

**LUDOVIKA UNIVERSITY OF PUBLIC SERVICE
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Human relations of the Budapest Police, 1873–1939

Thesis book of PhD dissertation

Theme leader:

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1. FORMULATING THE SCIENTIFIC PROBLEM

After the Reconciliation of 1867, the law enforcement functions in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy were considered to be the internal affairs of the two partner countries, but their law enforcement models were essentially the same, as both followed the European (continental) model of the time. Accordingly, policing in the Austrian Empire and the Kingdom of Hungary rested on two main pillars, the gendarmerie and the police, supplemented by smaller specialised police organisations (e.g. border police, finance police, state bodyguards). The Royal Hungarian Gendarmerie, established in 1881 and operating under the dual subordination of the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Defence, maintained order in the countryside, while the municipal and state police forces maintained order in the cities.

Hungary's police force during the dualism era was divided into two groups: state and municipal police forces. While police forces under the control of municipal governments formed the backbone of the police forces in Hungary (mainly in terms of their area of operation and total number), state police forces operated where the state attached high priority to policing and its direct supervision. During the period of dualism, there were a total of three such state police forces established by decree: the Budapest State Police (whose official name changed several times until 1932), the Hungarian Royal Border Police and the Fiume State Police (both functioned until 1919). Most municipal rural police forces consisted of small, untrained and under-performing police forces, with the authorities in each town having their own service and organisational regulations, uniforms and weapons, and their operations were not free from local political interests. The police forces of Pest and Buda were like this in the 1860s, but a new era began with their transfer to state control in 1873. As a result of centralisation, by the turn of the century the Budapest State Police had become a model for rural police forces in terms of its organisational structure, the operation and efficiency of its institutions, and it retained its separate status within the national body nationalised after 1919.

Due to the incomparably greater number of sources required for historical research, my research is limited to the human relations of the Budapest police personnel, which is an important factor in the effective functioning of the force and its social perception. In the context of "human relations" - which as a generic term in the context of the history of policing first appeared in the writings of József Parádi in the 1990s - "we examine not only the training, qualification and financial benefits, but also the health, cultural and social situation of the personnel concerned

[...] "The basic element of the prevalence of human relations is the personnel itself, where these relations are realised."¹ In the context of the Budapest police force, this includes an examination of the training and qualification status of staff, their working conditions (e.g. recruitment requirements, promotion opportunities, turnover), social conditions (e.g. income, salaries, pensions, health care, housing) and social life (e.g. starting and maintaining a family). All these closely interlinked sub-components form the picture of a police career arc, in today's terms a "life-career model", from recruitment to retirement or even longer (see widow's benefits).

I have chosen 1873 as the start of the period under study, which marks the beginning of the unification and operation of the police forces of the capital, which had been born a year earlier², but it is also essential to look back to the 1860s to understand the background. The year 1939 as the final date of the research is justified by the lack or one-sidedness of the sources for the later, wartime period (the service and organisational regulations do not report any major changes, and the content of the specialised press gradually becomes the servant of wartime propaganda), but in some areas it was unavoidable to look back to the 1940s (e.g. the development of the police health reforms, the evolution of salaries). Over a period of nearly seventy years, the organisation, institutions, social services and training model of the Budapest Police have evolved to ensure that the force can function at European standards in line with modern civil society.

In order to maintain the focus of the research, my investigation is primarily limited to the period of dualism and between the two world wars, so I do not intend to deal with the service and personnel relations of the Red Guard, which was an additional part of the Red Army, and which was of essentially foreign origin during the Hungarian Soviet Republic, which can be considered a qualified period between these two larger historical eras. Due to space constraints, the analysis of the highly structured and rather heterogeneous personnel of the Budapest Police is limited to the groups of uniformed officers, executive officers and detectives who actually perform police work and can be associated with law enforcement tasks, and thus the other police personnel who perform administrative, financial or other auxiliary background work are not included in my analysis.

¹ Parádi, József ed. (1996): A magyar rendvédelem története. Budapest, Rendőrtiszti Főiskola, p. 195.

