

TUDOMÁNYOS DIÁKKÖRI KONFERENCIA

A DUNAÚJVÁROSI EGYETEMEN
2023. november 8.

Társadalomtudományi szekció





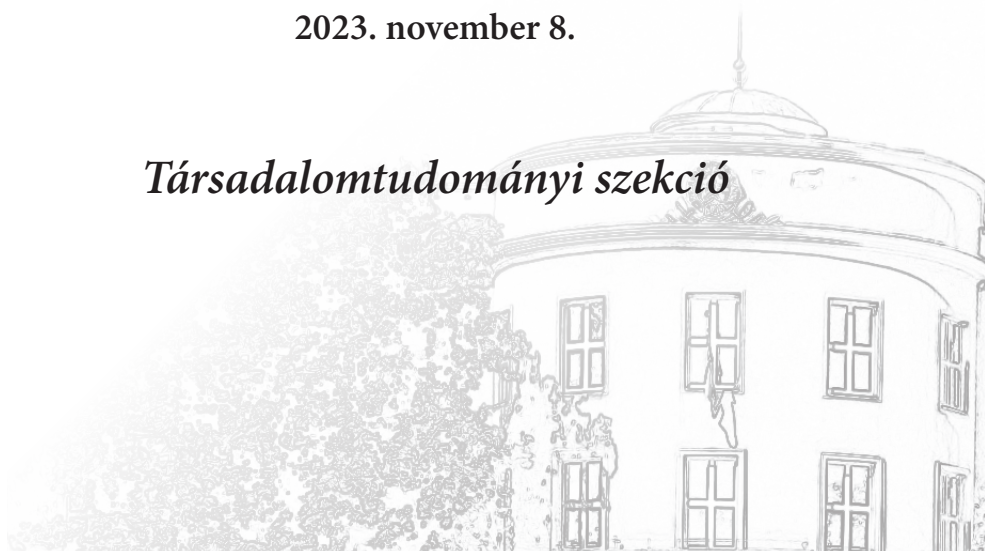
DUNAÚJVÁROSI EGYETEM
UNIVERSITY OF DUNAÚJVÁROS

Tudományos Diákköri Konferencia

a Dunaújvárosi Egyetemen

2023. november 8.

Társadalomtudományi szekció



Nemzeti
Tehetség Program

A Tudományos Diákköri Konferencia szervező intézményei:

Tanárképző Központ
Informatikai Intézet
Műszaki Intézet
Társadalomtudományi Intézet

Időpont: 2023. November 08.

Program

13.00–16.00	SEKCIÓÜLÉSEK A DUE INTÉZETEK SZERVEZÉSÉBEN	HELYSZÍN
13.00–17.00	Neveléstudományi szekció (TANÁRKÉPZŐ KÖZPONT)	I-206
13.00–17.00	Informatikatudományi Szekció (INFORMATIKAI INTÉZET)	P-001
13.00–17.00	Műszaki tudományi Szekció (MŰSZAKI INTÉZET)	M-136
13.00–17.00	Társadalomtudományi Szekció (TÁRSADALOMTUDOMÁNYI INTÉZET)	I-106
13.00–17.00	Social Science 1, 2 (TÁRSADALOMTUDOMÁNYI INTÉZET)	TEAMS
17.00–18.00	A szekciók zsűrijének ülése	
18.00–18.30	Várható eredményhirdetés az egyes szekciókban	

A szekciók a MICROSOFT TEAMS rendszeren keresztül is elérhetők.
Teams csoportokhoz csatlakozás kódja/Teams group codes:

Társadalomtudományi (magyar):	https://tinyurl.hu/VxuB
Social Science 1.:	https://tinyurl.hu/fIv9
Social Science 2.:	https://tinyurl.hu/pBGM
Informatikatudományi:	https://tinyurl.hu/sVV5
Műszakitudományi:	https://tinyurl.hu/7Bfr
Neveléstudományi:	https://tinyurl.hu/QX6V

Dunaújváros, 2023. 10. 23.

Szervezők:

Dr. Pázmán Judit
tudományos és kutatási
rektorhelyettes
Kabinet

Dr. Joós Antal
DUE TDT-elnök

Melkovics János
csoportvezető
DUE-Tehetség gondozási
Munkacsoport

Dósáné Pap Györgyi
TDT-titkár
DUE-Tehesség gondozási
Tanács

Társadalomtudományi szekció (magyar) (Teams elérés: <https://tinyurl.hu/VxuB>)

Zsűritagok: *Dr. Kőkuti Tamás*, egyetemi docens, elnök;
Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina, egyetemi docens;
Szakács István, gazdasági tanár

Hallgató neve: Fleck Noel
Előadás címe: Társadalmi hipokratizmus
(*Dr. András Hanga*)

Hallgató neve: Füstí Blanka
Előadás címe: Hiteles, értékteremtő, követendő?
– Az influenzszerek világa
(*Szpisák Tamás*)

Hallgató neve: Gyuricza Andrea
Előadás címe: Instagram, YouTube és társaik – avagy interneten
pénzkeresés fotóinkkal és videóinkkal
(*Dr. Keszi-Szeremlei Andrea*)

Hallgató neve: Kiss Flóra
Előadás címe: Az együttműködés és versengés felfogása
csapatsportokban
(*Dr. András Hanga*)

Hallgató neve: Krajsek Megán Vanda
Előadás címe: A szocialista kor utolsó dinoszauruszának főnix
madárrá válása
(*Kiss András Péter*)

Hallgató neve: Molnár Karolin Ráchel

Előadás címe: Tetoválás

(Szakács István József)

Hallgató neve: Nagy Lilla Kinga

Előadás címe: A hulladékgyűjtés megváltozott helyzete hazánkban – MOL

(Petrovickijné dr. Angerer Ildikó)

Hallgató neve: Qasim Jázmin

Előadás címe: Digitális fejlődés hatása a humán erőforrásra

(Dr. Kőkuti Tamás)

Hallgató neve: Sipos Eszter

Előadás címe: A néptánc a mi időkben

(Dr. András Hanga)

Hallgató neve: Vörös Levente

Előadás címe: Az e-sportolók aktivitása a hagyományos sportokban

(Kovács Szilvia)

Társadalomtudományi szekció (magyar)

Hallgató neve: Fleck Noel

Hallgató szakja: 1. évf. Kommunikáció és médiatudomány

Konzulense: *Dr. András Hanga*

Előadás címe: Társadalmi hipokratizmus

Cél feltárni az elletmondásokat bizonyos társadalmi kérdésekben. Ennek érdekében kvantitatív módszert használok.

Hallgató neve: Füsti Blanka

Hallgató szakja: 2. évf. Televíziós műsorkészítő FOSZK

Konzulense: *Szpisák Tamás, mesteroktató*

Előadás címe: Hiteles, értékteremtő, követendő?

– Az influenzszerek világa

Miért is választottam témának az influenzszerkedést?

Egyrészt érdekel, hogy milyen példát követnek a mai fiatalok, másrészt pedig milyen hatással vannak rájuk és hogyan befolyásolják őket ezek az emberek. Az előadásomban beszélni fogok arról, hogy mi is az az influenzszer, a típusairól, a befolyásoltságáról, a hatásairól, a megélhetéséről, a sikereiről, valamint a veszélyeiről és az etikusságáról.

