

ENGLISH ABSTRACTS ENGLISCHE ZUSAMMENFASSUNGEN

ABSTRACTS

BEÁTA DÁVID (p. 3)

Social Network Analysis: Applied Tool to Enhance Effective Collaboration between Child Protection Organisations by Revealing and Strengthening Work Relationships: In 2009, an organizational research was led by the Social Work department of the Veszprém College of Theology on how the child protection system of children actually operates. Mixed methodology was used. In-depth interviews were conducted (N = 58) among the different actors of the child protection system. The qualitative approach was complemented by social network analysis. Revealing the mechanism based on the actors' perception on how the child protection network operates, we identified and named the strengths and weaknesses of its structure. We also enumerated the interviewees' propositions that can be the pillars of a future co-operation. Our conclusion is a little bit atypical in the sense that in our study we could report positive changes implemented since 2009. The aim of our study is to show how social network analysis can be a useful tool to help professionals' collaboration in the social field.

Keywords: social network analysis, organizational networks, safeguarding system of children, effectiveness, applied research

BETTINA F. PIKÓ, LÁSZLÓ BRASSAI & KEVIN M. FITZPATRICK (p. 29)

Social Inequalities in Self-Perceived Health: Comparing Hungarian and Ethnic Minority Adolescents from Transylvania, Rumania: The aim of this study is to analyze the relationship between parental socioeconomic status (SES) (both objective and subjective) and perceived health in two samples of Eastern European adolescents and to detect gender differences in the background variables. The data used in this study were from two cross-sectional surveys of high school students' health in Southern Hungary (Szeged and its metropolitan area, N = 881, mean age = 16.6 years, S.D. = 1.3 years) and Middle Transylvania, Rumania (Sfântu Gheorghe/Sepsiszentgyörgy and its metropolitan area, N = 1,977, mean age = 16.8 years, S.D. = 1.0 years). Both objective and subjective social status measures were utilized. SES self-assessment is a strong, universal and gradient-like predictor of adolescents' self-perceived health. Objective socioeconomic variables are weaker and appear to have a nongradient-like relationship with self-perceived health. The greatest sample difference was that parents' unemployment status played a greater role in self-perceived health among Transylvanian youth. The role of socioeconomic factors appears to be more salient in girls. Social inequalities in self-perceived health may be detected among adolescents but in seemingly different ways than among adults.

Keywords: subjective SES, health inequalities, culture, unemployment, family structure, self-perceived health, adolescence, parents

MIKUS SOLOVEJS (p. 46)

Canonisation of New-martyrs and Confessors of the 20th Century in the Russian Orthodox Church: At present, the Russian Orthodox Church faces a serious evaluation of the history of the Church in the 20th century. As it is known, the 20th century for the Russian Orthodox Church was a tragic one. The communist regime realized not only mass physical and spiritual terror, but created falsifications and myths of history as well. One of the main ideals of the communist regime was the extermination of Christian faith and the aspersion of religious practice. Therefore one of the essential steps in the direction of renewal of historical truth was the canonization of the victims – the new martyrs and confessors – of communist terror in the Local Councils of the Moscow Patriarchy. Similarly, saints have always served as examples of religious practice. That would serve as well as a reminder about the goals of human life, the value of life and the highest example for respect of a person. In the first part of the article, the bloodiest pages of history of the Russian Church are looked at, when the Bolshevik, coming into power, started the persecution of the Orthodox Church. The article observes the persecutions commenced by the Soviet state in the 1918–1941 period, as during this time the most ruthless persecutions took place, and the martyrs of this age form the greatest proportion in number within the body of holy new-martyrs and confessors of the 20th century. Next, the relevance of studying the archive documents and the methodology of analysis are examined, as the process of canonization is based on the study and analysis of historical facts; the conformity of the person being canonized is rigorously examined. The second part of the article reviews the very process of canonization as well as the chronological sequence in accordance with the decisions of the Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church. Similarly, the decisions of the Synod regarding the veneration practice of saints are attached. The end of the article focuses on the tasks that derive from the fact of canonization.

Keywords: state and church, Soviet Union/Russia, communism, state socialism, dictatorship, history, retrospect, Orthodox Church, martyrs, persecutions, canonization

MÁTÉ JOÓB (p. 60)

Wrestling with the past: An attempt at coming to terms with the past on individual and community level – with special consideration of the relationship between church informants and Communist-Socialist state security: The study describes the social context, in which the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Hungary made an attempt at coming to terms with the relationship between church informants and state security following the collapse of the communist system. It also gives an overview of the process of the formation and work of the church committee whose role was to disclose and analyse the relationship between state security services and certain church people. Furthermore, it examines statements given by church bodies and individuals in order to find some aspects that can answer the following question: why has the process of coming to terms with the past become unexpectedly difficult in the given church community and why has the generally formulated pattern of repentance – confession of sins – forgiveness proved to be inapplicable in settling the question in an adequate way.

Keywords: state and church, Hungary, communism, state socialism, dictatorship, history, retrospect, remorse, shame, forgiveness, secret agent activities

JOZEF HAŠTO & HANA VOJTOVÁ (p. 81)

Posttraumatic Stress Disorder: Bio-Psycho-Social Aspects, Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing and Autogenic Training in Persistent Stress: Case Study, Part 1.: Inclusion of the diagnostic category Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) into both the American and the international diagnostic systems, and defining the 'exceptional stressor' have probably contributed to the recent boom in psychotraumatology research. The bio-psycho-social model seems to be the most adequate account with regard to the multiple layers of the problematic. The authors provide an overview of recent research findings. Numerous scientific studies have focused on finding effective treatment methods for trauma-related disorders. Both pharmacological and psychotherapeutic approaches have been found effective. Nowadays, the authors consider psychotherapy to be more essential in the treatment approach for traumatogenic disorders.

Keywords: posttraumatic stress disorder, bio-psycho-social model, therapy, psychotherapy

ÁGNES SZTANKOVICS (p. 102)

The Preventive Possibilities of Midnight Table Tennis: The focus of this study is on the examination of a neglected area of child welfare. Sport is not among the preventive means of Hungarian social work, although we know that regular exercise prevents illness; physical activity diminishes aggression, facilitates the attainment of stress reduction, the development of a healthy personality, and the effectiveness of conflict resolution. Due to less physical activity, however, the youth's life quality, stress tolerance and level of school achievement decline. All of these problems influence not only the present of individuals, but also the future of a whole society. The questionnaire survey asked young people participating in the Hungarian Midnight Table Tennis Sport Association (MÉSE), which organizes nightly ping-pong championships for preventive purposes. MÉSE was founded on the example of the North American Midnight Basketball League providing the motiveless, straggling children of poor, socially excluded families with socialization and community and thus preventing them from street loafing and criminal activities. From the North American roots I expected similar results and participants in the Hungarian MÉSE. The research focused on the life qualities and the free-time use of the youth. Family background significantly determines the youth's attitude towards sport, therefore, the parents' educational level, socio-economic status and attitudes to physical exercise was also examined. The questionnaire data indicated an unexpected result. The parents of children participating in MÉSE programs are well-qualified, like sport, nearly a third of them currently exercise regularly, and their socio-economic status can be considered rather good. Regarding the youth's use of free-time, every fourth participant indicated so-called classic free-time activities, such as excursion or reading. Physical exercises and parties with friends are preferred by half of the respondents. In other words, MÉSE serves – although not unwillingly – an 'unintended clientele', while members of the original target group are still at risk.

Keywords: health promotion, free-time sport, child welfare, stress, prevention