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Few words from the Editor-in-Chief

Greetings from one of to editors:

Welcome to the second year birthday of our new Journal Clinical Social Work.

This issue summarize theoretical sources for social work practice – theology, philosophy sociology. Our next issue will be dedicated to differences in social work between developing and developed countries as proceeding from the 3-rd world summit on bridges in Social work, dedicated to malnutrition, refugees, homeless etc. We are rather than heterogeneous issues willing or planning to publish monothematic volumes and we welcome any of you to save as guest editor for such issues for the next year.

Vladimir Krcmery BTS

**IS THE FINANCIAL CRISIS INDEED A
CRISIS OF FINANCE
(A VIEW OF PHILOSOPHY AND ETHICS
WITH ACCENT ON THEOLOGY)**

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ABSTRACT

The current financial crisis is an outcome of an erroneous approach in human thought and actions. The article takes a philosophical, ethical and theological stance as it tries to answer the question of current financial crisis based on the book of Volker Wörl *Die Quittung*. At the same time it offers a guidance how to amend an approach to life through *Caritas in veritate* by Benedict XVI.

Key words: financial crisis, crisis of morals, market, Decalogue, grows, economic thinking, common sense, responsibility, through, love.

Introduction

Is the current financial crisis indeed a crisis of finance? Surely it is not. It is merely an outcome of an erroneous approach in human thought and actions. Source of this crisis shows us the shortcomings which must be rectified.

Our paper takes a philosophical, ethical and theological stance as it tries to answer the question of current financial crisis based on the book of Volker Wörl *Die Quittung*. At the same time it offers a guide how to amend our approach to life through Encyclic of Benedict the XVI *Caritas in veritate*. The path is fortunately not entirely unknown to us, it is merely blurred and challenging. The Pope and even the common sense invite us to follow this path. He aims to show us the power and moral values hidden in the Decalogue. Respecting it gives us the chance for a peaceful and joyous coexistence. Although we do know this, we still have to learn to live by it. The financial crisis which engulfs the whole world and which affects not only the economic, but also the cultural and social aspect of life reflects of neglect and underestimating of moral values. It can, however, teach us to profit from this lesson, of course, only if we are willing to learn.

The first paper is divided into two parts. The first – The global economic crisis and the Slovak economy – paraphrases the sum of most important thoughts of Volker Wörl. The second – The financial crisis is in the end a crisis of morals – argues using suggestions by Benedict the XVI.

1 The global economic crisis and the Slovak economy

The meaning of Volker Wörl's¹ title *Die Quittung. Die Finanzkrise. Und was wir daraus lernen können* (Receipt. The financial crisis and what we can learn from it) is shortly and wisely explained on the back side of his book: The financial and economic crisis rests upon the fact, that we assume a versatile, yet erroneous stance in many aspects of life. If this is the truth, then much has to change in these areas. What is his salient point? It lies in the discovery which the author defined in five items and identified as primary mistakes we all make. We will subject these items to a short analysis.

1.1 Assumption, that perpetual growth will assure global prosperity

It is no longer possible to assume, that perpetual growth will assure global prosperity. It will suffice to look at the nature itself. When we compare the biologic growth, we find that in the beginning starts at low level, at first it grows, then after reaching the summit it starts to descend to fade away. All living things die. Exponential growth makes no sense.

The remedy lies in the change of the trend i.e. general aim for qualitative growth which rests upon sustainable growth of common economy and increase of

¹ VOLKER, Wörl holds a diploma in economy and is known as long standing editor of business section of *Süddeutscher Zeitung* (South German Newspaper) and author of the bestseller *Deutschland ein neurotischer Standort?* (Is Germany a neurotic place?) See back side. In: VOLKER, Wörl: *Die Quittung*.

quality of life for every single inhabitant of the Earth. This process is at the same time connected with lower level of consumption of resources and declining or at least not ascending level of pollution.²

1.2 Assumption, that market forces are the best regulator

Economic thinking man (*homo oeconomicus*) starts from coordination of “just” prices according to supply and demand. He assumes that parties always act rationally. However, in reality, human actions are packed with both positive and negative emotional impulses, all mixed together - comfort of ownership, urge to own something new, envy, vanity, fear etc. Only a few mind moral aspects of those emotions. Moral aspect of business is fading away as are confines between extremities.

1.3 We occupy ourselves with things we do not understand

It is symptomatic for a social and cultural crisis and applies to coxcombs in business enterprise and politics, but for ordinary people as well. This applies to general focus of human beings on odds and chance and not on how to learn something useful from our own mistakes. There is a number of cunning enterprises in the world full of promise of future well being, unbelievable benefits and almost absolute certainty with thousands of

² See: VOLKER, Wörl: *Die Quittung*, p. 50.

perks, which are of no help whatsoever. For instance, commercials which promise paradise itself, if you buy the particular product. The effect of let-down and even mystification arrives to consumer with appropriate delay. Banks are quick to “help” in hopeless situations, yet they loose billions. Financial crisis affects primarily small and petty people, but it also interferes with rich and super rich³ and in the end, the whole society. The truth is, that not the one who has the most, but the one who needs the least, is the richest.