² 1872. évi XXXVI. törvénycikk Buda-Pest fővárosi törvényhatóság alakításáról és rendezéséről [Act XXXVI of 1872 on the establishment and regulation of the local authority of Buda-Pest Capital City]

2. RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

In examining the human relations of the Budapest Police, my basic research was conducted along the following hypotheses:

1. In the period under review, the police profession can be regarded as a public service job with a predictable career path, based on a consistent set of criteria adapted to changing circumstances.
2. The social problems of the staff members had an impact on the daily performance of their duties, therefore the preparation, development and implementation of social measures to keep the police officers in their profession were among the most important tasks of the police managers.
3. The governmental, police and civilian press also monitored the social conditions of police personnel, drawing attention and suggesting solutions to the problems they faced.
4. For the members of the police force, the vocational training system of the police ensured their escape from their former low social status, their promotion within the organisation and their material and intellectual catching up with the lower middle class.

3. RESEARCH METHODS AND OBJECTIVES

For my historical research, I used sources from library, archival, museum collections and internet databases, which can be divided into two groups. One is the documents that regulate police standards (laws, regulations, service orders, etc.). Much of the research to date has been limited to describing these types of sources. However, critical research also requires the exploration and presentation of other sources (personal accounts, reports, statistical data, police articles) that illustrate the real situation. In my research, I paid special attention to the examination of police periodicals (qualitative method), which were almost not used as a source type before, as these periodicals always report on the current situation, including problems within the organisation, and also served as a forum for discussion in case of a professional issue. I also look to the statistics on police staffing and the annual reports of the Chief Constable to the Home Secretary (quantitative method) as reliable sources: these data give a true picture of the real situation of staffing because the first officer of the police was not interested in presenting a perfectly functioning force free of all kinds of errors, but in solving the shortcomings and problems he reported, which needed to be solved - through government. In

my research, therefore, I use the qualitative and quantitative methods in parallel to draw objective conclusions by using and interpreting the available sources.

The main aim of the research is to explore one of the less researched aspects of the pre-1945 history of the Hungarian police, the personal and social conditions of the largest police force in Budapest, and the human policy principles and measures within the police. However, a comprehensive study of the research topic using quantitative methods has not yet been carried out. In my research, I would like to obtain as much information as possible about the composition of the staff, their living conditions, the degree of mobility within the organisation and the quality of training, which together can contribute to the understanding of the past of the police and, through historical traditions, serve as a positive example to strengthen the professionalism of the force. The basic research, which aims at a more complete knowledge of the subject, can be considered as a substitute for the basic research, which will be of interest not only to researchers of police history and police training, but also to researchers of social history in Hungary.

4. A CONCISE DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY CARRIED OUT, BY CHAPTERS

In the introductory part of the dissertation, I will briefly describe the rationale for my choice of topic, the scientific problem related to the research, the aim, hypotheses and methodology of my research, and a historiographical review of the relevant literature. The **first chapter** of the actual research provides a historical background to the operation of the municipal police forces in Pest and Buda between 1861 and 1873, and the process of the nationalisation of the Metropolitan Police between 1873 and 1881 and its transfer to the Ministry of the Interior. The next two chapters discuss the structure of the staff between 1881 and 1939, followed by a longer discussion of the recruitment requirements and promotion opportunities in each staff group. Two further chapters deal with problems in the provision of police services in Budapest during the dualism period, and I analyse the lessons of a rating table from the period between the two world wars. The final section of the chapter brings together the military features of the police as a civilian organisation. The **second chapter** and its sub-chapters describe the development of police training, the debates surrounding its justification, its development by cadre groups and the establishment of the national system of specialised training by decree. Separate subsections discuss the forms of training for the special branches of the Budapest police force, other training for staff, and the educational role of police magazines. The **third chapter** describes the

financial remuneration of the police service and the elements of the established salary system. In addition to the fixed forms of payment and free allowances, the subsections deal in particular with the question of pensions, forms of uniform provision, care for police officers' families, the phenomenon of self-help organised among certain categories of staff in the form of associations, and financial support from civil society. The last part of the chapter gives an insight into the professional discussions and government debates on the proper remuneration of police officers. The **fourth chapter** examines living conditions that rarely come to the attention of police history researchers, exploring such crucial existential issues as family formation, marriage, child-rearing, the position of the police officer and his family in the social fabric, housing and housing acquisition, and the development of the police health care system. The four chapters listed above are concluded by a **summary of the research**, which, in the light of the conclusions and correlations drawn, answers the hypotheses put forward and presents the new scientific findings of the research.

