

**/Interdisciplinary Social
Research PhD Programme
of Eötvös Loránd University**

**/Sociology and Social Policy
Programme of the University
of Debrecen**

**/Department of Anthropology,
Faculty of Social Sciences,
University of Tehran**

WORLDS APART

**THE MANY FACES OF
SOCIAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
PHD CONFERENCE**

May 20-22

**Book
of Abstracts**

Organizers:

Miklos Szabo, PhD, Assistant Professor
Interdisciplinary Social Research PhD Programme
of Eötvös Loránd University,
Faculty of Social Sciences, Eötvös Loránd University,
Budapest, Hungary

Mehrdad Arabestani, PhD, Associate Professor
Department of Anthropology Faculty
of Social Sciences University of Tehran,
Tehran, Iran

WORLDS APART – THE MANY FACES OF SOCIAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH PHD CONFERENCE

Thursday, 20th of May 2021

Day 1, Timetable

SECTION 1

10:00-10:30 Keynote speaker

10:30-10:50 Sara Abu Taleb

The representation of women in the Victorian society through pre-Raphaelite Art and literature

10:50-11:10 Peter Buchmuller

Changes of The Student Body at The Faculty of Law in Comenius University in Interwar Years

11:10-11:30 Orsolya Jánosy

The directions of academic mobility from the perspective of migration theories

SECTION 2

11:30-11:50 Benedek Dudik

Lakatos's methodology of scientific research programs in the field of value research

11:50-12:10 Shaolee Mahboob

Trans-border, Heterosexual Marriage: The Case of Iran and Bangladesh

12:10-12:30 Mohammad Ashraful Alam

Inequality, Crime, and Fear of Violent Crime in Society: An Analysis

12:30-12:50 Joseph Aigbolosimon Famous

Homelessness: A Sociological Perspective on the Pathways of Young Rough Sleepers and Street Children in Nigeria

WORLDS APART – THE MANY FACES OF SOCIAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH PHD CONFERENCE

Friday, May 21st, 2021

Day 2, Timetable

SECTION 1

10:00-10:20 Gergő Berta

Anti-touristification movement - future perspectives

10:20-10:40 Dalma Tóth

Rural employment - limits and possibilities of isochron maps

10:40-11:00 Judit Sagi

Ethnographic Field Study: Conditions of Addicted People Sleeping Rough in Focus

11:00-11:20 Elif Tugba Simsek

New Cooperatives Based on the Solidarity Economy- Comparative insights from Budapest and Bologna

SECTION 2

11:20-11:40 Zsuzsanna Modla

Philanthropy as a symbolic capital - the “golden man” Sinas

11:40-12:00 Sarány Orsolya

Market, financing, ownership – the development of the Hungarian language print media in Romania following the change of regime

12:00-12:20 Emese Kővágó

“The days of retaliation” - Remembering the Vojvodinian massacres of 1944 as genocide?

12:20-12:40 Gergely Galovics

The various voices of national identities: a new methodological approach for the research of ethnic relations

WORLDS APART – THE MANY FACES OF SOCIAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH PHD CONFERENCE

Saturday, May 22, 2021

Day 3, Timetable

SECTION 1

10:00-10:20 Krisztina Buk

Life strategies and parenting methods of multicultural families - Based on Milton J. Bennett Developmental Model of Intercultural Sensitivity (DMIS)

10:20-10:40 Alexandra Valéria Sándor

Selfie Culture in the COVID-19 Pandemic

10:40-11:00 Orsolya Barna

Free ranging dogs as hiking companions - The story of six dogs

11:00-11:20 Kata Szabo

Values defining individual choices? - Millennials of two regions and their life choices

11:20-11:40 József Koncz

Who cares about organic influencers?

11:40-12:00 Alexandra Eszter Urbán

The Second Shift: Macro- and Micro-level Factors Affecting Korean Working Women's Housework Time

SECTION 2

12:00-12:20 Mária-Magdolna Szász

Az iskola életébe való szülői bevonódás akadályai szülői percepciók alapján

12:20-12:40 Zsuzsa-Rózsa András

Digitális élet óvodáskorban szülői szemmel

12:40-13:00 Ágnes Sebestyén

Fiatal agrárvállalkozók kompetenciája

13:00-13:20 Marta Wollner

"Euro-Islam" models in the European Muslims Minority Groups

13:20-13:40 Closing speech

Sara Abu Taleb

Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Doctoral School of Sociology ELTE

The representation of women in the Victorian society through pre-Raphaelite Art and literature

The situation of Victorian women was not easy, they faced hardships and limitations. Women considered either a proper wife and mother, or a fallen woman - and consequently an outcast of society. According to the Victorians, women and men belonged to separate spheres. Proper women were expected to fulfil certain roles inside the household ('angels in the house'), whereas men had totally different roles outside it. This paper studies the representation of fallen women in Pre-Raphaelite art, concentrating on the inequality between the two sexes, asking how it affected women's lives at that time. The focus will be on paintings depicting prostitution: John Roddam Spencer Stanhope's *Thoughts of the Past* (1859). The study aims to examine if visual art and literature could change the society perspective towards the Victorian fallen women back then and to reveal the painters' attitude towards fallen women and prostitution.