Sajnos a mai világban már a gyerekeket vagy még inkább a fiatal korosztályt, igen nagy mértékben befolyásolják a közösségi oldalak és azok az emberek, akik közvetítik ezeket a tartalmakat.

Úgy gondolom, beszélni kell a negatív és a pozitív oldaláról is. Ha valaki hiteles influenzszer akar lenni és tisztában van a felelősségével, akkor mind a két oldaláról beszélnie kellene. Sajnos ebben a csoportban vannak kevesebben.

Kutatásomban még kitérek és megvizsgálom az influenzszereket mind amerikai, és magyar viszonylatban is, és összehasonlítom a munkásságukat. Beszélék életműveik sikereiről és arról, milyen veszélyeket rejthet magában ez a tevékenység mind alkotói, és fogyasztói szempontból.

Hallgató neve: Gyuricza Andrea

Hallgató szakja: 1. évf. Gazdálkodási és menedzsment FOSZK

Konzulense: *Dr. Keszi-Szeremlei Andrea, főiskolai tanár*

Előadás címe: Instagram, YouTube és társaik – avagy internetes pénzkeresés fotóinkkal és videóinkkal

A dolgozatom központi témája a tartalomkészítés, másnéven influencertevékenység. A kutatásom hipotézise, hogy az interneten a fotóinkkal és videóinkkal pénzt lehet keresni a különböző online platformokon. A célom eléréséhez több módszert használtam. Interjúelemzést, SWOT-elemzést, és egy kérdőívet. A felmérést első körben a lakosság fele irányítottam, a 18 évesektől egészen az idős korosztályig. Az interjúknál figyelembe vettem hogy női és férfi influencereket is kielemezzek, illetve az életkoruk sem utolsó szempont volt. A dolgozatomban röviden bemutatom az Instagram, a YouTube, és a hasonló online oldalak működését, tulajdonságait. Több tartalomkészítő munkásságát hasonlítom össze. A kutatásom végére, arra a következtetésre jutottam, hogy az interneten valóban lehet pénzt keresni, de kell néhány olyan egyéni momentum (legyen az egy egyéni vállalkozás, több együttműködés cégekkel) amellyel maximálisan egyedi lehet az illető. Ebben a tevékenység körben lemásolhatatlannak kell lenni.

Hallgató neve: Kiss Flóra

Hallgató szakja: 1. évf. Kommunikáció és médiatudomány

Konzulense: *Dr. András Hanga*

Előadás címe: Az együttműködés és versengés felfogása csapatportokban

A versengés a társadalmi élet különböző területeinek kulcsfogalma, pl.: iskolarendszereknek, demokratikus politikai beren-

Társadalomtudományi szekció (magyar)

dezkedésű társadalmaknak, sportnak, stb. Ezen versengési folyamatok eredményeképpen beszélhetünk győztesekről és vesztesekről. A győztesnek a győzelem önbizalmat ad, elégedettséggel tölti el őt, míg annak aki alulmarad újból kell élesztenie saját önbizalmát.

Azonban lehetséges az, hogy versengve együttműködünk? Ezen kérdés vizsgálatának egyik lehetséges színtere a csapatsportok világa. Azok akik valamilyen sport formájában csapatban versenyeznek egyszerre versengenek saját magukkal, társaikkal képességeivel, más csapatok egyéneivel. A sportban ahhoz, hogy együtt tudjunk működni különböző készségekre van szükség, ilyen készség például a bizalomteli, nyílt kommunikáció, szorongás kezelése, a küzdőszellem vagy a versengés mértékének felmérése.

A csapatban sportolókat a közös cél elérése, a győzni akarás hajtja, ehhez azonban kompromisszumokat kell kötni, amely azonban egy versenyorientált világban egyre nehezebb. Vannak akik képesek áldozatokat hozni az együttműködés érdekében, míg vannak akiket versenyszellem teljesen áthat, és magukévá teszik ezt a hozzáállását.

Hipotézis: Az együttműködés és a versengés együttesen hozza létre ,együttesen maximalizálja a győzelmet.

A kutatás célja, hogy fényt derítsen arra, vajon mi határozza meg a győzelmet? A versengés eszköz vagy cél a csapatsportokban!?

A kutatás azt vizsgálja, hogy a sportolók motivációját mi határozza meg, milyen érzelmek befolyásolják őket az együttműködés során, az egyént vagy a csapatot helyezik előtérbe egyes személyek a csapaton belül.

A kutatás eredményeképpen remélem választ kapunk arra, hogy a sportolók az együttműködést egyenlőnek tekintik e a győzelemmel, valamint arról hogy a versengés fókusza kire/mire irányul csapaton belül.

Hallgató neve: Krajsek Megán Vanda

Hallgató szakja: 1. évf. Gazdálkodás és menedzsment BA

Konzulense: *Kiss András Péter, egyetemi tanársegéd*

Előadás címe: A szocialista kor utolsó dinoszauruszának fénix madárrá válása

A TDK-dolgozat fókuszában a vállalatok szervezeti átalakulása és a hozzá kapcsolódó képességek, ellenálló képesség, valamint versenyképesség vizsgálata áll, az ISD Dunaferri Zrt. példáján keresztül. A dolgozatom az a tény motiválta, hogy a vállalat jelentős szerepet játszik lakóhelyemen, befolyásolva a régió lakosságának mindennapjait. Az ISD Dunaferri Zrt. korábban a Dunai Vasmű néven volt ismert, és a szocialista nagyvállalatok átalakulásának kiemelkedő példája volt, amely a piacvezérelt stratégia útján mutatta be a korábbi kutatásokat.

A vállalat jövőbeli versenyképességének érdekében új megközelítéseket, stratégiákat és menedzsment technikákat kell alkalmaznia. A „Dunaferri-metamorfózis” elméleti háttere a különböző oktatási intézmények tananyagában és esettanulmányaiban is szerepel, továbbá számos konferencia foglalkozott az átalakulás és az újszerű menedzsment-technikák alkalmazásának eredményeivel is.

A vállalatcsoporton keresztül láthatóvá válik a gazdasági rendszerváltásnak mind a sikeres, mind a kudarcos folyamata. A Dunaferri egyedi története különleges, hiszen egy szocialista tervgazdasági beruházásként jött létre, mely magában foglalta a tervgazdaság szervezeti formáinak sajátosságait, ami történelmileg egyedülálló.

Az átalakulás folyamata rendkívül széleskörű adatokkal, tényekkel és tapasztalatokkal szolgál, amelyek magukban foglalják mindkét rendszer jellemzőit. A cég beilleszkedik egy új termelési és értékesítési folyamatba, illetve új vállalati kultúrát és szokásokat is

Társadalomtudományi szekció (magyar)

alkalmaz, ami komoly kihívást jelent számára. Ennek bemutatása széles körben befolyásolja a régió társadalmi, foglalkoztatási lehetőségeit és fejlődési irányait, ezáltal kiemelten fontos a vállalat és városunk szempontjából egyaránt.

Hallgató neve: Molnár Karolin Ráchel

Hallgató szakja: 2. évf. Televíziós műsorkészítő FOSZK

Konzulense: *Szakács István József, gazdasági tanár*

Előadás címe: Tetoválás

A tetoválás bemutatása és annak kulturnya és kulturális hatása.