1.4 We use false strategy and produce false commodities

More often and in greater quantities, shortsighted tactics take place of long term strategy. Decisions create false benefits, spoiled and immature results, as a consequence. Old premises are no longer valid. Let’s take automotive industry for instance. Here as well we can see the cultural crisis, as there lays a false approach to the world and laws of nature behind the strategy for transportation. Short term thinking of the man and society led to shallow strategy. Nowadays is quantity more important than quality.

³ Bank *Société Générale* lost five billion Euro recently and stand on verge of a cliff. Wolfgang Ockenfels, a German Dominican, was critical of this misdemeanor. As he declared, missing morality cannot be replaced by the state. Therefore, the old moral codex along with the Decalogue are becoming once more relevant as they are above culture itself. He considers the punishment for involved managers as inadequate as the state still protects them. See VOLKER, Wörl: *Die Quitung*, p. 55., 61.

1.5 We have ceased to understand the importance of morality

Cultural crisis starts with fallacious understanding of human rights. Nowadays, they are not only about rights of workers and employees, but also about rights of women, minorities, protection of environment, questions of health and security, attention to developing countries, increasing globalization or spreading of famine and disease.

In business, it is important to consider and take responsibility for those, who are employed there, as common good is at stake. Enterprise is not only to survive till tomorrow, it needs a long term strategy.⁴ It is not possible without moral values. If these are in practice, we have already achieved much. Money attracts many, for number of reasons. For those, who crave only money, they remain a constant drive and enticement and are a major stumbling block. Not paying the wages of the employees on time, or not paying them at all is a firm testimony of faulty and unjust enterprising.

Every crisis is an effect of certain causes. It is a sign of a disorder in many aspects and it is necessary to eliminate these shortcomings.

2 The financial crisis is in the end a crisis of morals

2.1 Scripture

The Holy Bible has enough arguments to show us, that lie, deceit, theft, murder and similar vices are present

⁴ See: Ibid, p. 59 n.

during human history and lives of many people. At the same time, it warns us, that these vices do not appeal to God to such an extent, that these faithless offenders will come to know through consequences for themselves. In the biblical denotation, “unbeliever” is not identical to modern atheist. Otherwise believer, who sins and doesn't believe God sees him, can be such “unbeliever”. He thinks, his sin remained “unseen” and “unheeded”, even “forgotten”. Such a “temporary atheist” denies God, because he doesn't know him and lowers God to his own level of mentality. Scripture calls such a person simply a “fool”, because only a fool can say in his heart, “There is no God” (See: Psalm 14 (13) and 53 (52)). Fool is also the rich man, whose ground produced a good harvest. He teared down his barns and built bigger ones to store the crops. He then said to himself „You have plenty of good things laid up for many years. Take life easy; eat, drink and be merry." But God said to him, "You fool! This very night your life will be demanded from you." (See: Lk 12, 13-21)

2.2 Common sense

Common sense also offers us references and appeals to us in fairy tales. Here, the child and the adult alike learn of importance of honest conduct, just actions, earning your livelihood with integrity, not being afraid to try your luck in the abroad and return home enriched and take care so your heart doesn't cling to gold, fame or power.

2.3 Benedict the XVI

The last Encyclic of Benedict the XVI states, that despite positive circumstances of development, “economic growth has been and continues to be weighed down by malfunctions and dramatic problems, highlighted even further by the current crisis.”⁵

Original sin is imprinted in the whole of human history. Not a single generation is exempt of it, every generation actually adds new sins to those old. However, this doesn't mean we have to resign. Concerning current fascination of technology, the Pope encourages us to respond “with decisions that are the fruit of moral responsibility.”⁶ True “development needs Christians with their arms raised towards God in prayer, Christians moved by the knowledge that truth-filled love, Caritas in Veritate, from which authentic development proceeds, is not produced by us, but given to us.”⁷

Morally directed individual will easily discern qualitative contrast between morally good life and “good life”, otherwise pointless. Therefore, many a generation, maybe even all, which choose “good life” without the moral good are tempted to create a paradise on Earth. Current generation is no difference. Therefore it is good and just, what we can see for ourselves especially today: that “Heaven on Earth” is not possible even with advances in science and technology. Until lately we did believe that creating a “Heaven on Earth” is to be achieved any moment now, in vain. It seems so, that evil

⁵ BENEDICT XVI.: Encyclic *Caritas in veritate*, # 21, p. 28.

⁶ See: Ibid, # 70, p. 106.

⁷ See: Ibid, # 79, p. 116.

appears suddenly and grows faster than expected good. St. Augustine, for whom evil is lack of good, might say, that the amount of existing good gives the evil greater chance to imitate it, imperfectly. It takes some time before we find out, that evil emanates from within ourselves (in the Scripture, there are countless references to this). Where can we find the strength needed to constantly overcome the evil? How can we persevere in our aim for the good?

By trying for sincere freedom, which presumes searching for truth for the sake of the authentic good. In this freedom we will find our meaning in knowing and practicing of that, which is right and just. Truth is the norm for freedom, the good is improvement of freedom. For Christians, name of truth is God, and the face of good is Jesus Christ.

