

Towards Society 5.0 in Perspective of Agility

Annamaria CSISZER*

1. Introduction

Human beings are considered to be social creatures. More than 2000 years ago already Aristotle argued this. Social trust is one necessary connective tissue between individuals, groups, members of society in general. For this reason, I consider one of the most important characteristics of an agile society the existence of social trust between social actors – between government and citizens. In order to analyse this phenomenon have chosen a topic that has currently been highly debated in my country, Hungary – namely the usage of the European Union funds received for the 2014-2020 financial period. As we are over the mentioned financial period there are plenty of analysable data at my disposal. One potential factor how we can check and validate the agility of the social actors – both government actors and citizens is to analyse their activities and initiations that have contributed to the successful distribution of the European Union funds. For this reason I have decided to analyse the success (or failure) of a public consultation process about the possible usage of the funds, that was initiated by the Hungarian government. I have chosen the public consultation process because it requires agility from government actors – merely the fact that they ask the opinion of possible future beneficiaries is agile – and it requires agility from the citizens' side as well – since with their initiation they can have an impact on how things will go on in the future – meaning how and to whom European Union development funds will be distributed. I decided to analyse the public consultation process along factors that might foster agility – these factors can be social trust, identity formation, and rational public deliberation itself.

As a theoretical framework of my writing I am planning to use social trust as a concept that defines the relationship of citizens and government institutions.

2. Conceptualizing trust and confidence

As mentioned in the introductory part I consider the existence of social trust an important aspect of the development of agile society. Since I am planning to discuss the use of the 2014-2020 European Union development funds in Hungary I presuppose the existence of social between government and social actors. Below I plan to discuss different aspects of trust that help us understand why I consider it a crucial phenomenon.

Trust is a direct component of most social notion at the same time being an operational manner in critical theory. Firstly, I will elaborate on Luhmanns considerations in system theory, where he argues that trust is an emotion free, system – internal decision which presumes the mutual existence of trust and mistrust (Luhman 1979:86). In his discussion about power and trust Luhmann states that within a system obvious instructions should be given in connection with correctness of mistrust and trust (Luhmann 1979:93). Yet, I oppose this interpretation with a parallel idea that can be used as an operational means for analyzing the existence trust in its' experiential and social distribution.

* Assoc. Prof., Political Science and International Relations Department, Faculty of Economics, Administrative and Social Sciences, Istanbul Gelisim University, Istanbul, Turkey. E-mail: acsiszer@gelisim.edu.tr

2.1. Trust and Experience

Social actors being involved in public deliberation or being part of an organization's hierarchical structure might be affected by the choice of when mistrust and when to trust. Experience can confirm mistrust or trust if we supposed that it is based on proven real belief. We usually expect actors of rational deliberation to be capable of proving their beliefs to their co(social)actors and to themselves (Brandom 1994:3). Brandom's proclamation can be regarded as being in compliance with the characteristics of mistrust and trust.

Loudly confessed trust or silently acknowledged one are not considered as being the same. The declaration of trust and its acknowledgement are similar in the sense that both of them need to be proved. Based on experience additional mistrust and trust can be created. Opposed to ignorance, dishonesty, insincerity several reasons for the declaration of trust are there. This type of weak trust can be named as cognitively naive trust, that can be substituted with all the confessed trust we meet, that cannot be fully proved. Arguably, mistrust and trust are connected in a skew way, as it is not possible for trust to be ensured in knowledge, opposed to this mistrust can be fixed in knowledge, however proclamations of mistrust can also be faulty.

In a social action four different elements have to be identified: the situation, whom we trust, the declared trust, finally whom we impute trust. The existence of trust can be connected to individuals, organizations, experience, beliefs, systems, groups and social actions identically. Based on Weber, it can be said that for an activity to be called social action, the individuals taking part in it have to orientate and relate themselves towards other individuals' activities (Weber 1978:4). We should have belief in the existence of trust connected to instrumental and social actions, and also in regards of other social actors, before this actions actually take place (Gambetta 1988:219). More trust generates more trust with the successful realizations of social actions, from this perspective it can be stated that trust on one hand is the product of a social action, on the other hand it is the condition of it. For interplay with social action to have trust is a must, supposing that mistrust supplants trust interrelationship of individuals is not possible any more.

