



School of Social Work
Theory and Practice

PROGRAMME 2018

JUNE

Social work – learning in action
Politics of intersectionality and emotions

SEPTEMBER

Security and violence
Under attack of 'proceduralism'



www.IUC.hr

www.dialogueinpraxis.net



DIALOGUE IN PRAXIS

A Social Work International Journal
@IUC.Dubrovnik

School for Social Work Theory and Practice

Social work has a long history at the Inter-University Centre (IUC) in Dubrovnik. The Centre provides a post-graduate level set of social work courses for social work professors, and students, but also practitioners and service-users.

The courses provide an excellent opportunity to discuss contemporary issues in social work, while in a stunning environment and with good people.

In contrast, with more impersonal conferences and congresses, spending a week in a company of other engaged people enables in-depth dialogue and discourse, whilst facilitating the development of productive and collaborative relationships.

Schedule of the School of Social Work Theory and Practice for 2018

June session: 17. 6. – 22. 6.

Transversal topics:

Social work – learning in action
Politics of intersectionality and emotions

Courses:

Social Work with Youth in Conflict with Law
Social Work with Children and Families
Community Social Work
Social Work and Social Policies

September session: 9. 9. – 14. 9.

Transversal topics:

Security and violence
Under attack of 'proceduralism'

Courses:

Social Work Theories and Methods
Social Work with Old Age
Social Work and Spirituality
Social Work and Deinstitutionalisation

To apply for the courses, register with the IUC secretariat, school organising director, course organising director and/or any of the course directors.

Listings of the participants, events, presentations and course materials will be available at the web pages of the School: www.IUC.hr.

Location of the events:

Inter-University Centre Dubrovnik
Don Frana Bulića 4,
HR-20000 Dubrovnik, Croatia

Inter-University Centre Dubrovnik

The Inter-University Centre Dubrovnik (IUC) is an independent international institution for advanced studies.

Its objective is to encourage, promote and implement cooperation among students and scholars through projects, study programmes, courses and conferences across a wide range of academic concerns. Participants come from universities and other scientific institutions worldwide.

Founded in 1971, at the height of the Cold War, the IUC became an important venue for the exchange of ideas across various divides, between East and West, North and South.

Maintaining high standards of free and independent scholarship, the IUC is dedicated to network building for peaceful co-existence and pluralism regionally as well as internationally.

Over the years, more than 65.000 scholars and students have contributed to the work of the IUC.

More on: www.IUC.hr

Call for abstracts

Participants are encouraged to contribute either in the form of a paper, workshop or any other appropriate means of presenting. Contributions may be related to the transversal topics or to selected course subject.

The courses are conducted over five days, with morning and afternoon sessions. Their pattern is flexible and will be collaboratively determined at the outset of a symposium.

The programme is offered at postgraduate level. Advanced, highly motivated undergraduate students are accepted with at least one letter of reference. The language of the school is English.

Participation

Those interested in taking any of the courses may register with the IUC secretariat, school organising director, course organising director and/or any of the course directors by providing name, address, academic standing and affiliation.

Applications for admission to a course should be sent to the organising course director and to the IUC secretariat in Dubrovnik. The course directors decide about admission.

Every participant receives a statement of participation. All participants are expected to actively participate throughout the five days, attending plenary sessions, small group sessions, field trips and other programmes of the annual symposia.

Two ECTS are awarded for participation, five ECTS for active participation (slides or abstract), ten ECTS for active participation and a published report and fifteen ECTS for active participation and a published and reviewed academic article. ECTS are awarded and certified by course directors. However, it is the participants' responsibility to make the arrangements with their home establishment for validation of the credits awarded if such an arrangement does not already exist.

The Inter-University Centre has some options for supporting participants who attend IUC programmes:

- Scholarships of the Croatian Ministry of Science, Education and Sports;
- IUC support.