Peter Buchmuller

Central European University

Changes of The Student Body at The Faculty of Law in Comenius University in Interwar Years

My presentation would deal with the changes of the student body at the Faculty of Law of Comenius University Bratislava. Institutions and intelligentsia such as universities and the legal profession had a key role in this cultural and political battle for domination in interwar Bratislava. Right after World War I and the establishment of Czechoslovakia, Bratislava became a unique space of cultural struggle between Slovaks, Czechs, Germans and Hungarians. The heterogeneous group of local Jews found themselves in the middle of this competition and had to deal with political antisemitism, particularly after the emergence of the independent Slovak Republic in 1939. Since my dissertation at Central European University deals with lawyers and antisemitism in interwar Budapest, Bratislava and Vienna, examining the background of students at the Faculty of Law of Comenius University Bratislava would be essential. The databank is already available which contains 6944 students enrolled between 1921 and 1948. Some tendencies are already visible by the analysis of this database. In interwar years altogether 76.45% of students declared themselves as Slovak by ethnicity, 9.22% Czech, 6.58% Hungarian, 3.61% Jewish (it was a promoted option in interwar Czechoslovakia), 2.5% German. If we divide these students into three groups by age, a few developments seem to become clearer. Not surprisingly, the gradual growth in the proportion of Slovak students is obvious. While in the 1920s only 58.89% were ethnic Slovaks, by the 1930s this number increased to 76.16% and by the end of the epoch it became the dominant nationality by 97.77%. This process went in parallel with the decrease of Germans (from 3.86% to 3%, then altogether 5 students) and Hungarians (from 11.71% to 6.36%, then finally only 15 students). It is important to note that the number of German and Hungarian students was lagging far behind the general proportion of these ethnic groups in Bratislava. According to the 1930 census, 28.1% were ethnic Germans and 17.8% ethnic Hungarians in the city. The immediate arrival of ethnic Czechs in Bratislava after the establishment of Czechoslovakia is palpable as well. The proportion of Czechs in Bratislava had risen between 1910 and 1921 from 1.5% to 12.6% and by 1930 reached 20.9%. In the 1920s 19% of students were ethnic Czechs, but by the 1930s their number decreased to 6.44%. Interestingly, the aforementioned tendency did not lead to the decline of Israelite students until 1939 when the edict of the Slovak Ministry of Culture and Education

maximized the permitted proportion of Jewish students in higher education (and in high schools, too) at 4%. In the 1920s 12.79% of students at the Faculty of Law were Israelite, while by the 1930 this number only dropped to 10.29%. After 1939 there were only four Israelite students at the Faculty, until finally from October 1940 Jews were prohibited from attending universities. In my presentation I will go more into detail and also provide career path tendencies of Jewish lawyers who graduated from Bratislava University in interwar years.

Orsolya Jánosy

University of Debrecen

The directions of academic mobility from the perspective of migration theories

Higher education has always been one of the most international industries in the world due to the universality of knowledge. In the 20th century, as part of globalization processes, internationalization of higher education intensified and international knowledge transfer became essential for the development of many disciplines. The most effective way to sustain knowledge circulation and international scientific networking is through the mobility of scientists. Gaining international experience has become inevitable for the completion of a researcher's career in many scientific fields. What factors influence the researcher in the selection of the destination country for long-term mobility? What are the top destinations? Are there international mobility trends and what are the reasons behind? How could the trends be explained from the perspective of migration theories? In my presentation, I intend to introduce the main target countries and trends of long-term researcher mobility based on data from three comprehensive international surveys (The Changing Academic Profession Survey, GlobSci Survey, MORE research series). In the light of research results three types of countries can be distinguished: typically sending, typically receiving, and sending-receiving countries, the latest implement balanced mobility processes. The hierarchy of target countries is clearly visible. The dominance of the so-called "Global North", areas with the most advanced research infrastructure and funding, or as Wallerstein calls them the "core" countries and the hegemony of the English-speaking world are well illustrated by research data. The world ranking is headed by the United States, followed closely by the United Kingdom and other native English-speaking countries like Canada and Australia. The European second most popular destination after the UK is Germany.

Benedek Dudik

Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Doctoral School of Sociology, Interdisciplinary Social Research programme

Lakatos's methodology of scientific research programs in the field of value research

The purpose of this study is to examine, in what extent the mainstream approaches on the research of values-systems might be considered as parallels scientific programs. Therefore, I will examine these models through the lense of scientific philosophical approaches of 20th century. Of the three most significant philosophical theory (Popper's falsification theory, Kuhn's paradigm theory, and Imre Lakatos's theory of scientific research programs), I apply Lakatos's theory, since it fits the best to explain, how parallel research streams emerged on the field of value research. Among the value research models, I examine Hofstede's, Inglehart's, and Schwartz's theory. In this study I strive for conciliate Lakatos's program and the three significant value models. In the

scientific research program theory Lakatos found that many research programs coexist simultaneously. Each has a hard core or negative heuristic (as Lakatos calls it) of theories immune to any revision surrounded by a protective belt or positive heuristic of malleable theories. Every research program vies against others to be most progressive. In my opinion the core of the program is the value definition itself, which is used by the different researchers in the field of value studies. This value definition barely changed during the past few decades. On the other hand, there are numerous value models aimed to assess people's value system. These models can be considered as the protective belt revolving around the hardcore definition. The aim of this paper is not to emphasize Lakatos' theory from the philosophical approaches of science, but to examine value research through a philosophical eye. This approach also can ease the communication between the value researches by exploring the common core of them.

Shaolee Mahboob

University of Tehran

Trans-border, Heterosexual Marriage: The Case of Iran and Bangladesh

Trans-border, Heterosexual Marriage: The Case of Iran and Bangladesh In Iran, trans-border or intercultural marriage is prevalent. The present study is on the intercultural heterosexual marriage between the citizens of Iran and Bangladesh. Intercultural marriage happens when two partners cross across their national borders, accept other's culture in their lives and make union between them. In this type of marriage, the partners are from different cultures, come from different country and make a family union. The present study takes Bangladesh and Iran as a case. Fifteen families have been chosen randomly for the study. It is seen that these families are unique because of producing a third culture in and through them. However, sometimes one culture is dominated by the other stronger culture. The present study discovers their space of happiness, frustration and the third space that they have experienced in their family. This is an empirical study. Semi-structured interview has been used for conducting field work. The study areas are Al-borz province, Hormuzgan province and Tehran of Iran. The objectives of the study is to explore the history of Bengali and Iranian cultural assimilation, to know their happiness and frustration, if any, and coping mechanism of the Bengali people in Iran, to experience a mixed third culture and so on. The people of Iran are mainly Shiite whereas those of Bangladesh are mainly Sunni. The main language of Bangladeshi people is Bengali and on the other hand, Iranians talk in Persian. However, these type of contrasts did not hinder the relationship between the two individuals belonging to different countries and cultures due to the liberal ideologies practised by them. Trans-border marriage between Iran and Bangladesh is one example of this liberal ideology.