2.2. The Unwanted Circumstance

Thomas Hobbes outlined that a society without trust is "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short" (Hobbes 1985:186). This state is imagined as having its roots in safekeeping as realized in self-preservation. Therefore legitimizing self-protection as an inherent right, standard. The state of nature described by Hobbes, is an undesirable situation, beside other factors, because of the absence of trust.

Talcott Parsons argues that when someone communicates always have to consider the way how the communication message will be received, this stated to be a basic condition of all social action, being the result of the lack of knowledge on future situations. When actor X and actor Y's behavior is interdependent that the significance of double-contingency – discussed by Talcott Parsons – rises. For this reason the situation can end in an inconclusive and unsteady social relation that can totally perplex social action. Events regarding the future under such circumstances can often be undetermined and unforeseeable. As a result of this intrinsic diffidence doubtfulness social players are not capable of trusting each other's actions (Parsons 1989:54).

The link between the earlier mentioned theories (that of Thomas Hobbes's and Talcott Parsons') is the notion of individualism.

One common feature in the above mentioned two theories – Thomas Hobbes' model, Talcott Parsons' double contingency – can be described by individualism. The result of these social actions is rather foreseeable, moreover it shows why trust between social actors and individual and state, is so difficult to be achieved. Thus, in case the revoke of systematically created mistrust between

individual and organization is not possible, social stability cannot be realized. It is common in both above described models that they delineate individuals' freedom and independence being the result of others' precariousness and disorderliness. Social interaction can sometimes be described with social tussle, because individual freedom is foreseen as being carried out through the destruction of other individuals' freedom. The natural state, previously discussed by Hobbes, citizen's rebel are the results of such train of thought that suggests that the outlined theories are unwanted situations for the player of social actions. Shared experiences, culture, traditions, family ties, transparent and clearly structured institutions can all prevent the existence of unbounded mistrust and double contingency. In social reality there is an amalgamation between complying with one's own interest but at the advance of the community. For this reason public deliberations and messages coming from their analysis can be regarded as functional manners in an appropriately operating state.

2.3. The Uneven Field of Trust and Mistrust

For our existence in the world it is essential to declare and infer trust. It is a factual bases for several social actions. A hypothetical proposition for the fruitful character of trust might be the fact that without the mutual existence of trust between social players certain actions could not be realized.

In our contact with the world and with other individuals, for counter-factual bases, it becomes necessary to manifest and surmise trust. Trust is a precondition for numerous social procedures. A counter-factual principle for trust's generative character could be that a specific process could not at all exist without trust being present between parties. Based on Quine it can be said that in a spurious inference, Q – that stands for something or someone – is delineated by P – that stands for something or someone – in a sense that can not accept truth values for this reason not belonging to formal logic. A truth value that connects P and Q does not mark a formal logical connection, rather cause-effect relationship or kinship (Quine 1982:23).

As of Luhmann it can be said that the proposition of "if there were no oxygen I could not breathe" is correct and sound for cause-effect concepts.

Although trust statements are blind and error-prone, for counter-factual causes it has to be profert, since most social actions and social structures are based on it, and in case we could not take it for granted it's accomplishment would not be possible. Trust in most cases is counted as an obligatory prerequisite in order for the other social actions to be achievable. Power media and research-based knowledge construction are based on mentally unfounded trust, which is a necessary prerequisite for their function as social connector (Luhmann 1979:48).

The cause why we have to have faith is rooted in the counter-factual statement that the precondition of the realization of certain social actions we need to base them on trust. For this reason trust cannot be considered as being socaill and descriptively naïve, but valuable and necessary, which obviously functions as an unevenness between mistrust and trust. This differentiation between the practical and comprehensible propositions of the proclamation of trust disappears when trust can exist on its own without being dependent on the existence of mistrust. In case mistrust and trust as regarded as a representational pair, visioning them as obligatory and coherent splendours, they can get rid of blindness and manipulation, which terms are linked to a solely cognitive statement of trust.

