

Studies of the Society II.

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Studies of the Scientific Student Working-Group of the
Department of Applied Social Sciences and the Department of
Social Work and Social Policy of the University of Szeged

SUMMARIES

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Educational institute, faculty, study: University of Szeged Faculty of Health Sciences and Social Studies, Social Work BA

The title of the study: Significance of the school social work

Supervisor: Péter Szabó

At school children are available, keeping track, all of their problems are perceptible, so the school child protection is a priority matter. In addition, school is member of the warning system; appear as an intermediary between family, authorities and social organizations. The prevention can be done here and the importance of social problem management make justified the presence of a professional helper. However it does not supported in our country.

In my research I measured what the participants' experiences in a school that employing social worker. I have been conducted my research in a primary and vocational school in Szeged. I examined for teachers and students too what they know about responsibilities of social workers working there and how feel useful their presence. I analyzed self-administered questionnaires of 90 students and 22 teachers.

Keywords: *school, children, social work, family, society*

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The title of the study: The self-organization of the Hungarian community in Serbia in the first part of the '90-s

Supervisor: Lajos Olasz Dr.

The self-organization of the Hungarian community in Yugoslavia during the Yugoslav Wars and the formation of a democratic minority party system indicate the beginning of a long and presently still perceivable process, which personifies the striving of the Vojvodinian-based community after not just survival, but prosperity in their own homeland. The Democratic Fellowship of Vojvodina Hungarians, by forming a political party, means the first link in order to attain the appearance of Hungarian interests not only in the Yugoslavian parliament, but also at Hungarian and international levels. The party aimed to show up at every single level of the Serbian political system: on local government elections, on provincial elections and on general elections of the Republic of Serbia they tried to poll votes and form the strongest representation possible on the country's political stage. The self-organization of the Hungarian community is a cautionary tale since it can be reckoned as a success when it comes to the formation of the party and the acceptance of their own autonomy concept. This “cautionary tale” can be evaluated the most easily by the demonstration and recognition of the majority's political environment.

Keywords: *serbian minorites, hungarians, Vojvodina, majority*

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The title of the study: On the nature and motives of mixed relationships: a serbian-hungarian study

Supervisor: Edina Berta Héderné Dr.

Heterogamy is becoming more and more common in our modern world of diversity. According to studies, mixed marriages are less adaptive, and have a much lower chance of successful establishment. However, according to other sources, these relationships have an especially important role in maintaining social dialogues. The study's aim is to find out what family background favour these kind of relationships the most, and whether these couples create a new minority/cultural group in the ethnically diverse Vojvodina.

The interdisciplinary approach based on the results and viewpoints of intercultural psychology and cultural anthropology. In the theoretical part there are sections about Vojvodina's historical background, the theories of acculturation and partner selection. In the second part of my writing there is a deeper analysis of the bilingual questionnaires that were available in offline, and online version as well. According to the findings, the couples that are characterized by heterogamy in a particular way (i.e. nationality, mother tongue, etc.) are seen homogenous by other characteristics (i.e. age, education, etc.). They do not create new subgroup identity but they have a "bridge" effect, linking together their groups of origin. The vojvodinian mixed couples – contrary to the prejudices – do not show patriarchic patterns. In the couples' extended family there are other mixed couples present in a high proportion as well.

Keywords: *acculturation, mate selection, heterogamy, mixed marriage*

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The title of the study: *The Rise of „ISIS”: A Multidisciplinary Study of the Power of Takfirism*

Supervisor: Réka Szilárdi Dr.

The “ISIS” (Da‘esh) is not only a terrorist group. It is a political and military organization that holds a radical interpretation of Islam as a political philosophy and seeks to impose that worldview by force on Muslims and non-Muslims alike. They have established what they regard as a state which includes large swaths of territory in Syria and Iraq. All decisions are based on a hardline interpretation of *al-sharī‘ah* (Islamic law), which is brutally enforced in the areas controlled by the “ISIS”. Their doctrine allows them to proclaim as *takfīr* (heretics) Muslims who deviate from their strictly defined interpretation of Islam. It has shown no compunction about immediately killing anyone who disagrees with it, who is of the wrong religious sect or who is perceived to be an opponent. “ISIS” is horrifying, not only because of what they advocate but which historic scholars words are being manipulated so easily to fit their narrative. Muslim scholars and communities have made it clear that the religion of Islam has nothing to do with the criminal acts and horrific atrocities committed by this group, therefore “ISIS” is not just un-Islamic, it is anti-Islamic. Islam prohibits the extremism exhibited by “ISIS”.

