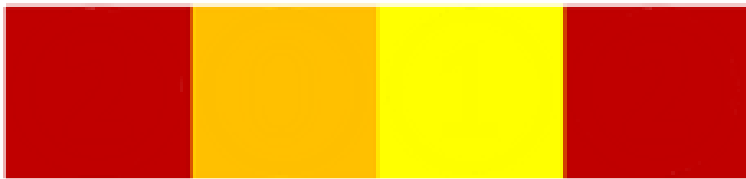


SOCIN



International Interdisciplinary
Conference on Social Innovations

Improving Life Quality and Enhancing Employment Possibilities

/Stream D of International research conference "Social Innovations: Theoretical and Practical Insights"/

CONFERENCE VENUE: Mykolas Romeris University, Vilnius, Lithuania.

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"Social Innovations: Theoretical and Practical Insights 2013"

*Stream A: Justice, Security and Human Rights
(special sub-section: Social justice)*

Stream B: Social Technologies (separate proceedings)

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Conditions*

Stream D: Improving Life Quality and Enhancing Employment Possibilities

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SOCIN



International Interdisciplinary
Conference on Social Innovations

Stream D: Improving Life Quality and Enhancing Employment Possibilities

Day session

Moderators:

Tatjana Bilevičienė,

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THE METHOD OF CALCULATION THE QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX

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Purpose. The goals of this presentation are: to determine the stages of calculation the quality of life index, to identify the quality of life index estimation branches, to distinguish main indicators which depict quality of each work out area, to introduce the corresponding mathematical models of each area, and present the method of calculation the integral quality of life index.

Design/methodology/approach. The paper includes introduction, determination major dimensions, which define the quality of life index, mathematical models of calculation the integer quality of life index and specific indicators suitable for every situation, estimation of ways to measure weigh constituent coefficients, choosing the unit of measurement of any indicator, discussion different ways of receiving necessary information.

Findings. The report states that the assessment of the diverse country's status, it is necessary to highlight the welfare of human life and quality criteria, which includes the following major dimensions: health situation, economic situation, environment situation, education situation, culture situation, moral-ethical and spiritual situation, security situation, legal situation, social relations situation.

The proposed mathematical model, in which quality of life index is calculated by summing up of aggregated and weighted up of those mentioned above values of situations' indicators.

Extremely difficult problem of measurement of weigh constituent coefficients is analyzed. The recommendations, which should be followed, are formulated. It is considered that, firstly, it is advisable to use research results of famous psychologist Maslow's, who composed the list of human needs in hierarchical order. According to A. Maslow, these needs are arranged in a strict hierarchy: the higher level needs an individual are important only when satisfied with the lower-level needs. Secondly, it

should be recognized that the representatives of the different groups in society in different areas of performance may significantly vary, so it is necessary to evaluate the structure of the community, the number of members in each group, and find a way to calculate these differences. Thirdly, it is necessary to realize that the weighting factors have the changeable character. Fourthly, we need to maximize the use of available statistical data, although in many cases the lack of and far from all the important indicators are reflected in the statistics, so it is necessary to invite experts, and use questionnaire for the survey population.

It is considered that during the examination of the impact of each mentioned situation on the quality of life index, it is necessary to decide, what indicators will be used, to ground the portfolio of these indicators, to determine the values of each indicator under what can take a decision on its qualitative impact, to identify ways how to measure the values of each indicator, to invite experts, capable perfectly recognize the peculiarities of the operation concrete situation and to propose ways to collect the necessary information to determine its relevance and the selection of possible sources of information, and to assess the validity and reliability of that information.

The mathematical model that allows computing summing up indicators of each situation is presented.

It is claimed that it is important to choose the unit of measurement of any indicator. The proposed unit of measure is the score; it may have three or even five graduations: in the first case, it would be a good, average and bad scores; in the second case it would be very good, good, average, bad and very bad scores.

The reading point for each indicator can be selected as a corresponding average point of indicator in Europe countries or in the world. Its graduation should be expressed in a percentage of the average, for example, 10 percent of the mean range. For each indicator it may be chose different percentages and intervals in the sizes of their range. These decisions may be made by experts on the basis of each indicator dispersion, interval, and frequency of specific values and their meaning.

It is claimed that when main indicators are selected and determined their graduations, it is necessary to carry out a survey of the population following the conclusion of such a questionnaire, which reflected the opinions of the population. Only when the residents expressed their opinion on the role of each indicator, can be obtained right conclusions.

It is considered that the system for selection of statistical data is not developed sufficiently both in Lithuania and elsewhere in the world to compute the necessary



evaluations of the quality of life index. In addition, the indicators measuring technology is developed insufficiently. It is claimed that the measurement system must be created individually for each indicator. The composition of such a system, its purpose and functions depends on what you want to measure, what kind of areas are covered by these objectives and the number of other factors and their combinations. Hence, it should be picked out the common and specific features of functioning of these systems.

The implementation phase of the measurement system encompasses many factors, among which should be mentioned following ones: the approbation of the system, i.e. the recognize if it could function properly; the introduction necessary data selection procedures; the establishment of the mechanism of the data processing and the approbation it; the implementation rules and procedures for the formulation of conclusions and recommendations; the inclusion of the obtained recommendations of the measuring system in the decision-making procedures.

Research limitations. Research is theoretical one. Author is going to make practical steps to use this method during the research participating in Project “Creation of system of measurement indicators and evolution model of quality of life Lithuanian population”.

Practical implications. This theoretical study will be used during the research in mentioned Project.