Mohammad Ashraful Alam

Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Doctoral School of Sociology

Inequality, Crime, and Fear of Violent Crime in Society: An Analysis

Inequality is not a new phenomenon, so it is visible everywhere in the social and material world and breeds various social tensions. Inequality produces frustration and strains then criminality among the affected people in the society. Eliminate inequality from the human and material ecosphere is unrealistic therefore, we need

to focus on its impact on individuals and society. This research analyzed how inequality is related to generate fear of violent crime through fashioning opportunities of the higher crime rate and criminality in society. Secondary data analysis method has been used to accomplish the study and summarize the result. Required data for the research has been collected from different sources like research articles, reports, and other sources related to crime and criminality. The study finds that extreme inequality is existing among developed and underdeveloped countries. Nevertheless, some developed countries were able to minimize its effect by ensuring proper redistribution of wealth and transfer of payment by their established rule of law. In some societies, the social cost of inequality in the form of monetary value is so high and correlated with a high crime rate. Income inequality creates poverty and unemployment situations that produce frustration, anger, and strain among the lower-class people and finally force them to become criminals. Similarly, extreme inequality in the other field, as well as income inequality, motivate them to engage with violent crimes. The study also found that the crime rate and inequality are positively correlated, and the more immediate cost of inequality is a crime where most of the crimes are committed by the most disadvantaged members of society. This disadvantaged group faces greater pressure and incentives to commit crimes in areas with high inequality. Inequality has a robust and vigorous impact on violent crime which comes from strain and social disorganization. So, the greater inequality produces higher strain and the greater the inducement for low-status individuals to commit crime. The study found that the violent crime rate decreases with the improvement of economic growth, and a substantial reduction in crime happens along with the decrease of income inequality. Property crime is severely influenced by spatial income inequality, and the robbery, murder, and homicide rates are also directly related to income inequality. The homicide rate is consistently higher in societies where income differences are greater. Health inequality is also a common cause of mortality and morbidity among the lower social class people. The death rate among lower-class people because of income inequality is two to three times higher than the higher-class people. Finally, the study showed that inequality disrupts all possibilities of human function and hamper lower-class people's normal life and force them to become criminals, and then create fear of violent crime in society.

Joseph Aigbolosimon Famous

Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Doctoral School of Sociology

Homelessness: A Sociological Perspective on the Pathways of Young Rough Sleepers and Street Children in Nigeria

This research sociologically studies the pathways of Young Rough Sleepers and Street Children in Nigeria; aiming the entry and exit route of homeless youths in Nigeria and tries to understand their socio-economic conditions among other things. Study conceptualises the phenomenon from global and local perspectives. However, the main focus of this research is the Pathways of Young Rough Sleepers and Street Children in Nigeria. Studies embraces critical realist' paradigm dwelling on the framework of field, recognition and structuration theories as its main starting point. Methodologically, study is both qualitative and quantitative via primary and secondary data. The qualitative aspect shall involve interview with the agents and experts in Nigeria while online questionnaire will be assigned via WhatsApp and Facebook messenger to access public perception about homeless youths in the country. Secondary data sources like biographical documents, police records, social anamneses and treatment records will be acquired from relevant institutions, agencies and NGOs dealing with the homeless youths in Nigeria. Narrative interviews would be acquired from clients who

are either currently homeless or with lived experience of youth homelessness. Grounded theory would be applied for the analysis, memos, themes and ATLAS would be used for data recording. Study shall be in Lagos and Maiduguri cities of Nigeria. Current Results: Globally 100 Million are homeless, 1.6 Billion lack secure housing and 150 million street children worldwide (UNHCR 2007, Forbes, 2020). 52% of the total population of Nigeria (209million) live in urban cities, 43% Nigerians (89million) live in abject poverty with young people age 10-29 making up 42% (35million) of this figure. Mostly from north east and west of the country. (Worldometer, 2020, Statista, 2020 & World data lab's Global poverty, 2021). 24.4 million Nigerians are homeless, 8.6million orphaned children sleep rough in markets, bridges, railway station and probably account for over 10.5million Nigerian kids who couldn't attend formal education. 1.3 million children flee their homes in North-east due to insurgence most of these children wander about on street during education hours fending for themselves. Between 2005-2020, about 1million people were forced out of their homes with or without prior notice of eviction (UNHCR, 2007, Borgen Project, 2020 & Street Child USA, 2020). In 2018, 613,000 displaced due to natural disasters, 541,000 displaced due to conflicts & violence; at the end of same year, a total of 2,216,000 IDPs across Nigeria. (IDMC, 2019) this figure increased by 17% just between 2018 & 2019. (IDMC, 2019 & NRC, 2019). Edewor (2014) survey on homeless children & youths in Lagos shows that; 68.1% cited poverty as reason for not being at school, 88.1% indicated interest in returning to school. Zakir et. al (2014) study on 300 young homeless people (almajiris) ages 8-14 in Kaduna Nigeria; shows that 80% lacked formal education and 99% feed on street. William et al., (2016) notes that "Sani" (an attorney and human right advocate) referred 'almajiri' as vulnerable children out of whom many end up becoming extremists and be crime-involved due to inadequate parental care. they form huge part of street children in north who beg on the street under the directive of their mallams. (Edewor 2014, Zakir et. al 2014 & William et al, 2016). Conclusions: It is clear that homelessness is conceptually varied and has contextual understanding across the globe. in Nigeria, the pathways into youth homelessness have multifaceted routes through natural disaster, conflict & violence, street involved, peers influence, youthful exploration, eviction, addiction, religio-cultural ideology and system failures. There is no clear established integrative path for the victims apart from the humanitarian supports rendered by Some NGOs, foundations, religious Initiatives individual philanthropists and the clients themselves across. Government needs to ensure that its policies address social justice, welfare, security and environmental degradation. Housing strategy, education and re-orientation should be implemented to tackle current crisis. Government should collaborate with housing experts, security agencies, social workers and other relevant agencies to tackle this issue.

