

Abstracts

Tamás Gyulavári: Three years after the reform of anti-discrimination law

The reform of the anti-discrimination law was urged by legal practitioners and enforced by the requirements of the equality directives before accession. Finally, the reform brought about, following long debates, the passing of Act CXXXV of 2003 on Equal treatment and the promotion of equal opportunities. Our study reviews the objectives and debatable provisions, legal institutions of the Act. The Act means a significant step forward, however its creation is not without preliminary developments, since its concept is closely related to the practice of the Constitutional Court, the *acquis communautaire*, respectively former labour and civil law provisions. However, the ambitious reform strives for thoroughly regulating and generating legal procedures against widely existing discriminative practices.

Klára Kerecsi: Punishing to care?

The role of reformatory schools in the juvenile justice system

The author analyses the dilemmas of the juvenile justice system, focusing especially on the aim and role of the reformatory schools. She studies the actual problems of the reformatory schools in the context of criminal policy, criminal legislation and outlines the ongoing social-economical changes. She stresses that the approaches between the characteristics and the maturity of the juvenile offenders and the demand of the public for safety should be delicately balanced. She analyses the appearances of the treatment approach in the sentencing practice with the help of statistical data, and meditates on the possible explanations that could be given to the reduction of the juvenile offenders sentenced to reformatory education. She raises the question whether the interpretation of the reformatory schools about their own role is correct or not, if they understand juvenile delinquency in the frame of 'deprivation/care' and consider their task not as punishment but as developmental and correctional education. She believes that the decreasing number of the juvenile offenders sentenced to reformatory education shows that the judges do not trust in the efficiency of this penal sanction. The author raises the question – with the intention to offer this article as a discussion paper – whether we are on the best track if we consider reformatory schools with an educational focus further on as well. Finally she summarises the possible functions of the reformatory schools for the future.

Gábor Héra: With social qualifications on the labour market. Summary of a sociological research

The Kurt Lewin Foundation, in association with the Institute at the Public Relations of Eötvös Loránd University of Science, conducted a one-year study concentrating on the integration at labour market. The research overviewed several job opportunities for graduates in social science and the peculiarities of the training.

One of the main conclusions was that the integration into the labour market

nowadays is getting more and more difficult for those who have just graduated in the field of social work and social policy. The reasons are low turn-over, increasing numbers of students at university, a shortage of vacancies and therefore stiff competition between the applicants.

For these reasons it is more important for the university to strengthen its relations with the current and the potential partners of the labour market. As a result of this cooperation, students would have a better chance to participate in professional internships, which would enhance their opportunities to acquire the requisite skill-set. Moreover, potential employers would gain more information about the training, and they also could get information about the attainments of the students before they commence full-time employment.

Furthermore, as an outcome, researchers advise the university to make the requirements conducive with the needs of the labour market, and to prepare participants of the training for future requirements.

Erika Varsányi: The unity of contents and forms

The essay presents one of the possible approaches to the practice of social work. Using the concepts of sociology the essay regards Norbert Elias as a starting point to overcome the traditional triangle of methods. Elias, in his cultural analysis, exemplifies a comprehensive approach to the social relations by integrating socio- and psychogenetic aspects. By introducing the concept *figuration* he offers analytical methods to define appearance of social relations.

The paper attempts to illustrate the importance of the priority of approach by presenting cases that used to be categorized under the methods of case-, group-, and community work. Besides the sociological sources, the author refers to the several-decade-long Western European tendencies in order to realise integrated practice.

The paper emphasises the self-reflexion as an essential aspect in social work and as a basic tool for renewing the approach. The suggested frames of analysis offer facilities – since during the interfering action the professional and institutional relations and the client together form a certain *figuration*.

This process interprets the positions of those concerned here in the dimension of loyalty and authority and thus it throws new light upon the framework of social worker's action.

Dániel Gakovic: Possible reasons for incompetence in child welfare services

The study is concerned with the activity of child welfare services and the main dilemmas in relation to these. It is ten years since the Act XXXI. of 1997. stipulated the framework for the scope of activity relating to the newly institutionalised child welfare and trustee administration. The Act considers social work to be the main means of operation.

The first part of the study outlines the complexity of social work and the essence of its interdisciplinarity and tries to summarise the problems arising from this. Following this, the framework, content and limits of case work are presented. The relationship between social work and controlled conditions is especially emphasised. The psychological aspects of social work and within this, the importance of the

quality conditions of the assistance service are given priority emphasising the importance of change in the client. The author in many cases resorts to the theoretical basis of constructive social work and refers to the research results of David Howe (1992, 1996) in this matter.