Keywords: *politics, ISIS, West, Islam*

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The title of the study: Euroscepticism in party manifestos

Supervisor: Miklós Nagy Dr.

The term euroscepticism is relatively new. The aim of my research was to find out how prevalent euroscepticism is in the parliamentary and euro parliamentary party manifestos of the major parties in the United Kingdom, Finland and Hungary and whether they have similar or different reasons against the European Union.

I will show primarily by studying the manifestos what kind of changes happened from election to another in the programmes. I compared 40 manifestos of 11 parties in the three countries. I made comparison also nationally and internationally.

My hypotheses were partly confirmed. I was mistaken to assume the strengthening of eurocriticism in the manifestos of Fidesz, as its program isn't critical towards the Union at all. While it is true, that different parties criticize the Union with different reasoning, I didn't find conflicting arguments. The most usual argument was democratic deficit and wasting resources.

Tough reasons of language barriers, lack of time and space I had to limit the number of countries and parties researched, it could be interesting to broaden the scope of the study with major parties of other countries. In the light of the newest elections to Westminster I have to add the Scottish National Party in later studies even if a stick to these countries.

Keywords: *elections, European Union, euroscepticism, parties, party manifesto*

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The title of the study: In the gap of long-term unemployment: *Dangers and hopes from the perspective of a research*

Supervisor: Márta Piczil Dr.

The present study investigates the issue of long-term unemployment among the long-term unemployed in Orosháza, from the perspective of the concerned individuals and professionals. Aims to examine the developmental risks and consequences of deviant behaviour together with the effectiveness of the social and healthcare system.

On the basis of statistical data, the questionnaire analyses the main characteristics of long-term unemployment, its links with health condition, prevalence rate of different deviation types, a person's livelihood, family and social relationships and the subjective perception of their actual life situation. Using the method of personal interview the research explores the functioning of the local health and social care systems, describes the institutional programs and services.

The study seeks to understand to what extent the working-age people with labour market disadvantage avail themselves of the available opportunities in order to solve their social and mental problems.

Keywords: *long-term unemployment, deviations, coping strategies, social and healthcare system*

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The title of the study: Partisan reprisal in Bajmok and it's aftermath - 1944

Supervisor: Gábor Ferenc Kiss

My dissertation is about the partisan reprisal in Bajmok, and its aftermath, which was in 1944. The bloodbath was 70 years ago, and it's known as one of the biggest tragedies for Hungarian people in Vojvodina. The invading partisan groups were using methods like the system of intimidation. They were using different forms of revenge, like confiscation of property, mass executions, and constant deportations. Everybody was suspicious, who was different in any way from the partisan ideology. The takeover was at the autumn of 1944, and the purge started immediately. Josip Broz Tito was the leader of this system, and the bloodshed became a taboo later. The Yugoslavian leadership was about to cover the traces of the bloodshed, the Hungarian minority was unable to talk about the genocide, only rumors left for the younger generation about the truth. After that, the Hungarian minority in Vojvodina was driven by fear and despair in the shadow of the newly formed system of Yugoslavia. The assimilation of the Hungarian minority was growing faster in decades later. It was a growing tendency in mixed marriages, which resulted in the radical identity shaping of the Hungarian minority in Vojvodina. This process was driven also by the bad relationship between Hungary and Yugoslavia until the late 1950's, which caused the lack of affiliation of the Hungarian minority with their other land. This caused also a very different identity development.

For my studies, I'm asked young people in my hometown about the partisan genocide in 1944. I was curious, do they remember, and what mean to them the partisans' laughter, which was 70 years ago.

Keywords: *military administration, partisan bloodshed, mass grave, collective memory, national identity*

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The title of the study: Minority fates in the Carpathian basin

Supervisor: Lajos Olasz Dr.

Beside the Hungarian minority, almost 2 million Germans were also disrupted in the Carpathian basin due to the treaty of Trianon, who were getting minority in the neighboring countries. The two states appearing in my study “inherited” 265 000 (Czechoslovakia) and 310 000 (Yugoslavia) German people. They, unlike Hungarian minority, were privileged between the two world wars, but the wartime and political affairs of the World War II sealed their communities’ fate in the region. Because of sustaining a defeat in the war, Germans were reckoned as war criminals all around Europe, that smit also the Germans in the Carpathian basin. After the war the two neighboring governance “did not need” the former preferred minority anymore, therefore they treated them as problematic community and aimed to get rid of the Germans with fire and sword (incl. relocation, internment, genocide). That is the way how to lose 500 000 German-speaking people from Délvidék and Felvidék according to the census of 1910. An analysis of their real story could unfold such a territorial problem, which might also explain the hostilities and conflicts we have in these days.