For the further information check

IUC web page: <http://www.iuc.hr/scholarship.php>

Contact

School organising director: Vito Flaker

E-mail: vito.flaker@fsd.uni-lj.si

Assistant director: Vera Grebenc

E-mail: vera.grebenc@fsd.uni-lj.si

June organising director: Linda Rothman,

E-mail: Linda.Rothman@han.nl

September organising director: Jana Mali,

E-mail: jana.mali@fsd.uni-lj.si

Fee per course/symposium:

EUR 90 for faculty and practitioners and

EUR 60 for students

Payable to the IUC at the time of the event.

IUC contact: Don Frana Bulića 4

HR-20000 Dubrovnik, Croatia

Tel: +385 20 413 626, 413 627

Fax: +385 20 413 628

e-mail: iuc@iuc.hr

Web: <http://www.iuc.hr>

The School publishes a journal which is available at:

<http://dialogueinpraxis.fsd.uni-lj.si/>

Transversal topics:

Social work – learning in action
Politics of intersectionality and emotions

Courses:

Social Work with Youth in Conflict with Law
Social Work with Children and Families
Community Social Work
Social Work and Social Policies

June session coordinator:

Linda Rothman, HAN –
University, Netherlands
E-mail: Linda.Rothman@han.nl



Social Work and Social Policies

The main focus is on the relationship between social work and social policy, with a particular emphasis on comparative, regional and global dimensions; the relationship between different welfare state and social policy models and their implications for social work.

2018 Organising director:

Paul Stubbs, The Institute of Economics, Zagreb, Croatia
Email: pstubbs@eizg.hr

Social work – learning in action

Education is important not only as training for social work professionals, but also in social work practice – on the interface of education and social work and in social work practice itself. The traditional paradigm of pedagogy and social work, however, differ. One is based on institutions (school) the other goes where people are; one is normative, the other is centred on the person. Teaching vs. learning. Freirean anti-oppressive pedagogy was a profound criticism of both traditional social work (as assistentialism) and traditional pedagogy (as banking pedagogy). We need to find the social, empowering ways of learning and inclusive praxis in schools, and explore social work as a way learning with each other.



Community Social Work

Community is the place where social work was established. Nowadays, in Western countries, it has faded away. On the other hand, community has to be reinvented in terms of solidarity, participation, empowerment, respecting human rights and personal dignity.

2018 Organising director:

Vera Grebenc, Faculty for Social Work, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia
Email: Vera.Grebenc@fsd.uni-lj.si

Course co-directors:

Ronald Lutz, Erfurt;
Nino Žganec, Zagreb.

ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION

Social Work, Social Policy and Social Change: The Legacies of Paulo Freire

The life and work of Brazilian activist, intellectual and educator Paulo Freire (1921–1997) is of relevance to anyone wanting to pursue personal and political change in work with marginalised and oppressed people today. Freire's critical transnational pedagogy, his deep engagement in post-colonial struggles, and his ability to work at all levels from the grassroots to that of international development organisations, remain an inspiration to practitioners, advocates and activists around the world. Fusing humanistic Marxism and liberation theology, and refusing to choose between 'emotion' and 'reason', Freire's 'critical pedagogy', underpinned by a commitment to dialogue, co-production and 'conscientisation' (conscientização), are the key components of any contemporary understanding of critical social work for radical social change. In this interactive round table, participants reflect on what Freire has meant, and still means to them today, in relation to social work, education, community work, social policy and activism. The aim of the workshop is not to praise Freire uncritically but, by developing a critical appreciation of his legacy and its limitations, to inspire future generations of students, practitioners and activists to move 'beyond Freire' and to develop and sustain a progressive, reflexive and radical praxis.



Social Work with Youth in Conflict with Law

A critical reflection can inform policy and practice in the approach to 'children in conflict with the law'. 'Global' knowledge can be mobilised to develop effective and humane 'local' practice models and local knowledge used to transform the axiomatic global truths.

2018 Organising directors:

Steve Case, Loughborough University, England
Email: s.case@lboro.ac.uk

Course co-directors:

Đuka Stakić, Penn State University;
Joe Yates, Liverpool John Moores University.

