

ABSTRACTS

István Jávor

ORGANIZATIONAL POWER STRUCTURES IN HOSPITALS AND HEALTH CENTERS

The author deals with the organizational power structure. Power is a central phrase in his work, and studies. Researches of organizational behaviour tend to focus on production companies and bureaucracies, mainly. Other organizations get much less attentions. One of the neglected topics of organization sociology is what are the main differences among the organizational power structure of different kinds of organizations. For example what are the differences of power structures of companies, bureaucracies for clients, and political bureaucracies, the different supervisory authorities, hospitals, police departments, courts, prisons, prosecutor's offices, schools, etc. The previous article of the author dealt with the special type of organizations – the irresponsible organizations – its power structures. This study analyse another type of organizations, the hospitals, and its specialities of power structure, and power games. To understand their qualitatively different power structures helps better understanding of their functioning, and their behaviours and roles in the inter-organizational power networks, and games, too.

Bulcsú Bognár

THE THIRD WAY AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY IN MARKET TOWNS STUDY ON FERENC ERDEI'S SUMMARY OF URBAN SOCIOLOGY

The study covers one of the key aspects of Erdei's social strata analysis that is the characteristics of the farm-like market towns in the Great Plains. Erdei saw the "third way" as the only alternative for successful social development of peasantry stepping out from a closed world of community existence. The study points out that Erdei's interpretation is seen rather burdened with an ideological approach. Although the author has been known as the most outstanding scholar of market-town social development (and his work of Hungarian town can worthily be considered a standard for town sociology), in certain cases, Erdei's typical program action and its value orientation interwoven with his ideological approach also shape the aspects of his book therefore his strata analysis becomes indefensible. The study also touches upon the fact that the precedents for the concept of the double structure can be observed in his earlier works already in the 1930's, although his ideas had not yet been characterized with his latter approach of double structure. In his approach, Erdei divided the examined society in two possible social strata, as the only preferable social development, and its all possible anti-poles.

Gábor Kertesi

**THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE ROMA IN THE END
OF THE 20TH CENTURY**

The paper is based on individual data of the 1993 and 2003 representative Roma surveys as well as for national controls on the individual files of the 1992-2003 national labor force surveys. A detailed account is given on the relative employment chances and the stability of employment of the Roma by the end of the 20th century. The important role of the public work programs is emphasized in maintaining the instability of the Roma employment.

Bettina Pikó

**LEISURE STRUCTURE, VALUE ORIENTATIONS AND
HEALTH BEHAVIOR AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS**

The main goal of the present study has been to determine the relationships between youth's leisure structure and their health behaviors. We have also aimed at investigating the connections between youth's leisure and parents' social background. In addition, we have tried to detect possible relationships between youth's leisure and their value orientations such as materialism and their levels of satisfaction with life. Data were collected from students enrolled in the secondary schools of the Southern Plain Region (three counties, namely, Bács-Kiskun, Békés and Csongrád) of Hungary. This representative sample consisted of 1114 high school students aged between 14-21 years. Self-administered questionnaires were used to obtain information from students regarding their family structure, psychosocial health, value orientations, satisfaction with life and socio-demographics. Correlation and multiple regression analyses revealed that youth's leisure time activities were related to other elements of their lifestyle such as value orientations and health behaviors. Social status indicators, however, were a more important influence of their leisure as compared to their Western-European counterparts.