5. SUMMARISED CONCLUSIONS

The need for a fundamental reform of Budapest's policing emerged at the same time as the capital was being established, and the creation of a nationalised police force was seen as a guarantee for this. Its legal implementation was carried out in two stages, in 1873 and in 1881, but the regulation of the police in a legal framework left many questions of personnel policy unresolved. The further direction of the development was fundamentally determined by the office of János Török, the Chief of Police of Budapest, who started the police force on the path of professionalisation by issuing the first organisational and service regulations and establishing the detective corps. In parallel with the organisational development of the police, the tightening of admission requirements and the "narrowing" of the pool of possible candidates can be traced. In personnel policy, it had already become clear in the 1880s and 1890s which social classes were best suited for police work, but while in the case of the police officers this was done within a legally defined framework by integrating state officials into a unified system, in the selection of the guards, the choice was based on everyday service and training experience, and the members of the rural agrarian society who had tried their luck in Budapest were chosen as the best and most reliable police "raw material". When examining the reports and statistical statements of the chief captains from 1894 onwards, it can be concluded that the biggest problem in terms of service organisation was the provision of sufficient numbers and quality of executive personnel in the rapidly developing police authority area of Budapest, an endeavour

that was not helped by the bad reputation of the Bach era and the later municipal police, nor by the extreme physical and mental strain of the service. By analysing the rating table of one of the Budapest police officers, we can get an idea of the system of requirements for staff and the strict, consistent, but also humanistic staff policy that is supportive of development, as reflected in the evaluations compiled by the superiors. After examining the dichotomy of police identity, its civilian and military elements, and the professional debates of opposing sides, it can be stated that in order to perform its tasks professionally, the Budapest police, which is defined by law as a civilian institution, has militant features in its personnel and organisational structure that have increasingly shaped the self-image of its members, making exclusive categorisation difficult (or even unnecessary).

After the Compromise of 1867, the establishment of police education was a recurrent demand in writings on the law enforcement, although some opinions questioned its justification. The Police Act of 1881, which finally settled the nationalisation of the Budapest Police, created the possibility of a modern, efficiently functioning metropolitan police force, but one of the important conditions for this was the professionalism of the police staff, which was far below the level of expectations. The basic structure of the police education was summarised by Chief Captain János Török in the organisational regulations issued in 1893. Subsequent practical experience can be found mainly in the annual reports of the Police Headquarters and in police journals. Despite the difficult conditions of service, the training of the Budapest police force underwent considerable development after the turn of the century, and by the 1910s there was already a diversified educational framework (police, NCO and detective courses, criminal investigation meetings for officers). With the guidance of the teaching staff, and the publication of valuable technical works and textbooks to help students acquire theoretical and practical knowledge, the Budapest State Police became a professional organisation. Although from the outbreak of the First World War until the end of the Hungarian Soviet Republic there was practically no actual education, from 1920 onwards the experience of the previous decades provided a solid basis for finding further directions for the development of vocational education. After the nationalisation of the Hungarian police forces, in 1922-1923, the admission requirements for joining the force were also revised within the framework of the unified system of standards, and the unification of professional training for certain categories of personnel (officers, non-commissioned officers, detectives) was implemented by means of decrees issued by the Minister of the Interior. This was institutionalised in the form of a system of national specialised courses, in which promotion within the corps was conditional on successful

completion of various training courses and examinations. To ensure the professional performance of increasingly specialised police tasks, special training and courses were held in Budapest for the policemen of the new service branches created in the 1920s and 1930s. Also in the form of group training, between the two world wars, various language courses, religious education for the police personnel and compulsory physical education developed from optional police sports were offered. The Police Museum, established in 1908, and the Police Library, set up in 1915, were important supporting institutions for the training of staff. The successive police journals in the period between the two world wars also made a major contribution to the professional development of police staff, mainly through articles, discussion papers and written submissions on police service delivery.