Originality/Value. This method is modern one, not used before.

Key words: quality of life index; indicators; mathematical models; integral quality of life index.

THE ASPECTS OF VALUE-BASED EDUCATION OF FUTURE LAWYERS: THE NEED, CHALLENGES AND POSSIBILITIES OF LEGAL ETHICS' STUDIES

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Purpose. The inherent attributes of the contemporary global society are multiple crises which originate not only from economic problems or a lack of intellectual resources, but also (and primarily) from disregard of public values and accepted ethical standards. Lawyers bring significant contribution to the protection of these values for their main functions are the assurance of the rule of law, justice, human rights and freedoms, legal security and legal certainty, the right to a fair trial and legal assistance etc. As these functions of lawyers are important not only for their clients but also for the whole society, it is important for future lawyers to develop their skills and understanding of their tasks in a wider - ethical - context.

The purpose of the paper is to reveal some relevant aspects of value-based education of future lawyers, namely the need, challenges and possibilities of studies of legal ethics.

Design/methodology/approach. In order to achieve the purpose, the impact of values on the identity of legal profession is discussed; the necessity of value-based legal education of future lawyers is emphasized; the need of value-based education expressed in legal documents regulating the training of lawyers is analyzed. According to the experience of foreign and Lithuanian universities, challenges and possibilities of the integrated education of professional values and value-based education through specialized courses are introduced. The paper also presents the debate on legal ethics course, reveals the relationship between legal ethics and general ethics, provides guidelines for the content of academic course of legal ethics and for its teaching.

The methods of the research are logical and systematic analysis of legal documents and literature, linguistic analysis, comparative and descriptive methods, generalization.

Findings. The necessity for value-based education of lawyers comes from the need of society to preserve its coherence and stability. Without the value-based approach to legal practice the law becomes only an instrument to achieve one's goals. This not only compromises the legal profession, but also violates human rights, the principles of rule of law and justice and can cause a serious threat to sustainable coexistence in society.

The necessity of value-based approach to professional activities is also stressed in international and international documents regulating the training and conduct of lawyers. However, none of the analyzed documents specifies what values should be developed, how skills of professional ethics should be acquired. Therefore it can be stated that universities have a broad discretion in the implementation of the requirements of these documents.

Lithuanian universities provide the opportunity to acquire and to develop skills, necessary for ethical problems solving, during studies of specialized courses. However the course descriptions reveals the lack of tradition of teaching these courses: the absence of a clear position concerning the place of these courses in the curriculum and their content, the need for consistent guidelines of value-based education and of legal theoreticians and practitioners who would be interested in ethical issues, the demand for professional and methodical support.

Value-based education, if it is fragmentary and not unified, can debase the important values or determine their misunderstanding. This should be a great concern of higher schools and of the government.

Originality/Value. The value-based education of future lawyers and the teaching of legal ethics are barely investigated and discussed by Lithuanian legal scientists and educators. Therefore the review and analysis of legal documents and literature, provided guidelines for the content of academic course of legal ethics and for its teaching as well as final findings might be relevant for the composing and/or development of the curriculum of legal ethics and/or similar courses and for the encouragement of further discussions.

Keywords: value, professionalism, value-based education of lawyers, legal ethics.

Research type: viewpoint.

EXPERIENCE IN USE OF MODELS IN SOCIAL WORK WITH THIRD COUNTRIES CITIZENS (FIELD OF STUDY: PROJECT OF MULTICULTURAL VOLUNTEERING CENTRE)

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Purpose – to reveal expression of models in work with third countries citizens, by Multicultural volunteering centre example.

Methodology – Qualitative research, interviews, data analyses of qualitative research, analysis of literature and legislation documents, generalization.

Findings – research showed, that helping to integrate third countries citizens (TCC) in to lithuanian society organization has to adapt different models. In Lithuania working with TCC are used – integrational in to citizenship model, anti-oppressive model and community social work model. In multicultural volunteering centre was dominating anti-oppressive model which asserts in common learning of TCC together with lithuanian volunteers.

In Multicultural Volunteering Centre all TCC are receiving services, which can be described as community social work – information, social consultation, mediation. All needed services are extended by volunteers – lithuanian and TCC longer living in Lithuania. All focus of needed help is spread in community of the centre and not only focused in to social workers. This makes TCC searching for any support more empowered not only to receive anything, what they need, but also to share what they have.

Research limitations – in research were participating 12 TCC and 12 lithuanian volunteers from the project “Multicultural Volunteering Centre (MVC): Lithuanian society and TCC coherence”. Important to name, that all answers of research participants are

based on personal experience and limited by time, involvement and place. Repeating research in different time or with other participants answers can be also different.

Practical implications – based on research findings we can realize what merits of used models are and how we can work in successful way with TCC in Lithuania. Shising most usefull model we can expect better cooperation in Lithuania with TCC and integration in to society.

Value – in research is found what social work theoretical models are implemented in work with TCC with the aim to integrate in to society, how each model is influencing TCC cooperation with lithuanina citizens and how different models contributes integration in all levels.

Keywords: Third countries citizens, integration, volunteering, models.

Research type: viewpoint.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION IN THE CONTEXT OF THIRD COUNTRIES

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Purpose – to reveal expression of cultural diversity and intercultural communication in the context of Third countries.

Methodology – qualitative research, interviews, analysis of qualitative research, analysis of literature and documents of legislation, generalisation.

