



Abstracts

The perception of the families and the concerned social workers about the promotion of the well-being of the families and social mobility

ANDREA RÁCZ – DOROTTYA SIK

In the study our goal is to analyse the perception of the families and concerned social workers. The research was established in two regions in Hungary: in an underprivileged and disadvantaged micro-region in North Hungary and in the agglomeration around Budapest. The main focus was the perception of the available educational, social, child welfare and health services and supports. The starting point was their knowledge about these services. Beside the perception of the families, the opinion of the experts in the social support system about the value and quality level of their work is important. Analysing the quality of these services and supports is crucial to understand the mobility chance of the children living in these micro-regions. In our research public questionnaire and interviews with the families and experts were completed. The results show, that without capability and talent development for the children and the lack of welfare services, the mobility chance and opportunity of this families are extremely low. With the current social, education and health care system, and the lack of cultural possibilities, these children stuck in their disadvantaged circumstances without the hope or chance for better opportunities. The social interventions in the current child welfare system is only enough for damage control and not for prevention or increasing equality.

KEYWORDS: social work, child welfare services, social mobility, support for families with children

The role of family and child welfare services in promoting social mobility – from a staff perspective

MARIANNA KOPASZ – ILDIKÓ HUSZ

The study aims to seek answers to the following questions: how do Hungarian child and family social workers perceive their role in addressing poverty, the potential they have to tackle poverty, and the barriers they face when filling this role. The analyses are based on a survey of 600 social workers at child and family services conducted at the turn of 2018 and 2019. Our findings indicate a consensus among professionals that social work does have a role in addressing poverty. At the same time, the data suggest a tension between the role perception of social workers and the potential (or rather the lack of potential) for filling this role. There is no difference in the role perceptions of professionals according to their individual level socio-demographic variables. However, an important finding of the study is that perceptions of the possibilities for alleviating poverty depend on the socio-demographic characteristics of the area where they carry out their activity. In settlements with high shares of poor or Roma populations, social workers are less likely to think that addressing poverty can be part of their professional



daily routine. Thus, the situation of poor families living in these settlements is exacerbated by the fact that it is these places where the child and family service system is the least capable of taking on the role of tackling poverty.

KEYWORDS: *addressing poverty; perception of role; social workers; child and family social services, Hungary*

Entangled in the web of solidarity paradoxes – from the moral contradictions of helping to the dysfunctions the welfare system

DOMONKOS SIK

The article aims at analysing the idealtypical paradoxes of solidarity in a Hungarian rural community. The case study focuses on helping processes embedded in various integration mechanisms (including conservatory, reflexive and cybernetical ones – Sik 2015), while reconstructing the perspectives of the helping and the supported actors. During the field work interviews (n=22), small surveys (n=95) and observations (1 week) were collected, which were interpreted in several turns. The results of the research reveal the idealtypical paradoxes of solidarity in various social spaces, and also the consequences of their accumulation. According to our conclusion, it is particularly important to reflect upon these latter, mostly latent paradoxes, as their treatment is indispensable for any spontaneous or expert social interventions.

KEYWORDS: *solidarity, helping interactions, rural society, late modernity*

Pastoral care for the Gypsies/Romas Societal engagement of the Churches

DEZSŐ OLÁH

In my adolescence, I noticed that in my small hometown village of Nógrád County, the majority of the Romani don't attend mass and sever their ties with Roman Catholic religion. This tendency remains to this very day, and I continue to experience the same thing where I now live in Pest County. What could be the reason for this separation? I set out to find the answer with the help of twenty years of experience as a divinity teacher and my previous empirical sociology research. Is the clergy to be blamed for the large numbers of Gypsies and non-Gypsies leaving the fold? I wanted to personally find an answer to the question from the concerned parties. Therefore, at the permission of the bishop of the Diocese of Vác, as a Roman Catholic civilian theologian, I visited the pastors of the Historical Churches at the various offices and parishes to ask them questions about the Romani.

KEYWORDS: *God, Church, Romani*



Politics and Media – The Hungarian Media Sphere in the fall of 2018

ATTILA FARKAS

This article focusing on the changes within the Hungarian media sphere after the Orban-Simicska conflict. After the conflict the Hungarian media sphere has changed radically. Those of the media outlets which belonged to Lajos Simicska had cease their operation. Business persons who have close ties to Fidesz has founded new media outlets. In my article I analyzed three political case which happened during the Fall 2018. I assumed that the media sphere in Hungary had become more polarized than before. In order to prove it, I created two groups of the media outlets. The first one, which have close ties to the governing party, and the second one which has not got ties to Fidesz. During my research I used three different methods. First, I recorded a statistics about the articles. According to this, the media agenda shows large difference between the groups. I did content analysis on the articles, which shows us a huge polarization between the groups. The third one, was network analysis. The network analysis did not confirmed the polarization hypothesis.

KEYWORDS: media system, polarization, content analysis, network analysis, Fidesz, empirical research