

## ABSTRACTS

**Beck, Ulrich:**  
**Future prospects and scenarios for employment**  
**– an interim budget**

Recently, the author's main focus of interest involves various issues on globalization and social changes. His basic approach suggests that we are now living in a new world the borderlines of which have become blurred and the foundations of which are still apt to change: we cannot perceive and form the new social reality – that is the second modernity – efficiently because our social institutions and their history still have their roots in the first modernity: in an era where full employment, the dominance of a nation-state policy based on national economy, working borders and clear regional identities would constitute the guiding principles and values. Beck believes that these principles do not anymore provide adequate solution to either of the key problems we have to face today. Debates over the future of employment give, therefore, the impression of a chaotic labyrinth.

**Jóna, György:**  
**The techniques of integration of higher education and employability**

In this study we present the models of congruence of market labor and higher education system. It is a theoretical and not an empirical essay, the Polónyi and Tímár's assumption gives our paper's theoretical background – nevertheless we use some international dates to argue our scientific statements. This paper analyzes the process of congruence in aspect of economics of education. The higher education system and market labor is out of balance (this is not only true for Hungary) therefore their harmonization should be solved at international level too. The first important question is, who responsible for this. According to the Friedman's (liberal) model, the market mechanism can establish equilibrium and there is no need state intervention. In contrast, the most scientists argue that the public intervention should be not eliminated because it guarantees the effective, long-term operation and financial maintenance of higher education system. Finally, the arguments for and against government interventions were collected, which is basically determined nowadays Hungarian higher education policy.

**Bocsi, Veronika:**  
**Work values in higher education**

Our study is intended to analyse the characteristics of work values in the field of higher education. The theoretical frames of our survey originate from the field of value sociology, then the current trends of higher education and labour market are linked to it, and the characteristics of student lifestyle is also touched upon. Previously we presumed that work values will be strongly influenced by economic status (and in the relevant theories we found elements referring to it as well). In our empirical analysis we used the Hungarian subsample of 2010 HERD (HURO/0901/253/2.2.2.) database, and with the help of it we made an effort to reveal the relationship between the two spheres, and we also tried to explain it with the different forms of student labour. The work values, however, were not properly embedded in the different forms of economic status (parents' economic capital, student's economic capital, judgement of subjective economic status), in the next step, therefore, we approached the factors created on the basis of work values (prosocial, family-supporting, perfectionist, comfort-loving) with the help of value preferences. The connection between the two fields proved to be much closer – the different value clusters (religious, atheist, humanist open-minded, indifferent) outlined a close connection with work value factors in all cases.

**Szócs, Andor:**  
**Employment relationship and attitude towards the work**

The underlined objective of the paper is to draw attention on a specific dimension of social mobility, the advantages of combining work and learning. The terms "attitude", "work-attitude", "work alongside learning" will be outlined with the help of specialised literature. Using the professional literature on the one hand the continuous learning context will be presented. On the other hand, the data resulting from a 2010 - 2012 exploratory research on work-attitude "Campus – Being a University of Debrecen Student; Groups, group boundaries, group cultures" will be analysed: we will check the data of quantitative method with the data resulting from a qualitative method. The importance of this analysis is outlined by the existence of several international and national research results and literature on mobility within society.

**Fekete, Iona Dóra – Csótó, Edit Krisztina:  
Pharmacy education and the labor market  
– a case study from Debrecen**

The society of pharmacists has been in the center of attention in the past few years: they have articulated their dissatisfaction with the reforms of the medicine support system, which discontent lead to extended periods of strike; furthermore, from 2009 pharmacists get a doctoral title after graduation, just like lawyers and doctors. Recent higher educational debates, especially the ones that accumulated around the phenomenon that is often called by the representatives of the student council “being bond on national level“, have an influence on pharmacist students as well. This present study aims at revealing how expansion in higher education affects the education of pharmacists, as well as its relations with the labor market. Through introducing Hungarian pharmacy education with regards to economy, the factors based on which students choose majors and professions are also mentioned.

