

## **TRENDS IN SOCIAL WORK IN THE PHILIPPINES**

**The Generalist/ Integrated Method of Social Work Practice** - It is used in the context of professional social work methodology. - It is being advocated in place of separate practice of the methods of social casework, social groupwork and community organization.

**Integrated Program** – comprehensive agency program for multi problem clients usually economic assistance, skills training, informal education, health, family planning and counseling Integrated Learning – use of integrated knowledge from different courses and apply these in working with people.

**Integrated Development Approach** – refer to the process of combining social as well as economic concerns in policy formulation and program development.

**Generalist social work practice** – is the use of range of skills as needed to intervene in the variety of client situation. This requires a wide skill repertoire as possible in order to facilitate interactions between people and social institution and situation in which they live.

## **RELATED CONCEPTS IN INTEGRATED SW METHODS**

1. The concept of one client system as a point of entry for working with other client system
2. The concept of total problem solving- total problem solving allows the worker to help the client as a system, and to deal with other systems of which the client is part and which are affecting him.
3. The concept of the client's problem as the basis for the choice of the worker's helping approach or intervention

**SOCIAL WORK DEVELOPMENTAL SOCIAL WELFARE SOCIAL WELFARE** – refers to those laws, programs, benefits and services which assures or strengthen provision for meeting social needs recognized as basic to a well-being of the population and better functioning of the social order. When social welfare is specifically addressed to social development concerns, it is developmental social welfare.

## **2 Levels of Developmental Social Welfare**

**MACRO LEVEL** – formulation of laws, policies, programs and benefits that will promote and ensure social justice

**MICRO LEVEL** – involves the following activities: a) re- orientation of existing social welfare services; b)

Establishment of social welfare services that are responsive to the changing needs in society; and c)

Identification of the social welfare aspects of social development programs in which social workers are or will be involved.

## **IMPLICATIONS OF DEVELOPMENTAL SOCIAL WELFARE TO SOCIAL WORK**

1. Setting priorities
2. Systematic problem solving and choosing appropriate helping intervention
3. Mobilizing people
4. Identifying leaders
5. Facilitating access and linkages
6. Participating in social welfare planning
7. Evaluating and measuring impacts
8. Examining/assessing social work practice and education

**STRUCTURAL CHANGE** - Main target is the economic system, which is perceived as being at the core of inequality in the other systems in our society.

- Calls for an access to and participation in the political decision-making process of the society by the masses of our people.
- Enormous task that will probably be less overwhelming if social workers would realize that their contribution could well start by way of activities that can bring about change in the existing economic, political, and cultural aspects of people's lives.
- "CONVERGENCE OF TRANSFORMATIVE MICROACTIONS" to facilitate macro structural change.

**RURAL SOCIAL WORKK PRACTICE** Guidelines which is Helpful in Working with Rural Communities

1. Social workers should come to a community with adequate knowledge of a variety of helping interventions and strategies from which they can draw in order to be able to respond to particular needs/situation
2. Social worker should help the community set realistic goals
3. Social worker need to understand the communities they are working with, particularly their culture
4. Institutions that can help promote and maintain participation in community affairs abound in the rural areas
5. Social worker should be open to learning and developing indigenous community organizing tactics
6. Rural residents can influence institution to become more responsive to their needs but this process takes a long time, and even then, it is not the same as wielding power by holding elective position
7. Social worker who are engaged in CO in rural areas should awaken the rural people to their own potentials and capacities for self-reliance

## **The effective rural social worker**

1. With good understanding of rural community dynamics
2. Sensitive to the community response to her.
3. Able to adapt her lifestyle of the rural environment
4. With good human relations
5. Versatile and knowledgeable
6. Able to identify and mobilize a wide range of resources which can be helpful in community problem solving
7. Help community set priorities
8. Able to help communities find new non-existent resources and find ways how to use the existing resources.

**CASE MANAGEMENT** - Organizes, coordinates and sustains a network of formal and informal supports and activities designed to optimize the functioning and well-being of people with multiple needs.

