

ABSTRACTS

Adél Pásztor

NATIONAL MINORITIES AS INVOLUNTARY MINORITIES.

Test of the “oppositional culture” explanation for ethnic differences in educational attainment in Europe. The case of Hungarians

This study aims to draw attention to national minorities as a distinct group from immigrants. Additionally, it attempts to introduce a global perspective on national minorities, with specific reference to Hungarians in Central Europe. There are no sociological theories addressing the issue of national minorities in the area of education; it is argued here that theories relating to immigrants might be a useful starting point. For example, Ogbu’s distinction between “voluntary” and “involuntary” minorities is applicable to the distinction between immigrants and national minorities. Using empirical evidence from a nationally representative survey carried out in the Carpathian-basin I find little support for Ogbu’s thesis. Analysis of the data indicates significant variation between the autochthonous minorities examined in the study; which questions whether it is appropriate to generalize on the basis of voluntariness alone. Additionally, empirical analysis specifically on Hungarians does not favor Ogbu’s thesis. The Hungarian national minority as an involuntary group is not significantly disadvantaged with respect to educational attainment (with the exception of Slovakia). On the contrary, they seem to catch up with the majority i.e. the gap between majority and minority appears to be closing.

Vera Messing

NET SPAN OF HOLES: INTER-HOUSEHOLD SUPPORTING NETWORK AMONG ROMA AND NON-ROMA POOR

The study analyses inter-household supporting networks among Roma and non-Roma poor households. I concentrate on one dimension of relationships: what material and non-material relationships support the subsistence of poor households. Due to the datasets in reach characteristics of supporting relationships of the total population, of Roma and non-Roma in similar narrow circumstances may be compared. The most remarkable result of the research is that the non-Roma poor households are significantly richer in their supporting networks than Roma poor households. Moreover, characteristics of supporting inter-household networks of Roma depend largely on their regional location as well as on ethnic identity, history and traditions of inter-ethnic relations of the given region. As a conclusion I formulate further research questions the analyses of which may lead closer to the understanding of diversity and differing subsistence strategies of the population considered as Roma.

Dávid Jancsics

**EUROPEAN COMMUNITY STATES IN THE NATIONAL PRESS
A NETWORK ANALYSIS ATTEMPT**

The study analyses the relations between the member states of the European Community and the two most significant daily papers of the national press, the „Népszabadság” and the „Magyar Nemzet” with a network approach method. The countries featured in the articles have been defined as the actors of a connection network. The target of the research is to find an answer to the question, if the profiled network structure between the states is influenced by the values represented by the papers or rather by real (facts and) events.