

Abstracts

Bánfalvy, Csaba: About the educational integration of the disabled (The current integration tendencies in Hungary)

Due to demographic tendencies normal schools face the problem of either having too many or not enough applicants for normal, mainstream education. One of the reactions to the changing student-supply situation is the integration (when not enough children for normal schooling) or the separation (too many children for normal schooling) of some of the pupils from sensitive social group origin. There is a tendency today that while many of the socially disadvantaged (often gipsy) children are separated from normal schools and transferred to special education at the same time some of the disabled (with favourable social background) are integrated into normal schools from special education institutions. The integration of the disabled goes parallel with the separation of the socially disadvantaged.

Halmos, Szilvia: Concepts of physical barrier-removal at workplaces

Social integration of people with disabilities requires overall (physical, legal, financial and socio-psychical) barrier-removal. This paper examines the legal framework for physical barrier-removal at workplaces. Legal rules of the US, EC and UN define within the main concept of barrier-removal different part-concepts, such as „accessibility“, „reasonable accommodation“, „universal design“. The concept of „affirmative actions“ cover a separate scope, which is no way part of the obligation of barrier-removal. A comparative analysis shows that Hungarian law lacks a similar, comprehensive conceptual system, therefore scope of the obligations of barrier-removal are uncertain, which results in severe theoretical and practical consequences.

Laki, László and Békés, Zoltán: The Central Hungarian Region on the basis of a child and youth protection project

The authors analyse the contexts of the social processes that shape the demands on the child protection system in the Central Hungarian Region, which is one of the most contradictory part of the country loaded with great social inequalities. One can find here the advantages of a metropolitan and urban segregation, the suburbanisation of the well-off and the move of the impoverished urban strata mainly towards the Great Hungarian Plain, or the fast development of the agglomeration surrounding Budapest and the coming down of the „outer territories“ of the region. The paper deals with these macro processes with a view to the social and generational reproduction. Special attention is paid to the contradictory or definitely disadvantageous consequences of the ongoing restructurational processes on the institutional system of socialisation and on the situation of children and the young

Bányai, Borbála and Légmán, Anna: Mental patients in a social institutional milieu

The article examines the position of mental patients in Hungary and the construction of the current psychiatric care system through a social mental home. The central part of the writing presents the largest social mental home in Hungary, the symbiotic relationship between the establishment and the town, and the monotonic, eventless and overregulated life of the inhabitants. According to the authors significant changes didn't happen in the approach and the construction of state regulations and

psychiatric care system in the last seventy years. The care of these patients characteristically remain in the mental hospital wards and psychiatric welfare-centres. At the same time in Western Europe the communal care formations (try to help the patients in their own milieu) increasingly come to the front in line with the disappearance of the large psychiatric institutions. The Hungarian provision system doesn't facilitate the integration of the mental patients, the system tries to solve these problems by separating patients from the majority society.

Nagy, Krisztina: Professionalization- and profession-theories in the mirror of helping professions

The study analyses the characteristics of two professions, that of social work and pedagogical professions. Identification of differences between and similarities of the two professions is achieved by employing concepts of profession discourse. The theoretical questions focusing on the most important issues with regard to the helping professions are discussed. The author's aim is to differentiate between the theories concerning professionalisation and professions and the dilemmas and difficulties when comprehending and applying theories in connection with pedagogical and social professions are also demonstrated.