Hallgató neve: Nagy Lilla Kinga

Hallgatók szakja: 3. évf. Gazdálkodás és menedzsment BA

Konzulense: *Petrovickijné dr. Angerer Ildikó*

Előadás címe: A hulladékgyűjtés megváltozott helyzete hazánkban – MOL

Hazánkban is, mint sok helyen, komoly környezeti problémákat okoz a nem megfelelő hulladékgyűjtés és az illegális szeméttlerakó helyek. Emiatt úgy érzem érdemes egy kicsit beszélni hazánkban a MOL szerepéről az elfajuló helyzet kapcsán. Azért választottam ezt a témát mert a fenntartható fejlődés jövőnk tekintetében is kifejezetten fontos és a hulladékgyűjtés így is túllépett egy egészségtelen mértékű mutató határt ami nem elhanyagolható.

Hallgató neve: Qasim Jázmin

Hallgatók szakja: 2. évf. Gazdálkodás és menedzsment BA

Konzulense: *Dr. Kőkuti Tamás, egyetemi docens*

Előadás címe: Digitális fejlődés hatása a humánerőforrásra

Digitális fejlődés hatása a humánerőforrásra:

Dolgozatomban a digitális fejlődés hatását vizsgáltam a generációk függvényében.

A szakirodalmi részben a digitális fejlődést mutatom be illetve az digitalizációban érintett X-, Y-, Z-generáció általános jellemzőit. Ezt követően részletezem a modern munkaerőpiac kihívásait és lehetőségeit, összefüggésben a technológiai fejlődéssel és a generációs különbségekkel.

A munkavállalók tapasztalatát a témával kapcsolatban kérdőív segítségével gyűjtöttem össze.

Az összegyűjtött adatok alapján a humánerőforrás jövőjére vonatkozóan is tettem felvetéseket.

Hallgató neve: Sipos Eszter

Hallgatók szakja: 1. évf. Kommunikáció és médiatudomány

Konzulense: *Dr. András Hanga*

Előadás címe: A néptánc a mi időkben

Mostanra a néptánc csak egy hobbi vagy munkahely szerepét tölti be. Régen egy hét se telt el úgy, hogy ne lett volna táncmulatság vagy egy közös éneklés a fonóban. Összetartotta a közösséget, formálta a személyiségeket is. Sokakat a tánc hozott és tartott össze.

A központi kérdés is ez, hogy miért van eltűnőben a néptánc?

Társadalomtudományi szekció (magyar)

Hallgató neve: Vörös Levente

Hallgató szakja: 1. évf. Televíziós műsorkészítő FOSZK

Konzulense: *Kovács Szilvia, egyetemi tanársegéd*

Előadás címe: Az e-sportolók aktivitása a hagyományos sportokban

A témában azt a hipotézisem szeretném megerősíteni, hogy az e-sportolók a hagyományos sportokban is megállják a helyüket. Ehhez a szereplőktől gyűjtök adatokat egy kérdőív segítségével, melyben demográfiai adatokra, pl. korra, iskolázottságra, lakóhelyre bontva elemzem az életükben az e-sport és a sport kapcsolatát. Ezzel kívánom cáfolni azt a (véleményem és tapasztalatom szerint) téves állítást, miszerint a videójátékok jelenléte az emberi életben káros és egészségtelen. Ezzel összefüggésben vizsgálom a kapcsolatot a sport és e-sport technikai részében. Fontos, hogy kutatásom az e-sportolók szemszögéből vizsgálná az életükben a sport jelenlétét, nem pedig fordítva.

Social Science 1. (angol) ***(Teams elérés: <https://tinyurl.hu/fTv9>)***

Zsűritagok: *Kiss András, egyetemi tanársegéd elnök;*
Vágó József, NKI szakreferens

Hallgató neve: Márton Gergő

Hallgató szakja: 3. évf. Középiskolás

Konzulense: *Filarszkyné Tolnai Ágnes*

Előadás címe: The magical world of communication/
How do the ants do it?

Ants are complex and interesting creatures. Living in colonies, they have a significant impact on the ecosystem. Theirs is one of the most remarkable and intricate social superstructures. One might assume that the queen is at the top as a leader, but that, too, is a complex and amazing aspect. Ants employ various forms of communication.

There is an entire world of pheromones connecting each individual. Physical cues also play a role in their collaboration. They quickly organize to solve problems, even if it requires some thinking. There are always external interactions between each colony, which can result in either a symbiotic connection or an all-out war.

Similar to us, they rely on each other to form a superorganism that can turn the seemingly impossible into the possible and emerge victorious whenever they find themselves in an unwinnable fight, thanks to the superpower of communication and collaboration.

Social Science 2. (angol)

(Teams elérés: <https://tinyurl.hu/pBGM>)

Zsűritagok: *Dr. Novoszáth Péter, egyetemi docens elnök;*
Gyöngyössy Katalin, nemzetközi kapcsolatok igazgató

Hallgató neve: Adaluz Suarez

Előadás címe: The Impact of Cooperative government's systems: Latin-America

(Dr. Keszi-Szeremlei Andrea)

Hallgatók neve: Adamant Kassenkhanov, Iaroslav Vinogradskii

Előadás címe: Media and Political Economy:

Economic incentives as a driver of media language change?

(Dr. Horváth Hanga)

Hallgató neve: ANAS RAHMANI

Előadás címe: Tiny Wonders: Exploring Microscopic Life

(Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina)

Hallgató neve: Asad Rahji

Előadás címe: The origins of the law in some Arab countries and the satisfactions of civil societies with it

(Dr. Horváth Hanga)

Hallgatók neve: Chukwuemeka Nebo, Leon Reich Ssali

Előadás címe: Police brutality

(Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina)

Hallgatók neve: Emmanuel Igbokwe, Patrick Ibegbulem
Előadás címe: Social Media as a means of promoting
human rights awareness in Nigeria, Challenges and Solution
(*Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina*)

Hallgatók neve: Fu jiangshan, Liu Yuchu, Zhaoteng, CuiShiyue
Előadás címe: Cybercrime
(*Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina*)

Hallgató neve: Igbo Chidera Anne
Előadás címe: M. K. Abiola: A Life of Democracy,
Philanthropy, and Perseverance
(*Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina*)

Hallgató neve: Jeffrey Akosa Remeses
Előadás címe: The Legal and Constitutional Evolution of Ghana:
A Journey Through Time
(*Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina*)

Hallgató neve: Jeffery Oduro
Előadás címe: The constitution of Ghana and how
it has evolved since gaining independence
(*Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina*)

Hallgató neve: Jeffrey Remeses Akosa
Előadás címe: Sound Art and Emotional Communication
(*Kovács Szilvia*)

Hallgató neve: Ji Yinuo, FangMengfei
Előadás címe: School Gender Equality and
Anti-Discrimination Laws
(*Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina*)

Hallgató neve: John Jerry Gordon-Mensah
Előadás címe: Democracy And Autocracy. Which is better?
(*Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina*)

Hallgató neve: Julius Thairu Gitau
Előadás címe: Legal systems and judicial structure of Kenya
(*Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina*)