Politics of intersectionality and emotions

Mainly although not exclusively derived from the influence of feminist theories, intersectionality explores the mutually reinforcing oppressions within social structures based on gender, sexuality, class, 'race', (dis)ability, and age. It is "an analytical tool which is able to capture dynamic power relations and oppression in a way that is sensitive to differences ... both within and among groups"¹. Emotions takes us into "the realm of affect"², of intense feelings and passions which are sometimes managed or suppressed in bureaucratised social care settings. Paying attention to the emotional labour inherent in social work and policy practice allows for much greater attention to the emotional needs of both workers and clients, as well as their biographical, cultural and structural determinants. What kinds of emotional engagement are necessary then, for a practice and a politics which addresses intersectionality and is genuinely anti-oppressive? How can the mobilisation of emotions by powerful actors and agencies be countered and resisted? How can we challenge the development of a therapeutic culture, which is more about the governing and controlling of neoliberal subjects than their liberation? How can we own our emotions and avoid labelling the emotions of others in ways which contribute to solidarity and the shared understandings of struggle across difference?



Social Work with Children and Families

Influenced by the international development of deinstitutionalisation, in client centred care and empowerment, the focus is on child's rights and working with children and their families from a systemic, holistic and ecological point of view, including the institutional environment in which services are provided.

2018 Organising director:

Linda Rothman, HAN – University, Netherlands
E-mail: Linda.Rothman@han.nl

Course co-director:

Nina Mešl, Ljubljana.

Potential contributors to June session (other than course directors, alphabetically):

Vlado Dimovski, Slovenia, Branka Rešetar, Croatia.

¹ Mattsson, T. (2014) 'Intersectionality as a Useful Tool: anti-oppressive social work and critical reflection', *Aflia: Journal of Women and Social Work* 29(1); 8–17.

² Gould, D. (2009) *Moving Politics: ACT UP's fight against AIDS*. Chicago: University Press.

Transversal topics:

Security and violence
Under attack of 'proceduralism'

Courses:

Social Work Theories and Methods
Social Work with Old Age
Social Work and Spirituality
Social Work and Deinstitutionalisation

September session coordinator:

Jana Mali, Faculty of Social Work, University of Ljubljana
E-mail: jana.mali@fsd.uni-lj.si



Social Work Theories and Methods

Social work is *praxis* – the knowledge of doing – improving human and social life. Methods as 'a way to reach the goal' are an inseparable part of such a knowledge. Theories and methods of social work are diverse in different countries, traditions, culture and politics. Its *fille rouge* is the ethical consistency of action.

2017 Organising directors:

Mari Nordstrand and Nina Schjøll Skjefstad, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim.

E-mails: mari.nordstrand@ntnu.no; nina.skjefstad@ntnu.no

Course co-directors:

Vito Flaker, Ljubljana, Michaela Moser, St. Poelten

Security and violence



The cross-cutting theme of human security is complex, multileveled and multi-layered, embracing the protection of communities and individuals from violence, conflict, and injustice. Threats to human security are varied – political and military, but also social, health, economic, demographic and environmental.³ A multitude of factors contribute to making people and communities feel insecure, from terrorism, climate change, aging demographics, forced migration, sectarianism, poverty and infectious disease. However, human security is an expansive term referring more generally to forces and events that result in the degrading of quality of life. Human security can only be achieved when individuals and communities are confident of an existence free of fear and want.⁴ Human security and peace are, therefore, essential elements in social justice, whilst the promotion of human development, health, welfare and legal structures and robust political governance is critical to social work practice.

In the last few decades there has been a shift in public and professional discourse from *social* to *physical security*. From the fear of poverty to the fear of violence. Paradoxically, poverty became a social fact, while violence became one of the strongest collective phantasies. The shift of attention from structural to phenomenal violence; the former being masked and the latter magnified. The institutional violence of exclusion and the economic violence of dispossession are normalised; violent crime, family violence and madness are demonised along with terrorism, and attributed to 'violent migrants'. Violence in itself became a 'folk devil' and a cause of 'moral panic'. Violence of the wretched has been denied its expressive faculty and the violence of the powerful granted expression, often to demonstrate the limits of unrest and democracy. Non-violence has become, paradoxically, a major force (*vis* – as in root of the term violence) of social conflict resolution. However, dialogue is possible only in the ram of social security and not of physical insecurity.

