

RESUME

Patrik TÁTRAI – József MOLNÁR – Katalin KOVÁLY– Ágnes ERŐSS

Changes in the Number of Hungarians in Transcarpathia Based on the Survey “SUMMA 2017”

According to the last Ukrainian census in 2001, 152 thousand people declared Hungarian ethnicity in Transcarpathia. Since that time, there is no reliable and up-to-date data on the ethno-demographic development of the region's population; however, for instance, migration flows particularly salient since the outbreak of the armed conflict in East Ukraine in 2014 must have contributed to transformations of the ethnic structure. Thus, this paper aimed at exploring the demographic development of Hungarians in Transcarpathia based on the survey “SUMMA 2017”. According to the survey results, the number of Hungarians fell to around 130 thousand by the middle of 2017. Hungarians living in urban areas and in the ethnic contact zone lost the highest numbers. Behind this negative trend one can find emigration as main reason, however negative natural change also contributed to decreasing numbers. The third factor, assimilation has not played an important role in changes of the number of Hungarian population.

Miklós BAKK

Two Nation-buildings, One State – The Last Century of Romania

Romania is now celebrating 100 years since the formation of the modern Romanian state. This formation was, in fact, an until today uncleared unification of two nation-building processes. In Transylvania took place a Romanian nation building starting from the emergence of the Romanian intelligentsia of the Greek Catholic Church. It was a civil society based non-state national awakening, described by Miroslav Hroch for several Central European peoples. On other hand, in the Old Romanian Kingdom an other sort of nationalism was launched during the second half of 19th century. Its course can be described as a bureaucratic unification of several smaller territories or provinces, according to the example of the Italian unification in the same time, and described by Michael Hechter in his concept on state-formation nationalism with an stressful bureaucratic character. After 1920 the model of the bureaucratic unification was extended to the Great Romania and this process became determinative for the today character of the Romanian nationalism.

Biborka ÁDÁM

**The Manifestations of the Romanian Commemorative Feasts
in Szeklerland**

This paper provides a comprehensive overview on the perception of four Romanian commemorative ceremonies: the 24th of January (Union of Moldova with Muntenia), the 9th and 10th of May (end of WWII and King's Day), the 23th of August ("antifascist resurrection") and the 1st of December (Union of Transylvania with Romania), in the region of Háromszék. By means of a detailed content analysis of the local Hungarian press articles and by conducting a series of structured interviews with the organisers and participants, this study intended to systematically document the comprehensive changes that had occurred in the significance, meaning and structure of the above four feasts between 1918 and 2015. Furthermore, our paper intends to analyse the current political and identity-building trends of the most important national feast, the 1st of December.

Levente SZÉKELY

The Nation Lives in the Language – Or Does It?

The Hungarian Youth Research 2016 is the fifth wave of the series of survey entitled Youth, begun at the turn of the millenium. In the course of research, we interviewed 4000 young Hungarian people between the age of fifteen and twenty-nine in Romania, Slovakia, Serbia and Ukraine. The paper gives an overview of the Hungarian youngsters live in four main region. According to the survey, young Hungarians are very similar in many respects, especially in media consumption. This paper also deals with the national identity of young Hungarians live in Carpathian Basin. One of the most important conclusions of the research is that the national identity decreased in the last decades, especially in Slovakia. Analyzing the factors based on Hungarian identity we can observe that however the young Hungarians think the basis of identity is the language, friends are more important.

Dániel GAZSÓ

The Kőrösi Csoma Sándor Program: Activities

The Kőrösi Csoma Sándor Program (KCSP) has become one of the most widespread diaspora engagement practices of Hungary. It was launched in 2013 as the first large-scale initiative to specifically target the diaspora. The main aim of the Program is to preserve Hungarian identity, culture and language skills, as well as to strengthen diaspora relations with Hungary as their kin-state. To accomplish these objectives, in the first year, in 2013, the State Secretariat for Hungarian Communities Abroad sent almost fifty, then in the following years around one-hundred interns for six and nine month residencies to Hungarian diaspora organizations, to further their community work in various countries throughout the world. For a deeper and comprehensive understanding of the Program I carried out research on the activities of the KCSP interns by questioning them about their experiences in the years 2016/17 and 2017/18. This paper contains the main results of this research.