Hallgatók neve: Kapesh Hemal Kumar Malaviya,
Bhavik Parmar
Előadás címe: INDIAN CONSTITUTION
(*Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina*)

Hallgató neve: Kassegebeke Fasuluku
Előadás címe: Human rights laws in Sierra Leone
(*Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina*)

Hallgatók neve: Minnatollah Rachida Oubaya,
Adaluz Suarez, Udval Gantumur
Előadás címe: Children rights: the need for protection
(*Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina*)

Hallgató neve: Om Gawde
Előadás címe: Entrance Exams For Politicians
(*Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina*)

Hallgató neve: Peter Robia Mwaniki
Előadás címe: A legal Perspective of Maternal Healthcare with focus
At Kenya.
(*Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina*)

Hallgatók neve: Yang Min, Lai Chen Yang
Előadás címe: School bullying
(*Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina*)

Hallgatók neve: Zhang Haozhe, Qu Qi
Előadás címe: Protecting rights of students in campus
(*Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina*)

Hallgató neve: Adaluz Suarez

Hallgató szakja: 1. évf. Gazdálkodás és menedzsment BA

Konzulense: *Dr. Keszi-Szeremlei Andrea, főiskolai tanár*

Előadás címe: **Előadás címe:** The Impact of Cooperative government's systems: Latin-America

This presentation shows how adapting and mixing cooperative systems used in Latin American countries and those found in developed countries could lead to successful economic development in Latin America.

Latin American countries are well known for their productivity capacity. This region is abundant in raw materials and human resources; but is held back by poverty and the failed economic plans of their governments. Nowadays people with new ideas and young generations are entering positions of power in these countries, and most of them have been trying to bring about change for the people of Latin America.

As main examples, I will use two companies from 2 different countries. From Costa Rica, I will explain the successful cooperative system used by Dos Pinos, the main dairy company in Central America and the Caribbean area for the last 76 years. From South Korea, I will prove how an economic system that supports small and medium businesses can be a great economic benefit to the country and help firms continue to grow – an example of this is Samsung which now represents more than 40% of South Korea's income (GDP?) To achieve this goal, we must look in-depth into both these companies. Starting with Dos Pinos I had an interview with Luis Reinaldo Mastroeni Camacho Director of Corporate Relations and Sustainability who provided me with important historical records from the company and enlightened me with a deep explanation about the company itself, the cooperative system they use and their vision for the future.

For South Korea, I will base my knowledge on historical facts supported by investigations like ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN SOUTH KOREA by Jeffrey Henderson, David Hulme, Richard Phillips, and Eun Mee Kim as well as The Economic Development of South Korea: From Poverty to a Modern Industrial by Seung-hun Chun, and information and guidance collected by professionals from the own University of Dunaújváros.

As a citizen of a developing country like Costa Rica and Latin America, I've seen the potential that these countries possess to improve their own economies and worldwide participation. For years governments have supported foreign investment and companies, putting their own entrepreneurs at a disadvantage in the process. I believe that by looking for a system that allows successful investment by foreign companies and supports local entrepreneurs, Latin American countries can become bigger players in the worldwide economy and that this in turn will help the socio-economic development of Latin American people.

Hallgatók neve: Adamant Kassenkhanov, Iaroslav Vinogradskii

Hallgató szakja: 2. évf. Gazdálkodás és menedzsment BA

4. évf. Kommunikáció és médiatudomány BA

Konzulensek: *Dr. Horváth Hanga*

Előadás címe: Media and Political Economy:

Economic incentives as a driver of media language change?

This study is about dynamic transformation of the media language under the influence of economic incentives. It explores the strategic use of language by media organizations to attract audiences and advertisers. Using a mixed methodological approach, the study uses qualitative and quantitative data. Qualitative data

includes interviews with media experts and source analysis, while quantitative data includes social media metrics and economic data. Media organizations are more likely to use attention-grabbing, emotionally charged, and simplified language.

Our hypothesis suggests a significant shift in the language of the media and their representation over the past 20 years. This work is very relevant for the public, including media workers, economists and politicians. This provides a critical insight into how media organizations use language and what consequences it leads to.

Hallgató neve: Anas Rahmani

Előadás címe: Tiny Wonders: Exploring Microscopic Life

Hallgató szakja: 1. évf. Mérnökinformatikus BSc

Konzulense: *Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina, egyetemi docens*

Előadás címe: Tiny Wonders: Exploring Microscopic Life

Our presentation for Science Day is all about the amazing world of tiny creatures you can't see without a microscope! We're going to show you the cool stuff about bacteria, fungi, and other microorganisms. They might be small, but they're a big deal!

We'll start by explaining what microorganisms are and how they're super important in science. Then, we'll take you on a quick tour to meet these little guys up close. You won't believe how different and interesting they are.

We'll also talk about how microorganisms affect our lives every day. From helping us make food to causing things to decay, they're everywhere. And we'll even touch on the latest exciting discoveries in microbiology.

Join us for Science Day, and get ready to be amazed by these tiny wonders!

Hallgató neve: Asad Rahji

Hallgató szakja: 2. évf. Kommunikáció és médiatudomány BA

Konzulensek: *Dr. Horváth Hanga*

Előadás címe: The origins of the law in some Arab countries and the satisfactions of civil societies with it

The laws in the Arab countries are very old and rely on the legal manuscripts left by colonialism with some amendments derived from other countries without taking into consideration that what applies to other countries may not apply to some countries because conditions differ from one place to another, such as the level of education.

The research will examine the origins of the laws in some Arab countries, the extent of civil societies' satisfaction with these laws, and the attempts of these civil societies to amend the laws.

Hallgatók neve: Chukwuemeka Nebo, Leon Reich Ssali

Hallgató szakja: 1. évf. Mérnökinformatikus BSc

Konzulensek: *Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina, egyetemi docens*

Előadás címe: Police brutality

Definition of police brutality: Police brutality is a term used to describe the excessive or unnecessary use of force by law enforcement officers in the performance of their duties. It refers to situations in which police officers use more force to control a situation or to apprehend a suspect. This excessive force can result in physical harm, injury, or even death to the individuals involved, and it often leads to allegations of misconduct or abuse of power.

Example of police brutality in Nigeria: In the year 2020 10 protesters were killed in a shooting at Lekki plaza on Oct 20, according to Amnesty international, which said Wednesday at that army

troops opened fire on protesters without provocation. photo for proof.

George Okafor who happens to be a student in Lagos, had a terrifying encounter after the taxi he was taking to school was stopped. "He had a long gun on his shoulder, and with the other hand, he was telling me to get down. i was scared," he said. he went through my laptop and told me i was under arrest. i told him for what? he said he feels that i might have some hidden documents in my laptop. I was taken to the police station and i was interrogated he said. they made false accusations and they demanded he must pay a huge amount....To cut a long story short Nigerian police has mistreated their own citizens.

Why it is a significant issue in Nigeria; Youth Harassment, Abuse of power by the police

Targeting of Youth: Young Nigerians, particularly those who are considered to be part of the "youth culture," are often unfairly targeted by the police. The Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS) has been implicated in numerous abuses against young people, leading to widespread protests against the unit.

Protests and Unrest: Incidents of police brutality, as well as a lack of accountability, have led to public outrage and widespread protests in Nigeria. The #EndSARS movement, for example, gained international attention in 2020, highlighting the need for police reform.