## **Major Functions of Case Management**

1. Assessment – critical scrutiny of the client situation in order to understand the nature of difficulty with increasing details and accuracy.
2. Service planning
3. Implementation of the case plan
4. Evaluation
5. Termination
6. Follow up – done to ensure that the gains that have been achieved are maintained and that no new problems have emerged

## **COMPTON AND GALAWAY 4 ASPECT OF EFFECTIVE REFFERAL**

1. Information about resources
2. Preparing the client – instruction giving
3. Preparing the referral agency – referral summary
4. Follow up

**EMPOWERMENT – ORIENTED SOCIAL WORK PRACICE** - Is not a social service delivery, but practice in which both the client and the worker involved in mutual assessment and partnership in which they together define and solve problems on behalf of the clients group and society in general. – Self help underlying philosophy of rural community development

## **COMPONENTS FOR EMPOWERMENT BASED INTERVENTION**

1. Power-shared relationship
2. Counter based assessment
3. Collectivity for mutual aid

## **INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY IN SOCIAL WORK**

**APPENDICES REPUBLIC ACT NO. 4373** - AN ACT TO REGULATE THE PRACTICE OF SOCIAL WORK AND THE OPERATION OF SOCIAL WORK AGENCIES IN THE PHILIPPINES AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (a) "Social Work" is the profession which is primarily concerned with organized social service activity aimed to facilitate and strengthen basic social relationships and the mutual adjustment between individuals and their social environment for the good of the individual and of society. (b) A "social worker" as used in this Act is a practitioner who by accepted academic training and social work professional experience possesses the skill to achieve

the objectives as defined and set by the social work profession, through the use of the basic methods and techniques of social work (casework, group work, and community organization) which are designed to enable individuals, groups and communities to meet their needs and to solve the problems of adjustment to a changing pattern of society and, through coordinated action, to improved economic and social conditions, and is connected with an organized social work agency which is supported partially or wholly from government or community solicited funds.

A "**social work agency**" is a person, corporation or organization, private or governmental, that engages mainly and generally, or represents itself to engage in social welfare work, whether casework, group work, or community work, and obtains its finances, either totally or in part, from any agency or instrumentality of the government and/or from the community by direct or indirect solicitations and/or fund drives, and/or private endowment

**RA NO. 5175** – AN ACT TO REGULATE THE PRACTICE OF SOCIAL WORK AND OPERATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES IN THE PHILIPPINES. SELECTED BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE THEORIES IN SOCIAL WORK

**PSYCHOANALYTIC THEORY - Sigmund Freud**, father of psychoanalysis - He proposes that at birth, individuals are pushed by unconscious and irrational drives towards satisfaction of desires which are largely unconscious and irrational.

- **Carl Jung**, believed that human beings are guided as much as aims and aspiration as by sexual urges.
  - **Alfred Adler**, human beings have an innate social interest and tendency to strive for superiority.
  - **Freud's concepts**: - Homeostasis- organism's tendency to maintain a relatively stable internal environment
- Psychological Determinism – thoughts and actions are caused by one's unsatisfied drives/ desires

- **Personality Structures**- id – inner world of subjective experience; ego- mediator; superego – moral precepts of our own minds as well as our ideals and aspiration –
- **Defense Mechanism** – thoughts and behavior which, while not on the level of the individual's consciousness, serve to ward off anxiety and guilt Ego Psychology –
- **Erik Erickson** - Ego is the “executive officer”

### **12 functions of ego**

1. Reality testing
2. Judgement
3. Sense of reality of the world and self
4. Regulation and control of drives affects and impulses
5. Object relations
6. Thought processes
7. Adaptive regression in the service of ego
8. Defensive functioning
9. Stimulus barrier
10. Autonomous perception
11. Mastery competence
12. Synthetic-integrative function Feminist theory

**Philosophy of women's movement/feminism** “an awareness of women's oppression and exploitation in society , at work and within the family, and conscious action by women and men to change the situation”

**Concepts in Systems Theory** **Open system** – one that is engaged in interchanges with its environment and therefore continues to grow and change

**Close system** – do not interact with other system neither accepting inputs from them, nor producing output for them Boundaries- closed circle around selected variables where there is less interchange of energy of communication.

**Feedback**- communication network which produces actions in response to an input of information and includes results of its own action in the new information by which it modifies subsequent behavior.

### **Change and stability Role**

SIX TYPES OF SOCIAL SYSTEM BY ALLEN PINCUS AND ANNE MINAHAN

1. Change agent system – the agency or organization that employs the worker who will plan and work with the six system towards change.
2. Client system – those who have asked for the worker's services, those who are expected to benefit from these services and those who have entered into an explicit contract with the worker.
3. Target System – the people that the change agents need to change or influence in order to accomplish their goals
4. Action system – those with whom the social worker interacts in a cooperative ways in order to bring about change helpful to client



5. Professional system – professional association of social workers educational system by which workers are prepared, and the values and sanctions of professional practice.
6. Problem identification system – the system that acts to ring a potential client to the attention of the worker

**Concepts in Role Theory** **Status**- one's rank or standing in a group based on the kind of job he holds **Norms** – refers rules and standards of behavior that come from a group or society, and may apply to individuals or to groups

**Role Set/ Clusters** – array of roles that any one person may be occupying at any particular time

**Role complementary or reciprocity** – role positions are usually paired

**Role conflict** – this occurs when there are conflicting expectation because the person occupies two or more positions simultaneously

**Role incongruity** – a situation in which one's own perception of one's role id defined differently from the expectations of significant others in the system or environment.