The level of pay has of course had an impact on the police corps' retention capacity, staffing levels and the proper functioning of the organisation. During the first two decades of the Budapest Police's existence, there was no significant government effort to improve the remuneration of its personnel - except for the establishment of a fixed pension, the full amount of which, however, required an unrealistically long service under the law. After the turn of the century, the state tried to cover all the needs that arose, such as housing assistance, food, family maintenance and uniforms, through laws and regulations. After the economic lows of the World War and the revolutions, the Ministry of the Interior, as a result of the consolidation policy of the 1920s, raised police salaries several times to reflect changing economic conditions, and supplemented them with various allowances. The sources show that from the mid-1930s onwards, salaries provided police families with a modest but secure living, in line with the bourgeois standard of living. In parallel, there are also examples of initiatives to help financial stability "from below", from within the police force. The police salary system in the dualist era failed to provide a decent living for civil servants. It was these shortcomings that gave rise to the various economic self-organisations within the different groups of the Budapest Police. On the part of the personnel management, those who were financially strapped could apply for an advance on their salary, and from the mid-1920s, thanks to Chief Commander János Török, they could also use the services of the Guard Staff's Welfare Fund. Special care was taken by the Ministry of the Interior for policemen with large families in the form of Christmas clothing allowances. Society collectively and individually showed solidarity with the difficult financial situation of the police, such as the care for the families of police martyrs, the fundraising movement of the 1920 Police Day, and the Döme Lyka relief foundation.

In the society of the period under study, police employees in Budapest were clearly part of the lower middle class, and, within that, the category of state non-commissioned officers. As the offspring of rural peasant families, they had the opportunity to make a lasting break from their home environment and better their livelihoods by moving to the capital and taking up a public service job with regular pay and status. The metropolitan environment also "urbanised" the identity they brought from home, and for their children the "small-fix" family background was a secure starting point for further social advancement. From the beginning, the conduct of policemen off duty has been governed by the rules laid down in the service regulations. As private individuals, they had to take care to lead a model citizen's life, as any neglect, debauchery and untidy family circumstances were detrimental to the reputation of the body. From 1922 onwards, the police superiors' attention was also extended to the marriages of women of different backgrounds, in order to maintain discipline and integrity. Although, according to the official narrative, the decrees of the Minister of the Interior strictly regulating the conditions and terms of marriage protected the marrying couple themselves (primarily from making an imprudent choice of couple and the resulting existential and/or private problems), their content reflects a paternalistic approach that sought to maintain the rigid differentiation between social classes of the time, by giving them the right to interfere in one of the most important private decisions (marriage). Regardless of the questionable motivation, the superiors paid great attention to mapping and monitoring the family and living conditions of their subordinates, and the police journals that promoted the views of the leadership also provided the members of the force with life management advice to consider in terms of family management, married life and child-rearing. After 1919, two extremely serious social problems, inherited from the dualist period, concerning the reorganised police personnel of Budapest, namely poor housing conditions and the prevention of illnesses in the police health care system due to strenuous service, were developed. The rent included in the salaries of policemen was no longer enough to cover the cost of housing, which had become more expensive during the world war. From the mid-1920s onwards, as soon as it became financially possible, the police started nationwide construction and renovation projects, which in the course of 1928-1929 succeeded in eliminating the phenomenon of police "housing shortage" by building two central police housing estates. An examination of the institutions and measures of police health care shows that the state has done its utmost to keep police employees - who were admitted to the force after a thorough and scrupulous medical examination - in good health, fit for duty and, if necessary, cured. Treating their labour as an asset, their health care was a state interest. By setting up and running the police hospital, providing specialised medical facilities, caring for

the relatives of police officers and retired comrades, a strong safety net has been built, increasing the resilience of the force.

By researching, organising and interpreting the available sources, I was able to understand and describe the human relations of the Budapest police personnel in much greater detail than in previous academic works. A complete and nuanced picture of the functioning, efficiency and development of police institutions can only be obtained by getting to know the staff who run them. Although the period of dualism and the inter-war period are distinct historical periods, there is a consistency in the evolution of the police organisation. The exploration of staff relations through historical sources was carried out along the lines of responses to problems within the organisation and attempts to find solutions. These included reforms to inadequate vocational training, inadequate staffing levels, improvements to the pay system, a gradual reduction in housing shortages and reform of the police health care system.

6. NEW SCIENTIFIC RESULTS

The new scientific findings that emerged from comparing the problem statements, study objectives and hypotheses identified at the beginning of the research with the research results can be summarised in the following points:

1. I explored the general demographic background and living conditions of the previously marginal research topic of the Budapest police, which constituted a significant part of the personnel of the police force, proving that despite the rigid, casteist social stratification of the period, there was a certain possibility of social mobility in the organisation of the police. To a lesser, non-representative extent, the same is true for other categories of staff (officers, detectives).
2. By examining the statistics of the police chiefs' reports covering a period of about 20 years during the era of the dualism, it was possible to reconstruct quantitatively the service conditions of the Budapest police, the problems in the daily service and the police narrative presenting them, providing a valuable and detailed early impression of the functioning of the force.

