**Gender and violence** (Renata Šribar)

Gender as strategic, theoretical and research category. Gendered and sexualized bodies in the ‘Western’ patriarchy. Gender specific socialization: girls, boys, transgender. Gender based violence, and intersectional approach to discrimination. Violence against women: structural and subjectiveviolence, symbolic violence. Gendered medical discourse, and the types of ignorance. Measures against gender based violence in private and public space.

**Social anthropology** (Irena Šumi)

The subject encompasses the history of anthropology and its specialisations; questions of the interconnectedness of the social sciences and the importance of anthropology in social work. The study subject will place in the foreground the social, economic and symbolic aspects of the cultural. A special part will include the anthropology of health mainly focusing on questions of the social constructions of health, disease, madness, pain, body, its organs and commodifications, handicap and health institutions, and healers/medical doctors in different cultural contexts. An important component is field research, emic/etic aspects, interview, ethical dilemmas; the perspective of indigenous people; questions of the social engagement of anthropology. Important topics include ecological anthropology, anthropological critic of the antropocentrism; the anthropology of war and peace.

**Human rights and advocacy** (Irena Šumi)

The course is focused on human rights as the base of social work. The course introduces the key theoretical debates in human rights (the debate between universality and cultural relativism, the individual and the community, the civil and human rights etc.). The course will also cover different forms of advocacy (individual, collective etc.).

**Health and social inequalities from a gender, ethnicity and disability perspective** (Irena Šumi)

Identification of socio-economic factors as the key factors of people's health. The emphasis is laid on socio-economic factors which negatively influence women's health. Class, gender and ethnicity effects access to health services and resources, and the influence of poverty on people's health in the global perspective. Biopolitics and commodification of the body. Body and health as the intersection of social discourses. Comparative epidemiological studies and case studies. Health and the labour market. Stress and health. Mental health and inequalities. Food as a political question. Eating disorders. Women's reproductive health and new technologies. Ethical dilemmas concerning the body and health. Health and social work. The influence of caring work on women's health. Suicide. The influence of violence on women's health.

**Ethnically sensitive social work** (Irena Šumi)

In the theoretical introduction students extend their knowledge of different theoretical approaches to the understanding of ethnicity (social construction of whiteness; ethnicity as a choice and as an imposition; equality and otherness), of the protection of minorities within the nation state, of the structures of social inequality, racisms and their consequences. Students analyse media representations to understand the social construction of the Slovenian person as the norm. This will become the basis for making definitions and raising questions of the principles, methods and the role of social work (empowerment, advocacy, access to services for different user groups) and strategies for the abolition of racism at the individual, institutional and cultural levels. Understanding experience and knowledge for action in the case of immigrants of the first, second and third generations, refugees, the children of refugees without an adult guardian, and members of the Roma community. An understanding of trauma, surviving torture and/or war and cultural shock. Knowledge for intercultural communication, definition and experience of assimilation and integration; the meaning of language and dialect; the meaning of the colour of one’s skin; identification and strategies for overcoming discrimination in education and employment; poverty and access to health services; the question of social the worker's ethnicity (reflections on one's own positioning); the social worker as a member of a minority group.

**Criminal law and criminology basics** (Miha Hafner)

The basic principles of criminal substantive law; the selected institutions of criminal substantive law; criminal responsibility – legal competence, guilt; punishment – assessment of punishment; individualisation in criminal law. Criminal law procedure; the basic principle of criminal procedural law; investigation; criminal charge; trial; appeal procedure; extraordinary appeal, legal remedies. Selected themes in criminology; the problem of social margins; the distribution of social power and punishment; public opinion and punishment; the victim's influence on punishment; the treatment of prisoners; just punishment and treatment ideology, socio-therapeutic model of the execution of imprisonment and the conditions for it; abolitionism and its scope.

**English language for social work** (Leonora Flis)

Aims: Getting acquainted with technical terminology of social work in English and improving the four language skills: listening, speaking, writing and (primarily) reading. Students will become acquainted with reading techniques which will enable them to follow expert literature in the English language. The topics discussed include welfare state, unemployment, poverty, addictions, crime and punishment, domestic violence, juvenile delinquency, social work with the elderly, etc. Raising awareness and making students sensitive to the use of undiscriminatory terminology.

**Concepts of social work with young people** (Milko Poštrak)

Basic terminology: child, youngster, growing-up, rite fo passage, life-world of children and adolescents. Emphasis is put on vulnerable youngsters and social vulnerabilty of the young. Types od relationship between grown-ups and youngsters are described. Components of a relationship: communication, role, authority, responsibility, measures. Characteristics of a dialogue as the most appropriate form of communication. The role of a parent/expert as a respectful and responsible ally. Forms of working with young people, especially in kindergartens, shools, youth clubs, in the street and in the community.

**Practicum** (Anže Jurček)

Erasmus students work in an organisation for 60 hours (6 ECTS) or for 120 hours (for 10 ECTS), learning about how social work is done in Slovenia on a practical level. Requirements: excellent English skills, good social skills, strong inner motivation, inventiveness, previous experiences are an advantage.