### Small Group Theory

**GROUP STRUCTURE** - Patterns that develop and maintain themselves over time in interpersonal relations. -

Structural properties of groups

1. Communication structure – channels and flow of communication
2. Affectional structure – interpersonal relations that are produced from the liking and disliking that develop among the members of a group
3. Power structure -

4. Leadership – ability to influence other people in some way, which can be positive or negative
5. Role structure – interrelated patterns of behavior of the group members based on their mutual learned expectations from each other
6. Group norms – rules and standards of behavior which emerge in a group in the process of interactions
7. Status – rank/standing

### **GROUP PROCESS**

1. Group bond – The feeling of belongingness that exists in the group
2. Conformity- yielding to the majority
3. Conflict- sharp disagreement or clash arising out of the interpersonal conflicts between or among the group
4. Group cohesiveness – the degree to which the members of the group desire to remain with the rest of the group
5. Decision making – the process by which the group, using certain procedures, arrives at the decisions

**Theory** - Culture is learned, shared, cumulative, dynamics, diverse and whole.

### **Aspect of culture:**

1. Beliefs- concepts about how the world operates and where individuals fit in it; may be rooted in the blind faith, experiences, traditions and scientific observation
2. Values – the general and shared concepts of what is good, right, appropriate, worthwhile and important; either reflected in behavior or expressed verbally.
3. Norms – the unwritten and written rules that guide behavior and conduct appropriate to given situations. Folkways or customs (patterns of everyday life). mores (folkways which involve moral/ethical values)

**Learning Theory Shaping-** process used in establishing more complex behavior patterns by breaking a behavior into smaller units and reinforcing each unit in turn until desired pattern is established

**Modeling** – a process in which a person imitates a model who is displaying the desired behavioral pattern

**Organization Theory Three levels of hierarchy:** executive, supervisor, worker

**Characteristics of a bureaucracy**

1. Specialization and hierarchy

2. Emphasis on rules

3. Assignment of roles

4. Clear and official areas of jurisdiction Four major casework processes or techniques by HOLLIS, FLORENCE

**A. ENVIRONMENTAL MODIFICATION** – to change the environment in the clients favor by the worker's direct action.

**B. PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT** encouraging the client to talk freely and express his feeling; expressing sympathetic understanding of the client's feeling and acceptance of his behavior Y. interest in the client, desire to help, expression of confidence that a way can be found to improve his situation.

**C. CLARIFICATION** – accompanying psychological support, the dominant tone is understanding by the client of himself, his environment, and/or people with whom he associated. It is directed towards increasing the ego's ability to see external realities more clearly and to understand the client's own emotions, emotions, attitudes and behavior.

**D. INSIGHT DEVELOPMENT** – involves carrying understanding to a deeper level than that described in clarification. Current and past emotions must be re-lived in a therapeutic atmosphere.

The above classification was later revised into

1. Supportive treatment

2. Development of self awareness WILSON, GERTRUDE AND GLADYS RYLAND Social Group Work: a process and method through which group life is affected by a worker who consciously guides the interaction process towards the accomplishment of goals which are conceived in a democratic frame of reference. TRECKER, HARLEIGH B. Social Group Work: method through which members in many groups in a variety of community agency settings are helped by a worker who guides their interaction in programs and activities designed for them to relate themselves to others and experience growth opportunities in accordance with their needs and capabilities towards individual, groups and community development ROBERT D. VINTER Social Group Work: it is a mode of serving individuals through sustained face to face interaction to induce desired changes among the client participants. He is the proponent of treatment sequence in group work under remedial model. MURAY G. ROSS Community Organization: process by which a community identifies its needs or objectives, orders these needs or objectives; finds resources (external / internal) to deal with those objectives; takes action in respect to them; and in so doing extends and develops cooperative and collaborative attitudes and practices in the community. ARTHUR DUNHAM Community Organization: conscious process of social interaction and a method of social work conce.





