

## Abstracts

### **FERENC BABUSIK: Roma in Hungary – structural trap and exclusion**

The demographic structure, regional location, health status, educational, social and economical indicators of Hungarian Roma population are examined like a coherent system in this paper.

The age structure of Roma is differing from the majority significantly, the demographic productivity and the mortality of Roma are high and the average life expectancy is ten years shorter than the majority. This age structure and life expectancy evoking the Third World are explicable with bad health indicators of Roma. This health indicators are resulted by poverty factors.

The index of the income per capita shows the stupendous diversification of the Roma population; we find more than twenty times difference between the bottom and the supreme income decade, in addition the bottom seven-eight decade are living under the subsistence wage and the the bottom five decade in deep poverty.

The fundamental reasons of the poverty, unemployment and the low educational level are structural disadvantages; area pattern and economical structure. The majority of Roma is deeply unprivileged caused by structural reasons and segregated furthermore. The facts of structural disadvantages, the exclusion from the labor market and the strong segregation became mutual enhanced processes

### **KATALIN KELEMEN: The Hungarian Constitutional Court and the protection of national and ethnic minorities**

The essay examines the protection of national and ethnic minorities in Hungary as a note to the recent decisions of the Hungarian Constitutional Court, describing also the historical and legislative context. In the first part the author comments the two most recent decisions (of September and December 2005) on this subject, then presents the historical context and the actual situation of national and ethnic minorities in Hungary, as well as a resume of the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights related to the violation of the prohibition of discrimination (Art. 14 of the Convention) by Hungary. This part is followed by a short presentation of the Hungarian Constitutional Court, the most well-known of the constitutional courts of the last generation, that helps to understand the relevance of its decisions in the Hungarian law system. Finally, the author briefly analyses the case-law of the Court concerning equal protection and comments the cases filed by the European Roma Rights Center.

**LÍDIA BERSZÁN: Coping strategies of families with disabled children in Romania**

Families having children with disabilities can face their situation due to their personal/personality resources, their environment or with the help of social services. The study is looking for protective factors and solutions, which are helpful for parents in finding successful coping strategies. It also examines risk factors, which usually lead to lack of balance in the family life and makes coping difficult.

**ÉVA SZOLÁR: Roma's Poverty. Roma Policy in Romania and its selective nature**

The study is a critical analysis on the Romanian Roma policy including the governmental strategies for improving the Roma's life conditions. First the author introduces the crucial points in traditional Roma research and presents the difficulties stemming from the unreliable data concerning their proportion within the whole population, their social-demographic features. The connection between these difficulties and the political decisions affecting the Roma population is emphasized. Then the symptoms and causes of poverty among the Roma population and the efforts to alleviate poverty is examined. Finally the logic of governmental macro strategy, the characteristic problem areas, the easing and problem solving measures and their efficiency is discussed. The criteria of the accessibility to social benefits is examined as well. Based on the analyses carried out the concluding part reconsiders the basic hypothesis: the governmental political initiatives and the existing social provisions are inappropriate to meet the special needs of this ethnic group.

**ISTVÁN BUDAI: Approaches to the development of social work education II.**

This is the second piece of three closely interrelated studies that investigate the basic questions of social work education: what, why, how, and in which framework can we teach social work. The analysis is based partly on theoretical research in the related scientific literature, and partly on the achievements of professional debates in different Hungarian and international - mostly European - forums. The first study examined some issues of the professional knowledge and competence-based education (Approaches to the development of social work education I., Budai 2006).

The present study, using mainly German and British literature, tries to give theoretical answers to the following questions: what kind of learning methods, strategies and tools should be adapted in the education in order to make our students well prepared for their future tasks as social workers. The central issue in this paper is the „how”: how should we teach and how can the students obtain the necessary relevant and convertible knowledge, professional competencies, personality and professional identity that are needed in facing the challenges of our age.