

Abstracts

Attila Kun: The role of public procurement in responsible employment practices – socially responsible public procurement and labour law

The purpose of this article is to discuss the role of social considerations and social clauses in public procurement. The relationship between labour law and social clauses in public contracts is a deep-rooted legal technique that still has an essential role to play. The paper analyses in details the EU-law context and dilemmas of the issue and also briefly highlights the relevant Hungarian legal provisions. The main question at stake is whether we wish to pursue broader social objectives – such as compliance with labour laws – via the spending of public money, or to solely give emphasis to short term economic efficiency. There is a growing awareness that the huge amount of public money spent every year for public contracts should be used in a socially responsible manner.

Judit Csoba: “*Working and Studying*”. On the work experience of students participating in adult education

The young generation's entry into the world of labour is especially difficult – due to the current economic and employment situation – and shows a differentiated picture depending on the young people's social status. In the course of our research, we analysed what proportion of the participating students possess work experience, what kind of experience this is, and when they had acquired it. We assumed that work experience significantly determines the success of job-seeking, it has a positive impact on employability, improves the ability and skill to work, and provides opportunities to realize the full potential of the 'choice' biography model. Work experience is fundamentally determined by gender-based expectations concerning social roles: girls mostly undertake volunteer work, while boys engage in income-earning activities already when they first gain work experience. In our research we also experience a generational shift in young people's relation to work and students' work experience differs significantly between the countries too.

István Hoffman: The administration of the territorial social services – with international outlook, in the light of the Hungarian regulation

The European municipalities have not any direct competences in the administration of the social insurance, they are only legally mandated providers of several social insurance services – especially the services of health care. Although the social insurance is ruled by central government bodies or by corporative self-governments the main territory of the municipal social tasks are the means-tested benefits and the personal

social care. Two main models can be distinguished: the centralized and the decentralized (municipality based) models although the differences between these forms have been diminished in the last decades. During the state-socialist era the social insurance was the main welfare system, the unemployment services and the means-tested benefits became to emerge only in the late 1980s. The development of the welfare system of the democratic Hungary can be compared with the (Western) European models: the challenges on the system have been similar and the Hungarian legislator has chosen often a European sample for the solution of the problems. In Hungary the social insurance and the unemployment benefits are administrated by central government agencies although from 1993 until 1998 the administrators of these funds were corporate self-governments following the German regulation. The local self-governments and their organs have been responsible for the means-tested benefits, the children protection and for the personal social care. Although the competences of the central government and their agencies have been enlarged by the public administration reforms of 2011/13 the central role of the municipalities has remained in the above written sectors of the social administration

Andrea Szabó: The importance of the public employment programs in view of two economic cycles

The study is about the counter-cyclical nature of the public employment programs with of the transformational recession and the global economic crisis. These active tools have been marked by government as efficient tool of activating the target group of recipients constituting a still relevant economic and social challenge. Although they have decreased the unemployment rate or relieved the social care system, on the whole these tools could be regarded as short-term *attempts to solution as opposed to the effort to decrease the social expenses.*