Gergő Berta

Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Doctoral School of Sociology, Interdisciplinary Social Research programme

Anti-touristification movement - future perspectives

Tourism became one of the biggest industry of the 21th century which was prospering before the Covid19 pandemic. This phenomenon called over-tourism changed the socio-economic structure of the cities among other things in the aspect of housing. My inquiry focuses on the activism of two European cities (Barcelona & Budapest) which were popular tourist destinations. In the middle of the 2010's years a new movement had risen in Barcelona against touristification and its accompaniment gentrification. There is an ongoing housing crisis in these cities (Gagyi, et al. 2019; Blanco-Romero, et al. 2018) such as many other places in Europe. However

connecting the questions of housing and tourism is a relatively new phenomenon such as the movement alongside it. My aim is to introduce the housing activists who are participating in the movement, discover their goals and future perspectives. To reach this, I use the latest academic literature, and my previous research results which I conducted in Barcelona in 2019. Among other social scientific techniques, primarily I applied anthropological methods and would like to in the future research as well. In my proposed presentation I would like to introduce my topic, reveal the connection between touristification and gentrification and present the current state of tourism industry during the covid19 pandemic. The anti-touristification movement gained victories in Barcelona and started to evolve in Budapest as well. The deeper understanding of the actors and the situation could provide valuable data from the current inequalities and social struggle of the present day's society. How tourism will change after the pandemic? How the reopen will effect anti-touristification movements? These are the questions that we are unable to answer yet, however I expect to have scientifically satisfying answers at the end of the research.

Dalma Tóth

University of Debrecen, Sociology and Social Policy Doctoral Program

Rural employment - limits and possibilities of isochron maps

In this presentation my aim is to show a method designed to introduce a segment of inequality related to geographical and social mobility, and not least, employment. Linking these inequalities in terms of access times is important because the distribution of jobs in some of the areas are developed with a complex program. Measuring the distance between two geographical points is possible with a transport network approach. By providing a certain framework for measuring the distance between two points in time, it is possible to determine the amount of resources needed to make the distance between the two points by using a special map. When editing isochron maps, the characteristics of different spaces must be taken into account, which can be geographical, time or cost spaces. My dilemma was that these three aspects were treated only when it was about getting somewhere by car. My main point is that there are situations when someone do not have a car so other options are needed. Homogeneous networks usually take into account the elements of road and rail transport. If the access times are approached from the center-periphery relations, they can serve as a good measurement tool for researching territorial-social inequalities.

Judit Sági

Eötvös Loránd University-Social Science Faculty Doctoral School of Sociology, Doctoral Programme of Social Policy

Ethnographic Field Study: Conditions of Addicted People Sleeping Rough in Focus

In my research I examine the life conditions and relationships of the addicted people sleeping rough in Várpalota and the influencing factors from a broad perspective. My study expands on the issue of prevention through the life paths, the potentials in it and the possible points of disintegration. The setting of the case study: The municipality of Várpalota is an industrial town still bearing the signs of its past of a typical one-time medieval country town, in the wake of the regime change following ample-scale industrial close-downs, facing high unemployment and its implications ever since. Methods: I use qualitative methods in my research.

In my fieldwork I apply the ethnographic method which enables deep insight into the demonized, hiding and invisible groups of people with multiple social exclusions (Durst, 2017). This method clearly mirrors the relational features of all the parties involved and the drives, motives and attitudes determining these features. In addition, I apply the participative observation and use combined interviewing techniques: deep interviews, narrative life path interviews and semi-structured interviews with all the parties involved, which took place in the daily life and natural surroundings of the addicted people sleeping rough. Through the narrative life path interviews I can grasp their own interpretation of their life paths, their experience of their current life situation, the changes in their life paths and the experienced identity from the perspective of my interview subjects. Findings In the years of the regime change Várpalota lost its industrial role, which resulted in economic hardships, subsequently led to huge job cuts and social and mental issues that have been sustained since then and still linger on due to the failure of a socioeconomic change of structure. The bleak future for the youth, the risk of poverty and social exclusion, the plight of homelessness give rise to new issues of substance use and sustain the old ones. (HEP, 2018) Social care now lacks addiction and psychiatric treatment (Lakner, 2009), the animosity between the helpers and the homeless and the distrust make it impossible for the ones in need to take the very first step to ask for support and help, which limits their perspectives. The results indicate that disintegration from the negative life situation of the addicted people living on the street is hindered by inappropriate helping communication, the lack of addictology knowledge, the established local practices the cemented mutual roles expectations and games, the law enforcement proceedings excommunicating the addicted, the informal helpers and the self-help within the group.

Elif Tugba Simsek

Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Doctoral School of Sociology

New Cooperatives Based on the Solidarity Economy- Comparative insights from Budapest and Bologna

The subject of the research is the phenomenon of new cooperatives based on the idea of the solidarity economy. Ideas around the solidarity economy were put forward by the anti-globalization movements of the late 1990s and the World Social Forum, which is an annual meeting of civil society organizations. Subsequently, the global economic crisis of 2008 and the new wave of pro-democracy movements have led to a new movement of collaborations and flamed solidarity economy discussions. The solidarity economy, in a broad sense, refers to enterprises and organizations, which produce goods, services, and knowledge that meet the needs of the community they serve, pursuing specific social and environmental objectives and fostering solidarity. As is, the solidarity economy goes beyond being only an economic concept and is increasingly becoming another name for an alternative culture that practices prioritizing solidarity. Together with the debates on the economy of solidarity, the interest in cooperatives, which are important partners in the solidarity economy, has increased recently. Indeed, in the last 10 years, there has been a global re-awakening in cooperatives and this can be traced from international organizations like the United Nations: The UN declared the year 2012 as “The International Year of Cooperatives”, and a wide range of solidarity economy projects and conferences were carried out by the UN (UNRISD Project from 2012 to 2016; UNRISD Project from 2017 to 2018; UNRISD Project from 2019 to 2020). Today, cooperatives are increasingly being addressed in the reports of international organizations regarding their capacity for innovation in association with the democratic and participative model of governance (Cooperatives Europe, 2012). In this work, I will dwell on cooperatives from the new wave, which have become both greater in number, and in terms of their influence they wield, especially since

