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社会工作

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社会工作新生代

(1)A Practical Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Social Work Intervention in Families in Crisis

HE Guoliang CHEN Wocong ● 3 ●

Practice is an important field to produce social work knowledge. In constructing the relationship between practice and knowledge, the research work of social workers plays a direct bridging role. This article explores the application of "critical realism" theory in evaluating social work practice through a project to support families in crisis starting in 2017. The article covers three aspects: the ontology map, notion of causality, and research framework. This practice research is conducted with qualitative research methods. Through case studies, goal-oriented records and service user satisfaction survey, the Theory of Vulnerability Cycle is proposed, and the generative mechanism that causes the intervention effects of social workers are ana-lyzed and sorted out. Based on the results of this study, it is believed that the Vulnerability Cycle is kind of an inertia in life, and they exist in different ways in the development of family relationships, all of which are harmful to the family. Vulnerabil-ity is a survival strategy of clients to return to their survival position. Social workers should carefully examine the context, re-sponse, and role replacement mechanisms in which the vulnerability of clients develops, and actively develop and stimulate the containment and challenge mechanisms so as to achieve strategic transfer, thereby promoting the client's responses to the invitation, challenge, and reprioritization of the social workers. This article emphasizes that relevant social work interven-tion theories should be produced in the context of social work practice. Practice is an excellent site to produce knowledge, and social workers are also important knowledge producers.

(2)The Construction Strategy of China's Anti-poverty Policy after COVID-19 Crisis

WAN Guowei ● 20 ●

2020 is the year that China completes the strategic goal of poverty alleviation and builds a moderately prosperous soci-ety. However, the outbreak of the COVID-19 crisis at the beginning of this new year brings unprecedented pressure on Chi-na's anti-poverty work. It is urgent to prevent the risk of becoming or returning poor in a large scale through corresponding policy responses. During the period of COVID-19 crisis, the multi-level anti-poverty system that China has been striving to build in the past 20 years has played an important role in the process of supporting the poor, showing good institutional resil-

ience, and reflecting some progresses including policy progress, institutional reform, grass-roots governance, multiple partici-pation, family service and information technology. In view of the potential deficiencies of the anti-poverty system during the COVID-19 crisis, China should forge ahead to adjust the construction strategy of the anti-poverty policy, reduce the sus-tained impact of the epidemic on China's economy and society, and actively do six works, namely ensuring employment rate, stabilizing system convergence, adjusting expenditure of social security, strengthening family capacity, weakening welfare fragmentation and improving information utilization rate, to enable our country can win the battle of epidemic prevention and poverty alleviation.

(3)Classical Social Work Theory: Gertrud Bäumer's Social Pedagogy Thought

ZHANG Wei • 29 •

The classical social work theory was formed in the development period of social pedagogy and social work as a subject and profession. In this process, German social work pioneer Gertrud Bäumer analyzed the changes in social structure brought by World War I, especially after the trauma of teenagers. He revised the viewpoints of some social education schol-ars at that time and emphasized that social education refers to the third independent education field besides family and school. Preventive work to support the family and develop parents' capacity is the focus. Family, school and social pedagogy, as primary, secondary and tertiary education fields, complement each other and jointly undertake the task of "enabling chil-dren and adolescents to receive education in a broad sense and promoting their healthy growth and development physically and mentally". Gertrud Bäumer 's views enlighten the localization of Social work in China, which is to speed up the legisla-tion of social work and establish the official institutions of social work; From the perspective of individual and environment, this paper constructs a professional mechanism to deal with the problems of children, adolescents and family systematically.

(4)Indigenized Practice of Urban Community Organizing: Models, Mechanisms and Problems——Based on the Reflection of a Project Evaluation of P District in Shanghai

GAO Yiduo • 40 •

On the background of contemporary social governance innovation, as a localized practice, community organizing pres-ents the spacial, social and cultural models, including physical environment, social construction and spirit and culture. The operation mechanisms mainly consist of the institutional mechanisms such as the general discourse support, transformation of government functions and exploration of project responsibility system; organizational mechanisms such as party's leader-ship from the open community concept and social organization participating, and the actor mechanisms namely the participa-tion of capable people of community and professionals. However, there also exists a series of problems, for instance, the in-stitutional suspension, the halfway of the transformation of government function and the unsustainability of projects; the in-strumentalization of party's leadership, marginalization of social organization and administrative inertia of the neighborhood community; and the absence of non-activists and the risk of elitism dominated by the professionals. Above all, we can see new explorations and interpretations from the indigenized community organizing, which has cross-cultural meanings in the aspects of institution, organization and actor.

