

# ABSTRACTS

## **Ágnes Lux: Mirror and/or mocking glass? Hungary before the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child**

This article aims to give a brief overview of Hungary's periodic reporting process to the UN CRC Committee and tries to analyse the concluding observations. There are some improvements in the field of law-making and implementation also in positive changes of general attitude towards children's rights since the first report, but there are still some issues, where Hungary needs to show more serious commitments. Government has to take these constructive recommendations as a serious „home work”, but it is also an international and EU obligation. In order to achieve that this is not only a wishful expectation of some child rights expert, children's rights has to be seen and taken as an obvious, clear and important priority among children, parents, professionals, decision-makers from local to the highest level.

## **Zsombor Farkas: Is it really that all is well? Some characteristics of the income situation, poverty and exclusion of families with children**

The study analyses the tendencies of families' and children's income and material position based on available data in the last few years in Hungary. It reviews the main trends and components of family policy that have been implementing since 2010. The study summarizes governmental commitments that aim to improve the living conditions of families experiencing poverty, but have not been implemented in practice; in fact really different trends can be recognised. Henceforth the study analyses the level of poverty, social exclusion and deprivation, the inequalities between the income groups of households with children and the tendencies of these social problems

## **Judit Lannert: Parenting support in early childhood and primary education in Hungary and elsewhere**

The study summarizes the psychological, economic and sociological scientific arguments supporting the importance of early childhood development and education and presents the European and domestic practices of parenting support. The study sums up the results of the few Hungarian research targeting parents, which indicates that parents here are still hardly considered to be a partner, and they are rarely appears as a target group. What is more, the relationship between the Hungarian parents and the professionals caring for their children are often weak and conflict-ridden.

### Ágnes Kende: Possibilities of local development programs in the educational integration of Roma children

The possibilities and effectiveness of anti-poverty local development programs including integrational education programs can be analyzed in the context of different national policies such as education, employment, housing, health and social policy, studying whether a local program can achieve its goals and can be flexible enough within the strict regulations of national policies. This study seeks answers for the questions if a local development program can achieve success in educational integration of disadvantaged or/and Roma children. On the one hand, the education system is a well-established network of institutions, on the other hand it is an overregulated system with a least flexible structure concerning the cooperation with a local development program.

### Zsolt Máté: School social work 2015

The study provides an overview on the present needs and challenges prevalent in the school environment which are significant relating school social work and youth protection in Hungary. Besides reviewing international practice the main Hungarian models are analysed with special emphasis on the so-called Pécs model. The author also investigates what professional principles should be applied when implementing school social work services on a wider scale.

### Éva Both and Gábor Kuslits: The best interest of the children in the child protection system

This article tells about the identification and representation the best interest of the children in the Hungarian child protection system. The best interest of the children means that when “children deprived of their family” need care from child protection and it is the best interest of them. This period, generally temporary time, when they live without their family, is the best way of ensuring their development. Identifying the children needs, as well as the determination of the best interests of the children rights and advocacy needs not only an appropriate legislation but also proper service organization. The article argues that there is a need for an independent, state-run professional organization in order to represent the best interest of the children and it can be described as a complex organization of specialized care networks providing professional services.