the economic crisis of 2008. The research regions of the work are Budapest, Hungary, and Bologna, Italy. I intend to reveal the potential and limitations of new cooperatives through three specific fields: cooperative governance, cooperative finance, and solidarity. Hereby, I expect to determine the extent to which new wave cooperatives are differentiated from their older counterparts, and also clarify why new cooperatives are in search of alternative solidaristic practices. In this sense, the examination of cooperative financing will enable us to see the limitations that new cooperatives face financially, and the possibilities for growth provided by alternative financial tools. Furthermore, observing the alternative governance experiences of new cooperatives will enable us to see what the socio-cultural alternatives and the working practices of new cooperatives offer, and why. And lastly, in connection with the first two empirical parts, I would like to discuss the meaning of solidarity for the members of new cooperatives in more detail. In essence, I would like to better understand and further establish the importance of solidarity for the development of cooperatives and cooperative members.

Zsuzsanna Modla

Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Doctoral School of Sociology, Interdisciplinary Social Research programme

Philanthropy as a symbolic capital - the “golden man” Sinas

The planned presentation aims to analyse the phenomenon of social responsibility in the light of Bourdieu's theory of capital and highlight that philanthropy can be a means of transforming economic capital into social capital. According to my hypotheses, this symbolic practice is sometimes a strategic decision on the donor's part. To deduce the theory I'll introduce the activities of the Sina family - and par excellence Sina Simon - aiming to identify factors that can explain why only limited success crowned their intentions to be integrated into the Hungarian society.

Orsolya Sarány

University Of Debrecen, Sociology and Social Policy Doctoral Program, Human Studies Doctoral School

Market, financing, ownership – the development of the Hungarian language print media in Romania following the change of regime

The Hungarian language print media from Romania reacted very fast and very sensitively to the regime change in December of 1989, almost being part of the process itself. On the last day of the communist regime, there were 31 Hungarian or bilingual media products in Romania, a significant part of which still appears on a daily, weekly, monthly basis, as the Hungarian newspapers became the property of companies founded by editorial offices during a spontaneous privatization immediately after, or even during the events of December 1989. This spontaneous privatization is proved by the fact that while on December 22, 1989, the last day of the communist era, Hungarian dailies, like Megyei Tükör (Sepsiszentgyörgy), Igazság (Kolozsvár) or Vörös Zászló (Marosvásárhely) were the mouthpiece of the achievements of socialism, a day later, the readers were able to find out about a new system in renewed newspapers entitled Háromszék, Szabadság or Népújság. The 1990s were the era of prosperity for the press in Romania as hundreds of new newspapers appeared in the first years of democracy, but most of these new media products also rapidly perished. However, the print newspapers inherited from the communist times kept their readers and continued to be the backbone of the

press, with very few challengers. The print media market conditions became clear by the middle of the 2000s, when the Hungarian print media market in Transylvania became saturated, and the growth in the number of copies stopped. The media market changed again after 2010, when significant financial support from Hungary started to arrive to the Hungarian language press in Romania: Many new media products appeared, while several older media outlets developed spectacularly. However, despite all these financial aid and very few changes in the market, the Hungarian print media in Romania is shrinking: Due to rise of online and social media, the change of reading habits and the decline of advertisements in the press, the Hungarian print media is no longer being able to sustain itself. In my analysis, I will present the economic and ownership changes in the Hungarian print media in Romania, concerning the development of the number of editorial offices and the number of copies of the Hungarian newspapers, the financial and ownership background and its changes, and the financial supports that the media receives, especially the subsidies sent from Hungary since 2010. In my analysis, I will also present which press products are still able to sustain themselves and which need significant financial support to continue to operate.

Emese Kővágó

Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Doctoral School of Sociology, Interdisciplinary Social Research programme

„THE DAYS OF RETALIATION” – REMEMBERING THE VOJVODINIAN MASSACRES OF 1944 AS GENOCIDE?

Following a long public silence controlled by the Yugoslav communist political power, the collective memory of the massacres of local Hungarians carried out by Tito’s military administration in 1944-45 Vojvodina transformed into cultural from communicative in the circle of local Hungarians in the last three decades. As being interested in the formation of meanings and current representations of the social memory of the 1944-1945 massacres, I conduct a collective memory research project in Vojvodina (Serbia) resting on the theoretical groundwork developed by Jan Assmann (2011). Based on Maurice Halbwachs’ approach, he argued that we remember only those past events that are given meaning and significance in the present; thereafter, remembering is semiotisation, a process of producing these meanings. Within this frame, as one dimension of my project, I wished to understand the denominations (naming) of the 1944 events and whether they changed in the last 30 years, and if the mapped naming vary in various circles of local Hungarians or contexts. The relevance of the question stems from the theoretical approaches suggesting that denomination mirrors the social positioning of a historical event. In order to comprehend the formation of representations such as denominations (and remembered contents attached to it), I conducted various analyses including a qualitative content analysis (2021), a pilot study (with a questionnaire) in a Vojvodinian high school (2016), and later a participant observation in five locations (2017-2019). By using various methods tailored to fit particular research sub-questions, I managed to capture the disharmony concerning denomination and its genuine formation in time, and, in addition, to uncover that particular memory sites (books, articles, etc.) allow different denominations than commemorative practices (ceremonies) do. In the conference, I will portray the dissimilarities in naming (but similarities in relevant contents) with the varying memory practices and the key memory-constructing groups by which these denominations are produced. As concluded based on the performed projects, besides “revenge” or “atrocious”, “genocide” is also in the air in the circle of Vojvodina Hungarians. Nevertheless, I also learned that the application of the term is context-dependent; moreover, they do not aim to represent their

suffering as being “genocide” in legal terms - what they strive for is the social recognition of the massacres and “decent remembrance”. I argue that using the concept of genocide from a sociological perspective is reasonable in the case of 1944 massacres, too; however, comprehension of a denomination is possible only through the understanding of local social complexities, which I continue to discover in the closing phase of my research project. In the conference presentation, I will introduce the achieved results related to denominations, and based on the received feedbacks I wish to reconsider my interpretations.

