

METHODOLOGICAL BASES OF SOCIAL WORK

INTRODUCTION

This subject is mainly focused on the study and application of the basic social work method, as well as the main techniques facilitating its application and distinguishing its different phases. For this purpose, students are shown the social realities and professional lives of social workers, learning to prepare the various technical documents used in social work (social history/social report). Students are also intended to develop skills and attitudes that allow them to address social problems, learn teamwork and differentiate the various roles of each professional participating in social services.

The subject also aims to provide students with sufficient knowledge to carry out social intervention plans, designing each of the phases of the methodological process, and using for such purpose the various communication and observation techniques that allow them to relate with those requiring professional assistance. For this objective, various didactic techniques are used, such as: group dynamics, casework, case and scenario role-play, case review.

COMPETENCIES

- Be able to distinguish social workers from other professionals acting in the social environment.
- Be able to recognize the different roles played by social work professionals.
- Differentiate the various areas of professional activity.
- Be able to establish effective communication with others.
- Be able to utilize the most commonly used documentary and/or electronic aids in social work practice, as well as the main techniques used to obtain information.
- Identify the various phases in the social intervention process.
- Be able to reflect on the ethical bases of the profession.

CONTENT

1. Social work and its relation to other social professions.
2. Aims of social work.
3. Examination of the areas of intervention in social work.
4. The basic social work method: knowledge of social reality, diagnostic interpretation, intervention plans, execution and evaluation.
5. The professional relationship and the communication and observation process.
6. Technical documentation: social history and social report; documentary and electronic aids.
7. Interviews and home visits.
8. Diagnosis.
9. The intervention plan.