

## ABSTRACTS

### **Utasi Ágnes: Változás és állandóság az ügyvédek életvitelében (1998-2015)**

Our research considers the lawyers as a middle-class group with favorable living conditions compared to other professions in the middle-class. Our investigation thus concerns these living conditions and lifestyle-patterns of the profession of lawyers, the permanent and the changing tendencies, based on the comparison of empirical data from two surveys (1998 and 2015). The study examines the rate of change occurring in the lawyers' demographic composition and social status of origin, explores the differences in ethnic, cultural and religious composition between the two samples of lawyers and the probable causes of these differences. Our data demonstrates that the majority of lawyers identify and rank themselves to the middle-class by their origin and current status, attributing high value to the profession, because of the higher level of autonomy and the profitable work, but perceive the reduction of their prestige. The comparison shows the trend of spatial concentration of law firms, and the significant and increasing differentiation of income needs. The study distinguishes three levels of lifestyle using the dimensions of traditional forms of middle-class activities and the components of living conditions. The proportion of lawyers who can afford and follow the higher standards of „elite-lifestyle” greatly decreased in this period, while the proportion of lawyers on the medium level of lifestyle increased, and remained the same on the bottom.

## **Csizmadia Zoltán: Az ügyvédek kapcsolati tőkéje**

The aim of the study is the comparison of the results of two representative surveys (1998, N=1293 and 2015, N=1076) among Hungarian lawyers in the field of the social capital of this professional group. In 1998, we analysed the size and composition of informal strong-ties like friendships and family-ties and the relations with acquaintances. Now the basic research question is the occurrence and dynamics of changing in the social relationships (like private relationships, friends, weak-ties, association membership, important and influential connections) during the last two decades, and that rather the strengthening or the erosion of social capital is observable in this time period. The other task is the clarification of the role and strength of some determining social factors behind social capital like demography, family background, education, wealth and income). The homophily of private and friendship relations is similarly strong nowadays than in 1998, but the probability and the number of strong ties does not deviate significantly from the population average. The number and the structure of weak ties is remained an important special feature in this professional group as an important work-related social resource, but the size and the complexity of the lawyers' interpersonal networks have decreased a bit during the past 15 years. The inter- and intra-generational conversion of different capitals (material, cultural and social) has remained an important process too over the years.

## **Császár Balázs: közösségi részvétel, közéleti részvétel, politikai orientáció**

One of the interesting questions of sociology in the transforming post-socialist Hungary concerned the emergence and role of middle classes, as the pledge of political stability of a newly established liberal democracy. We conduct this research about the profession of lawyers with this sociological context in the background. This study provide empirical analysis of survey data, examining the political orientation of lawyers. We conceptualizing two aspect of political orientation, the practice and the element of identity, and two directions, their preferences towards the political programmes of elite fractions and the mobilizational capacity toward the various social movements and collective actions. According to our former researches about participation we hypothesize correlation between the social position, the intensity of communal life and the intensity of different forms of participation from civic engagement to politics. The higher status and better social position of lawyers suggest that their level of participation is over the average, and their social bonds with mostly similarly higher status individuals are limiting their potential solidarity links, so their participatory activity links them to the upper regions of the society. In contrast, lawyers providing legal services to laymens from the lower classes as well, seem to be a potential representative of the various demands and problems in the society, so their political affinities and orientations could have an important influence on the outcome of political struggles, beyond the limited supply of political programmes of the elitgroups.

## **Császár Balázs: Az ügyvédi hivatás és a jogi munkamegosztás átalakuló feltételei**

In our research we take into account the transformation of the middle-class profession of lawyers since the first decade of post-socialist Hungary. This study offers an empirical analysis of survey data and interviews with lawyers, examining the differentiation of the lawyers working condition. The theoretical background is Pierre Bourdieu's description of the juridical field, which represents lawyers as integrated professionals in the division of labor of legal professionals, offering legal services based on their special knowledge. The central concept of the analysis is the division of labor, which means the organized way of legal service as the work of lawyers. Our main finding is that the separation and differentiation of legal services intensifying because of the crescent social inequalities, the increasing supply of legal services and decreasing demand and the number of solvent (corporate) clients, which entails the internal differentiation of the profession of lawyers in the changing form of their organized work. Smaller group of lawyers with high prestige and profitable cases, located mainly in Budapest, representing the upper side of this internal stratification, these lawyers can keep mostly the classical middle-class-like working conditions, while the numerous group of lawyers at the bottom transform their professional work: undertaking high number of cases, working for small charges, using work template, integrating their work into different types of services. We assume that these changing conditions transform the features of legal services which could have consequences for the social function of law.

## **Ale Éva- Béki Orsolya: Az ügyvédi hivatás mai kihívásai Személyes és szubjektív gondolatok nyomán**

Our research study is based on qualitative data collection and analysis, supplemented the questionnaire of the lawyers living conditions. The interviews should be necessary to explore the subjective opinions and significant relationships.

The purpose of our study to analyze nine structural interview and to sum the lawyers experience with their work, social life, family and the obstacles of legal profession. The interviews show us the main motivations of their work, the lawyer's collective subjective difficulties and challenges, as well as reconciling family and legal profession, possibilities and limitations.