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ACCOMPANYING FEATURES OF A FINANCIAL CRISIS IN THE ROMA COMMUNITY

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ABSTRACT

Dealing with the issues of Roma poverty and integration is very complex. With respect to the Roma population the majority society needs to change its perception of them lasting for centuries. The increased economic gap between the majority population and Roma after the outbreak of the economic downturn generates other accompanying features that may escalate in the future and result in a social tension that is impossible to manage. At present it is imperative to come up with a complex solution to the problem, since its protraction would have an adverse effect on growing pathological phenomena related to the co-existence of the majority population and Roma, as well as within the Roma community itself.

Kew words: Poverty, Usury, Prostitution

Accompanying Features of a Financial Crisis in the Roma Community

After 1989, some Roma were able to absorb social changes and, to a certain extent, adapt themselves to the life of the majority population. The larger part fell down to the bottom of the stratification ladder after the societal transformation. Several processes that accompanied the impoverishment of one part of the Roma population 19 years ago may be mentioned. In terms of purpose it is necessary to describe a phenomenon which, according to various experts, originates in the environment of Roma settlements, allowing, to a great extent, for a potential of human trafficking and occurrence of the culture of poverty (Vašečka, I. 2002).

Poverty in general means a social phenomenon characteristic for lack of vital resources for an individual or a group. In this sense, it is considered to be a social issue and/or a social and pathological phenomenon. Sometimes, a multivalent concept of absolute poverty is replaced by the concept of misery. Compared with the concept of misery, poverty is considered to be a less drastic situation for an individual or a social group. The concept of misery is often used in relation to hunger, physical or mental hardship or damage, social dependence, etc. The limits of misery and poverty cannot be determined and these two terms are often confused. From the perspective of an individual or a social group poverty may be either caused or not caused by one's own actions. In addition to the fact that the term poverty is used in common speech on a daily basis there have been several attempts to make scientific reflections on this

phenomenon (The founder of this theoretical concept is Oscar Lewis).

Even though more developed countries (social welfare states) have succeeded in suppressing or mitigating poverty as a social and pathological phenomenon, on a global scale the issue of poverty is considered intractable as it is a global phenomenon consisting in discrepancy between increasing human requirements and population growth on the one hand, and limited resources on our planet and ability to share on the other. In spite of that, in many countries with an advanced system of democracy we may witness growing social discrepancies, growing unemployment, increased competition pressures, social marginalisation of entire groups of people and a gradual release of responsibility for poverty on the part of the state.

Usury in Roma communities after 1989 reached unprecedented dimensions, socially weakening the already socially disadvantaged strata of entire Roma families (The Analysis of the Crime of Usury in Slovakia and a Proposal How to Deal with It, 2004). Borrowing money from a usurer is the only way how Roma from communities with almost 100% unemployment rate may get some funds. It usually concerns extraordinary events a family cannot afford, such as weddings or funerals, and the only way out is a usurer. With the first borrowing, however, both individuals and their families get into a vicious circle with almost no way out. Usury deepens misery, causes despair, helplessness and fear. If the indebted Roma are not able to pay back their money, other family members become involuntarily involved in the payment of such debts. Usurers make use of the

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Roma mentality and their strong family ties. Debt enforcement methods are usually drastic and usurers are supported by their entire family gang. Even though it has never been confirmed, according to a report issued by the SR Office of the Government, usury gangs were behind the mass departure of Roma for abroad. It may be assumed that in a number of communities the gangs of usurers organise also the trafficking of young girls abroad as a certain form of consideration for high debts.

Any Roma settlement may be broken down into three categories according to financial income:

1. Higher class, which is not numerous / not more than 5 - 7 % of the population/, depending on the local community. It includes families whose members usually work. It is a group that has been able to adapt to new economic conditions and strives for a more intense integration of themselves and their children into society. This group includes usurers with high incomes; they do not integrate into society, focusing only on their own interests and abusing the poorest stratum.
2. The second group includes a middle class, which is the most numerous /up to 70 % of the community members/. These are Roma who try to live off as they can. Some of them work, are employed, others work occasionally. They communicate with usurers only exceptionally. They rather seek financial help from savings banks.
3. The last and the poorest class /up to 30 % of the settlement population/. This stratum is very often represented by mentally or socially retarded people /these are marriages – families – where either both or one of the spouses are mentally retarded or strongly affected by social retardation/. These Roma are not capable of

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integration without outside help. This stratum is most often the target of usury. They are not able to get out of the vicious circle by themselves. They live only on social benefits on the verge of subsistence level, they do not work, and their children usually attend special schools. Delinquent behaviour is represented as well.

Roma borrow money from savings banks /it is legalised usury/. If they own a valuable thing, they pledge it for some time in order to overcome a lack of money. Interests are inadequate.

The second possibility is to turn to usurers. This form is even worse. It means to enter a vicious circle which deprives the family of all the means it receives as a support from the state.

As Roma are poor they usually do not own anything of value that could be used as a security for a loan from commercial banks. Therefore, they seek their own methods that often result in complete impoverishment.