Corruption and Inefficiency: Corruption is prevalent within the Nigerian police force, affecting its effectiveness and public perception. It hampers the ability of the police to carry out their duties and maintain public safety.....pictures and links to videos. Highly profile cases; ENDSARS#..... The #EndSARS movement in Nigeria began as a protest against police brutality and the Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS), a controversial unit within the Nigerian police force. SARS was widely accused of human rights

abuses, including extrajudicial killings, extortion, and harassment of young people.

The movement gained momentum in October 2020 after a video circulated on social media showing SARS officers allegedly shooting a young man. This incident led to widespread outrage and protests across Nigeria, particularly among young people who used social media to organize and amplify their message.

Protesters demanded an end to police brutality, the disbandment of SARS, and broader police reform. The movement quickly grew beyond its initial focus, with protesters calling for an end to corruption and poor governance in Nigeria. Tragically, the protests turned violent in some instances, with reports of security forces using excessive force against protesters. The most well-known incident occurred on October 20, 2020, at the Lekki Toll Gate in Lagos, where security forces were accused of opening fire on peaceful protesters. The Nigerian government denied involvement in the shooting, and there have been conflicting accounts of what transpired.

Methods: Research the Topic.

Define Your Purpose: Clearly define the purpose of your presentation. Are you trying to inform, persuade, or inspire action? Knowing your objective will guide your content and tone.

Introduction: Start with a compelling introduction to grab your audience's attention. You can use statistics, anecdotes, or powerful quotes to set the tone.

State your thesis or main message clearly.

Body: We divided our presentation into sections or main points. Some topics to consider including in the body are:

Historical context of police brutality.

Statistics and data on police violence.

Root causes and contributing factors.

Legal and policy issues.

Community responses and activism.

Potential solutions and reforms.

Use Visuals: We used images in our presentation and links to videos.

Tell Personal Stories: We have a story about a student in Lagos by names of George Okafor

City Sources: BBC AFRICA, GLOBAL NEWS, VICE NEWS

Choose your words carefully. Use strong, clear language to convey your message effectively.

Engage Your Audience: Encourage audience participation, such as asking questions, conducting polls, or facilitating discussions. This can create a more interactive experience.

Conclusion: Summarize the main points of your presentation. Reiterate your thesis and call to action, if applicable.

We used presentation software like google slides, PowerPoint.

Results: ENDSARS# led to physical harm, emotional trauma and (PTSD).

Conclusion:

In Conclusion, the ENDSARS# movement was a significant moment in Nigerian history, serving as a catalyst for change in the country's police system and encouraging activism and civil engagement.

The movement's legacy reminds us of the ongoing struggle for justice and human rights in Nigeria and importance of continuing to work toward these goals.

Hallgatók neve: Emmanuel Igbokwe, Patrick Ibegbulem

Hallgató szakja: 1. évf. Mérnökinformatikus BSc

Konzulense: *Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina, egyetemi docens*

Előadás címe: Social Media as a means of promoting human rights awareness in Nigeria, Challenges and Solution

SOCIAL MEDIA AS A TOOL FOR PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS AWARENESS IN NIGERIA

Social media platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram have become powerful tools for raising awareness and mobilizing action on human rights issues in Nigeria. This presentation examines how social media users in Nigeria use these platforms to document, report, and campaign on various human rights violations and challenges, such as police brutality, gender-based violence, corruption, and electoral fraud. Using a mixed-methods approach, the presentation analyzes the content, reach, and impact of social media posts related to human rights in Nigeria from 2020 to 2023. The presentation also explores the opportunities and challenges that social media users face in their online activism, such as censorship, harassment, misinformation, and digital security. The presentation argues that social media has played a significant role in amplifying the voices of human rights defenders and victims, creating a sense of solidarity and collective action, and influencing public opinion and policy change in Nigeria. However, the presentation also cautions that social media alone is not enough to ensure the protection and promotion of human rights in Nigeria, and that more offline efforts and col-

laborations are needed to address the root causes and structural barriers of human rights violations. The presentation concludes with some recommendations for social media users, civil society organizations, government agencies, and international actors on how to leverage social media for human rights awareness and advocacy in Nigeria.

Hallgatók neve: Fu jiangshan, Liu Yuchu, Zhaoteng, CuiShiyue

Hallgató szakja: 4. évf. Gazdálkodás és menedzsment BA,

1. évf. Mérnökinformatikus BSc,

4. évf. Mérnökinformatikus BSc,

4. évf. Gazdálkodás és menedzsment BA

Konzulense: *Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina, egyetemi docens*

Előadás címe: Cybercrime

ANALYZE

1. Intelligence

The technicality and specialization of the criminal means of computer crime make computer crime extremely intelligent. The implementation of computer crime, the offender to master considerable computer technology, the need for computer technology with a high degree of professional knowledge and specialize in practical operational techniques, in order to evade the security prevention system monitoring, cover up criminal behavior.

Therefore, many of the criminal subjects of computer crime are professionals who have mastered computer technology and network technology. They are aware of the defects and loopholes of the network, using rich computer and network technology, with the help of the well-connected network, the network system and all kinds of electronic data, information and other information to

launch an attack and sabotage. As a result of high-tech support, cybercrime short operating time, complex and covert means, the implementation of many criminal acts, can be completed in an instant, and often do not leave traces of cybercrime cases to the detection and trial of cases has brought great difficulties. Moreover, with the continuous development of computer and network information security technology, criminals are increasingly refurbished means of operation, and even some of the original computer and network technology and information security technology experts are desperate to take the risk of committing crimes by means of more specialized.

2. COVERTNESS

Because of the openness of the network, uncertainty, virtual and beyond the time and space features, making computer crime has a very high degree of covert, increasing the difficulty of detecting computer crime cases. According to the survey has found the use of computers or computer crime only accounted for the implementation of computer crime or computer crime of the total of 5-10%, and often a lot of criminal behavior is found out of chance, such as the denunciation of accomplices or computer malfunctions, used for manual op

3. Characteristics

Compared with traditional crime, cybercrime has some unique characteristics: namely, low cost, rapid dissemination, wide dissemination range; interactivity, high concealment, forensic difficulties; serious social harm; cybercrime is a typical computer crime.

First, low cost, rapid dissemination and wide dissemination. As far as e-mail is concerned, it costs much less than traditional sending mail, especially mail sent to foreign countries. With the

development of the Internet, emails can be sent to a large number of people in a matter of seconds with a single stroke of the keyboard. Theoretically, the recipients are people all over the world.

Secondly, it is highly interactive and covert, making it difficult to obtain evidence. The development of the Internet has created a virtual computer space that eliminates national borders and breaks down social and spatial boundaries, making two-way and multidirectional communication and dissemination possible. In this virtual space on the description of all things are just a bunch of cold password data, so whoever masters the password is equal to obtain the right to control property and other rights, you can log on to the site in any place.

Third, serious social harm. With the continuous development of computer information technology, from national defense, electricity to banking and telephone systems are now digital, networked, once these sectors have been invaded and destroyed, the consequences will be unimaginable.

