

ABSTRACTS

Erzsébet Takács: Singularity and solidarity. Possibilities of equality and cooperation in individualized societies

The purpose of the study is to show some Western – mainly French – conceptions of social theory providing theoretical and conceptual frameworks in the field of solidarity. Our observation focusing on integration, social inequalities and conceptions of justice interprets the current thoughts of Pierre Rosanvallon, François Dubet, Danilo Martuccelli and Alain Ehrenberg. The first half of the study summarizes the structural and mental changes effecting the lowering of solidarity and a growing acceptance of inequalities, on both macro and micro approach level. The second half is dealing with how to increase solidarity and how to rethink the idea of equality.

Bence Kováts: Analysis of the new housing maintenance benefit schemes of 31 municipalities

The study examines the consequences of the Hungarian government's decision to abolish two centrally financed housing maintenance benefit schemes and devolving the task to municipalities from March 2015 onwards. Analysing new housing benefit schemes of 31 Hungarian municipalities, the study concludes that the majority of municipalities continue to provide some sort of housing maintenance support even despite the lack of their obligation to do so. However, the new benefit schemes provide less support for the population in the lowest decile and enable selective disqualification of certain households through intransparent decision-making protocols and loosely defined eligibility criteria.

Andrea Homoki and Kristóf Czinderi: Resilience from a child protection aspect – results of a research conducted in two disadvantaged regions of Hungary

Our paper presents the summary of a research that supports the elaboration of the model of resilience from a child protection aspect. We present interpretations of the term “resilience” and how it may be applied to the child protection system.

The surveyed target group consists of the children who live in the Child and Family Care System (N = 371) in two Hungarian regions, the so called “LHH” (most disadvantaged) administrative units. This resilience research was carried out in 2012/13. According to our results, the ratio of those children who may be defined as resilient was 26% of the sample.

We consider the creation of the resilience model an important research result as the correlation between the variables of the model and the indicators of

ABSTRACTS

children's school success may predict the outcome of their education path. Our results may contribute to creating a Hungarian resilience scale which may facilitate a better aimed and more complex development of children struggling with difficult situations.