As a large part of the Roma population cannot find a job in a regular labour market, they often look for the source of livelihood in non-formal, i.e. black economy, or they borrow from a usurer. Income from such activity becomes normal in some communities and the community does not consider it to be contrary to the legal societal framework. This de-stigmatisation of illegal work increases willingness of Roma women to accept job offers without employment contract which may lead them to sexual industry with a significantly increased risk of becoming a victim of trafficking. Addiction is a very costly activity for addicts. Drug addiction is often the reason why young girls become prostitutes. It also happens that the addiction of parents make their daughter

become a prostitute. In recent years, employees of organisations involved in prevention and treatment of drug addictions, speak about an increased number of drug addicts in Roma communities. Life in despair in marginalised Roma settlements is one of the factors that contribute to increased drug addiction. Roma communities in Slovakia have typically a low level of education. Elementary education is often the best achievement also among young people. Apart from classical education, young female Roma lack information on fundamental human rights and legal system. Their awareness of potential risks related to work abroad or prostitution is also very low. People living in socially excluded communities have very bad access to information. Some Roma communities are typically distrustful of information whose holders come from the majority society (Kumanová, Z. – Džambazovič, 2004)

In the past two decades the trafficking in women in Europe has shifted from a marginal issue to a very serious social problem that becomes international in its scale. This problem does not avoid Slovakia either. Since 1989, we may observe the occurrence of this form of criminal activity also in our country with the highest increase between 1998 and 1999. The Slovak Republic, however, may be considered a country of origin for abused women rather than a destination country (Awareness Campaign to Prevent Trafficking in Women. Final Scientific Report. IOM, 1999-2000).

Providing sexual services for economic reasons is usually considered to be typical prostitution. Even in such a case reasons may not include only social destitution, poverty or want. Prostitution may be a

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method of achieving social or professional growth and success. In Roma communities it is more about getting rid of poverty than paying debts to a usurer. There are frequent cases of occasional prostitution usually resulting from the need to pay extraordinary expenses and/or satisfy personal financial needs. Well known are also cases of individual revenge for disappointment (in love, unfaithfulness of a partner, etc.) in form of prostitution and promiscuity. Occasional prostitution, however, often becomes permanent prostitution associated with a habit to lead a particular lifestyle, often associated with idleness, origination of specific obligations and social coercion that goes beyond economic coercion. It is the most frequent case of the “professionalization of prostitution”.

If prostitution unprecedentedly spreads and becomes the source of a whole range of antisocial, often criminal phenomena, society sometimes decides to enforce regulation – establishing an official (e.g. police) supervision or custody over prostitution, mandatory medical checkups or even registration. Society is often forced to do so as a result of mass spreading of infectious diseases.

Various researches and analyses highlight that a significant number of Slovak women trafficked abroad is of Roma origin (Trafficking in Women in Roma Communities. Final Report from the Human Rights in Practice Project – Preventing Trafficking of Women in Roma Communities, 2003). What are the main causes of this phenomenon? Does extreme poverty in Roma settlements make women support their families in such a manner? Or, does organised crime affect Roma

communities in Slovakia to such an extent that young Roma women become an easily accessible commodity? Answers to such questions are often hypothetical in nature opening new areas that have not been sufficiently explored.

The most frequent conflicts between Roma and non-Roma are conflicts resulting from prejudices. Even though they are not the most striking they work both ways. If confronted with the majority society they may be more obvious, if confronted with the minority it may be more intense. In any way they are sources of undesirable disputes making Roma's everyday life harder and making non-Roma's chance for co-existence in difficult conditions in various regions in Slovakia. A well-known fact is confirmed – a pressure generates counter-pressure. If a certain society feels threatened it looks for relaxation through social activities that are hard to understand.

Being and remaining indifferent to one's own surrounding where Roma live means being indifferent to one's own self. Our indifference literally creates space in which the things we do not like start to be taken for granted.

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PERSONALITY OF CHRISTIAN WORKER IN CHARITABLE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

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ABSTRACT

This paper analyzes the personal and professional assumptions of Christian social worker performing Christian charity and social service. Defines its competence, make recommendations for successful social work with clients in direct response to the biblical background of social work.

Key words: Christian social worker, assistance, charity and social service, professional competence

Social service and charity are one of the fundamental manifestations of the life of Christos' Church. It is filling the Christos' commandment, "thou shalt love the Lord your God with all your heart, soul and mind ... and thy neighbour as thou loveth thyself" (Mt 22, 37 to 39). Without love for God and neighbours, the Church would

lose its identity, because "faith without works in itself is dead" (Jk 2, 17).

To assist the person in need is a basic criterion for a Christian of live faith and his participation in the Church.

It would be fulfilled in a situation that man alone cannot adequately manage and resolve.⁸

In the opinion of Hangoni,⁹ assistance to one's neighbour should focus on preventing, eliminating the consequences, and dealing with social situations in human life in his equal participation in these processes, with efforts to teach him to self-help.

