

ABSTRACTS

Zoltán Lakner: Forced innovation. Social policy manifestos of the Hungarian democratic opposition parties in 2018

Hungarian opposition parties are separated by a cleavage from the governing Fidesz party, but these parties also form different blocs, and one of them is the group of those leftist, liberal and green parties which accept the principles of liberal democracies. In the 8 years of Fidesz government the formerly hybrid Hungarian welfare model has shifted to autocratic and punitive direction along with a change of political and constitutional regime. In a situation like this, the so-called democratic opposition parties are forced to show a social vision which is radically different to the Fidesz's one. Their programs are all based on the pillars of increasing the role of normative benefits, reducing inequalities and poverty and helping social mobility. On the other hand, these six parties that are considered in this essay as relevant think differently when it comes to the definition of the role of the state and the market.

Mátyás Domschitz – Dorottya Szikra: The social policy of the radical right-wing party, Jobbik in Hungary

The paper analyses the social policy of the radical right-wing party, Jobbik in Hungary, with the help of the party programs, the public appearances of the party officials, and interviews conducted with notable figures of Jobbik on the local and the central party level. The paper investigates the changes between the party program sin 2014 and 2018 with a view to the move of the party from the extreme right to the center. The paper also compares the Jobbik party program with the actual social policy changes adopted by Fidesz in its terms between 2010 and 2018 and concludes that the Orbán-cabinet often went even further right than Jobbik in implementing the ideas of the party into practice.

István Varga: Obligation for the support of illegitimate children as a social protection mechanism between the two world wars in Hungary

A child was declared illegitimate between the two World Wars in Hungary when he/she was born out of wedlock. They formed a special layer of society which does not exist anymore. Their special status resulted from their legal status: The natural father's only obligation for the child is to pay the child support fee. (The father does not have family relationship with the child) The paper presents a particular socio-political situation where the state provided livelihood for illegitimate children and their mothers in an indirect way by means of obligatory child support.

Bea Sárceivity: The Constitutional Regulation of Pension Insurance in Hungary and in Serbia Following the Second World War

The present paper examines the changes that have been made to the constitutions of Hungary and Serbia regarding the regulation of pension insurance following the Second World War. The Hungarian and the Serbian constitutions were created along the same lines after the Second World War but have been developed in different directions since then, which is evident in the way pension insurance has been regulated as well. The aim of this comparative analysis is to survey the evolution of the constitutional guarantee of social rights in these countries and to indicate possible dissimilarities in international law through the careful examination of the changes made to the two ex-Socialist states' constitutions within the above-mentioned time period. The present study, which follows a chronological order, consists of three sections: first, it demonstrates state socialism, which had followed the Second World War; then, attention is drawn to the changes of regimes during the 1990s; and finally, the alterations made to the constitution and the stance of the constitutional court after the 2000s are focused on. In the process of these analyses, the author will point out in what way and to what extent have each time period's political and social characteristics influenced social security within the two countries' constitutions.