

ABSTRACTS

Eszter Párkányi: Dilemmas in the process of assessing legal capacity

The procedure of assessing legal capacity suffers from multiple problematic issues concerning specific requirements set in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, however it is still a poorly studied field of law in Hungary. The author investigated practical anomalies of this process via case-files of a local authority in Hungary, and aims to highlight those issues which (de)form the face of the current practice.

Márton Gosztonyi: Functions and operations of community-based savings and loan groups

The paper introduces the functions, roles, forms and embeddedness of community-based financial self-help groups in the local socio-economic system. The author analyzes the experiences of a project in which financial self-help groups have been established from 2012 to 2013 in Hungary. The paper seeks to address how these informal financial institutions can open new segments in the financial management of people living in poverty, and how can these informal groups be linked to the formal financial systems.

Ildikó Husz – Csilla Marozsán: State support for summer food service for children of low-income families – lessons from a regulation

The study presents the practice of the state support for summer food service for children of low-income families, and evaluates it in terms of whether it reaches the most vulnerable children. The present principle of the money allocation is territorial, which means that the disadvantaged and most disadvantaged settlements have better conditions to apply for subsidy. While food deprivation of the families with children is the biggest in these areas, many local governments have not used this funding opportunity yet. By using interviews and fieldwork experience, the study details the issue of child hunger, its extent and nature, and identifies the factors hinder the local governments from introducing summer food service for children in need. The authors also make suggestions about how to improve the supporting system.

Mihály Csáková: Socialisation in families with low educational level in Budapest

This article is an enlarged and edited version of a lecture given in Professor Ferge's honour. It fits in to the long tradition of inequality studies started by Zsuzsa Ferge in the sixties. Based on 2006 and 2010 survey data of 7th graders in Bu-

dapest, the article explores the difference in socialisation between families with low and higher educational level. Relationship between parents educational level combined with family climate and the children's evaluation by schools is studied as well.

Attila Pilinszki, Orsolya Béres, Bernadett Sipos B., Gábor Ittzés:
What social workers value: characteristics of MSW students' value systems

The study examined the value systems of MSW students ($N=247$). Their Rokeach Value Survey (RVS) results were compared to those of the subsample of college-educated participants ($N=173$) in a nation-wide representative survey. By analysing the ranks and averages of the 18 Terminal and 18 Instrumental Values of the RVS, we identified values characteristic of social workers. Significant differences were found between MSW students and other college-educated respondents on more than a third of the 36 values. Confirming our hypothesis, the *Broadminded* item was ranked considerably higher by social workers. Our results show that inner and relational values play a leading role in the value systems of social workers while they tend to rank material and enjoyment values lower. The profession's normative values made their influence felt primarily among the Instrumental Values. In addition to broadmindedness, values related to professional care giving emerged prominently.