A true believer, let alone a Christian social worker, should present a living faith in Christos through his service to his neighbour. Therefore, he invites those who believe in Him by saying, "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works and glorify your Father who is in heaven" (Mt 5, 16). A Christian should not be indifferent to his surroundings, since this is part and testimony of the live Community between Christos and the neighbours, forming a mystical Body of Christos. Providing assistance for the neighbour should not be for a Christian social worker only a matter of working obligations, decency or compassion, but should also reflect love for one's neighbour as God's image. (1 Mjž 1, 27)

The social worker is a very important tool of social work itself, because it's just he who determines the links between himself and social clients, and is the main factor

⁸ See HANGONI, T.: *Sociálny pracovník*. In. Ondrušová, Z. et al.: *Základy sociálnej práce*. Brno 2009, p. 45- 56.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 46.

on which the success of the intervening role in relation to the customer depends.¹⁰

"The social worker is the implementer of practical tasks of social work".¹¹

The former socialist establishment wished to address social issues in a paternalistic way, this means that the state in terms of its social policies intended to address all social issues without the participation of other than state entities. The Church could not meet the Gospel of Christos in many social issues of the society. It had no legal opportunity to organize and systematically develop social services in the spirit of the Gospel of Christos. The then existing establishment saw in the social work of the Church religious propaganda and a greater opportunity for the influence of the Church on the population. As to ideological causes, the objective of the then state apparatus was to achieve the smallest possible impact of the Church on society.

Currently, following the political, social, and economic transformations, the Church has **a legal option, and therefore the obligation** to carry out social service on Christian foundations and be witness to live faith in all spheres of life. The role of the Church is not political but diaconic. Thus the Church, *"without applying political power, and without creating specific ethical or social systems, serves man in all areas of personal and social life."*¹²

¹⁰ See HANGONI, T.: *Sociálny pracovník*. In. Ondrušová, Z. et al.: *Základy sociálnej práce*. Brno 2009, p. 45.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 45.

¹² ŽUPINA, M.: *Hodnoty a normy pravoslávnej kresťanskej etiky*. In. Balogová, B. et al.: *Vybrané kapitoly zo sociálnej*

But it happens often that the society is more knowledgeable in terms of legislation relating to social work, such as *Law act No. 448/2008 Coll. on Social Services*, and in case of a very personal approach of the worker on the basis of the *Code of Ethics of Social Workers of the Slovak Republic*.

However, and here we agree with Hangoni, the Code of Ethics is a key moment in the work of a social worker. If the ethical principles of the social worker fail, the client may see this as a traumatic situation, which is, moreover, reinforced by his problematic situation.¹³

But the Christian approach to social service in the society is being less considered. People are mostly focused on the rights and obligations arising from legislation.

Sometimes we encounter cases that Christian, who works in the social sphere, only sees his obligations under the legislation. He tends to consider meeting them adequate, while he does not think over the fact that his work is primarily the work of the Christian and he as a Christian has to give testimony on that based Christos' commandment to love God and one's neighbours. This phenomenon depends on his personality, his personal contribution to social work.

"We should see the personality of a social worker in social work as a summary of his properties through which he affects the client, the client group, the community or the society as a whole, while those properties to some extent influence the views and

patológie. Prešov 2003, p. 131.

¹³ See HANGONI, T.: *Sociálny pracovník*. In: Ondrušová, Z. et al.: *Základy sociálnej práce*. Brno 2009, p. 49 – 54.

attitudes of clients"¹⁴, while shaping the social worker's personality is not a one-time process, it is determined by the intellect, innate behaviours, personal experience and education, as well as shaping of the social environment from which he comes.¹⁵

Christian should realize that social work for him is not just a reward for his duties, but predominantly the service of love. If he only works under clearly defined laws and regulations issued by the Government or local government, his work will only be the work for consideration, which, although nicely done, does not need bring to a man in need a human warmth, sympathy, empathy, compared to that which is carried out from the true Christian faith and love.

In relation to the customer, a Christian social worker should acquire an equivalent-level position and use it adequately in his everyday practice, by taking into account the diversity of the typology of his clients.¹⁶

A Christian social worker is to serve its mission within the meaning of life and filling in the spirit of the Gospel of Christos. For *the ethical life of the believer and his virtues are the single and indivisible fruit of the Holy Spirit*,¹⁷ whose fruit is "love, joy, peace, patience, gentleness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness, temperance" (Gal 5, 22 to 23).

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 54.

¹⁵ Ibid., p. 55.

¹⁶ See HANGONI, T.: *Vzťah sociálneho pracovníka a klienta*. In. Ondrušová, Z. et al.: *Základy sociálnej práce*. Brno 2009, p. 79.

¹⁷ ŽUPINA, M.: *Hodnoty a normy pravoslávnej kresťanskej etiky*. In. Balogová, B. et al.: *Vybrané kapitoly zo sociálnej patológie*. Prešov 2003, p. 126.