Mistrust and trust are not simply contradictory terms (Giddens 1990:37). The simultaneous existence of both phenomenon is impossible, stating that would be a revulsion that no one could accept. This is caused by the paradoxical relationship of the two concepts. Trust is surrounded by conscious uncertainty and sightlessness, in contrarcy mistrust does not presuppose the term of blindness. Assumptions are derived once in order to objectively declare the existence of mistrust. Trust is reconstructed and strengthened from time to time, but one single occurrence of subterfuge is enough to repeal trust, before a change of opinion occurs and mistrust is stated. Concerning the

time frame, between the two terms unevenness can be detected, because the sequence of constructing trust and destroying it, and generating mistrust oppose each other. An individual might judge the trustworthiness of another social actor or social event from different aspects, let's take the example of trusting a teacher's pedagogical skill but mistrusting his/her swimming skills at the same time. Such a basic form of trust depending on specific characteristics can occur in relationships between individuals but not in connection to social actions. A different understanding of trust has to be created in order to be used in a cost-benefit relationship, what is rather demanding to be achieved if we consider future events. From a social perspective trust is built and believed to be realized in connection with future actions. Trust is sustainable and reconstructable in case an individual reacts in a way as it is expected of him/her. Not behaving accordingly might end the already built trust. Brandom states that skilled linguistic professionals go after their own and their counterparts' loyalty and prerogatives as intuitive scorekeepers (Brandom 1994:142). As a result of this declared evidence trust is impossible to be built on deceitful base. Companionships grounded in trust take the recuperation of responsibility and dedication. Making trust visible needs a practical instrument to survey social phenomena.

Establishing trust needs a lot of time, sensing mistrust can occur again and again shortly followed by one another. The announcement of mistrust has not to be surged in the future and its creation is not linked to other social actors ideas and purposes, it can objectively be concluded from traceable reactions. Mistrust is described by converted behavior, at the same time trust can be detected in persistingly solid conduct, thus being called functional asymmetry. It is the pronouncement of trust that is described by questions of sightlessness. The unevenness that links mistrust and trust is traceable is stating that trust turns out to be inferential and ingenuous. On contrary, mistrust needs one single disenchantment of expectations in order to be realized. Mistrust can be based solely and definitively with reference to violation of trust and veraciously disillusioned assumptions (Giddens 1990:37). Mistrust shows what social actors should not do, should not have confidence in. An ingenuously confident trust simply marks that who has not disappointed our presumptions yet, will not perform it later either. In case at the beginning of the encounter a social actor's assumptions are full of mistrust, that individual cannot be saddened by the result of the experience, moreover it can only become positively surprised by the absence of gloomy expectations. The unevenness is regards of trust detects itself in connections with the beliefs we unconsciously set up, by manifesting that trust can always be hurt (Luhmann 1979:79). The disadvantage of unlimited expectation of mistrust is that this hinders the chance for victorious social action. Thus it is not probable to live in a definitive state of mistrust.

Mistrust can be reckoned when consistency cannot be found between the other social actor's verbal and habitual manifestations. Honesty can only be disproved but not proved through scrutiny. There is a strong tie between the notion of trust and validity claims. Honesty is a required condition for establishing trust, but not an adequate one. Based on cultural observations, trust is declared as a positive term, opposed to this mistrust is not only considered a negative phenomena but one that lacks trust. Thus, trust being considered a wanted circumstance, but mistrust and unwanted one. The request for honesty can be considered a request for performative consistency. Deceitfulness, dishonesty, deception are all embodiments of performative inconsistency. A verbal declaration ought to be clear, definable so as to be seen as a reasoned premise for the stating out of trust. Mistrust and trust are considered as discernments we construct regarding our connections to human beings, institutions, structures, media, comprehensions. People want every appealed discernment to be normatively appropriate. Trust is refuted in case one single rationality claim turns out to be incorrect.