Gergely Galovics

Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Doctoral School of Sociology

The various voices of national identities: a new methodological approach for the research of ethnic relations

Border regions are often inhabited by people who in terms of their language and culture rather belong to the nation in the other side of the border, then to the majority nation of their own country. As the borders moved over the last centuries in Europe several times there are many ethnic groups who „get stuck on the other side” finding themselves in a minority status. In this situation while being influenced by the cultural and political system of the majority nation of their own country these ethnic minority groups are still trying to maintain the culture and language of their motherland. But what do the members of these groups consider to be their home and how do they perceive the region where they live? Our contribution intends to show methodological approaches which can help us to understand the relation of ethnic minorities to the region where they live as well as to reconstruct the terms and labels used by them to describe their home and homeland. In order to get ecologically valid/naturalistic result, but in the meanwhile remain effective in retrieving data we have conducted focus groups. Focus groups in our understanding are a useful method to obtain certain thematically focused discourses such as the denotative and connotative meaning of places or the place-identity as a constituent of the group identity (Proshansky). Undoubtedly data derived from focus groups are more artificial than everyday discourse, however we believe that by approaching the topic indirectly and with an appropriate associative tasks we can still generate a good „semi-everyday discourse”. We will show our methodological approach in a research conducted on the members of the Hungarian minority living in Slovakia, where we tried to reconstruct the identity work as it is manifested in and through their discursive acts. According to the social construction of self (given by James and Mead as I and Me) the identity is not given but created partly by self-definition, and partly definition given by others. As the construction process can be taken as a discursive process (Harré), based on meaningful acts thus the identity constructed during a discourse connects persons to their own groups (i.e. theory of social identity - Tajfel and Blackwell). In our paper we will present what kind of place-related discourses and narratives are performed by our participants and how is our discourse oriented method makes possible to identify and explore various voices (Bakhtin) regarding the place identity among Hungarian minority in Slovakia. We are convinced that by reconstructing the relation of ethnic minorities to the places and region where they live we can overcome the conflicts created by the different political and administrative bodies and misunderstandings stemming from different cultures.

Krisztina Buk

Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Doctoral School of Sociology, Interdisciplinary Social Research programme

Life strategies and parenting methods of multicultural families - Based on Milton J. Bennett Developmental Model of Intercultural Sensitivity (DMIS)

In the course of my research, I follow the life of Israeli-Hungarian intercultural families living in Hungary for a longer or shorter period of time. I monitor their adaptation strategies in the majority- and Jewish religious, cultural fields here and across borders. I examine the effects of these on family life, value systems and parenting. In my presentation, I describe my experiences gained by using participant observation and interview methods.

Alexandra Valéria Sándor

Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Doctoral School of Sociology, Interdisciplinary Social Research programme

Selfie Culture in the COVID-19 Pandemic

In 2013, “selfie” was named the word of the year by the Oxford English Dictionary, implying a self-portrait photograph taken by oneself using a digital camera or a smartphone, mainly to post on social media. In the past decade, selfies have become a new medium for self-expression and self-representation (Qiu et al. 2015). Moreover, the phenomenon can also be considered as a cultural artifact and social practice (Senft & Baym 2015). The selfie concept exists at the intersection of multiple assemblages (DeLanda 2006, Deleuze & Guattari 1987, Wise 2005) since it displays both the corporeal self (primarily the face from a special angle) and the surroundings, conveyed by the inventions of modern technology. As it has been pointed out in the literature, selfies exist in a unique moment in human technological history, one that invites consideration of the multiple worlds that individuals inhabit (Hjorth & Pink 2014). To enhance the meaning behind the uniqueness of our time, it can be stated that the COVID-19 pandemic has brought brand new situations in the everyday lives of many. On social media platforms, users publish virtual self-representations that are influenced by “real life” individual and societal changes (Hogan & Quan-Haase 2010); which is also reflected during the COVID-19 pandemic. The use of social media and self-representation in social media posts increased during the first and the second wave of the pandemic, with selfies being the most popular type of content shared (Sándor 2021). Wearing a protection mask has become mandatory around the world, changing both the aesthetics and the function of selfies: researchers even proposed a design of a mobile application for permitting to everyone having a smartphone and being able to take a picture to verify that their protection mask is correctly positioned on their face (Hammoudi et al. 2020). The goal of the current paper is to provide a concise review of the selfie phenomenon from the perspective of the COVID-19 pandemic, supported by the author’s research results on self-representation and image modification on social media.

Orsolya Barna

Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Doctoral School of Sociology, Interdisciplinary Social Research programme

Free ranging dogs as hiking companions - The story of six dogs

Living, working and walking with dogs is part of a broader story of co-evolutionary history, and hiking with free ranging village dogs around Istanbul is possible because of a particular, local history. This historically embedded form of co-existence makes possible that free ranging dogs and people become available to each other and travel on foot together. The ongoing ethnographic research, based on participant observation and semi-structured interviews, standing at the intersections of multispecies approaches and animal geography, follows the various experiences and encounters of a multi-ethnic hiking group in their weekly hikes, often accompanied by one or more dogs. This dog-human assemblage forms a temporal community by sharing their time, movement, rhythm. Gestures of providing dog food and water during the lunchbreak or helping to get over barriers, difficult terrains and highways creates an atmosphere of solidarity. At other occasions failures of this solidarity or the undesirable behaviour of human or nonhuman creates boundaries. The seemingly simple activity of walking and walking together raises many questions about non-human agency, the liminal status of 'day-dogs' and their vulnerability at the changing settings of the (social) environment, as well as the vulnerability of every form of life included humans themselves, in this broad spectrum of Anthropocene landscape. In my presentation I focus on a single and peculiar day's events, that was told as a series of attacks by and attacks of the dogs. I analyze happenings of this day through the narratives of four participants of the hiking group in order to explore the mutual co-constitution of multispecies space (and meaning). Similarly to my participants I ask the question: what went wrong that day? Do categories of domestic, feral and wild make relations clear or obsolete?