The investigated issue demonstrates the contemporary practice of policy making against minorities and the great-power ignorance and disinterest about the mere existence of each minority. The research also enlarges the insular approach of the Hungarian scientific life and general opinion. Those only analyses the Hungarian minority’s fate regardless of the approximately similarly sized and treated German population in the Carpathian basin.

Keywords: *privileged minority, minority politics of Hitler, internment, genocide collective sin*

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The title of the study: Comparative analysis of roma communities of Zenta and Tornyos

Supervisor: Edina Berta Héderné Dr.

A presumption triggered this piece of research that was based on a personal realization that Rom communities in Tornyos are economically better off and their living standards are higher of those living in Zenta, *Hypothesis I*. Furthermore, Roma people in Tornyos seem to be forged into a community, while this is not true for Roma from Zenta, *Hypothesis II*. Thus, the aim of this paper is to verify these suppositions.

Firstly, questionnaires were used to verify and analyse incoming data, secondly I conducted semi-structured interviews. Participants filled in the questionnaires provided in person applying the technique of flexible surveying. Interviews were recorded on a dictaphone in the homes of the participants. Answers obtained from the questionnaires and the transcript of the interviews were summarized and analysed personally, after which the results of the two methods were evaluated jointly.

As an indicator of my first hypothesis, I focused on questions pointing to household conditions, facilities in the house, income, and future plans. The study has shown that the standards of living of the Roma in Tornyos are higher of those in Zenta. To prove my second hypothesis, I adopted the so called Warren functions that take as an assumption the notion of an existing community. Results show that Roma in Zenta form groups rather than merge into a community.

According to my results, it can be stated that a considerable difference in living standards and in communal spirit are noticeable among Roma populations in Tornyos and Zenta. There is a positive correlation between the two factors, which may point to the fact that a higher level of social integration processes and financial security could have encouraging effects on how living standards could emerge as a community shaping principle.

Keywords: *roma, groups, communities, living standards, prejudice, the legitimization myth*

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The title of the study: The role of woman in the armed forces: *Comparative analysis of the Hungarian Defence Forces and the Police with regard to women*

Supervisor: Lajos Olasz Dr.

It has become more and more typical in the last decades that women have appeared at almost any workplaces, furthermore they have turned into men's competitors. The feminist and gender equality movements have attained similar conditions for both genders in terms of the entry to the labour market. On the other hand, there are occupations with special requirements which are traditionally feasible for men or at least they filled in these positions until the 20th century. These scope of activities cover mostly the state-authorized armed organizations and within them the female staff of the Hungarian Defense Force and the police.

After 1945 some certain police and military places were opened also for women in Hungary. In spite of that, the presence of women in these organizations has really increased after the regime change and nowadays has reached almost 20%. But what motivates women along the procedure of finding a job? Is a woman capable of putting a formerly traditional virile business through? In what way do the society admit the fact that the proportion of women are instantly growing within the police and the Hungarian Defense Force? My study aims to investigate the two armed organizations' female staff and its status, characteristics and the comparison of the two organizations' specialties.

Keywords: *woman, social equality, armed forces, hungarian society*

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The title of the study: While the music is playing... *The relationship between the therapeutic effects of music and social work*

Supervisor: Márta Piczil Dr.

The subject of my paper is the therapeutic effects of music in different branches of social work, emphasizing its interdisciplinarity and innovative nature. Besides the numerous positive effects of music as a therapy it can play an important role in prevention, course of treatment and rehabilitation as well. Despite a number of advantages, music as a therapy is neglected and often overlooked in the social sphere and in public health institutes as well.

Due to the nature of my topic I conducted several interviews with professionals of different areas and people with first-hand experiences such as a music teacher, a social worker working with drug addicts and one in elderly care, the mother of an autistic child and a wheelchair dancer.

According to my research and my experiences about the lack of information on the topic of the therapeutic effects of music, classes specialized in this topic would be highly beneficial in the education of social professionals, all sorts of teachers and certain medical professionals. Furthermore, the significance of thorough knowledge of the therapeutic effects of music should be emphasized and the integration of such knowledge and techniques should be integrated in the everyday practices of the mentioned professions.

Keywords: *music therapy, autism, addiction, aged ca*