I devoted this chapter to the discussion of the phenomena of trust and I tried to prove why it can be considered a fundamental term in regards of agile society and Society 5.0. I have highlighted the various forms of unevenness that can be found between mistrust and trust. On contrary to mistrust, trust is associated with positive characteristics both on a cultural and on functional level. Trust

building takes a lot of time and is plausible, while the creation of mistrust is less time consuming and can be proved through one single action. As discussed by new unevenness, trust can appear as comprehensibly naive, but obligatory from social and practical perspective. The asymmetry shows that trust cannot be declared simply from the non existence of mistrust, thus representing that trust contemplated positively and based on experience cannot stay for a fully demonstrated real belief. Opposed to this, mistrust can be deducted from one single social or personal action. The risk of having a false conclusion from a judgement is relatively low, however perceptions might be prone to error. The announcement of trust can never be regarded as mentally fixed, and grounded in sound knowledge. However, the existence of trust is not proved as satisfactorily as needed, still the realization of numerous social and functional actions require its existence, given the risk of getting disappointed and mistreated.

On a descriptive and demonstrative level trust can practically be authorized, without finally becoming ingenuous. The declaration of mistrust without any objective evidence is amoral. Reference to trust can only fulfill moral requirements if its manifestation is honest. This interpretation contrasts the automated mistrust, declared in numerous theoretical frames. Finally, the discourse of asymmetry argues the incompatibility of Luhmann's interpretation in connection with mistrust and trust as practically appropriate value-neutral methods for a system to reduce complication.

3. A discourse analysis – how online public deliberation of the usage of the 2014-2020 European Union development funds helped the boost of an agile society

Below I plan to elaborate on the public deliberation that targeted how the 2014-2020 European Union development funds were used in Hungary. The survey plans to support and apply the notions of rational discourse, distrust and trust in regards of social and governmental actors. I attempted to elaborate on these concepts in the theoretical part of my paper in order to give a deeper and more comprehensive understanding. The research plans to focus on the social link between groups and individuals, how identity affects opinion expression, and to what extent it encourages or discourages the expression of opinion publicly. The research also plans to deal with trust building that can function as a social connective tissue between social and government entities. I would also like to elaborate on whether a public deliberation that targets all segments of society can really reach them or only those few ones who are socially and politically active. I am interested in attitudes, social norms, emotional states and value systems that can affect the realization of such a public deliberation. My research is based on the online consultation that took place between 19.11.2013 – 16.12.2013 as part of the consultation, namely the first one in the governmental history of Hungary that was initiated in regards with the usage of European Union development funds. The online consultation process can be traced online on the following webpage: http://palyazat.gov.hu/2014_2020_as_operativ_programok_tarsadalmi_egyeztetese). It was last downloaded on 20.08.2021. The research focuses on the comments that were given to the 8 Operational Programmes, that were at the disposal of Hungarian beneficiaries.

As a methodological tool I have used discourse analysis to back up my research. The tool itself is a popular and widely used research method among social scientists. I have chosen it because it interprets social action in a very sophisticated way with the help of language usage. I am especially relying on political discourse analysis that focuses on political discourses, such as public political deliberations, like the scope of my research. Political discourse is a colloquial exchange of rational views according to which numerous unconventional courses of action ought to be taken in order to fight collective obstacles (Johnson, 2000:27).

4. Research extent

The targets of my primary analysis are the received comments for the Operational Programmes, during the public deliberation process that was launched by the Ministry of Development Policy

Communication in Hungary. Table 1 presents the number and name of incoming comments retrieved from the above mentioned website.

Operational Programme's Name	Number of incoming opinions
Hungarian Fisheries Operational Programme	42
Environmental and Energy Efficiency Operational Programme	189
Human Resource Development Operational Programme	165
Economic Development and Innovation Operational Programme	178
Integrated Transport Development Operational Programme	86
Regional and Settlement Development Operational Programme	181
Competitive Central Hungary Operational Programme	88
Rural Development Operational Programme	117

Table 1. own resource

In order to be able to scrutinize the content of the comments I created the below discourse analysis frames:

- (1) declaration of emotion;
- (2) bringing up the topic of trust in regards of policy making organizations;
- (3) indication of scientific information and statistical data;
- (4) declaration of personal opinion;
- (5) usage of motivational statements, the ones that initiate action;
- (6) opinions in connection with a policy's particular features;
- (7) declaration of own identity (in case a beneficiary earned a specific personal advantage);
- (8) phrases indicating esteem and firmness (in relation to government entities);

Moreover, I set up scales for marking the following categories: positive/negative; strong/weak; active/passive. I regarded a notion positive when a positive meaning was given to it (eg: affection, determination), I took a term negative when a negative meaning could be attached to it (eg: dishonesty, failure). The contrast between strongness and weakness differed in connection with the strongness of the expressed opinion (whether it was emphasized in the text or not); finally I declared a verb active or passive on the basis of its usage by the commenter. Table 2 that is available in the appendix refers to this grouping.

Table 3. collects the results of the survey of the Fisheries Operational Programme.

After scrutinizing Hungarian Fisheries OP it can be declared, that commenting on the content of the Operational Programme was only attractive for a small amount of people. Those who engaged themselves in forming an opinion on the text declared positive emotions (eg: “with my great pleasure”, “I am pleased to read”, “I am sincerely thankful”), beside expressing few negative emotions as well (“I read with disappointment”, “it saddenness me a lot”). Generally the text contained little mention in connection with trust towards government institutions, still the majority of the comments being deferential. Taking into account that Hungary does not border a sea fisheries can only be mentioned in regards of our lakes and rivers. Quotations taken from scientific sources were rather high. Those commenters who identified themselves outnumbered the ones who hid their identities, in certain cases identity was revealed for numerous occasions by one commenter. 8 instances could be found that expressed call for action in connection to policy makers and government authorities. In 4 cases there was warning for the government not to take action. 19 times opinion tellers expressed their opinion in connection with the community building, social inclusion, educational advances, but 12 times commenters reflect on the negative aspects of the OP in connection with social cohesion. Commenters were mainly hiding their identities under an organization’s name, but 12 times they strengthened their opinion with their signature. As having been declared earlier respectful language coming from commenters’ side outnumbered that of the unrespectful ones (“with my sincere request”, “for my great pleasure”).

Table 4. summarizes the findings coming from the Environmental and Energy Efficiency OP

This Operational Programme received the highest amount of comments, in form of 202 posts. However the number of comments outnumbered that of the previous one quality and content wise show similar characteristic features. The number of opinions expressing positive emotions were almost identical with the ones expressing negative emotions (positive - 657 vs negative - 639). The declaration of mistrust was double than that of trust in regards of public administration institutions (“I do not trust them”, “they are all liars”). Usage of scientific findings was much higher than the number we could find in case of the Fisheries OP (exactly 366), which might have been the result of the actuality of the topic and its researchability. The declared opinions concerning the Energy Efficiency OP were rather negative in character, denouncing the current outcome of the text. The biggest difference in connection with the content of the comments of the so far analysed two Operational Programmes was in the received opinions regarding of the call to take action. In case of the Energy Efficiency OP 441 times could such a call be detected. A lot of expressions reflected positive opinion in connection with the text’s effect of social inclusion. Approximately one third of the commenters gave their name next to the opinion. However mentioning of distrust was high, they still used respectful language.

Table 5. Summarizes the results of the Human Resource Development OP

It was an Operational Programme of high interest. Although being of great interest it was also of high debate as a significant amount of commenters expressed negative opinion concerning the content of the text (502 commenters out of 1000). Counting an average practically the percentage of opinion tellers who expressed trust and mistrust equals the proportion of those who expressed similar opinion in connection with Energy Efficiency OP. Commenters did not approach the Human Resource Development OP from a scientific perspective. Compared to the previously analyzed Operational Programmes the current one contained less reference to scientific resource. In case of the currently discussed Operational Programme it can be concluded that it is the one so far in case of which the commenters expressed the highest amount of appraisal concerning its positive social aspect. The importance of the inclusion of people living in deep poverty was expressed and discussed. Own identity was revealed in case of approximately 10% of the comments. In all aspects respectful language was still used.