Kata Szabó

Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Doctoral School of Sociology, Interdisciplinary Social Research programme

Values defining individual choices? - Millennials of two regions and their life choices

Understanding why individuals act in certain ways, it is inevitable to look at how they construct their culture in terms of values. Each member of a community shares an approximately similar cultural identity but there are choices that can be cause for tension. By looking at the dichotomy of "individualism and collectivism" defined by Hofstede (2001) through comparative case studies in Italy and Hungary we aim to find out how the young individuals' life choices have been (re-)shaped in relation to their cultural values. "The world's mine oyster" says Shakespeare in his play the Merry Wives of Windsor (Shakespeare, 1973). This term has become a catchphrase since then and people use it frequently to express their freedom and power over their lives that is full of possibilities. But what if we come to realize that the vastness of opportunities is not what it seemed at the beginning and we have to face the obstacles created by the same dreams and expectations of thousands of other individuals like ourselves? This puzzlement has been vocalized by several young individuals in the recent years who have followed more or less the same education and career path with very similar backgrounds. The 2000s meant a boom of technological development, the chance for easy access to the Internet, the ability to travel more easily which also resulted in an excessive emigration from the periphery of countries into larger

cities where they started university as a degree seemed to have been the key to a prosperous future. We propose that this is a phenomenon that is pervaded throughout Europe, for this reason we have chosen two sample locations for our case studies, Calabria in Italy and Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county in Hungary. By doing so we would like to compare and contrast various aspects of the mobility of the Millennials – those born in the 80s and 90s – who have left their hometowns in search for better prospects for their future. In the late 90s and at the beginning of 2000 there has been a generation who had to make a choice about their future and based on several factors – these factors are to be discovered in the course of the research – they have decided to leave their home and migrate to the more centralized territories where the opportunities for education and work were more promising. The current research would specifically look at the Calabrian region of the south of Italy (where a preliminary research has already been conducted previously) along with Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county in order to better understand the reasons why and how these so called ‘Millennials’ decided to leave and what their perception is now after they have been living ‘outside’. The aim of the research is to explore these regions to understand their structure, development and functioning from an anthropological and sociological perspective in the light of mobility of the youth who grew up in these areas. By doing so we would like to observe how globalization affects their life choices. Furthermore, to analyze the identity creation and culture preservation process of this generation. The study will be carried out based on the narratives of those who left and/or try to return to these areas. We will investigate whether the people from these regions identify themselves first by region or by country; what cultural, economic, political, social separations there are from the rest of the country, if there is any; and how the people living in these regions perceive the decreasing population of their villages, towns and cities. Are there any attempts made to increase the population, to create work places, and to improve the education system? What is the take of the young on the situation of their home regions and their current life situation? Are they planning to move back? What obstacles are there that prevent them from doing so? These are some of the questions the research will try to find answers for and surely encounter more during the course of the study.

József Koncz

Eötvös Loránd University , Faculty of Social Sciences, Doctoral School of Sociology, Interdisciplinary Social Research programme

Who cares about organic influencers?

Between marketing experts it is a common knowledge that gaining a new buyer costs at least five to seven times more than keeping the existing ones. In contrast, as consumers, we can increasingly feel that the marketing communication strategy of large companies is almost exclusively focused on acquiring a new customer and leaving behind consumers who have already opted for the brand. On television, radio, the Internet and in public spaces, large-scale communication with questionable quality but full of well-sounding promises and commitments is poured countlessly into society. Meanwhile these companies - do not have a normally functioning customer service (waiting time is way too long), - do not have properly trained staff (not only are there serious shortcomings in terms of preparedness, but the style of customer service also lags far behind the idyllic image of advertising), - complaint handling lies in the rejection of complaints and the exhaustion of customers. It is as if the customer management process is over at the time of the sale, i.e. the realization of the profit. Some companies already masterfully acquire and organize the personal information of their potential customers, and thus personalize the messages encouraging them to buy, so that they can

spare all available tools and channels for the purpose of influence and sales: Increasing use of Facebook and Instagram campaigns, profile-tailored advertising content, influencer marketing. The latter, moreover, demonstrates that companies understand the importance, power, and operation of personal recommendations, yet they do not do enough to make their true customers to tell positive stories, to make a connection with them which is strong enough to make them organic influencers, which means ordinary people who carries the brand's reputation voluntarily and post-free. I think it is a wrong move to let go of the hands of the customers after the purchase, or in other words to maintain and nurture the relationships, the aftercare of the purchases would be definitely expedient. How can one observe the existence of this business mentality that seeks only the graces of new customers? In my presentation, I will address the following: - The offer of the largest Hungarian job portals filtered by marketing and PR keywords (job analysis) - Analyze consumer ratings in Google and responses to individual consumer complaints (often by the owner) In my opinion, if most of the marketing costs were spent on product / service development, accessibility, quick and customer-centric resolution of complaints, and continued support and rewarding of the loyalty of those closest to the brand, the "organic" rumor would have a stronger impact (influence) like any hyper-creative masterpiece created by any long-standing advertising agency. It's not out of the question that it's all cheaper, which may matter to for-profit companies. In my view, businesses should recognize that behind the year-end business graphs, there are sentient people, unique personalities and needs. Businesses that want to survive in the long run should strive to deepen their relationships with their consumers. Do they do that?