3. The elements of the research are based on a wide variety of sources, some of which have been less studied. In addition to the official police codes, I considered it particularly important to explore in a scholarly manner the treatises and reflections written by officers, police lecturers, police doctors and other administrative specialists in the specialised journals of the force, as this is the only way to provide a faithful picture of the processes and phenomena that shaped the human relations of the time. To this end, I have examined and analysed more than eighty years of police communication.
4. With the aim of completeness, I have comprehensively explored and described the salary system of the Budapest Police, the forms of benefits, the appearance and expansion of their various components in the period under discussion, and contextualized the amounts of police remuneration by comparing them with other contemporary salaries - all of which has not been done in other police history research.
5. I have explored the conditions and opportunities for police officers' social welfare. My research has demonstrated that the development of a social safety net within the police force has contributed to the possibility of long-term service provision, the creation of the necessary secure existence and, more generally, to the retention of the force. The analysis of the housing and health care of police employees was also explored in the course of this research, which can also be considered as a knowledge gap.
6. I have explored the evolution of the training structure for the whole police force of the period, the main characteristics of the courses and other forms of training for each group of personnel, which proved that lifelong learning was a guiding principle within the force. Progression up the police career ladder (and the salary increases that go with it) was not only a function of years of service but also of the successful completion of the increasingly difficult forms of training required.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS, PRACTICAL USE OF RESEARCH RESULTS

The new scientific results of the research can be used in several scientific fields. Although the study is essentially of a law enforcement nature, its interdisciplinary aspects mean that it can provide a basis not only for further research on the history of the police and armed services, but also provide a valuable source of information for researchers in the fields of Hungarian social

and life history, management theory and sociology. The current basic research can also serve as a stimulus for further, as yet unexplored sub-areas (for example, genealogical mapping of the demographic composition of police officers in the period under review), and as a database and important reference point for similar research.

I recommend that the useful and relevant elements of the history of the profession be presented in a professional and informative way by integrating them into higher education in law enforcement, and that they be taken into account in the teaching of other BA and MA subjects (social and life history, sociology) and in the preparation of teaching materials. It is clear from the study that the development of the organisation of the Budapest police force could not have been hindered in the long term by international and internal political crises (the First World War, the Aster Revolution, the Hungarian Soviet Republic, the global economic crisis). All this could not have happened without the perseverance and dedication of the staff, which should be a positive professional example for the next generations of police officers in today's law enforcement education, as well as the work of the unfortunately little known police writers, like Henrik Dorning, Miklós Rédey and Imre Laky, who have left a lasting mark in professional education.

Considering the fact that the gap filling study deals with and analyses topics that have been researched less or only in a review character, it justifies the publication of the research results as a separate monograph, which would enrich the Hungarian police history literature with a volume containing new information.

8. THE DOCTORAL CANDIDATE'S LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ON THE TOPIC

1. Androvicz, Gábor: A Rendőrmúzeum története és szerepe a rendészeti képzésben (2017). In: Gaál, Gyula – Hautzinger, Zoltán ed.: Szent Lászlótól a modernkori magyar rendészettudományig. Pécs, Magyar Hadtudományi Társaság, p. 275–278.
2. Androvicz, Gábor (2018): A magyar rendőrképzés fejlődése a dualizmus időszakában. In: Magyar Rendészet, Number 1, p. 29–37.
3. Androvicz, Gábor (2019): A budapesti államrendőrség képzési, előmeneteli rendszere és ruházati ellátása 1873-1944. Budapest, Nemzeti Közszolgálati Egyetem Közigazgatási Továbbképzési Intézet