Findings – research showed: in Lithuania by increasing cultural diversity, micro cultural differences are more and more visible. Cultural fairs, organised by Multicultural Volunteering Centre are giving space for all people better to know each other, helps to insure smooth intercultural communication and cooperation. Research finds, that organizing different events (cultural fairs, reflections and discussion etc.) opens possibility to find surprising aspects in different cultures and it helps better to understand members of other cultures. Also it opens possibility to perceive authentic of others recognising positive sides and it helps to emphasises it and to take as background in future communication: “is good by talking to others to express my opinion”, “is good, that is listening, but important is, that members of Lithuanian society and TCC were searching for problems solving strategy, even if not everything is solved yet...”, “et least we were feeling, that is understood about what problems we have”.

Lithuanian volunteers are stating: „I participated in several discussions about volunteering, also about trafficking in human beings and prostitution, man and woman rights, tolerance and others. [...] After each situation I understood, accurately, once convinced myself, that people are very different even in the same culture. Point of view in to the same thing is always different. After discussions about problematical situations one more time I realised, that people are wishing to blame others not recognising personal behaviour in one or other situation.”, “ People are totally intolerant for intolerant people or intolerant for opinion, which is most different from common opinion. Knowing, that there is no one common truth, or more there is no one person, which has right to decide, which truth is more rihgt, we have to accept every [person], like he is, even those, who not behaviour like me”. Ernaté (2008) notes, that seeking to understand how cultural and social exclusion groups are feeling them selfs is important to reflect diversity of cultures. According to this opinion reflections and discussions were helpful for diverse understanding and fruitful for future communication.

As result we can see that different views can be understood by common participations in reflections and by common voluntary works. Seeking to insure successful interaction between Lithuanian and TCC volunteers was evaluated knowledge and beliefs about dominating (Lithuanian) culture and about cultures of minorities.

In research was evaluated what is important in communication of diverse cultural background volunteers and one of important topics was treatment of every person in equal position. For TCC volunteers this treatment can be expressed by accepting their traditions and communication style, for Lithuanian volunteers equal treatment is expressed by sharing tasks with the same responsibility.

Results of research showed elements of successful communication and cooperation inbetween Lithuanian and TCC volunteers – 1) preparation of lithuanian volunteers to work together with TCC volunteers; 2) attention for the first contact of lithuanian volunteers with TCC volunteers; 3) efforts of TCC volunteer to work together.

Research limitations – in qualitative research were participating 12 TCC volunteers and 12 Lithuanian volunteers, after participation in the project “Multicultural volunteering centre (MVC): Lithuanian society and TCC coherence”. Answers of the research participants are based on personal experience and the same or different research can show also other dates.

Practical implications – research confirms, that voluntary work together of Lithuanian (or other nationality native) citizens and TCC opens constructive way for better understanding and support each other. All supporting voluntary work elements like

preparation training and help of social worker during the volunteering are also needed, but the main input for acceptance and good relation is volunteering together. This can be a good model for future activities of TCC and Lithuanian citizens in better understanding. Of course there are things in the model, which can be improved and this can give even more quality for intercultural understanding and acceptance.

Value – in the research was analysed and understood what approaches to intercultural diversity are and how they can be influenced. Voluntary work of TCC together with Lithuanian people opens one more method for organizations seeking cooperation of people with diverse cultural backgrounds. Importance of this research in Lithuania is growing together with growing number of immigrants in Lithuania.

Keywords: third countries citizens, intercultural communication, volunteering.

Research type: viewpoint.

LITHUANIAN RESIDENTS' WELL-BEING, MINDFULNESS, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL

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Purpose – The recent wave of negativity stemming from corporate and geopolitical problems call attention to the need for more positivity in the world and the result has been a re-emphasis in the use of a positive lens for human behavior theory, research, and practice. Right around the turn of the last century, the field of psychology began to place greater importance on investigation what was right with people and what contributes to human flourishing and growth potential. Some specific constructs of psychological capital, well-being, and mindfulness were scientifically defined and introduced. However, positive approach is still developing, and evidence on relationship between positive constructs was not grounded culturally yet. Therefore, we have hypothesized that in Lithuania there will be identified some significant correlations between constructs of well-being, psychological capital, and mindfulness as it was found in other countries. Moreover, the relation between mindfulness and psychological capital was not explored thoroughly yet, even though researchers indicate obvious link between psychological capital and well – being.

Design/methodology/approach – This study used a test design utilizing a heterogeneous random sample of 600 working adults. The measures used in this study included: Subjective Well-being Scale (Diener, 2000), Mindful Attention Awareness Scale (Brown, 2003), Psychological Capital Questionnaire (PsyCap, Luthans et al., 2007). Some sample items for PsyCap subscales include the following: “I feel confident helping to set targets/goals in my work area” (efficacy); “If I should find myself in a jam at work, I could think of many ways to get out of it” (hope); “I always look on the bright side of things regarding my job” (optimism); and “I usually manage difficulties one way or another at work” (resiliency). All responses for the questionnaires were anchored on a 6-point Likert scale: 1 - *strongly disagree*, 2 - *disagree*, 3 – *not sure*, 4 - *agree*, 5 – *strongly agree*. Each

questionnaire demonstrated acceptable reliability in this study, f.e., Psychological Capital *Cronbach* $\alpha = 0,86$.

Findings – The results demonstrate statistically significant relationship between the constructs of psychological capital, well-being, and mindfulness, but there are some important variations depending on respondent’s socio- demographic characteristics.