Alexandra Eszter Urbán

Seoul National University

The Second Shift: Macro- and Micro-level Factors Affecting Korean Working Women's Housework Time

The rapid economic development of South-Korea has often been coined as the "Miracle on the Han river". The fast-paced modernization accompanying it have received somewhat less popularity. This so-called "compressed modernization" Korea experienced in the past decades brought about one of the most contradictory societies, where traditional and modern values coexist and often clash. As an example, most working women are still expected to shoulder most of the household burden as well, something that has been coined as women's "second shift". The current study tries to quantify the burden of "traditional" household roles falling on "modern" working women using data from the Korean Time Use Survey of 1999 and 2019. It assesses micro-level factors influencing women's housework time based on some of the most popular theories related to housework. It also enumerates and tries to find a way to quantify macro-level factors such as various economic policies or gender attitudes affecting unpaid work time. Ultimately the aim of this research is to situate South-Korea in the corpus of international comparative literature on housework.

Mária-Magdolna Szász

University of Debrecen

Az iskola életébe való szülői bevonódás akadályai szülői percepciók alapján

Előadásomban az iskola életében való szülői bevonódás akadályait tárgyalom szülői percepciók alapján, két Alcsík-térségben (Erdély, Hargita megye, Románia) lévő rurális település mentén. A rurális iskolák sikeres működésében meghatározó szerepe van annak, hogy a sok fontos tényező, szereplő (pedagógusok, oktatási rendszer, diákok, vezetők stb.) mellett a szülők, családok miként tekintenek az iskola működésére, mennyire involválódnak annak tevékenységeibe és milyen akadályokba ütközhetnek, amelyek negatívan befolyásolják az aktív és elköteleződött jelenlétüket gyermekeik iskolai életében. A témában a legtöbb kutatás iskolaközpontú, kevesen foglalkoznak a szülői véleményekkel, meglátásokkal. Előadásomban fontosnak tartom a téma nemzetközi szakirodalmából (Bailey 2017; Li és Fischer 2017; Hornby – Lafaele 2011; Walker et al. 2010; Poulou – Matsagouras 2007; Catsambis 2001; Hornby 2000) több faktoron (szülő/család faktor, gyermek faktor, szülő-tanár faktor, társadalmi tényezők) végigkövetni a szülői bevonódás akadályait, majd kitérni specifikusan a két vizsgált térségben lévő szülői narratívákra, ezeken belül is a bevonódás akadályainak elemzésére.

Zsuzs-Rózsa András

University of Debrecen

Digitális élet óvodáskorban szülői szemmel

Doktori programom keretében annak a témának a kutatásával foglalkozom, hogy „óvodáskorú gyerekek” esetében a családban, miként alakul a szülők viszonyulása gyermekeik IKT eszközhasználatához, az internet-, média világához. Kutatásom terepe a székelyföldi térség, ezen belül a városi környezet. A téma aktualitását indokolja, hogy az internet, az IKT eszközök, a különböző technikai megoldások elterjedésével a városi környezetben élő szülők egyre tudatosabban használják a digitális eszközöket, egyre könnyebben boldogulnak az internet nyújtotta lehetőségek világában, eszköztárában. Ellenben bizonytalannak érzik magukat azzal kapcsolatban, hogy mikortól kell az óvodáskorú gyerekeiket közel engedni a média világához. Előadásomban röviden bemutatom azt a székelyföldi társadalmi helyzetképet, amely a kutatott téma kontextusát képezi, illetve ismertetem a térségben folytatott, a témához kapcsolódó székelyföldi térség kutatási eredményeit. Előadásomban fölvázolom a szakmai eredmények fontosságát, valamint ismertetem a program módszerét, melyet a kutatás során alkalmazok. Az előadás a várható mai eredményekről is szól. A kutatási program fontosabb kérdéskörei: A szülők szerint már óvodáskorban be kell vezetni a gyerekek életébe az internet, média használatának korlátozását? Ha igen, hogyan kell, esetleg lehet korlátozni a médiahasználatot, a tartalmak elérhetőségét? Milyen mértékben jelent előnyt, illetve hátrányt a média-, internethasználat kisgyerekkorban? A térségben élő szülők milyen normarendszert jelenítenek meg a gyerekekkel való gyakorlatban?

Ágnes Sebestyén

University of Debrecen

FIATAL AGRÁRVÁLLALKOZÓK INNOVÁCIÓS KOMPETENCIÁJA

A doktori program során a fiatal agrárvállalkozók innovációs törekvéseit kutatom a hagyomány és a modernizáció kapcsolatát figyelembe véve a kutatott, székelyföldi térségben. Folyamatosan nő a fiatal agrárvállalkozók száma Közép-Románia megyéiben, kutatásomban arra törekszem, hogy feltárjam, milyen mértékben veszik figyelembe a hagyományos gazdálkodási modelleket, illetve hogyan viszonyulnak a jelenlegi innovációs lehetőségekhez. A romániai, vidéki térségekben élők fennmaradását és a lokális gazdasági változásokat nagymértékben befolyásolja a fiatalok egyéni elképzelése a saját jövőjüket és gazdálkodási tevékenységüket illetően. A kérdéskör időszerűsége az innováció és stratégiai szemlélet fontosságából ered, melyek jelentősek a hétköznapijainkban.

Márta Wollner

Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Doctoral School of Sociology, Interdisciplinary Social Research programme

“Euro-Islam” models in the European Muslims Minority Groups

The presentation analyses some characteristic features of the Muslim minority in Europe. Presents general demographic trends, examines some elements of the dual (real and virtual) social layers - known by the native Arab political field – how it supports or prevents the integration. Analyzes attributes of two characteristic category, the representatives of “ethnic/religious pride” and the „cosmopolitans” – using the typology of voluntary choice in minority identities (Neményi, 2014). Introduces three competitive “Euro-Islam” interpretations: the “Minority Religious Law (fiqh el-Aqallijja) by Yousef Qaradawi,, the salafi reform- “Muslim Democracy” by Tariq Ramadan, and the “liberal-secularized Euro-Islam” by Bassam Tibi. These interpretations are initiatives aimed to shape the conceptual framework of European Muslim identities, starting with the internal structures of Islam and presumably will delineate future versions of those “Euro-Islamic” concept.