ABSTRACTS

Balázs Kiss
INTEGRATIVE ACTIVITIES OF POLITICAL LEADERS AT THE TIME OF THE MIGRATION CRISIS

The paper presents the behaviours of Viktor Orbán, Gábor Vona and Ferenc Gyurcsány in 2014 and 2015 in order to contribute to the explanation of their respective performances in gaining support and integrating political communities. The method of the research was based on the CIP model elaborated by Michael Mumford and collaborators. The model defined three types of leaders: charismatic, ideological and pragmatic. A successful, outstanding political leader recognizes a potential situation, reconstructs it in a specific way so that the redefined situation should suit his/her most convenient behaviour, which behaviour, in turn, would meet the political needs of a large enough coalition of citizens. By the fortunate interaction of the three components: situation, leadership style and popular requirements, the politician will probably integrate a political community. Having presented the model, the paper tells the activities and communications of the three Hungarian politicians in reaction to each other in the context of the migration crisis in 2015.

Keywords: Political leadership, migration crisis, CIP model, Viktor Orbán, Gábor Vona, Ferenc Gyurcsány

Gabriella Szabó – Márton Bene:
FRAGMENTED OR LINKED? NETWORK STRUCTURE OF THE HUNGARIAN MEDIA PUBLICITY AS REFLECTED BY THREE CASES

This article contributes to the research project titled ‘Integrative and disintegrative processes of the Hungarian Society’ (led by Imre Kovách, Centre for Social Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences) by introducing an empirical study on the integrative and disintegrative capacities of the media sphere in Hungary. Inspired by the literature on political polarization and media bias, we examine the structure of the media sphere. For a test of the thesis of polarization, we explore and compare the media networks of political issues that enjoy media storm-type of coverage in the year 2014. The networks were composed by the interaction patterns of the media products. It is our finding that the media sphere in Hungary is far from being politically hyperpolarised. It is,
however, also demonstrated that the politically biased news media outlets offer
dissimilar media experiences by providing limited access for the representa-
tives of the other side of the political spectrum.

Keywords: Media, public sphere, network analysis, polarization, Hungary.

Andrea Szabó – Dániel Oross
FACTORS INFLUENCING THE INTEGRATION OF THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

In this paper we wish to offer an image of the operation of the integrative
mechanisms of the Hungarian society. Specifically we concentrate on systems
integration, in other words to those political processes and interactions that
reproduce the mechanisms of coexistence within the society. Systems integra-
tion is approached from the dimension of action (Kiss 2015a). Testing three
hypotheses on the data base of the OTKA-research entitled ‘Processes of In-
tegration and Disintegration in the Hungarian Society’ we present which ex-
planatory factors influence intentions of choice and the traditional or direct
democratic forms of political activity. We separately dwell upon relations be-
tween cohort generations and participation, life events and participation as
well as clients and participation.

Keywords: Intention to participate in elections, political participation, in-
tegration, life events, client, cohort generation

Éva Ványi
POLITICISATION OR PROFESSIONALIZATION? LEGAL, INSTITUTIONAL
AND PERSONAL CONDITIONS OF POLITICAL GOVERNANCE 2006, 2010

Political governance is an often used expression by politicians and researchers
to characterize the Hungarian governance after 2010, although it got into pub-
lic discourse after the second Gyurcsány government entered into office 2006.
The aim of this paper is to examine who governed within the framework of
political governance during the 2nd Gyurcsány and 2nd Orbán government
in Hungary. Based on Hungarian laws not only ministers but also political state
secretaries are the political leaders of governments so these two levels of lead-
ers were investigated in this paper. The main question is how the new govern-
ance style impacts the composition of governments. Were the members of gov-
ernments rather generalist or specialist politicians in the two cabinets? In re-
lation to these questions the changing legal and institutional frameworks were
also analysed. The findings show that the recruitment of ministers and state
secretaries did not follow the same pattern and experience in specialisations
is needed in the context of political governance, too.
Keywords: Political governance, Hungarian government, composition of government, minister, state secretary, specialist, generalist, changing of government structure

Máté Paksy

THE HEXAGONIZATION OF THE CIRCLE, OR THE PATH OF FRENCH CONSTITUTIONALISM TOWARD CONSTITUTIONAL DIALOGUE: STORIES, THEORIES AND REASONINGS

This paper investigates the development of French constitutionalism from both historical and theoretical perspectives. The focus is on the contribution of the French Constitutional Council, which has received a great deal of attention since its 1971 ruling on freedom of association. The second great milestone in its development was the 1985 decision introducing a definition of constitutionalism. Henceforth it was a requirement that every law, being an expression of general will, should be in accordance with the French constitution. The first part of my paper looks at the birth of constitutional adjudication in France and at the Republican legacy as a serious hindrance to this development. The second and third parts consider two contemporary and peculiar justifications – the procedural (positivist) and the deliberative – in French constitutional adjudication. The main issue here is whether constitutional judges are allowed to substantively review the laws in question, or should restrict themselves to checking the constitutionality of the decision-making procedure. In the conclusion it will be argued that the possibility of a constitutional dialogue is not contrary to any of the discussed justifications and it fits the historical legacy of the French constitutionalism, too.

Keywords: Constitutional adjudication, comparative constitutional law, French constitutionalism, constitutional dialogue, interpretation of the constitution
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