Research limitations/implications – Supplementary research is needed to test further whether psychological capital as a positive state can be developed via the training model so that it could obtain higher levels of stability.

Practical implications – The study revealed strong relationship between constructs of well- being and psychological capital / mindfulness. As psychological capital and mindfulness can be developed, it may contribute to the improved well-being.

Originality/Value – This study confirmed the hypothesis that psychological capital, well-being, and mindfulness are related constructs, and this Lithuanian research complements the previous studies done in various countries. Moreover, the study showed the statistically significant differences between these psychological constructs and some socio – demographic characteristics. Research implicates that development of psychological capital and mindfulness can contribute to the improved well-being

Keywords: well-being, mindfulness, psychological capital;

Research type: research paper.

MENTAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES FOR CHILDREN IN RESIDENTIAL CHILD CARE

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Purpose is to present comparative analysis of mental health services for children in residential care in European Union.

Design/methodology/approach. Qualitative research design was used in order to find out similarities and differences of mental health services for children in EU. Semi structured qualitative interviews with professionals working in both systems were done in six EU countries: Denmark, Finland, Germany, Lithuania, Scotland, and Spain. Content analysis revealed several topics; two of them are discussed in this presentation: competencies, responsibilities and authority in relation to other professionals in connection with professional identity; interprofessional collaboration and main obstacles working in child protection and mental health services.

Findings. Data shows that competencies, responsibilities and authorities of different professionals (doctors (psychiatrists), psychologist and social workers) are clearly understood and separated, also interconnections are found, however, these interconnections reflect not only different professional identities but hierarchical relations as well. Research data shows that there is interprofessional cooperation inside and outside mental health and child care organizations. Lack of communication, organizational restrictions, imperfection of health care system and personal factors were mentioned as the main obstacles for a good practice. The key challenge is the collaboration at tertiary level when a child is hospitalized. Both sides: mental health and child care services providers see the problems concerning communication, interconnection and continuation of services. Data reflects not only problems of interprofessional cooperation between mental health and child care organizations but also not good regulations of information flow between professionals, as information could be provided only from the same professional to the same professional. It is not

clear in child care system how other professionals like social workers, group teachers - supervisors could receive this information. Usually it varies from case to case and depends on regulations of specific child care organization or personal interest of professional.

Research limitations/implications. The main challenge in this research is comparability of qualitative data – different contexts, variations in health and social services systems in the countries cause difficulties in comparison of qualitative data.

Practical implications. Analyzed data could be used for formulating recommendations to practitioners in both systems. The idea is to develop continues education course for professionals in mental and social services fields.

Originality/Value. This is one of the first research in the Europe concerning interconnection of mental health and social services in residential child care therefore it naturally will lead to further scientific investigations.

Keywords: residential child care, mental health services, interprofessional cooperation.

Research type: research paper.

GUARANTEES FOR THE WORKERS WITH FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES IN LITHUANIA

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The Purpose is to identify the gaps in the Lithuanian law, which impede the implementation of the principle “work-life balance”, and to provide the suggestions for granting workers with certain guarantees if they attempt to reconcile work and family responsibilities.

Design/methodology/approach - The research invokes the following joint methods of the scientific knowledge and interpretation of legal norms: linguistic, systematic, logical and analytical-critical.

Findings – The analysis of the European Union and International labour standards, which determine basic human rights and principles, has encountered in the Labour Code of the Republic of Lithuania and revealed a number of problems concerning the implementation of employee’s (both men and women) rights with family responsibilities. They all will be discussed in this article.

Research limitations/implications – According to the Appendix of the European Social Charter (revised, 1996), the concept of “family responsibilities” has to be interpreted as the responsibilities of men and women workers concerning maintenance of their dependent children and other close family members, who need immediate care for and protection (support). The object of the Paragraph 3 Article 27 of the European Social Charter (revised) and Convention No. 156 of the International Labour Organization is to prevent these responsibilities from restricting workers’ possibilities of preparing for, entering, participating in or advancing in economic activities. The concept of “family responsibilities” is not defined in the regulatory acts of Lithuanian law, therefore, both “responsibilities” and “persons who can implement these responsibilities” are interpreted differently in various legal acts. Current legal framework has been developed and is applied to the “workers with family responsibilities” in a narrow sense. The article will

discuss such concepts as “family responsibilities”, “persons who implement such responsibilities” and concrete guarantees which are granted to persons performing these duties in order they do not encounter difficulties in getting the job, at work, making the career or in order family responsibilities do not constitute a valid reason for the termination of employment, and etc. The main question of the research is whether the persons with family responsibilities are guaranteed the rights under both European Union and International labour standards, whether they are safe and calm knowing that family responsibilities will not impede them from getting employed or will not become a reason for the termination of the employment?

Practical implications – The article will provide concrete suggestions on the improvement of the regulatory acts of Lithuanian law.

