
ABSTRACTS IN ENGLISH

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SOCIAL SCIENCES

PÉTER TIBOR NAGY

THE CHALLENGE OF CRITICAL SOCIAL SCIENCE – HISTORY

This paper serves as an editorial preface of this *Educatio*[®] volume, focusing on sociology of social sciences. It describes a special challenge of critical approach of sociology of social sciences. The scientometrics uses the listing of academic positions and objectivation of symbolic capitals for describing of the situation of one or other social science. But – as followers of Mannheim – we know that the social integration of a social scientist influence his/her opinion of his/her academic subject, and every political power try to hinder the climbing of most critical thinkers in the academic ladder – so the data of scientometrics could be false from the viewpoint of “future” of social science – starting from any historical date. And – as follower of Kuhn – we know that the aristocrats of one or other science, leaders of “normal science” are interested in to hinder to fire of scientific revolutions, so sometimes the scientometric facts sign the “best works” of normal science, which create an obstacle to revolutionary science. This study tries to offer solutions how – within these contradictions – the scientometrics could help the critical approach in sociology and history of social sciences. But we have to know that there is no chance to avoid the trap, described by Bourdieu: the self-reflective description of the social science helps to build the illusion of an “objective”, “out of interest”, self-reflective social science.

Keywords: sociology of science, scientometrics, history of science, Kuhn, Mannheim, Bourdieu

VIKTOR KARÁDY

THE ACADEMIC PROFILE OF THE STAFF ACTIVE IN THE DOCTORAL SCHOOLS IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES (2000–2010)

The study focuses on the “morphological” composition (in the sense of Durkheim’s “social morphology”) of the staff active in the doctoral schools founded after 1993 in the social sciences and humanities for the training of PhDs, comparing this staff with other established categories of the same fields, like academic doctors and “candidates” with special attention to those in educational science. The survey, based on the close to exhaustive prosopography of the personnel concerned, deals specially via quantified

data with their level of training, feminization and professional productivity as exemplified in their publications.

Keywords: PhD schools, sociology of sciences, socio-morphology

ANNAMÁRIA INZELT – LÁSZLÓ CSONKA
CAREER OF PHD DOCTORATES IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES
AND HUMANITIES

This paper investigates the impact of PhD graduation in the social sciences and humanities on the individuals' career, on the employer and on the broader society. Looking at the international experiences about the career paths of the PhD graduates it is possible to identify two emerging groups: those who pursue an academic career and those who take on jobs outside the academic sphere (e.g. doing research in the business sector or working in non-research related jobs in the private or public sectors). This article also differentiates between these two groups in the analysis of the Hungarian PhD graduates' career paths and identifies four main types of career mobility among them. The empirical research results analysed in this paper show that the demand of PhD graduates in the academic sphere is fluctuating in Hungary which is the effect of a frequently changing science, technology and innovation policy. The demand for the knowledge of PhD graduates in the non-academic fields, like in the government or the in various economic fields is only increasing very slowly. Further to these, the empirical research has provided a lot of notable details about the career opportunities of Hungarian PhD graduates with a social science or humanities degree and about the internal and external factors of their career choices.

Keywords: PhD degree, career, mobility, social sciences, humanities, Hungary

ISTVÁN POLÓNYI
ECONOMIC SCIENCE FROM THE FIFTIES TO THE POLITICAL
TRANSITION. SUBJECTIVE OVERVIEW OF ONE AND A HALF
GENERATIONS OF HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC SCIENTISTS

The study is designed to outline the history of Hungarian economics sciences from the late 1940s until the political changes. The study first examines the most important features from the fifties to the eighties: the sovietization of institutions; the most important economic thinkers (Ferenc Jánosy, András Bródy and János Kornai); institutional leaders and changes to be mentioned before the change of regime. Writing ends before the change of regime, introducing reform economists.

Keywords: economic science, sovietization, economic thinkers, reform economists

LÁSZLÓ PERECZ

THE LAST QUARTER OF THE HUNGARIAN PHILOSOPHY

The essay examines the last quarter of the Hungarian philosophy. In its focus stands the institutional system of philosophy: it analyses the function of the Institute of Philosophy of the HAS, the departments of philosophy of universities, Hungarian Philosophical Society, and the state of the publishing of books and periodicals. According to its conclusions the era brought the Renaissance of Hungarian philosophy, at the same time, however, this Renaissance has been closed in recent years.

Keywords: institutional system of philosophy, Hungarian philosophy, Hungarian culture

ZSUZSANNA B. KÁDÁR

CENTRUM AND PERIPHERY IN THE HISTORIOGRAPHY. WHERE IS THE PLACE OF THE BULLETIN OF INSTITUTE OF PARTY HISTORY IN THE FIELD OF HISTORIOGRAPHY?