(5)Space production: A study on the Formation of disabled Persons' Sports self-organization

YangShuLin CaoTing • 51 •

Disabled people participate in sports is to promote disabled people into the society, to protect their sports rights need. The research on the formation of disabled persons' sports self-organization will provide some valuable experience and enlightenment for the formation of more similar organizations. By collecting relevant literature and case tracking research, and taking the theory of space production as the analytical framework, the formation process of the disabled person's A-round running group in Nanchang city is analyzed and found that the self-organization from scratch is the result of multiple spatial production accompanied by the change of spatial attributes. Among the multiple forces promoted to form, social organizations are the main force, capital is the support, and power sets the constraint framework. To strive for the general goal of disabled persons' sports rights, a phased and multi-strategy combination approach is adopted to create space for self-organization. The whole process of space production has the characteristics of DNA chain structure. The lessons are as follows :(1) the social organization of the disabled is a platform for self-organizing space production; (2) The cognition and voice of the disabled on legitimate rights are the intrinsic motivation for creating self-organizing space; (3) The introduction of social work in the guidance of social sports for the disabled is conducive to promoting the development of self-organization; (4) The tripartite assistance mechanism to promote the self-organization of disabled persons is the best external support.

(6)The Role of Social Work Education in the Development of Social Work Professionalization: Based on an integrated conceptual framework

CHEN Wenhua ZHONG Yaolin ZHENG Guanghuai • 61 •

Social work education plays an important role in the professionalization of social work. How social work education can better promote development of social work professionalization is a key issue in the development of social work in China. Based on the professional development process model established by Emener & Cottone (1989) and Randall & Kindiak (2008), this paper constructs a conceptual framework for analyzing the role of social work education in the professional development of social work. The framework believes that the professional development of social work does not advance in a straight line, but will go through a process of "professionalization-professional decline-reprofessionalization". In this process, social work education may not only promote professionalization and reprofessionalization, but also cause professional decline. Based on social work development in Taiwan , this article suggests that social work education in mainland China should promote the independence of social work disciplines, promote the integration of internationalization and localization, promote the in-depth connection of education and practice, and promote the connotative development of social work education.

(67)Identity, Competence and Security: The Dilemma and Way out of Barefoot Social Workers Policy

HUANG Jun • 77 •

The Barefoot social workers is a practitioner of the "last mile" policy of care and protection services for left-behind children and children in dilemma. The service capacity of the Barefoot social workers directly related to the effectiveness of child care and protection services. Based on the analysis framework of policy implementation, qualitative research methods are used to analyze the actions and situations of the group of .Barefoot social workers.The study found that due to the policy's unclear service goals, action specifications and role positioning of the Barefoot social worker, Barefoot social workers identi-

ty is ambiguous; the educational level is low, the professional knowledge and skills are lacking, and it is difficult to form a service ability to meet the children's care and protection needs;The lack of policy funds and incentive mechanism make Barefoot social workers fall into the dilemma of lack of security. Therefore, it is necessary to build a professional and specialized team of Barefoot social workers , strengthen the training and supervision of Barefoot social workers, improve both the service ability and the system of Barefoot social workers which can better do a good job in the care and protection of left-behind children and children in difficulties.

(8)Exploration on the teaching mode of "Undergraduate education-oriented" professional courses under the background of new liberal arts: Based on the course of Family Social Work

GU Yonghong WANG Xinyu • 87 •

Under the background of new liberal arts, colleges and universities should adhere to the base-centered status, and become the general adherence to carry out talent training and promote education reform at present and in the future.Taking the teaching of family Social Work as an example, this paper adheres to the "Undergraduate education-oriented" approach in the context of new liberal arts, explores the measures of "teaching", respects students' subjectivity, excavates teaching materials, expands teaching space and improves teaching quality;Change of "learning", uphold the student-centered theory, give full play to students' main role in the classroom, cultivate students' independent learning ability, promote students from passive learning to active learning, from knowledge cognition to emotional experience change;The practice of "doing" improves students' comprehensive quality through in-class practice links such as thematic discussion, group sharing, role playing and situational sculpture. Meanwhile, it also expands professional internship platform to provide students with more opportunities for internship experience, so as to realize the organic unity of value guidance, knowledge education and ability cultivation.

(9)The function of social workers in rural social governance

Xiang Yu, Yuan Xiaoliang, Zhang Heqing • 97 •

Innovative social governance system is an important part of promoting the modernization of national governance system and governance capacity, and social work can go beyond a single tool rational governance model in the process of governance, thus forming a value-tool based social governance community. This study adopts the method of collective case study to explore the function of social work in rural social governance by taking Guangdong's "Double Hundred Plan" as an example. The study found that "double hundred social workers" surpass the current governance model in the following aspects: first, to correct the over-reinforced tool rationality in the current model with value rationality, thus realizing accurate transportation policy with temperature; Secondly, break through the departmental system way of the allocation of resources, integrate governmental and social resources, make up for the lack of the fragmentation of the original governance institutions; Moreover, integrate the traditional human relations and modern public spirit to form the public nature of the local community; and finally, consolidate the newly formed public and social capital in activation of the public space. In addition, this paper believes that social work participation in social governance still needs to be promoted by policy, independent operation, stimulate endoemic motivation and other aspects of efforts.

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