Originality/Value – Lithuania has implemented a number of projects “Work-Life Balance” and has approved WORK-LIFE BALANCE MODEL OUTLINE under the European Commission Initiative EQUAL Thematic Areas “Work-Life Balance”. Moreover, a substantial number of scientific research have been conducted and publications released, for example, the research on “Dilemmas and Opportunities of Work & Life Balance” under the support of the program of the Initiative EQUAL of the European Commission, The Study of Work-Family Balance Opportunities in Lithuania, Czech Republic, Spain and Germany (G. Malinauskas, 2006), Implementation of Family-Friendly Policy In Lithuania: Challenges and Opportunities (R. Jančaitytė, 2006), The Dilemma of Reconciliation of Work and Family Roles, The Role of the State and the Employers In Creating A Family-Friendly Environment (J.Reingardė, 2006), Reconciliation of Work and Family Life Including Maternity/Paternity/Parental Leave And Career Breaks (2009), the Study On “Analysis of the Model of Work-Family Interface And Application of Continuity And Flexible Work Organization Forms” (2012) under the project “Employers For Family-Friendly Workplace” and other publications including suggestions on the specific arrangements for the implementation of the principle “work-life balance”. However, until now the scientific perspective of Lithuanian law had no complex research and none of the previous works had included comprehensive legal analysis concerning the compliance of the Labour Code of the Republic of Lithuania and other certain regulatory acts with the implementations of equal opportunities and the principle of “work-life balance”. Nobody has analyzed legal guarantees for workers with family responsibilities, except the scientific study on “Labour, Family and Social Protection: Problems of Human Rights

Protection in 2008-2012” (2013)¹, which provides fragmentary gaps in the application of certain provisions in Lithuania. The article identifies groups of workers with various family responsibilities and provides gaps in legal regulation on unequal guarantees for persons when the duties are performed for other family members, the workers with dependent children in respect with their marital status, family composition and number and age of children.

Keywords: family responsibilities, family members, labour relations, principle “work-life balance”, equal opportunities.

Research type: research paper.

¹ E.Kavoliūnaitė-Ragauskienė, I.Mačernytė Panomariovienė, V.Petrylaitė. „Darbas, šeima ir socialinė apsauga: žmogaus teisių užtikrinimo 2008-2012 metais problemos“ [Mokslo studija], V., 2013, P.14-18, 26-27.ISBN 978-9986-704-24-9 (Internetinis leidinys);



Afternoon session

Moderators:

Tatjana Bilevičienė,

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AKTYVIOS DARBO RINKOS POLITIKOS ĮTAKA UŽIMTUMO IR GYVENIMO KOKYBEI

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Tikslas – Išanalizuoti užimtumo ir gyvenimo kokybės sąsają ir išnagrinėti aktyvios darbo rinkos politikos įtaką užimtumo ir gyvenimo kokybei.

Metodologija – Dokumentų analizės metodas taikytas išnagrinėti aktyvios darbo rinkos politikos priemonių taikymo galimybes. Lyginamuoju metodu analizuojama dabartinė užimtumo ir gyvenimo kokybės rodyklių sistema bei naujai siūlomi rodikliai. Statistiniai metodai taikomi rodiklių statistinei analizei.;

Rezultatai – Sukurti reikiamas produktyvaus užimtumo galimybes ir užtikrinti nuolatinius pragyvenimo šaltinius yra viena svarbiausių ir sunkiausių kiekvienos visuomenės užduočių. Kuo didesnio žmonių skaičiaus įtraukimas į geros kokybės užimtumą yra geriausias būdas padidinti jų ekonomines bei socialines galimybes ir kartu – socialinę sanglaudą. Aktyvioji darbo rinkos politika gali užtikrinti bedarbių galimybę dalyvauti darbo rinkoje. Užimtumo kokybė yra glaudžiai susijusi su konkurencingos ir žiniomis paremtos ekonomikos siekiu. Kokybė susijusi ir su darbo vietos charakteristikomis, ir su platesne darbo rinkos sąvoka. Ji apima vidinę darbo kokybę, įgūdžius, visą gyvenimą trunkantį mokymąsi ir karjerą, lygybę, darbuotojų sveikatą ir saugą, lankstumą ir saugumą, įtraukimą ir darbo rinkos prieinamumą, darbo organizavimą ir darbo bei asmeninio gyvenimo pusiausvyrą, socialinį dialogą ir darbuotojų dalyvavimą, įvairovę ir diskriminacijos nebuvimą, bendrą darbo veiklą. Straipsnyje nagrinėjamas ADRP poveikis užimtumo ir gyvenimo kokybės gerinimui.

Tyrimo ribotumas – Tyrimui pasirinkti tik Lietuvos statistikos duomenys. Nagrinėjama dalis rodiklių, charakterizuojančių tiriamus procesus.

Praktinė reikšmė – Kompleksinis požiūris į aktyvios darbo rinkos politikos priemonių įtaką ne tik užimtumui, bet ir užimtumo kokybei skatina tinkamų priemonių pasirinkimą.

Aktyvios darbo rinkos politikos ir gyvenimo kokybės ryšio nustatymas leidžia įvertinti šių priemonių taikymo socialinę reikšmę. Tai gali daryti įtaką praktinėms sprendimams.

Orginalumas/Vertingumas – Europos ekonomikos ir socialinių reikalų komitetas pripažįsta, kad pastaraisiais metais padaryta pažanga pasaulio ir Europos lygmeniu kuriant bendrąjį vidaus produktą papildančius rodiklius, ypač tuos, kurie atspindi žmonių gyvenimo kokybę ir socialines sąlygas, susijusias su ekonominių sistemų tvarumu. Tačiau šios sistemos kūrimas nėra baigtas. Rodiklių sąrašas gali būti tikslinamas, siekiant kuo geriau įgyvendinti gyvenimo kokybės matavimui keliamus uždavinius. Atliktas tyrimas nagrinėja tradicinių ir netradicinių rodiklių sąsają, Kompleksiškai analizuoja ekonominius ir socialinius darbo rinkos politikos aspektus, jų poveikį gyvenimo kokybei.