Fourth, cybercrime is a typical computer crime. Nowadays there are various views on what is computer crime theory, which double say (i.e., the perpetrator of the computer as a tool or as the object of the attack and the implementation of criminal behavior) of the definition of the more scientific. Network crime is more common peeping, copying, changing or deleting computer data, information crime, spread destructive viruses, logic bombs or placing backdoor program crime, is a typical computer as the object of the crime, and the network.

Hallgató neve: Igbo Chidera Anne

Hallgató szakja: 1. évf. Gazdálkodás és menedzsment BA

Konzulense: *Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina, egyetemi docens*

Előadás címe: M. K. Abiola: A Life of Democracy, Philanthropy, and Perseverance

Moshood Kashimawo Olawale Abiola, known as M. K. Abiola, embodied the aspirations of a democratic Nigeria while leaving an indelible legacy in the realms of business and philanthropy. This brief composition examines his life, goals, theoretical background, results, conclusions, and the enduring relevance and significance of his contributions. Goals: M.K. Abiola's life was a testament to his overarching goal: to champion democracy and contribute to Nigeria's development. His aspirations were multifaceted. In business, his goal was to create economic opportunities and improve livelihoods. In politics, he aimed to promote democratic governance and social justice, epitomized by his 1993 presidential campaign. His philanthropic goals centered on education and healthcare, intending to uplift the underprivileged. Theoretical Background: Abiola's journey can be understood within the theoretical framework of democratization, social entrepreneurship, and leadership. He recognized the importance of democracy in fostering political stability and economic growth, aligning with theories that democratic governance spurs development. His entrepreneurial endeavors embodied the concept of social entrepreneurship, where business ventures serve a dual purpose: profitability and social impact. As a leader, his defiance of the military regime symbolized leadership through sacrifice and moral authority. Results: Abiola achieved substantial results throughout his life. In business, he created jobs, stimulated economic growth, and empowered communities. His landslide victory in the 1993 presidential election revealed the Nigerian people's deep yearning

for democracy. His subsequent imprisonment illustrated his role as a symbol of resistance and ultimately contributed to the end of military rule. His philanthropic efforts continue to provide educational opportunities and healthcare services to those in need.

Conclusions:The life of M.K. Abiola draws several compelling conclusions. Firstly, the undying quest for democracy can overcome adversity, as exemplified by his resistance to the annulment of the 1993 election. Secondly, the blend of entrepreneurship and philanthropy can foster holistic development. Abiola's life underscores the importance of individuals as catalysts for change. His sacrifice and enduring legacy affirm the resilience of the human spirit.

Relevance and Significance:The relevance of M.K. Abiola's life extends beyond Nigeria. It serves as a global testament to the power of democracy and the role of individuals in shaping nations. His philanthropic model remains significant in addressing social inequities. Abiola's life also highlights the need for leadership that is driven by principles and ethics, rather than self-interest, which resonates with the modern world's quest for ethical governance. In a world often marred by political turmoil and economic inequality, M.K. Abiola's biography stands as an inspiration. It reinforces the belief that individuals can steer nations towards democracy, prosperity, and social justice through a blend of entrepreneurial spirit, political courage, and unwavering commitment to philanthropy. His legacy endures as a symbol of resilience and hope for those who seek to make a difference in the world.

Hallgató neve: Jeffrey Akosa Remeses

Hallgató szakja: 1. évf. Kommunikáció és médiatudomány BA

Konzulense: *Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina, egyetemi docens*

Előadás címe: The Legal and Constitutional Evolution of Ghana: A Journey Through Time

Goals: This presentation aims to provide a comprehensive exploration of the legal and constitutional evolution of Ghana, from its pre-colonial legal systems to the present day. It seeks to shed light on the pivotal role of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Ghana's first Prime Minister and President, in shaping the country's legal and political landscape. The overarching goal is to enhance our understanding of how legal knowledge and historical context have influenced Ghana's legal system and governance.

Theoretical Background: Ghana's history is marked by a complex tapestry of legal traditions, from pre-colonial customary laws to colonial legal systems. Independence in 1957 brought about significant changes in the country's legal framework, with Dr. Kwame Nkrumah playing a prominent role in these transformative processes. By examining these historical and legal developments, we can gain valuable insights into the foundations of Ghana's contemporary legal system.

Methods: This presentation employs a historical and legal analysis approach, utilizing historical documents, legal texts, photographs, and case studies to trace the evolution of Ghana's legal and constitutional systems. It also highlights key legal figures and events, with a focus on Dr. Kwame Nkrumah's contributions. I plan to use visual aids and interactive elements will be used to engage the audience.

Results: The presentation will deliver a comprehensive overview of Ghana's legal history, covering the pre-colonial period, the struggle for independence, post-independence legal reforms, and the development of Ghana's modern legal system. It will showcase the legal and constitutional milestones that have shaped Ghana and highlight Dr. Kwame Nkrumah's enduring influence on the legal landscape. This is targeted to proof my understanding of Legal Knowledge and to make the audience gain a nuanced understanding of Ghana's legal evolution.

Conclusions: The evolution of Ghana's legal and constitutional systems is a testament to the nation's resilience and adaptability. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah's legacy, both in terms of his contributions and the challenges faced during his leadership, continues to influence Ghana's legal framework. This presentation concludes by emphasizing the importance of understanding Ghana's legal history, as it informs the nation's present and future legal developments.

Relevance and Significance: Understanding Ghana's legal history is not only of historical interest but also crucial for current and future generations. It helps citizens navigate their rights and responsibilities within the legal system and provides insights into the foundations of Ghana's democratic governance. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah's role exemplifies the impact of visionary leadership on legal and political development. By exploring this history, we gain a deeper appreciation of the significance of legal knowledge in shaping a nation's path.

This presentation invites participants to engage with Ghana's rich legal heritage and to reflect on the enduring importance of legal knowledge in the nation's development and governance.

Hallgató neve: Jeffery Oduro

Hallgató szakja: 1. évf. Gazdálkodás és menedzsment BA

Konzulense: *Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina, egyetemi docens*

Előadás címe: The constitution of Ghana and how it has evolved since gaining independence

The British Gold Coast gained independence in 1957, presenting a promising future for a sovereign, independent Ghana. Before the intrusion of Europeans, the political and judicial systems of the native inhabitants were determined by their traditions, culture,

and socio-economic demands. The first constitution of independent Ghana, the 1957 constitution, was based on the Westminster model of parliamentary democracy, providing for a parliamentary system with a Prime Minister as the head of government and the Governor-General representing the British monarch as the ceremonial head of state.

The constitution established the Executive – Governor-General, which was appointed by the Monarch in London, and the Prime Minister, who was the leader of the majority party in Parliament. The National Assembly, a bicameral legislature, was established, and a Speaker of Parliament presided over its proceedings. Regional Assemblies were created for various sectors, and Regional Houses of Chiefs were established to handle matters referred to them by the National Assembly.

The constitution guaranteed fundamental human rights, including free speech, freedom of movement, religion, and political persuasion. However, Ghana's political landscape experienced significant changes in the following years, with the 1960 Republican Constitution replacing the Governor-General with an elected President as the head of state. In 1979, Ghana transitioned to multi-party democracy, adopting a presidential system, a unicameral parliament, and an independent judiciary.