**Jancsák, Csaba:**

**Towards Pre-Vocational Training? – ‘Universities should only provide basic knowledge, specialization belongs to us.’** (Feedback of Labour-market Representatives In Connection With The University Based Teaching of Developing Mobile Phone Applications)

The main objective of our research was to gain information for promoting the more efficient harmonization of the ideas of employers and professional training actors. The research has focused on the opinion of the employers: what strengths and weaknesses do they see in the preparedness of young professionals and what are their needs concerning the training? We have studied one of the most dynamically growing field of IT and telecommunication, the developing of mobile phone applications, from an educational point of view. We have filled in questionnaires with 552 employers, about their expectations towards young professionals (competences). Furthermore, we also made interviews with 18 employees of 14 different companies in order to get a clearer picture about this training module. As a result, we now have a view on the general and specific expectations of this field. Last, but not least, we have also examined the issue of the cooperation between tertiary education and the labour market. Concerning this professional specialization, employers expect the establishment of firm theoretical and professional knowledge and way of thinking, while specialization is considered to be their task in

order to be able to tackle the everchanging challenges of the market. As a form of cooperation, they prefer apprenticeship programmes, running technical courses, presenting problems through practice and a future possibility of starting a mixed training module.

**Kiss, Mária Rita:**

**The prospective reception of the new agrarian departments in the University of Szeged on the regional labour market**

This study was conducted as part of the TÁMOP project aiming at outcome-oriented qualification development in the University of Szeged. We studied the prospective reception of three new agrarian department (Nature conservation engineer BSc, Environment economy BSc, Food safety and quality engineer MSc) on the Southern Great Plain region's labour market. To answer our question we used questionnaires and made qualitative interviews with the most important potential employers of the region. Furthermore, we intended to gain information that help the new departments to orientate to the demands of the labour market. The study's extra chapter deals with the question of re-establishing traineeships.

**Gyöngyösi, György Tamás:**

**Analysis on Congruence between Laser Physics Higher Education in University of Szeged and the Expectations of the Labour Market**

The aim of this paper is to analyse the congruence between the higher education of laser physics in the University of Szeged and the expectations of the related labour market actors in order to prepare and establish the development of the particular syllabus. This study contain the results of a research carried out amongst the labour market actors in the region of Southern Hungary in the semesters of 2011 and 2012 supported by the TÁMOP-4.1.2.A/1-11/1 of the New Széchenyi Plan. In the course of the research at first the awareness of the laser physics as a field of study in the University of Szeged amongst the labour market actors was examined. Second the labour market actors' beliefs about the laser physics higher education in the University of Szeged were explored. Third the general skills and competences expected by the labour market actors from the fresh graduates majoring laser physics were revealed. Fourth the professional competences and skills related to laser physics demanded by employers in this industry were disclosed. Fifth the opportunities to promote congruence and the new areas to cooperate between the university and the labour market were investigated and opened up.

**Gábrity Molnár, Irén:  
The Hungarian higher education  
and the labor market in Vojvodina**

The present paper analyzes the relationship between labor market demand and the educational supply in Hungarian in Serbia. The educational level of the population is poor, compared to the economic expectations. The author aims to reach some conclusion regarding the gap between the labor demand and educational supply among the Hungarians in Serbia. The ration of Hungarians who graduated from university in comparison to the majority nation is small (lower with 3%). The interest in further training is high in case of the social sciences and the humanities, however low in case of sciences, engineering and agriculture. There is no autonomous Hungarian higher education system in Serbia. Hungarian higher education operates only at the Teacher Training Faculty in Hungarian Teaching Language in Subotica. The faculty and college operating in Hungarian language are characterized by application over university quota, regardless of whether the branch is demanded by the labor market. Most first-year Hungarian youth enroll to faculties where Hungarian education exists. Due to the limitations of education in Hungarian in Vojvodina, it is important to establish a Vojvodina-Hungary educational and labor-market coordinating institutional relationship with the purpose of higher educational branch widening.

**Bystriantsev, Sergey – Savchuk, Dmitriy:  
Labor market and higher education in Russia**

The main function of the higher school – is training of professionals with high qualification. The final result of the higher education system (Universities) activity – is to prepare new generation of professionals to an independent activity in industry, social sphere, science. But the efforts of the universities' community are fruitless if the economy, the state, the society as a whole cannot adequately use the potential of the new generation of professionals. The function of the market – is to give the universities graduates, who look for a job, and employers an opportunity to come to an agreement about the concerted actions. The market of higher education graduates – is an annual social phenomenon settling the social importance of higher education, effectiveness of social institutes oriented for the new generation of professionals, perspectives of social-economic development.