We can describe the historiography of the Hungarian Labour Movement as a relatively autonomous academic field of the Hungarian historiography. The Institute of Party History was the most significant contributor to the historiography of this field. This case study deals with "Party History Bulletins" (1955–1987) that has been showing various researches that concentrated mainly on political parties, and workers' movement of different countries. The second part of the study introduces the stormy story of the book about Béla Kun, written by György Borsányi, as a relevant case story for the relations of party leadership and historians.

Keywords: Hungarian labour movement, Marxism, Institute of Party History, Party History Bulletins, party leadership

ZSUZSANNA HANNA BIRÓ – PÉTER TIBOR NAGY

INTERDISCIPLINAR AND MULTIDISCIPLINAR NATURE OF THE EDUCATIONAL RESEARCHES

When the leading elite of educational science is monitoring the state of arts, they speak about the interdisciplinarianisation of the representatives of the educational science very often, but the fact, that the education as topic, is researched by the representatives of different sciences is much less known. The paper describes, how the statistical science and history played a dominant role in the pre-1945 period of academic describing of education. The philosophy, economy and sociology started to be important since 1960s. There is an empirical study about the 1970–2010 period, when contrary the strong relation between the academic staff of history and education, the real product of "history of education" made by historians and "history of education" made by educational experts existed as parallel reality. If we use the Universal Decimal Catalogue database of the Library of Budapest, we can realise that the two dominant actors of interdisciplinarianisation of education follow different strategies. The sociologist works together with the ex-

perts of education. The psychologist is interested in the topics of education, but follows a publications strategy which is independent from the educationalist's one.

Keywords: interdisciplinarity, multidisciplinary, sociology of sciences, sciento-metrics, prozopography, bibliography

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

BALÁZS CZÉKMÁN –JÓZSEF KISS THE USAGE OF DIGITAL DEVICES IN THE CLASSROOM: THE EXPERIENCES OF A MICRO:BIT PROJECT

BBC micro:bit was started to be used almost worldwide in the education amongst students with different ages. Large number of educators from different levels started to develop algorithmic skills and coding. The aim of our research ($N = 170$) was to examine the applicability of the device and its software (MakeCode) and to have a picture about the students' attitude of programming and physical computing. Our results show that the score for programming got slightly higher with the age, however the differences between the classes were minimal. By the results of the eleven classes we can see that there is no significant difference between the genders. The students' attitude towards the BBC micro:bit was positive.

Keywords: BBC micro:bit ICT, education, primary school, coding, programming

MÁTÉ KASUBA THE COACH–ATHLETE RELATIONSHIP AT A FOOTBALL ACADEMY

The aim of this study is to discover the problematics of talent-development, success-rate, coach–athlete relationship and family, based on the opinions of an elite soccer academy's coaches and players. The research was carried out in a Hungarian elite soccer academy. With the help of a questionnaire specially designed for this purpose, I surveyed the academy's full-time coaches ($N_1 = 9$) and the U19 team of the club ($N_2 = 18$). The results of my study back up the researches of the specialised literature that the coaches and players must be more emphatic and open towards each other. They should get to know the other as a human being, thus our junior training might be more efficient and successful.

Keywords: soccer, academy, talent development, coach–athlete relationship

SZILVIA SIMÁNDI LEARNING IN AN OPEN-LEARNING COURSE REALIZED ON A COMMUNITY SITE

Our study analyses an open-learning course realized in an online learning environment. Our starting point is that the community sites offer new opportunities for open learning. In such communities, everyone can learn from each other; the productivity of every single participant serves as a source of knowledge for the other members, too.

The examined course offers a free, open-learning possibility for those who wish to broaden and renew their knowledge. The analysis shows the preliminary expectations of the participants and the results of the satisfaction survey. Moreover, it shares the methodological experience of the course as well.

Keywords: learning community, online learning environment, open learning

LAJOS SOMOGYVÁRI
PERCEPTION OF THE SOVIET PEDAGOGY IN THE UNITED STATES
(1958–1960)

In 1958, a school-reform began in the Soviet Union, which affected not just the Eastern Bloc, but the pedagogical discourses in the United States. After the Sputnik-shock it became important to understand the reasons of the Soviet technical success – the space race caused an educational race to achieve better positions in the competition. The reaction can be found in the the publicity of the US government, which is the main topic of my study. The first official US delegations' reports to the Soviet Union made in 1958-1959, this is the starting point.

Keywords: Soviet pedagogy, educational transfer, school reform, US Office of Education