In 1992, the 1992 Constitution was enacted, marking Ghana's return to constitutional rule. This constitution established a multi-party democracy with a President as the head of state and government, a bicameral parliament, and a new constitution which is the current one being used to govern Ghana

Source: Written articles and published books

Hallgató neve: Jeffrey Remeses Akosa

Hallgató szakja: 1. évf. Kommunikáció és médiatudomány

Konzulense: *Kovács Szilvia, egyetemi tanársegéd*

Előadás címe: Sound Art and Emotional Communication

Bob Marley, the legendary reggae artist known for his profound musical contributions, is the author of this exploration. Through his music, Bob Marley masterfully wove intricate emotions and feelings, utilizing a wide array of instruments, vocal tones, and lyrical expressions. His iconic style, characterized by reggae's distinctive rhythms, soulful melodies, and socially conscious lyrics, has resonated with audiences worldwide. Marley's reggae music serves as a powerful testament to the capacity of sound to convey deep emotions and connect with the human soul.

This study, guided by the inspiration of Bob Marley's artistic legacy, delves into the intriguing practice of using reggae music to set the atmosphere in various settings, including museums and tourist attractions. In Ghana, where Bob Marley's music holds a special place in the hearts of the local population and tourists alike, reggae is harnessed to create an environment of tranquility and historical significance. At certain museums, reggae-infused soundscapes offer a harmonious backdrop for visitors as they explore exhibits, adding an element of emotional resonance to the narratives on display. Likewise, at Ghana's beaches and historic sites, the gentle, rhythmic sounds of reggae serve to create a laid-back and welcoming ambiance, encouraging tourists to unwind and connect with the natural beauty of their surroundings. For instance, Bob Marley's iconic song 'Redemption Song' often plays at the Elmina Castle in Cape Coast, Ghana, where reggae is used to narrate the poignant history of the transatlantic slave trade, enriching the visitor experience and honoring the cultural heritage. This practice not only pays homage to the universal appeal of reggae

music but also underscores the profound influence of sound in shaping the perception and experience of a place, making it a noteworthy and culturally rich phenomenon to investigate further. Bob Marley's artistry, combined with the practical applications of reggae music in Ghana's settings, offer an intriguing and culturally significant avenue for exploration.

Hallgató neve: Ji Yinuo, FangMengfei

Hallgató szakja: 1. évf. Gazdálkodás és menedzsment BA

Konzulense: *Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina, egyetemi docens*

Előadás címe: School Gender Equality and Anti-Discrimination Laws

Importance of gender equality and anti-discrimination laws in schools, including legal protection for gender equality and legal responsibility for anti-discrimination. Emphasizes the need for schools to create a fair and inclusive learning environment, avoiding gender discrimination and unfair treatment.

Hallgató neve: John Jerry Gordon-Mensah

Hallgató szakja: 1. évf. Mérnökinformatikus BSc

Konzulense: *Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina, egyetemi docens*

Előadás címe: Democracy And Autocracy. Which is better?

When considering the governance of a nation, which system holds greater promise: the participatory and transparent nature of democracy or the efficient decision-making and stability of autocracy? Is it the inclusive yet potentially slow-moving democratic model, or the swift yet potentially restrictive autocratic system that is better suited for ensuring a stable and prosperous society?

As we weigh the merits and pitfalls of both systems, which do you believe offers the most potential for balanced governance in today's complex and rapidly changing world?

Hallgató neve: Julius Thairu Gitau

Hallgató szakja: 1. évf. Mérnökinformatikus BSc

Konzulense: *Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina, egyetemi docens*

Előadás címe: Legal systems and judicial structure of Kenya

Kenya's legal system combines English common law, customary law, and statutes. It's structured with different courts for various types of cases, including civil, criminal, and specialized matters. The Constitution of Kenya 2010 is the supreme law, emphasizing human rights and freedoms, and the Judiciary is independent, overseeing judges' appointments and discipline. The presentation will list the sources of Kenya's legal systems and the hierarchy of the judiciary and a conclusion.

Hallgatók neve: Kapesh Hemal Kumar Malaviya,
Bhavik Parmar

Hallgató szakja: 1. évf. Gazdálkodás és menedzsment BA,
1. évf. Mérnökinformatikus BSc

Konzulense: *Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina, egyetemi docens*

Előadás címe: INDIAN CONSTITUTION

The importance of our constitution lies in the fact it was made by the people themselves.

Hallgató neve: Kassegbeke Fasuluku

Hallgató szakja: 1. évf. Mérnökinformatikus BSc

Konzulense: *Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina, egyetemi docens*

Előadás címe: Human rights laws in Sierra Leone

This presentation provides a comprehensive overview of human rights laws in Sierra Leone. It begins with an introduction, setting the background and purpose of the presentation. The heart of Sierra Leone's human rights framework is its constitution, discussed in detail in the second section. Key provisions related to the right to life, liberty, freedom of expression, assembly, and non-discrimination are highlighted.

The role of the Human Rights Commission, its establishment, activities, and impact on human rights protection are examined in the third section. Addressing corruption and promoting transparency is crucial for upholding human rights, as explored in the fourth section, which includes insights into the Anti-Corruption Act.

Section five delves into protecting against domestic violence through the Domestic Violence Act, emphasizing the rights of victims and prevention. Section six focuses on combating sexual offenses with the Sexual Offenses Act, protecting the rights and dignity of victims, and legal remedies available to them.

Safeguarding the rights of children, as outlined in the Child Rights Act, is explored in section seven, emphasizing protection from child labour and marriage. Section eight highlights the promotion of gender equality through the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Act, addressing gender-based violence and discrimination, and empowering women.

The importance of media freedom is underscored in section nine, discussing the Independent Media Commission Act and its role in protecting access to information. Section ten emphasizes protecting the rights of persons with disabilities, discussing the

National Commission for Persons with Disability Act and promoting inclusion.

Section eleven focuses on upholding the rights of persons with mental disorders, highlighting the Rights of Persons with Mental Disorders Act and ensuring access to treatment and care. The presentation concludes with a summary of Sierra Leone's commitment to human rights and the protection and promotion of these rights across various sectors.

Hallgatók neve: Minnatollah Rachida Oubaya,
Adaluz Suarez, Udval Gantumur

Hallgató szakja: 1. évf. Kommunikáció és médiatudomány BA
1. évf. Gazdálkodás és menedzsment BA
1. évf. Kommunikáció és médiatudomány BA

Konzulense: *Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina, egyetemi docens*
Előadás címe: Children rights: the need for protection

The goal for this presentation is to delve into the difficulties that children experience through child abuse such as sexual abuse, physical and mental abuse. Through out our work we will be investigating the importance of protecting children's rights using real cases of child torment such as the 'Dogani' case which is an incident that involved the sexual abuse of disabled children and how the Korean government system failed to imprison all of the perpetrators and in the process given freedom. Another case we will be investigating in sexual abuse is the jimmy Savile in which it was revealed after his death that he abused 500 children and was never imprisoned for it. We will also mention physical abuse like the cases Sharon glass and the 'New York Nanny' incident in which children were abused so harshly leading to multiple bruises across their bodies. In terms of mental abuse we looked at the Ge-

nie case in which the child was feral and how it led to the mental distortion of the child's mental state and another case in relation is the 'Mary Ellen Wilson' in which a young girl was emotionally impacted by her foster mother. As part of our evidence we will look into situations where children are endangered to death such as war crimes and school shooting cases like the Belgrade shooting case in which a minor shot down a school and killed nine children. Another topic involved in child abuse is kidnapping and in this we will delve into the Madeline McCann and the kidnapping case of 'Gardy Mardy' in Colombia. To conclude our research we will investigate the importance of child development and how much their childhood impacts them, this will involve looking into the impact of difficult situations on the child's mental health and the way their patterns change as they grow, for this we will look into well-known serial criminals such as Jeffrey Dahmer and John Wayne Gacy who murdered people due to their childhood experiences. In order to find evidence for all this material we will be using articles and police investigative evidence to prove our reliable sources of information as well as psychological understandings to prove our mental state effects in our presentation.