Raktiniai žodžiai: Aktyvi darbo rinkos politika, Užimtumo kokybė, gyvenimo kokybė, ekonominiai rodikliai, gyvenimo kokybės rodikliai.

Tyrimo tipas: tyrimo pristatymas, atvejo analizė, literatūros apžvalga.

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LIFE STYLES WITHIN THE FAMILY OF THE JUVENILES SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT IN CORRECTION INSTITUTIONS (BEFORE CONVICTION)

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Purpose - this article discloses the characteristics of the life style of adolescent male convicts imprisoned in Kaunas juvenile correction facility and their values of social life. 15-18 years old juvenile males convicted and imprisoned one to four years in correction institution for serious crimes have participated in the research. The majority of the respondents had been sentenced to prison for the fourth time however most of them were 17 years old. It is important to note that many juveniles had been raised in the single headed families, grew together with their grandparents or in the social risk families, which are distinguished by the lack of parental responsibility, incapability to solve problems and conflicts in a positive and constructive way which sometimes leads into anti-social behavior and criminal activities as well. **The objective** – to disclose the characteristics of the life style of adolescent male convicts imprisoned in Kaunas juvenile correction facility and their values of social life in the family aspect.

Design/methodology/approach – quantitative research, questionnaire, the analysis of the quantitative research and standard interviews with juveniles sentenced to imprisonment in correction institution, qualitative analysis of the research. The research was conducted in Juvenile Interrogation Isolator – Correctional Facility of Kaunas from

January to March in 2012. Juvenile convicts' survey was carried out taking into account the fact that convicts are busy in the correction facility. They were divided into groups of 20 convicts in the classroom, where the authors of the article worked on the project "Development of Parental Skills" in this institution. The questionnaire survey forms were distributed, the goal of the research was explained, the respondents were instructed regarding filling in the questionnaire forms and confidentiality of the responses was guaranteed. During the research 120 questionnaire forms were distributed and returned; however, only 102 forms were properly completed. 102 forms returned and were included into the research striving for as reliable scientific research results as possible.

Findings – the study revealed that many juveniles had been raised in the single headed families, grew together with their grandparents or in the social risk families, which are distinguished by the lack of parental responsibility. In this case it is obvious that the teenagers had no examples of developing positive social skills in their environment that could enable them solving difficult situations of their lives, changing the life styles and to form attitude towards socially accepted life. It can be proposed that the lack of social skills as well as the example of socially acceptable life style within the family is one of the main factors influencing the negative nature of behavior of the juveniles sentenced to imprisonment in the correction institutions. It is also very important to note that the respondents participating in the research had no adequate concept of spending time together with their parents. The vast majority of juveniles filling the questionnaire of qualitative research stated that they spend their free time together with their parents; however the qualitative interview focused on the details of how the respondents spent their time together with their parents. In some cases the respondents stated that "we did nothing...", "Well, I don't know..., we did nothing together...or maybe my father told me to do something", "I would be doing what I want and parents had their own things to do", "I had to do my homework and my parents...they did nothing together, what would they do?" It is also interesting that according to the results of the research the majority of the juveniles had no responsibilities at home. Resuming the findings we can say that it is obvious that many juvenile delinquents had no authoritative social skills training model within their closest family environment, which will change the way of life, would encourage acting positively in everyday situations, solve conflicts that arise and develop the concept of pro social life style.

Research limitations/implications – the sample of the research is aggregated of 15-18 years old minor males. The majorities of the respondents have been sentenced to imprisonment for the fourth time and were 17 years old. It is important to take into



account the fact that making the research in the same correction institution again, the sample group won't be the same and the juveniles can be convicted for other crimes as well as their experience within the family before conviction can also vary. The qualitative research of this kind can help studying the phenomenon in more detailed way which has significant practical importance and further research on this subject is required. This could help understanding the nature of criminal behaviour of juveniles better and could lead into creating effective prevention programs for the target groups.

Practical implications – the findings of the research lead to the modeling of new prevention programs adapted in the correction facilities for minor offenders in order to prevent the occurrence of criminal activities and anti-social behavior of the target groups.

Originality/Value – the research revealed the live style patterns of the juveniles sentenced to imprisonment in correction institution before conviction. This is the first available research on the subject of the connections between life style of young people and anti-social and criminal behavior.

Keywords: juvenile delinquency, life style, family, juvenile offenders sentenced to imprisonment.

Research type: research paper. The data was collected during the qualitative and quantitative research.

PRIELAIDOS JUDĖJIMO NEGALĘ TURINČIŲ ASMENŲ GYVENIMO KOKYBEI

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Tikslas – atskleisti prielaidas judėjimo negalę turinčių asmenų visuomeniškai aktyviam gyvenimui.

Metodologija – kiekybinis tyrimas, anketa, kiekybinio tyrimo duomenų analizė, literatūros ir teisės aktų analizė, apibendrinimas.

Rezultatai – Tyrimas atskleidė, kad sunkiai prieinamos judant vežimėliu ar naudojant kitas techninės pagalbos priemones yra:

- ligoninė (nurodė du trečdaliai tiriamųjų);
- savivaldybė (nurodė kiek daugiau nei pusę asmenų, turinčių judėjimo negalią);
- vaistinės (beveik pusei tiriamųjų);
- Sodra (kiek mažiau nei pusę tyrime dalyvavusių judėjimo negalią turinčių asmenų)
- bankas (trečdaliui tiriamųjų).

