

## ABSTRACTS

### ***Bálint György Kubik – Boróka Pápay: The Boundaries and External Connections of the Hyperlink Network of Hungarian Websites in Romania***

The current paper describes exploratory research into the hyperlink network of Hungarian organizations in Romania. The research examines where the boundaries of the organizational system lie, and the way actors are connected to other Hungarian, Romanian and international organizations. The aim was to combine classic sociological knowledge about the Hungarian minority and its organizations with the theory of social network analysis and hyperlink analysis. The research finds that the hyperlink network of Hungarian websites in Romania is highly interconnected. Results also show that the members of the network exhibit comparably strong ties to Hungarian-language and Romanian-language websites, but the greatest proportion of external connections is with international sites. We found that the structural positions of actors within the examined network were not correlated to the distribution of external connections; actors in the network developed connections to Hungarian-language, Romanian-language and international websites regardless of their network positions.

*Keywords:* Hyperlink network analysis; Social network analysis; Hungarian minority from Romania; Organizations; Automated data collection.

### ***Botond Nagy: Public burdens and development policies during the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary in Háromszék county***

Concerning the history of Szeklerland during the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary, the idea that the region was economically underdeveloped, was unable to autonomy, and the financial support from the state was indispensable to the modernization of its institutional system seems to be widely accepted. The reconsideration of this unilateral approach requires extensive and deeper research. The present study attempts only to elucidate the nature of state intervention in the field of public services and businesses. Furthermore, it tries to ensure a proper framework within which it can be established to what extent the state budget contributed to developments of public interest and to businesses, and to what extent the local resources

were used for this purpose. The analysis is limited to Háromszék county, and it weights the annual gross amounts originating from the region and accounted by the treasury as incomes (direct state taxes, consumer taxes, fees and charges), and the amounts accounted as expenditures and transferred to the county on various titles (administration, jurisdiction, public order, roads, education, health care, child protection, animal welfare, forest management, economic subventions). The intention behind calculating the balance sheet was to clarify whether Háromszék county could be regarded as a contributor to the state budget during this period.

*Keywords:* Szeklerland, Háromszék county, tax system, tax burdens, treasury, public institution, modernization, state support, economic actors

### **Sándor Oláh: Land use in the villages of the Kis-Homoród area in the 20<sup>th</sup> century**

The study examines the changes occurred during the 20<sup>th</sup> century in land properties and land use in seven villages in the southern part of Harghita county.

Following 1949, the economic policy of the state, known as the socialist transformation of agriculture repealed the traditional order of owning, using and inheriting arable land.

The state took over from the farmers the authority to plan, organize, guide and control the processes of production, distribution and consumption within socialist agricultural cooperatives. It substituted the system of small farms with large-scale farming.

Following 1990, with the abolishment of the so-called common agricultural organizations, the private agricultural strategies transformed the structure of the properties. Micro family units were born with mixed activities, and their economic strategies changed in close relation with the national agricultural policies, conditions of production and regional market conditions. The concentration of land and the process of specialization in agriculture are typical phenomena ensuing from the transformation of the rural areas. The most wide-spread forms are the family farms specialized in diary products.

*Keywords:* Harghita county; private agricultural strategies; structure of the agricultural properties; family farms

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***Töhötöm Á. Szabó - Bálint Markó - Tibor Hartel: Traditionality and modernity: changes in the conditions of landscape management and agricultural production in a Transylvanian region***

The study reveals the two-faced nature of landscaping and agriculture in the Transylvanian region called Szilágyság (in Romanian Sălaj). The analysis builds on household survey, interviews, focus group discussions and anthropological observations. The authors outline the specificities of modernization, the recent changes manifested even at small scale, the simultaneous presence of traditions and innovation in relation with various issues: through the changing conditions of pastures, vineyards and wine-production, through the changes in the relationships between nature and human culture, through the pliable boundary between nature and culture, through the issue of the transformation of the agriculture and of used tools. With respect to the new systems of landscaping and land use, the authors argue that following these radical changes, and in spite of traditions still present in the area, several hundred or decades old knowledge is threatened by complex social, economic, cultural and moral changes.

*Keywords:* landscaping, nature, culture, tradition and innovation, ambivalence