

ABSTRACTS

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Perspectives and Paradigms in Sociological Theory I-II.

In this paper, including two parts, first we deal with the correlation between the object and perspective of sociology, and determine the aspects of the classification of sociological perspective. Then we draw up the types of sociological perspective and point out the main theories and theoretical directions representing different perspectives. The sociological perspective is a system of notions referring to the basic questions of sociology, which basically determines the whole of the theoretical concepts and correlations of sociology. In order to draw up the typical perspectives emerging in sociological theory, we define the basic correlations and questions of sociology. We distinguish between the holist and the individualist perspectives on the level of overall perspectives, from the point of view of the level of factors determining social phenomena. We make a distinction between symbolist and factulist perspectives from the point of view of the nature of factors determining social phenomena. On the level of the main perspectives, we make a distinction between normativist, structuralist, creativist and rationalist perspectives.

Hajnalka Fényes–Gabriella Pusztai

Men's Disadvantage in Higher Education in the Light of a Regional Sample

The study analyses men and women's chances in higher education, narrowing the question to material, cultural and social capital. According to our hypothesis, since on the basis of the data of a number of studies, fewer men reach higher education (they study in institutions of second and semi-third degree), they have to prove and present more in order to enter higher education, and it seems that they are in a disadvantageous situation in comparison with women. Those men who enter University or College, will have bigger home-based cultural resources and material capital, and their social relations will be characterized by strong and tight ties, which they can successfully increase during their further studies, in other words, they need the mobilization of more resources than women. In the present study we make an attempt in order to check this hypothesis.

Tünde Virág

Villages Becoming Ghettos

The object of my paper is an area with small villages, largely over-represented by Roma population. In the middle of the 1980s there were one or two small villages becoming ghettos, at present 17 ethnically segregated settlements can be found in the

micro-region besides dozens of other villages approaching towards the state of ethnic segregation. As a result of massive unemployment and the demographic changes brought about by the exchange of population, not only more and more villages became ghettos in the area, but the structure of local society has also changed. In each settlement either the majority of the inhabitants or, in more serious cases, the whole village community is excluded from the labour force market as well as from the education system, which could offer them social mobility.