Hallgató neve: Om Gawde

Hallgató szakja: 1. évf. Mérnökinformatikus BSc

Konzulense: *Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina*, egyetemi docens

Előadás címe: Entrance Exams For Politicians

This discussion delves into the topic of implementing entrance exams for politicians in India, inspired by the existing stringent qualification criteria for other professions like IAS or IPS officers and the absence of such criteria for political leaders. The presentation presents arguments both for and against the idea of intro-

ducing educational qualifications for politicians. The current scenario in India is compared with other countries like the United States and the United Kingdom, where a significant proportion of parliament members are graduates. Despite being discussed in the Constituent Assembly, India's constitution does not mandate minimum qualifications for MPs and MLAs. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad, a member of the Constituent Assembly, advocated for educational qualifications for legislators in 1949, emphasizing the need for specialized training for lawmakers. South Korea's People Power Party's implementation of entrance exams for politicians is cited as an example of how such a system can be adopted. The arguments in favor of entrance exams for politicians include a potential reduction in corruption, better healthcare outcomes, and improved education. Studies have shown that educated politicians tend to be less corrupt on average, and they have a positive impact on healthcare and education in their constituencies. For instance, districts with educated leaders tend to have lower neonatal mortality rates and improved education infrastructure. Conversely, opponents argue that formal education does not guarantee intelligence or leadership ability. Effective politicians require a diverse skill set that goes beyond academic qualifications. They also emphasize the importance of diverse life experiences in shaping a leader's empathy and decision-making abilities. Imposing educational qualifications may also be exclusionary, potentially excluding candidates from marginalized communities with limited access to education, limited economic resources, and diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds. This presentation aims to contribute to the ongoing debate about the need for entrance exams for politicians in India, considering the potential benefits and drawbacks of such a system. It underscores the importance of striking a balance between raising the bar for political leadership and ensuring inclusivity and diversity in the country's political landscape.

The findings of this discussion hold relevance for policymakers and citizens alike as they consider the qualifications and criteria for political leaders in India's democratic system.

Hallgató neve: Peter Robia Mwaniki

Hallgató szakja: 1. évf. Mérnökinformatikus BSc

Konzulense: *Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina, egyetemi docens*

Előadás címe: A legal Perspective of Maternal Healthcare with focus At Kenya.

This presentation focuses on the legal aspects of maternal healthcare in Kenya, its recognition as a human right, international agreements, and the impact of legal provisions. The primary aim is to show how legal regulation and international cooperation have brought forward positive changes and improvements in the field of maternal health.

Maternal healthcare's global status as a fundamental human right is firmly grounded in international agreements like the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and CEDAW. We address the unique legal challenges faced by Kenya, such as limited access to skilled birth attendants and cultural practices affecting healthcare.

Our research centers on legal document analysis and the examination of legal frameworks. We explore the results of innovative legal approaches in Kenya.

Kenya's maternal healthcare landscape presents distinct legal challenges, with a maternal mortality rate of approximately 342 per 100,000 live births. The transformative impact of legal provisions, as well as international agreements like the SDGs, is evident. We spotlight innovative legal strategies.

The pivotal role of effective legal frameworks and international cooperation in enhancing maternal healthcare in Kenya cannot be

overstated. The legal evolution signifies a profound societal transformation. Continued legal efforts are imperative to reduce maternal mortality and advance maternal well-being.

This presentation underlines the global relevance of legal aspects in maternal healthcare and Kenya's unique legal challenges. It promotes legal collaboration and innovation in the field.

The presentation serves as a catalyst for policymakers, legal professionals, and organizations, highlighting the critical legal dimensions of maternal healthcare. It encourages legal innovation, collaboration, and the overall well-being of mothers, children, and society.

Hallgatók neve: Yang Min, Lai Chen Yang

Hallgatók szakja: 1. évf. Gazdálkodás és menedzsment BA ,

Konzulense: *Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina, egyetemi docens*

Előadás címe: School bullying

Objective: This paper aims to explore the phenomenon of school bullying, provide a specific case study, and in-depth analysis of relevant laws and regulations, the harm of school bullying, and how to prevent and respond to school bullying, in order to improve society's awareness and understanding of this issue.

Theoretical background: Bullying is a problem of malicious aggression or malicious behavior toward students in a school setting that can lead to physical harm, emotional trauma, and social rejection. Based on China's relevant laws and regulations and the international community's consensus on school bullying, this article aims to convey a deep understanding of the issue.

Methods: This paper adopts the case analysis method, takes a specific campus bullying case as an example, and deeply analyzes the problems behind it. At the same time, it introduces the rel-

evant laws and regulations and the harm of campus bullying, and how to prevent and deal with campus bullying. The case analysis method enables the reader to better understand the problem and provide solutions.

Results: Through case studies, we learned about the harms of bullying, including mental health problems, academic impairment, and social difficulties. Relevant laws and regulations and school regulations provide a legal basis for the protection of victimized students. In addition, preventing bullying in schools requires education, supervision, and family involvement to create safe learning environments.

Conclusion: School bullying is a serious problem that requires multi-party cooperation to prevent and solve. Schools, families and society should work together to ensure that every student is respected and protected. Understanding the dangers of bullying and how to prevent it is critical to creating a healthier and safer learning environment.

Relevance: The content of this article has important relevance for educational institutions, governments, parents and students. It highlights the seriousness of the problem of bullying in schools and provides legal, regulatory and practical approaches to help prevent and deal with bullying in schools. In addition, it calls attention to the issue of school bullying and promotes joint efforts to create a friendlier and safer learning environment.

Significance: The significance of this paper is to improve social awareness of campus bullying, strengthen the protection of victimized students, and promote education reform to create a more conducive environment for student development. By understanding the hazards and prevention measures of bullying, we can work together to ensure that every student can enjoy a safe and healthy school life.

Hallgatók neve: Zhang Haozhe, Qu Qi

Hallgatók szakja: 1. évf. Gazdálkodás és menedzsment BA ,

Konzulense: *Dr. habil Falus Orsolya Fruzsina, egyetemi docens*

Előadás címe: Protecting rights of students in campus

Our presentation aims to assist students in guarding their rights and ensuring a fair and inclusive learning environment. Protecting rights of university students is crucial for personal growth and academic success, and fosters active citizenship and creates a just and inclusive society. In our presentation, We did some case studies and came up with the following approaches: understand rights, improve communication skills, build support networks, document incidents, seek guidance.



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