**Trauma and social work** (Primož Rakovec)

Social workers frequently met clients with history of trauma. Trauma is defined as an exposure to an extraordinary experience - physical and psychological threat to oneself or others and generates powerlessness, loss of a sense of connection with others, loss of meaning of life, loss of self and anxiety. Overwhelming experiences affect an individual deepest sensation and her relationship to her physical reality - the core of who she is. Trauma is the imprint left by that experience on mind, brain, and body. This imprint has ongoing consequences for how the human organism manages to survive in the present. For social worker is very important to understand that everyone experiencing traumatic event and potential trauma in an idiosyncratic way. It is also important that social worker don’t retraumatize the victim, even unintentionally. Trauma-informed care (TIC) is a way of providing helping relationship by which social workers recognize traumatic symptoms, understand differences in experiencing and do not retraumatise. Trauma-informed social work incorporates core principles of safety, trust, collaboration, choice, and empowerment.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**Planning of support in the community** (Petra Videmšek)

Contents: The conceptual starting points for a community orientation in social work. The development of community services and methods of work enabling individuals to gain an influence over everyday decision-making. The development of user movements which have influenced crucially the change of social work concepts. Theoretical knowledge about the community, the establishment of a working relationship enabling assertion of the user-empowerment concept. The development of and search for strategies of user inclusion in decision-making processes. The acquisition of practical experience in community work and in the planning of support. The establishment of co-operation, the principle of team work. Reciprocal learning: the co-operation of experts, researchers and users.

**Practicum** (Anže Jurček)

Erasmus students work in an organisation for 60 hours (5 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. Students get two mentors, one at the organisation and one at the faculty. Students meet on a regular basis at the faculty on a kind of supervision sessions.