht die Antwort, von welchen Faktoren und in welchem Masse wird diese Identifikation motiviert. Im Aufsatz werden besonders die aus der ökonomisch-sozialen Lage entstandenen Zusammenhänge beobachtet, und es wird die Aufmerksamkeit erweckt, welche Faktoren die Identifikation mit dem gewählten Lebensberuf der jungen Studierten beeinträchtigen. Das Problem der Mobilität wird besonders erörtert, und es wird versucht, die Zusammenhänge zwischen der Mobilität, der Zufriedenheit mit dem Arbeitsplatz und der Identifikation klarzulegen.

Im Aufsatz wird auch die Vorbereitung, die Methode der Untersuchung und die Technik der Bearbeitung dargelegt.