Table 6. represents the findings of the text analysis of the Economic Development and Innovation OP

The document received 186 comments belonging to the group of highly debated Operational Programmes. The characteristic of comments are rather alike of the previously examined Ops's. 368 out of 720 commenters expressed negative emotions in connection to the content of the text. What is worth highlighting in connection of the current OP is the exceptionally high amount of opinions that encourage and call government bodies to take action in specific areas that fall under the scope of the policy. Reference to trust and mistrust can equally be detected, while opposed to the previously analyzed OPs the lexicon used by opinion tellers is somewhat less respectful.

Table 7. shows the results of the analysis of the Integrated Transport Development OP

The text itself was not highly debated, only received 93 comments. As not being in the centre of interest the results of the discourse analysis do not show significant difference compared to what we have found at the previous OPs the expression of positive and negative emotions were almost of the same amount, there was not to much mention of scientific resource, a few commenters revealed their identity, mentioning of trust and mistrust was of the same amount as what we could see previously, the parlance was rather respectful and there were certain amount of encouragement in direction to government entites to take more action.

Table 8. exhibits the research results in connection to Regional and Settlement Development OP

It was a policy of great interest. Reference to negative emotion outnumbers that of the positive (568 in number, out of 1070). The highest amount of scientific reference could be found in this OP and the expression to take immediate action was also remarkably excessive.

Table 9. reveals the analysis of the Competitive Central Hungary OP

It was a slightly debated policy with 92 received opinions. No significant difference can be seen in the attitude and content of the comments compared to the previously analysed ones. Identity revelation, mention of trust and mistrust, quoting scientific resources are of the same amount as seen previously.

Table 10. includes the results of the Rural Development OP

The text was a highly debated text but with no significant difference in outcome than the earlier analysed documents.

5. Findings

Below I plan to provide data on how the public consultations, as an agily social activity have made a change in the text and as a result in the usage of the European Union funds.

The substitutes executed in the Fisheries OP can be summarized in the following way: the earmark indicators have been reconsidered in the entire document. The factor indicators first been revealed on pages 23-28, in the latest version of the text include base value index of outcome measurements. In regards of the fifth preference axis the amount of primary sales have also been incorporated. The whole amount of indicators connected to the fifth preference were redesignated. Connected to particular targets 2C numerous considerations were eliminated. A whole subchapter, that discussed eco-friendly aquaculture was removed, because the opinion tellers questioned the possibility of realizability of the plan.

Environmental and Energy Efficiency OP: in connection to part 2.3 aims, the second index was deleted that referred to new outlay to safeguard social self-arrangement aims. In connection to the fifth priority centre line a new special target was adjoined, namely the result of ecosystem amenities.

In connection to universal and special product indicators new ones have been added in regards of regional separation. The asset allotment has been modified as a consequence of the received opinion. The budgetary plan on page 105 was changed following the suggested methodology.

In case of Human Resource Development OP a new amendment was the creation of the opportunity to launch social businesses. Preference number one has been changed to a special goal. ICT content from now on includes all educational horizons. Within priority number three Paris Proclamation containing free educational assets embraced by the UNESCO has been attached. An appendix containing the explanation and clarification of phrases has been added based on the opinion tellers' claims. The scope of recipients has been broadened with enterpreneurships possessed by minority local councils. Grant opportunities for roma pupils were amended in the document beside the already existing possibilities for paraplegic and underprivileged students.

After the analysis of the Economic Development and Innovation OP it can be stated that the text has changed in a great deal as a result of commenters' opinions. The financial support of ICT has grown a lot from 5.2% to 18%. Vocabulary of the document has also been modified, the term improvement has been changed to transformation. All measurements have been expanded to the entire country and to a high amount of businesses. Extention zones were renamed. The financial assistance of sustainable energy programmes in regards of agricultural companies was added.

In regards of Integrated Transport Development OP it can be said that railway reconstruction between Dombóvár and the city of Pécs has gained more importance, it has moved ahead a lot of the priority list, by this making it sure that it will be realized and implemented. An airport expansion near to the city of Pécs has also been moved ahead, through which its obtainment being granted. Among the horizontal principles durable growth has been added for the request of the commenters.

