

Abstracts

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Factors Affecting Fertility in Hungary

Research results about the last 30 years

The following study undertakes a review of the main results of research and analysis on the factors affecting fertility in Hungary.

Research results show that the following factors affect fertility; the system of family support, opportunities for work and family reconciliation, family and children related norms and values and housing facilities. These listed factors however, can only provide effective support for bearing and bringing up children when they become part of a coherent system. The success of family policy- which aims to increase fertility- depends on the extent to which it raises the security, and improves child bearing conditions. Application should take place in a complex and flexible manner so that it gears to the social reality as well.

László Kisnémet

School and Religiosity. Students of Religious Schools in the First Decade of the New Millennium

In the following study, I will examine student religiosity of religious schools in the light of *Youth 2000, 2004, 2008* research. Firstly, the major trends of religiosity in Hungary will be presented. Then, I will investigate the age groups occurring among young religious people, their socio-economic background, their cultural capital supply, and some features that characterize their network of relationships and satisfaction with life. This will be followed by a presentation on the situation of religious schools from the End of Communism up to the present. I will briefly describe the religiosity of alumni from religious schools based on a few inland researches. Following this overview, I will present the results of my secondary analysis, which was conducted by using a subsample that only including students from religious schools. The subsample originates from the above mentioned research, which aimed to investigate the age group of young people. Then, a review of the main indicators of religiosity follows, which are religious conviction, frequency of church visits, religious distribution, acceptance of the content of faith, membership in a small religious community. After the review, I will try to reveal the effectiveness of religious socialization by analyzing the relationships between religious education within family and frequency of church visits. Lastly, I will examine the subsample of students from religious schools based on some of the previously mentioned viewpoints. In this study, I aim to compare the group called *Youth* – examined in the total sample of the survey – with the subsamples consisting of people who call themselves religious.

Péter Farkas

Dignity of People, Freedom and Solidarity

When people are born they have the right for freedom. At the same time however, people also have responsibility towards each other. Men do not live by themselves and they cannot survive on their own. The mere existence of 'personality principle' shows that society and its structure are designed for people and not vice versa. The description of the self even fulfils a dialogue; the 'Me' can be only be described by the 'You'.

Human rights are based on this personalism. Freedom means both the life without compulsions and the free will to make their own decisions. Freedom however presumes equality and vice versa. Freedom makes us capable of practicing acts of good moral.

Solidarity means personal responsibility for the common good and towards each other. No one can live away from others. Both freedom and solidarity are the existential basis of man. Human existence is based on and supported by love for and from other people. The most righteous human attributes – trust, gratitude and love – can all be fulfilled in community.

**Petra Arnold – Ákos Szabó –
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The International Practice of Talent Support – Good Practices

The aim of this study is to summarize the already existing concepts of talent and describe remarkable good practices in talent management on national and international levels including two Hungarian and one overseas example. The programs are focusing on young people- under 18 years of age- with average and disadvantaged backgrounds. The main characteristics of the three presented programs are the following: a Hungarian program with national elements, a Hungarian program with international elements and an overseas program with international elements.