Under attack of 'proceduralism'



As Bill Jordan stated, social work is not needed where procedures and their outcomes are fixed and predictable. Social work is a profession dealing with the unpredictable, unknown and is open ended. On the other hand we witness an invasion of procedures into social work and everyday life. They are usually employed to increase the governability of people and, thus the bureaucratising, economising and also medicalising of our lives – taking social work's creative substance away.

However, procedures are needed to be productive in both safeguarding people's rights (when there is a need for restraint) and enabling their access to rights – resources and means – entitlement (e.g. to long-term care). Procedures are in essence 'incorporeal metamorphoses' (Deleuze), transforming a person's status radically without changing him or her physically. In doing this, they tend to be, in our bureaucratic, guardian and excluding society 'ceremonies of degradation' (Garfinkel) – means of disempowerment, of transforming people into objects, estranging them from the community of equals and the powerful. The point is to stage and employ procedures that will be a *celebration of promotion* – enabling people, promoting their opportunities and enhancing their status. To accomplish this, a highly ethical stance, as well as effort is required. There is not so much need for a *legal* but *ethical* base, which in turn is undermined by the 'proceduralism' itself.



Social Work with Old Age

The needs of the older generation are increasing and continually changing. Demographic changes pose a significant interest. Old age from a marginal concern has become of central importance for social work. The transversal understanding of older people, their needs, and the assertion of the user as a partner in the helping process.

2018 Organising directors:

Jana Mali, Faculty of Social Work, University of Ljubljana

E-mail: jana.mali@fsd.uni-lj.si

and

Janet Anand, University of East Finland

E-mail: janet.anand@uef.fi

Course co-director:

Ana Štambuk, Zagreb.



Social Work and Spirituality

Ethical, cultural and professional values which inform our thinking and direct service needs to be explored, as well as the constitution of spirituality by deconstructing ideas, beliefs and practices – in order to enable open dialogue about spirituality and working with people.

2018 Organising director:

Sabina Hadžibulić, Centre for Religion and Society Research, Uppsala University, Sweden.

E-mail: sabina.hadzibulic@crs.uu.se

Course co-directors:

Ksenija Napan, Massey University, New Zealand;

Jörg Zeller, Aalborg, Denmark.



Social Work and Deinstitutionalisation

Deinstitutionalisation has become central to social work, as it changes the lives of service users, works in an interdisciplinary manner, and reorganises and renews methods and epistemology (users/strength/ recovery) – in different settings (mental health, old age, disabilities, prisons, even schools etc.).

2018 Organising director:

Vito Flaker, Faculty for Social Work, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

Email: vito.flaker@fsd.uni-lj.si

Course co-directors:

Miroslav Brkić, Belgrade,

Andreja Rafaelič, Ljubljana,

Shula Ramon, Hertfordshire,

Lorenzo Toresini, Merano-Trieste.

Potential contributors to September session (other than course directors, alphabetically):

Lorenzo Burti, Italy, Nic Cosby, UK, Vlado Dimovski, Slovenia, Vlado Krstovski, Macedonia, Ladislav Lamza, Croatia; Jim Mandiberg, USA, Roberto Mezina, Italy; Ivana Milas Klarić, Croatia, Jan Pfeiffer, Czech Republic.

³ Kofi Annan (2001) "Towards a Culture of Peace."

<http://www.unesco.org/opi2/lettres/TextAnglais/AnnanE.html 08/22/01>.

⁴ Yukio Takasu (200) "Toward Effective Cross-Sectorial Partnership to Ensure Human Security in a Globalized World." Statement by Mr. Yukio Takasu, Director-General of Multilateral Cooperation Department, at the Third Intellectual Dialogue on Building Asia's Tomorrow. Bangkok, June 19.