Valstybinės įstaigos turėtų didinti prieinamumą asmenims, judantiems techninės pagalbos priemonėmis, nes tokie asmenys susiduria su kliūtimis patekti į reikiamą instituciją. Neįgalieji šiuo požiūriu yra diskriminuojami. Jiems nėra suteikiama galimybė tiesiogiai dalyvauti sprendžiant visus su jų gyvenimu ir veikla susijusius klausimus, pritaikyta fizinė aplinka.

Tyrimo ribotumas – Tyrimo imtį sudaro Anketinė apklausa buvo vykdoma Šalčininkų Socialinių paslaugų centre apklausiant asmenis su judėjimo negalia, todėl nusako tik situaciją, kuri yra konkrečiame rajone, tačiau neparodo situacijos visoje Lietuvos respublikoje. Ateityje tikslinga atlikti tyrimus, apimančius visą Lietuvą.

Praktinė reikšmė – Išsiaiškinus kokios prielaidas judėjimo negalę turinčių asmenų visuomeniškai aktyviam gyvenimui Šalčininkų rajone, sudarytas tobulinimo priemonių planas, kuris apima: tiek socialinius darbuotojus, dirbančius socialinių paslaugų centre, tiek savivaldybę, tiek judėjimo negalę turinčius asmenis ir jų šeimos narius. Pirmiausia



tyrimas parodė, kad socialiniai darbuotojai turi teikti daugiau informacijos apie socialinę pagalbą asmenims, turintiems judėjimo negalią visuomeniniuose pastatuose (dalinti lankstinukus savivaldybėje, poliklinikoje, ligoninėje, parduotuvėse, bankuose, seniūnijose ir pan.). Platinti informaciją apie bendrąsias ir specialiąsias socialines paslaugas, būsto pritaikymą, TPP gavimo sąlygas ir kt. vietas laikraščiuose, internete. Taip pat teikti daugiau informacijos apie sociokultūrinę veiklą asmenims su judėjimo negalia. Informaciją platinti ne tik miesto, bet ir kaimo gyventojams. Kartu su savivaldybe spręsti transporto paslaugų problemą. Taip pat siekiant greičiau aprūpinti Šalčininkų rajono gyventojus techninės pagalbos priemonėmis stengtis gauti TPP labdaros būdu, projekto metu ar iš savivaldybės lėšų. Savivaldybei pagal finansines galimybes maksimaliai prisidėti prie aplinkos pritaikymo valstybinėse įstaigose. Vykdyti bei rašyti ES projektus dėl aplinkos prieinamumo asmenims su judėjimo negalia.

Asmenims su judėjimo negalia bei jų šeimos nariams: atstovauti savo lygias galimybes, plačiai domėtis socialine pagalba valstybinėse bei kituose institucijose. Pagal galimybes skaityti informaciją apie socialinę pagalbą: internete, laikraščiuose, valstybės žiniuose. Žiūrėti informacines laidas, susijusias su negalią turinčių asmenų problemomis, jų sprendimo galimybėmis ir tokiu būdu sužinoti apie naujai priimtus įstatymus ar poįstatyminius aktus, susijusius su neįgaliesiems teikiamomis socialinėmis paslaugomis.

Esant poreikiui, šeimos nariams - palaikyti bei atstovauti neįgaliuosius reikiamuose institucijose; dalyvauti visuomeniniame gyvenime kartu su neįgaliaisiais, domėtis naujais įstatymais ir poįstatyminiais aktais, susijusiais su apie neįgaliųjų socialinių paslaugų teikimu.

Vertingumas – Tyrimu išsiaiškinta ir sužinota kokios yra prielaidos judėjimo negalę turinčių asmenų gyvenimo kokybei ir sudarytas veiksmų planas, padėsiantis šalinti trukdžius minėtų asmenų kokybiškam gyvenimui bei, tikėtina, padidins jų visuomeninį aktyvumą.

Raktiniai žodžiai: gyvenimo kokybė, judėjimo negalia, prieinamumas.

Tyrimo tipas: taikomasis tyrimas, atvejo studija.

SOCIALINĖS PAGALBOS ASMENIMS, TURINTIEMS JUDĖJIMO NEGALIĄ, PRIEINAMUMAS

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Tikslas – atskleisti socialinės pagalbos asmenims prieinamumą, turintiems judėjimo negalią

Metodologija – kiekybinis tyrimas, anketa, kiekybinio tyrimo duomenų analizė, literatūros ir teisės aktų analizė, apibendrinimas.

Rezultatai – Tyrimas atskleidė, kad: didžioji dauguma Socialinių paslaugų centruose teikiamų paslaugų yra prieinama respondentams, nes daugiau negu pusei jos yra suteikiamos nemokamai, 15,79 proc. be sunkumų jas apmoka ir tik 8,77 proc. gavėjų susiduria su problemomis, apmokėdami paslaugas, bei 2,64 proc. asmenų padeda sumokėti vaikai.