Opposed to the initial plans there was no assest relocation in case of Regional and Settlement Development OP based on the incoming requests. Executive requirements in regards of municipality councils have been changed. Infrastructural expansion of community social facilities have been carried out. Finally, an emphasis on the growth of employment ration in the framework of utilization agreement was added to this policy document.

In case of Competitive Central Hungary OP the ICT allocation has been enlarged from 3% to 14%. Finances of new household constructions have been declared. Not only the building but also the renewal of energy regulation of the already existing compounds has been amended into the text. Moreover, as a result of the recheck of the document the choice standards based on international recognition was redefined.

Rural Development OP has been extended with financing of non-agricultural ventures. The spread of fundamental services has been emphasized. Not only the assistance of agricultural tutoring but the capitalization of validated advisor tuition was declater in the document. The acknowledgement of agricultural outcomes and the competitiveness of gardening will be promoted and supported in a greater deal as agreed in the new version of the policy text. Moreover, the reason of choice of the promoted and financed projects will include the most underprivileged communities from now on. Highlight will be put on tourism activities, especially on non-urban tourism.

6. Conclusion

During the discourse analysis it became clear that online public deliberation has a consequence on offline political strategy construction. Taking into account the eight discourse analysis group that I created and the three-scale resolution, it can be declared that utterance of positive and negative emotions has been declined after the revision of the document, which resembles that the text was restructured in a more unbiased, solid, professional way. Most of the highlighted inconsistencies

were corrected, for this reason opinion tellers expressed themselves in a more emotion free way. Trust towards government entities is mentioned again and again in the text.

The outcome of the discourse analysis and the scrutiny of the documents' revealed that declaration of public opinion in form of an online deliberation has improved the final style of the OP texts. Policy makers took into consideration all the received opinions and integrated it into the content of the Operational Programmes. From these findings it can be concluded that public sphere has a positive role in directing and improving government resolutions. Moreover, it can be declared that online space gives room for comprehensive public discussion. Furthermore, online discussion created networks of interest. As a consequence it smoothed public trust towards government entities. The online deliberation showed excellent discussion through respectful language usage.

As a concluding remark I would state that the analysed public consultations were great examples of an agile society, more and more initiation like this will result a well operating society 5.0 in the future.

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Appendix

Table 2 – own resource

	Positive	Negative	Active	Passive	Strong	Weak
1.Expression of emotion						
2.Mentioning trust in connection with policy making institutions						
3.Reference to scientific resources, statistics						
4.Expressing own opinion						
5.The application of encouraging expressions, the ones that encourage for taking action						
6.Comments referring to the social aspect of policy						
7.To emphasise own identity						
8. Expressions concerning respect vs. solidity						

Hungarian Fisheries Operational Programme.

	Positive	Negative	Active	Passive	Strong	Weak
1.Expression of emotion	55	17	+	-	+	-
2.Mentioning trust in connection with policy making institutions	12	3	+	-	+	-
3.Reference to scientific resources, statistics	23	-	-	+	+	-
4.Expressing own opinion	38	42	+	-	+	-
5.The application of encouraging expressions, the ones that encourage for taking action	8	4	-	+	-	+
6.Comments referring to the social aspect of policy	19	12	+	-	+	-

7.To emphasise own identity	10	-	+	-	+	-
8. Expressions concerning respect vs. solidity	78	32	+	-	+	-

Table 3. own resource

Environmental and Energy Efficiency Operational Programme.

	Positive	Negative	Active	Passive	Strong	Weak
1.Expression of emotion	657	638	-	+	+	-
2.Mentioning trust in connection with policy making institutions	105	243	+	-	+	-
3.Reference to scientific resources, statistics	367	-	+	-	+	-
4.Expressing own opinion	117	152	+	-	+	-
5.The application of encouraging expressions, the ones that encourage for taking action	441	61	-	+	+	-
6.Comments referring to the social aspect of policy	297	17	+	-	+	-
7.To emphasise own identity	67	-	+	-	-	+
8. Expressions concerning respect vs. solidity	139	127	+	-	+	-

Table 4. own resource

Human Resource Development Operational Programme.