"The distinctive feature of the relationship between the social worker and the client is helping, and thus their relationship should have features of the helping relationship, which is characterized by the council (consulting), leadership, monitoring, and therapy."¹⁸

Therefore, a Christian social worker should ensure that the fruits of the Holy Spirit were part of his personality, to always be in his presence felt inside of the Holy Spirit,¹⁹ which is a condition for the existence and meaningfulness of everyone. Saint Paul the Apostle said: "But I am what I am through the grace of God." (1 Corinthians 15, 10) This makes the Christian social worker being aware that he is inherently bound to know precisely:

1. The current national legislation on social welfare, Code of Ethics of Social Workers. "Mastering the knowledge of the instruments of social policy in the field of social work, which is directed to a particular clientele."²⁰
2. Christos Gospel, which speaks of the love of God' and the neighbour, because this determines the Christian nature of his service. This fact will bring to their work - service the warmth of their heart, which signifies the participation of God's love for man
3. Methods, forms and means of social work to its target group of clients.²¹

¹⁸ HANGONI, T.: *Vzťah sociálneho pracovníka a klienta*. In. Ondrušová, Z. et al.: *Základy sociálnej práce*. Brno 2009, p. 79.

¹⁹ ŽUPINA, M.: *Ibid.*, p. 128.

²⁰ HANGONI, T.: *Sociálny pracovník*. In. Ondrušová et al.: *Základy sociálnej práce*. Brno 2009, p. 48.

²¹ HANGONI, T.: *Sociálny pracovník*. In. Ondrušová et al.: *Základy*

4. Physiological processes taking place in the biological component of personality of the client²² (e.g. this helps to better understand the behaviour of the elderly or children clients).²³

It should be added that the Christian social worker should have the right that the law on conscientious objection be respected in his work.

Therefore, for the social worker to be able to successfully carry out their work, and in addition to the expertise gained in the study of social work, they have to be well prepared also from spiritual and theological side, to have preconditions for their spiritual growth, to understand well the principle of Christian service. If Christians are to give witness testimonies, to act and to serve, so the Christian social worker is especially called to this ministry. They should all the time be bearing in mind the words of the Apostle Paul, who says: *"Being stronger, we ought to bear weaknesses of the weak and not to seek pleasure in ourselves. Let each of us be liked by his neighbour to his good and creating. For even Christos did not seek to please himself. "(Romans 15, 1 to 3)" Christian commandment of love leads to concern about the need and want of others and to help them. This care should be focused on people in real need who are unable to provide their needs themselves. Christian love should not in any way lead to the promotion of inactivity*

sociálnej práce. Brno 2009, p. 48.

²² Ibid., p. 48.

²³ Ibid., p. 48.

*of such people, who themselves are able, but do not want to look after themselves. "*²⁴

An important professional competence of social workers is represented by their ability of self-instrumentalization, namely the ability to use themselves as working tools in social work. Included within this instrument is the overall personality of a social worker, which should serve the client as a normative pattern of behaviour and high moral standing.²⁵

However, it should be said that in building the spiritually sane society, a Christian social worker should avail himself of the opportunity to explain clearly to people who do not want to work that idleness is not only their personal matter, but it's the evil that disintegrates their personality and is destructive on the morale of people within a radius of whom they live. It is a sin. The Holy Apostle Paul answers this in simple, clear, and instructive words: ***"Whoever does not want to work, let him not eat. For we hear that some among you live slovenly, do nothing, they only dig in futility. We command and invite them to the Lord Isus Christos to peaceful work, and so eat their bread."*** (2 Sol 3, 10 to 12)

"Work for the man now fills several of his basic needs and therefore not to have anything to do does not merely mean for people just lack of income from it, but it has far-reaching consequences for the individual personality. We may conclude that the absence of labour

²⁴ PRUŽINSKÝ, Š. – HUSÁR, J.: *Biblické východiská sociálnej práce*. Prešov 2006, pp. 95 – 96.

²⁵ See HANGONI, T.: *Sociálny pracovník*. In. Ondrušová, Z. et al.: *Základy sociálnej práce*. Brno 2009, p. 59.

undermines the integrity of individual personality, disharmonizes him in his mental and social life. " ²⁶

A Christian social worker is to know well theoretical concepts of social work, its methods and history. He must be able to find orientation in the methods and techniques of research into social work from both secular and Christian aspects. As he often works with pathological phenomena, it is of utmost importance to know well from the Christian viewpoint the issues of struggle with passions and acquiring virtues. He is to be well aware of the fact that knowledge of the passions and virtues is not obtained from theoretical studies, but predominantly from forming his own spiritual growth.

A Christian social worker is to be a personality, which in the eyes of his neighbour has a high moral standard, great spiritual experience that is worthy of mimicking. It is very necessary to clearly and convincingly know how to define the nature of the causes and background of the situation of the neighbour. His arguments should not only be represented by valuable advice from law, medicine, psychology, but has to lay special emphasis on the religious and spiritual background with the fact that if man fell through sin into misfortune, so the awareness of his lapses and repentance are the first prerequisites for a successful solution to the conditions of his the situation. ²⁷

"The personality disposition of a modern social worker should include the following characteristics:

²⁶ HANGONI, T. – GERKA, M.: *Človek práca nezamestnanosť*. Gorlice 2009, p. 5.