Rastas statistiškai reikšmingas skirtumas tarp socialinių paslaugų gavėjų amžiaus, gyvenimo vietos ir lyties bei gaunamų socialinių paslaugų. Nustatyta, kad informaciją apie mokėjimo tvarką gauna dažniau moterys (63,6 proc.) ($\chi^2=8,18$, $p<0,05$) bei miestų (67,4 proc.) gyventojai ($\chi^2=5,26$, $p<0,05$). Probleminės situacijos analizavimas yra taikomas visiems pensinio amžiaus asmenims ($\chi^2=10,12$, $p<0,05$) bei beveik visiems (98,5 proc.) kaimo gyventojams ($\chi^2=9,57$, $p<0,05$). Respondentams, gyvenantiems kaimo vietovėse (98,5 proc.) ($\chi^2=9,56$, $p<0,05$) bei pensinio amžiaus asmenims (100 proc.) ($\chi^2=10,12$, $p<0,05$) buvo dažniau ieškomi veiksmingi problemų sprendimo būdai. Pagalba užrašant pas specialistus yra svarbesnė asmenims vyresniems nei 60 metų (79,4 proc.) ($\chi^2=17,73$; $p<0,05$), vyrams (75,8 proc.) ($\chi^2=12,81$; $p<0,05$), kaimo gyventojams (66,7 proc.) ($\chi^2=7,66$; $p<0,05$).

Pagalba atliekant bei organizuojant ūkinius darbus aktualus vyresnio amžiaus asmenims, nes jiems sunku prižiūrėti patiems save namuose. Dažnai reikalinga pagalba atnešant malkus bei kietą kurą, iškūrenant krosnj, atnešant vandens, žiemos metu valant sniegą nuo kiemo takelių, perkant malkus.

Tyrimas atskleidė, kad sociokultūrinės paslaugos yra svarbesnės darbingo amžiaus žmonėms (32,1 proc.) ($\chi^2=21,94$; $p<0,05$). Akcentuotina, kad sociokultūrinės paslaugos nėra teikiamos nė vienam kaimo gyventojui, ir tik 39,1 proc. miesto gyventojų ($\chi^2=31,32$; $p<0,05$).

Asmens higienos ir priežiūros paslaugas padedant kitam žmogui dažniau nurodo pensinio amžiaus asmenys (46,6 proc.), vyrai (48,6 proc.) bei kaimo gyventojai (41,2 proc.).

Aprūpinimas būtiniausiais drabužiais ir avalyne yra dažnesnis miesto gyventojams (82,6 proc.) ($\chi^2=5,65$; $p<0,05$).

Specialaus transporto paslaugos dažniau yra taikomos pensinio amžiaus asmenims (60,3 proc.) ($\chi^2=4,19$; $p<0,05$).

Nustatyta, kad dienos socialinė globą asmens namuose dažniausiai nurodo vyresnio amžiaus gavėjai (19 proc.) ($\chi^2=4,89$; $p<0,05$) bei kaimo gyventojai (17,6 proc.) ($\chi^2=4,46$; $p<0,05$).

Tarpininkavimo ir atstovavimo paslaugos dažniau suteikiamos vyrams (73 proc.) ($\chi^2=16,53$; $p<0,05$).

Tarpininkavimo pagalbą sprendžiant buitines problemas dažniausiai nurodo vyresnio amžiaus respondentai (91,2 proc.) ($\chi^2=64,51$; $p<0,05$), vyrai (54,5 proc.) ($\chi^2=5,57$; $p<0,05$) bei kaimo gyventojai (66,7 proc.) ($\chi^2=26,63$; $p<0,05$).

Akcentuotina, kad pagalba į namus taikoma tik vyresnio amžiaus asmenims (27,6 proc.) ($\chi^2=17,81$; $p<0,05$), vyrams (43,2 proc.) ($\chi^2=38,39$; $p<0,05$) bei kaimo gyventojams (23,5 proc.) ($\chi^2=12,48$; $p<0,05$). Nustatyta, kad labiausiai žmonės norėtų, kad jiems būtų pritaikytas būstas (56,1 proc.), suteiktas specialus transportas (38,6 proc.) bei teikiamos konsultacijos dėl įdarbinimo (27,2 proc.).

Tyrimo dalyvavusieji judėjimo negalią turintys asmenys nurodė, kad reikalinga tarpininkavimo ir atstovavimo paslauga dėl įdarbinimo. Tarpininkavimas reikalingas tarp asmens ir institucijų, specialistų galinčių suteikti reikiamą informaciją bei pagalbą. Pagalba į namus ypač svarbi asmenims su judėjimo negalią padedant tvarkytis buityje. Vadinasi, stinga visuose vyriausybės atvirtintuose dokumentuose reglamentuojamo bendradarbiavimo tarp vyriausybės, ministerijų bei regionų teikiant paslaugas judėjimo negalę turintiems asmenims.



Tyrimo ribotumas – Tyrime dalyvavo 114 asmenų, turinčių judėjimo negalią ir besilankančių Socialinių paslaugų centruose. Tiriamųjų atsakymai yra paremti jų asmenine patirtimi, todėl apklausus atsitintinai kitus asmenis ir socialinių paslaugų centrus kitu metu lankančius, gali išryškėti dar kitos spręstinos socialinių paslaugų prieinamumo problemos.

Praktinė reikšmė – Išsiaiškinus kokios problemos iškyla teikiant socialinę pagalbą judėjimo negalę turintiems asmenims, galima modeliuoti socialinių paslaugų prieinamumo minėtiems asmenims klausimą.

Vertingumas – Tyrimu išsiaiškinta ir sužinota kokios yra socialinės paslaugos yra prieinamos judėjimo negalę turintiems asmenims ir kokios socialinės paslaugos minėtiems asmenims yra sunkiai prieinamos, dėl jų suteikimo reikia laukti arba už jas mokėti, o lėšų, susimokėti už suteiktas paslaugas, judėjimo negalę turintys asmenys, teigia neturintys.

Raktiniai žodžiai: socialinės paslaugos, judėjimo negalia, prieinamumas.

Tyrimo tipas: taikomasis tyrimas.

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