4. Androvicz, Gábor (2019): A Budapesti Magyar Királyi Állami Rendőrség hősi halottjai a dualizmus időszakában. In: Rendvédelem-történeti Füzetek, Number 57, p. 15–26.
5. Androvicz, Gábor (2019): A fővárosi rendőrség 20 éve (1894-1914). In: Jámbor, Orsolya Ilona – Lénárt, Máté – Tarján, G. Gábor ed.: A Rendőrákadémiától az egyetemig. Rendészettörténeti tanulmányok. Budapest, Rendőrség Tudományos Tanácsa, p. 133–152.
6. Androvicz, Gábor (2019): Katonai vonások a budapesti államrendőrség szolgálati és személyi viszonyaiban (1873-1944). In: Katonai Jogi és Hadijogi Szemle, Number 1, p. 83–104.
7. Boda, József ed. (2019): Rendészettudományi Szaklexikon. Budapest, Dialóg Campus
8. Androvicz, Gábor (2020): A budapesti államrendőrség személyi állományának konszolidációja 1919 és 1922 között. In: Rendőrségi Tanulmányok special issue, p. 68–86.
9. Androvicz, Gábor (2020): A rendőrség államosításának folyamata (1919-1921). In: Jámbor, Orsolya Ilona – Tarján, G. Gábor ed.: Megvalósult szükségszerűség. Az állami rendőrség megszervezése. Rendészettörténeti tanulmányok 3. Budapest, Rendőrség Tudományos Tanácsa, p. 8–39.
10. Sallai, János – Androvicz, Gábor (2021): A budapesti állami rendőrség tagjainak javadalmazása és illetményei 1881 és 1944 között. In: Globális kérdések – globális válaszok: Rendészettudomány a hallgatók szemével. Budapest, Magyar Rendészettudományi Társaság Hallgatói Tagozat, p. 10–22.
11. Androvicz, Gábor (2021): A budapesti rendőri őrszemélyzet szolgálati elhelyezése és lakáskörülményei az 1880-as évektől az 1930-as évekig. In: Bűnözésföldrajzi Közlemények, Number 1-2, p. 9–20.
12. Androvicz, Gábor (2021): A magyar rendőrség első napilapja: *A Rend* (1921-1927) In: Magyar Rendészet, Number 1, p. 129–140.
13. Sallai, János – Androvicz, Gábor (2021): Laky Imre, a magyar rendőri szakoktatás úttörője. In: Ünnepi tanulmányok a 75 éves Németh Zsolt tiszteletére. Budapest, Ludovika Egyetemi Kiadó, p. 445–456.
14. Androvicz, Gábor (2021): Service placement and housing conditions of the Budapest police staff from the 1880s to the 1930s. In: Criminal Geographical Journal, Number 1-2, p. 9–20.
15. Sallai, János – Androvicz, Gábor (2022): A budapesti állami rendőrség személyi állományának egészségügyi ellátása 1945 előtt. In: Kovács, István – Frigyer, László –

Tirts, Tibor ed.: *Multidiszciplinaritás: A rendészettudomány sokszínűsége*. Budapest, Magyar Rendészettudományi Társaság, p. 7–18.

16. Androvicz, Gábor (2023): *A Magyar Királyi Állami Rendőrség szervezeti reformjai az 1920-as években*. In: Alatrach, Mohamed Fuad – Jámbor, Orsolya Ilona – Tarján, G. Gábor szerk.: *Kataklizma felé. Rendészet és mindennapok történései a két háború között*. Rendészeti Tanulmányok 4. Budapest, Rendőrség Tudományos Tanácsa, p. 8–22.

9. THE DOCTORAL CANDIDATE'S PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC CURRICULUM VITAE

Gábor Androvicz began his university studies in 2006 at the Faculty of Humanities of Pázmány Péter Catholic University, where he graduated as a certified historian in 2013, after completing his bachelor's degree.

Also in 2013, he took up a position as a museum guide at the Police Museum of the Rapid Response and Special Police Service, where he is currently an administrator, and since 2017 he has been the institution's museologist. During his work, he has developed a narrower field of research, examining unexplored or less known aspects of pre-1945 Hungarian police history.

He started his doctoral studies at the Doctoral School of Law Enforcement of the National University of Public Service in 2017, successfully passed the complex examination in 2019 and obtained his diploma in 2021. During his doctoral studies, he published 16 scientific publications, including a historical monograph published by the University. In addition, he has given numerous presentations at academic conferences and has been a lecturer at the Police Museum for university students.

In recognition of his academic work, the Bertalan Szemere Hungarian Society for the History of Law Enforcement awarded him the Medal for the History of Law Enforcement in 2018 and the Cross of Merit for the History of Law Enforcement in 2019.