²⁷ KUZYŠIN, B.: *Osobnosť Katechéty*. In. Zborník zo študentskej vedeckej konferencie. Prešov 2007, p. 56 – 57.

flexibility, dynamism, initiative, perseverance and social conscience."²⁸

“An integral part of modern social worker should be represented by repentance, prayer, and fasting. The Divine Saviour, Isus Christos, says that temptation and the tempter may be overcome only by *prayer and fasting (Mark 9, 29)*. These two conditions can tide over sin and seek healing. *“Healing should be looked for with a doctor of souls and bodies, our Lord Isus Christos. In particular, it is necessary to cure spiritual illness by confession and taking holy Secrets of Christos, and not just once, but it is necessary to keep acting like that.”*²⁹

Prayer and fasting are good resources for the capacity of controlling oneself. Therefore, if a Christian social worker works directly with people affected by addictions, he should realize that most operational solution to this problem is to be looked for in a prayer in the communion with the addicted person. However, the common prayer should be on such a level of connecting the praying person to God, in which the touch of God's presence is felt. Anything uttered in the prayer is to pass through the heart of man. Without spiritual experience, neither love nor sorrow nor joy nor sadness can be felt. If there is no spiritual experience, then the prayer becomes merely formulaic. It is known that the formal prayer is worse than no prayer, because it blunts one's soul and heart of man even more. *“Prayer is a two-edged sword: if delivered with humility, it defeats our enemies, but when*

²⁸ HANGONI, T.: *Sociálny pracovník*. In. Ondrušová, Z. et al. *Základy sociálnej práce*. Brno 2009, p. 55.

²⁹ MAKÁRIJ, starec: *O nemociach*. In. *Veľkí starci Optinskej pustovne*. Prešov 1993, p. 56.

it is done with the least spiritual pride, it is harmful to us and delays us from God, because God gives his grace to humble ones only."³⁰

A place of prayer may be found in participation in religious services or prayer in the narrower personal community. We know from experience how spiritually strong Christians helped through their service those in need to get rid of various addictions and bring people into the regular life in society. This includes the residence in monasteries or frequent visits to places of pilgrimage.

If a Christian social worker is well equipped in that direction, he becomes for those who are given a helping hand their secretary and a certain spiritual leader. But he must realize that a man, who is being offered help, expects from him a high spiritual maturity.

"Personality of the social worker should be seen by the client as an informal authority, who enjoys good reputation in his neighbourhood and the way of his life should be at least in accordance with the conformity of society and also that this personality was recognized and honoured. "³¹

The straitened, who felt that the aid of such a social worker, begins to see in him a God's envoy, who speaks God's truth. The man, who once quoted the words of God, relied on their wisdom, authenticity, presence and power of God, should be aware that in the eyes of the neighbour is thus gradually becoming, through whom

³⁰ MAKÁRIJ, starec: *O nemociach*. In. *Veľkí starci Optinskej pustovne*. Prešov 1993, p. 50.

³¹ HANGONI, T.: *Sociálny pracovník*. In. Ondrušová, Z. et al. *Základy sociálnej práce*. Brno 2009, p. 55.

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God himself communicates. The social worker, who serves his fellow men, usually feels that his neighbour is becoming bound to him. Therefore he should feel moral responsibility for each such individual and stand till the improvement of the situation, or put him in an environment where other Christian social workers can do more to tackle the problem. If such a social worker entered the consciousness of man as his close, he has always to seek not to destroy that proximity by his deeds or ignorance. Because the proximity itself is the strongest bond, the value through which he helped the neighbour in need. Spiritual support and assistance is one of the major features of Christian values and a link to the convergence of these people with the Church as a spiritual mother and the life certainty of each individual.

Next, the Christian social worker is to become familiar with the structure of the social security institutions, social welfare facilities, government, self-government, private and the Church ones. He is then to know well their mission and specificity in social welfare networks. He therefore has to have a good knowledge of current legislation relating to the exercise of charitable social welfare service and apply them in practice. In this context, he is to become thoroughly familiar with the basic issues of ecclesiastical and canon law issues relating to life of people whom he serves, with whom he essentially works in building a spiritually sane society.

He is to know well diagnostic procedures in comprehensive assessment criteria of social situations of people whose problems he solves.

He is to know well the rules and provisions for providing social assistance.

At the same time, he is to closely monitor the environment in which they live, and in the spirit of the Gospel of Christos and legal regulations to try and prevent problems arising.

He is also to have basic medical knowledge necessary to carry out his profession.

Given that social charity service belongs to the third sector, where often times we are facing economic problems, he should have basic knowledge of economics of non-profit organisations. This requires knowledge of social planning and the ability to find background and links with charitable and pastoral ministry of the Church, individual donors, and the possibility of obtaining funding from state resources and European funds.

In response to this, he is to be able to implement and assess his own life and social status and applied research in social work so that he can best work for the neighbour and apply his knowledge in the development of charitable services.

A Christian social worker, in addressing the problems of people in need in the field, is to be able and willing to search for vulnerable individuals and groups and respect their peculiarities regarding the age, culture, education, and so on.

In cooperation, the client must first be properly motivated. The principle of the process of motivation is to orientate the client to his positive features, highlight them, highlight the client as capable, believing in his own forces and so to draw his attention to sharing out the further development of his own destiny.³²

³² HANGONI, T.: *Vzťah sociálneho pracovníka a klienta*. In: Ondrušová, Z. et al. *Základy sociálnej práce*. Brno 2009, p.78.

