

ABSTRACT

József Lennert – András Donát Kovács – Jenő Farkas – Ferenc Bódi: Spatial aspects of segregation in the towns of the Southern Hungarian Plain

This paper examines the spatial concentration processes of the underclass in the towns of the Southern Hungarian Plain. For a comparative analysis, the authors used the Integrated Urban Development Strategies of 27 towns of the region. The comparable methodology and the relatively concurrent preparation of these strategic documents make them suitable for the analysis. The results suggest that according to their location, three types of segregated areas can be distinguished: inner-city segregation, segregation at the edge of towns and segregation outside the continuously built-up areas. There are only three examples of inner-city segregation in the research area, while most of the segregated areas can be found at the edge of the city. In the absence of sufficient statistical data, it is difficult to explore the segregation outside the continuously built-up areas, yet many settlements are aware of the negative social processes taking place in the area. The present-day segregated areas either have been developed directly from the former roma ghetto, or in the direct vicinity of an earlier demolished roma ghetto or from other low class residential areas (reduced value dwellings, worker class dwellings, ONCsA-houses). With an ongoing social succession, these areas can become ethnic ghettos even without original roma population. The low class people moving outside the continuously built-up areas are the most vulnerable. They lack the necessary agricultural knowledge, lost their former social connections and their access to social services became more difficult.

Veronika Domokos – Attila Kocsis – Nándor Németh: The function of the “Mobile Playgrounds” in the chance for children programs in the subregions

The “chance for children programs” which aim at reducing the poverty of children living in subregions, and improving their chance for a better quality of life are realized with the help of EU funds in those most disadvantaged areas which have to be developed by complex programs. The Hungarian Maltese Charity Service is a major participant in the program, and provides professional assistance to the “chance for children programs” in the subregions which are under its responsibility. The study delineates the function of the “Mobile Playgrounds” founded by the Hungarian Maltese Charity Service in order to support the above mentioned complex programs. The study is based on the last three years’ experiences. The paper also offers an insight into their complex assistant-supporting activity, which achieve not only the affected children and adults living in these disadvantaged subregions, but the local institutions and decision-makers as well.