	Positive	Negative	Active	Passive	Strong	Weak
1.Expression of emotion	498	502	-	+	+	-
2.Mentioning trust in connection with policy making institutions	93	87	+	-	+	-
3.Reference to scientific resources, statistics	102	1	+	-	+	-
4.Expressing own opinion	68	93	+	-	+	-
5.The application of encouraging expressions, the	119	58	+	-	+	-

ones that encourage for taking action						
6. Comments referring to the social aspect of policy	387	146	+	-	+	-
7. To emphasise own identity	99	3	+	-	-	+
8. Expressions concerning respect vs. solidity	79	54	+	-	+	-

Table 5. own resource

Economic Development and Innovation Operational Programme

	Positive	Negative	Active	Passive	Strong	Weak
1. Expression of emotion	321	368	+	-	+	-
2. Mentioning trust in connection with policy making institutions	67	59	-	+	+	-
3. Reference to scientific resources, statistics	78	-	+	-	+	-
4. Expressing own opinion	51	73	+	-	+	-
5. The application of encouraging expressions, the ones that encourage for taking action	197	121	-	+	+	-
6. Comments referring to the social aspect of policy	103	51	-	+	+	-
7. To emphasise own identity	84	-	+	-	+	-
8. Expressions concerning respect vs. solidity	27	32	-	+	+	-

Table 6. own resource

Integrated Transport Development Operational Programme.

	Positive	Negative	Active	Passive	Strong	Weak
1.Expression of emotion	66	9	+	-	+	-
2.Mentioning trust in connection with policy making institutions	25	2	-	+	-	+
3.Reference to scientific resources, statistics	34	-	+	-	-	+
4.Expressing own opinion	31	48	+	-	+	-
5.The application of encouraging expressions, the ones that encourage for taking action	12	5	-	+	+	-
6.Comments referring to the social aspect of policy	7	3	-	+	-	+
7.To emphasise own identity	29	-	+	-	-	+
8. Expressions concerning respect vs. solidity	23	41	+	-	+	-

Table 7. own resource

Regional and Settlement Development Operational Programme.

	Positive	Negative	Active	Passive	Strong	Weak
1.Expression of emotion	502	568	+	-	+	-
2.Mentioning trust in connection with policy making institutions	99	118	-	+	-	+
3.Reference to scientific resources, statistics	206	-	+	-	-	+
4.Expressing own opinion	86	103	+	-	+	-
5.The application of encouraging expressions, the ones that encourage for taking action	271	35	-	+	+	-
6.Comments referring to the social aspect of policy	33	4	+	-	+	-

7.To emphasise own identity	81	-	+	-	-	+
8. Expressions concerning respect vs. solidity	31	49	-	+	-	+

Table 8. own resource

Competitive Central Hungary Operational Programmes' scrutiny.

	Positive	Negative	Active	Passive	Strong	Weak
1.Expression of emotion	58	2	+	-	+	-
2.Mentioning trust in connection with policy making institutions	11	3	+	-	+	-
3.Reference to scientific resources, statistics	29	-	+	-	+	-
4.Expressing own opinion	17	21	+	-	+	-
5.The application of encouraging expressions, the ones that encourage for taking action	54	26	-	+	+	-
6.Comments referring to the social aspect of policy	9	1	-	+	+	-
7.To emphasise own identity	31	-	+	-	-	+
8. Expressions concerning respect vs. solidity	18	12	+	-	+	-

Table 9. own resource

Rural Development Operational Programme.

	Positive	Negative	Active	Passive	Strong	Weak
1.Expression of emotion	63	18	+	-	+	-
2.Mentioning trust in connection with policy making institutions	14	4	+	-	+	-
3.Reference to scientific resources, statistics	32	-	+	-	-	+
4.Expressing own opinion	59	28	+	-	+	-
5.The application of encouraging expressions, the	63	7	-	+	+	-

ones that encourage for taking action						
6. Comments referring to the social aspect of policy	23	12	+	-	-	+
7. To emphasise own identity	48	-	+	-	-	+
8. Expressions concerning respect vs. solidity	20	8	+	-	+	-

Table 10. own resource