

## Abstracts

**Tamás Gyulavári: The new dimension of legal relationships aimed at employment**

Labour legislation has traditionally been based on two definitions in the 20th century, the employment relationship and civil law contracts. As a consequence of this bipolar definitional system, dependent work must be performed in an employment relationship and independent work is covered by a civil law contract, while the distinction is regulated by law. This traditional set of definitions and legal structure has been questioned by the economic and social changes during the last decade, as they can not regulate all legal forms of employment and more. As a significant part of dependent work is performed in legal forms other than the employment relationship, which trend raises a set of legal issues. These „third“ forms of employment have appeared in Hungarian labour as well during the last years. Since these other forms have been playing an increasing role in the labour market, therefore it is a crucial task to evaluate their characteristics, similar and different features.

**Katalin Koncz: Women in the parliament – from the perspective of twenty years**

The political transformation and the European Union accession did not bring change in the improvement of the women's position in the political power. The equal chance of women did not act and is not included in the priorities of the socio-economic tasks to be solved. The disadvantageous tendency with a diverse reason being linked to each other, the necessity of the change affects all areas of the society, the economy and the culture. It is not possible to count on an efficient European Union pressure according to the experiences; the deficiencies appearing in the execution of directives have any kind of consequence. From among the inner social factors the civil women's movement may be the catalyst of the change in the future that motivates the parties, the government and the mass media to elaborate and realize the complex system of an effective equal chance policy concerning gender.

**Vera Messing – Emília Molnár: Responses to poverty: subsistence strategies of poor Roma and non-Roma families**

Based on the results of a qualitative research conducted in two middle sized Hungarian cities between 2008 and 2009, this paper presents how urban poor try to cope with poverty. Besides giving a detailed description and analysis of the main subsistence strategies the authors address the question whether there are ethnic differences in these strategies.

**Tibor Béres: A new community crediting method – CAF (Comunidades Autofinanciadas)**

The CAF-model (Comunidades Autofinanciadas) was designed in South-America to strengthen the financial status of poor households and individuals. Based upon the original model, several self-financing groups have been established by an NGO in Spain. The author studied this methodology and procedure in Barcelona. Opportunities for the adaptation in Hungary are discussed in the paper.

**Krisztina Nagy: „Irresolutes” and „attempt makers”. Character types of students in social education and the importance of education in the professional socialization**

The study utilizes an empirical approach through essaying the answers of university students oriented towards social work (social workers, social pedagogues) or pedagogy (kindergarten teachers, teachers). A specific aim of my analysis was to formulate a novel typology based on the participants' field-oriented behaviours. In addition, I have compared the prevalent personal character types occurring amongst social work and pedagogy students. An attempt was made to outline a model based on the students' constructs to demonstrate the structure of field orientation amongst those undergoing social work or pedagogy training. Both typology and modeling strongly suggest significant specialization-related differences. Students majoring in social work are hesitant and anxious, and lack discrete professional concepts. Their training fails to generate any selective process. In contrast, the pedagogy disciplines assessed specify expectations, boundaries, competencies and tasks. Thus, a higher degree of dedicated professional commitment is the result.

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