In the second part of the study the steps of family care are introduced as part of the system to eliminate the tasks involved with an endangered child. These conditions are compared to the inner nature of social work. In the course of the analysis the two contradictory elements arising from the deviating roles of the services which can be found between providing assistance and welfare authorities, are raised. To resolve this, two alternative solutions are outlined.

The author urges the clarification of the activity of the service and its role in the interests of the beneficiaries and those working in the area. In connection with the service it is just as indispensable to professionally identify social work especially with respect to the apparently unsolvable contradictory relationship between the assistance relationship and external control.



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Szerzőink figyelmébe!

1. A beküldött és a lap jellegének megfelelő írásokat szakértők bevonásával a Szerkesztőbizottság bírálja el.

2. A közlésre benyújtott tanulmány még nem publikált és más folyóiratnál elbírálás alatt nem lévő, eredeti írásmű lehet.

3. A tanulmány szövegét nyomtatott kéziraton kérjük leadni, A/4-es méretű papíron, széles margóval, dupla sorközzel. A tanulmányt kérjük e-mailban is elküldeni a szerkesztőség címére.

4. A szöveg első lapja a címlap, amelyen a szerző(k) neve, foglalkozása, végzettsége, munkahelyének megnevezése, e-mail címe a cikk címe (alcíme) szerepeljenek és az esetleges köszönetnyilvánítások *-gal jelölt lapalji jegyzetben.

5. A szövegtörzshöz csak olyan lábjegyzetek kapcsolódjanak, amelyek a főszöveghez fűznek megjegyzéseket, kiegészítéseket stb. Pusztán irodalmi hivatkozásokat tartalmazó lábjegyzetek ne legyenek. A lábjegyzeteket lapalji jegyzetként kezeljük. Az irodalmi hivatkozások a főszövegben szerepeljenek a következő formában:

– ha a hivatkozott mű szerzője szerepel a szövegben, a név után zárójelben legyen a hivatkozott mű megjelenésének éve és szükség esetén a hivatkozott oldalszám(ok), pl.: Piroska (1999: 15–16),

– egyéb esetekben (idézet stb.) zárójelben szerepeljen a szerző(k) neve, a megjelenés éve és szükség esetén a hivatkozott oldalszám(ok), pl.: (Tóbiás–Benedek 1999: 13),

6. A szövegben szereplő táblázatokat számozva, címmel ellátva kérjük. A táblázatok címe, az oszlopok és sorok megnevezése, a magyarázatok a cikk nyelvén íródjanak. Nem fogadjuk el tehát az adatelemző, adatfeldolgozó programokból kikerült nyers, szerkesztetlen, a szövegbe pusztán beillesztett táblázatokat. Amennyiben a szerző ábrát kíván közölni, ezt külön lapon, a kívánt formában megrajzolva kérjük leadni.

7. A szövegtörzs után, külön lapon kezdve kérjük az irodalomjegyzéket. Az irodalomjegyzék a szerzők neve szerint szigorú betűrendben tartalmazza a szövegtörzsben és a lábjegyzetben hivatkozott teljes irodalmat olyan módon, hogy a szövegbeli hivatkozásokat az irodalomjegyzékben azonosítani lehessen. Az irodalomjegyzék ne tartalmazzon a szövegben nem hivatkozott művet. Az irodalmi hivatkozások három alapformája a következő:

– könyv: szerző(k), a megjelenés éve: a mű címe, a kiadás helye: a kiadó neve,

– folyóiratcikk: szerző(k), a megjelenés éve: a cikk címe, a folyóirat neve (az évfolyam sorszáma), a szám sorszáma, a cikk kezdő és befejező oldalszáma,

– gyűjteményes kötetben szereplő cikk: a szerző(k) neve, a megjelenés éve: a cikk címe, In: a gyűjteményes kötet szerkesztőjé(i)nek neve (szerk. vagy ed(s), vagy Hrsg.), a kötet címe, a kiadás helye: a kiadó neve, a hivatkozott írásmű kezdő és utolsó oldalszáma.

8. Külön lapon kérjük mellékelni a tanulmány legfeljebb 200 szót tartalmazó tartalmi összefoglalóját (abstract) magyar és angol nyelven.