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If in the light of the secular social work there appear arguments that service - social assistance is to be granted only to those who request it to preserve the personal freedom of individuals, then the Christian view on this issue is different. It is not about paternalism, but most of all about love for the neighbour, who for various reasons may suffer, but also for a variety of reasons need not have the courage or the opportunity to ask for help. If Christians love their neighbours, it is just in love and through love that they get to know and treat the problems of their neighbours. As parents never expect, when their child will ask something from them, but they live with his everyday joys, problems and through their consideration protect him from difficult situations and help him to walk a better path through life, so the Christian social worker in the field walks with open eyes and with love inconspicuously helps his neighbours to engage in the environment of a qualitatively richer life. It is very important to keep a sense of responsibility in the neighbour for the situation, in which he is placed and for the consequences of this situation having an impact on his loved ones. Thus, from the outset it is necessary to get the people involved in cooperation in solving the problem and also give him confidence that the problem is solvable, if he works with God. This means to pray, learn about his shortcomings in the light of the Gospel of Christos, and seeking the resort in the light of this.

Therefore, a Christian social worker should be able to implement a programme of different activities that appeal to people in need. It is necessary that these people feel that their society likes them, needs them, and gives them room for their self-development. If the social

worker will testify to people that he likes them, these people soon learn that they are objects of God's love and the social worker is an instrument in God's hands. It is necessary that a Christian social worker testifies about his Christian service in word and deed, one should not forget that sometimes *"more than our words mimicry speaks, our facial expression, cheerful look, smile, gestures, movements, attitude, and a calm atmosphere "*.

This communication without words is very powerful because it reveals a man inside. It is based in depths of his heart, and it is either loving, friendly, of compassion, or is based on his feeling of disinterest, difficulty, or even antipathy. This is a profound interference in the soul, whom we can help and if on the part of the social worker this is negative, then he can bring the man into a still more complex spiritual condition, despair, and depression. From within the Christian social worker, primarily love, peace, justice and joy should radiate (Rom 14, 17), because this is a healthy expression of optimism and energy that must be hit the man in distress. Especially people in distress are vulnerable, if they are negatively approached. Thus we read in the book of Proverbs: *"Joyful heart is good medicine, but a desperate spirit dries up the bones."* (Proverbs 17, 22) For everything is to be true in a Christian. Let us bear in mind that hypocrisy is quickly discovered by his neighbour's heart and a negative effect is attained. It is very necessary to mind the word, gestures, mimicry, their overall

³³ BOŠMANSKÝ, K.: *Vybrané kapitoly z pastorálnej medicíny*. Trnava 2004, p. 75.

condition, because through all this, the nature and cause of the neighbour relationship is revealed. The social worker in the eyes of the needy one will be viewed as a tool Christos' love. In life, we often hear when a man in distress said: "*God Himself has sent you here.*"

A Christian social worker should always be aware that those whom secular social workers call the clients - it means someone who has to be given something for something he gives, is for him a neighbour, the image of God, with whom Christos is identified, when in the speech about the Judgement Day he says: "*I was hungry, and ye gave me food, I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink, I came as a stranger, and we received me, I was naked, and ye clothed me, I was sick, and you visited me ; I was in prison, and ye came unto me ...*" (Mt 25, 35 to 45)

A Christian social worker should always be aware that as a religious man - a Christian – he is called to the service by Christos Himself and everything is to be done in accordance with God's will. This is covered by Christos' words: "*Not you have chosen me, but I chose you.*" (Jn 15, 16) He is to be engaged in the work of Christos reconciliation and salvation. Therefore, his service to the neighbour will be good, only if held in conjunction with Christos. Because Christos Himself says: "*Without Me you can do nothing.*" (Jn 15, 5)

It is only Triune God who is to become a source and model of love for man, for He is the true *Love* (1 Jn 4, 8). For "*God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that not perish but have eternal life, whoever believes in Him*" (Jn 3, 16). God's love for man calls for self-sacrificing service to his neighbour, for people living with the challenges and joys of their

neighbours, because then he grows spiritually. It is building of full-valued spiritual life of man. Priority of values, which the Christian social worker seeks, is not to be in the material wealth - pay, but especially in improving the spiritual.

Christos is the greatest philanthropist – loving the people. From love to us, he voluntarily died innocent on the cross. His saviour work is in service, because he says he *"did not come to be served, but to serve, and give his soul as a ransom for many"* (Mt 20, 28). Elsewhere, when calling the faithful in him to service, he talks about how to follow him, because *"there is no disciple above the teacher, nor a servant is not above his master."* (Mt 10, 24). This means that even social work in Christian is to be understood primarily as a service to neighbour, as he is, not regarding his sin and shortcomings, just like Christos was serving for the salvation of all people without distinction.

A Christian social service worker, although spiritually rich and beautiful, is often difficult due to human weaknesses. If the worker is acting on love and is aware that he is acting with Christos, then he is spiritually strong and knows no burnout syndrome. For service in love gives him the energy required to work.

It is therefore necessary that this man was connected with God through prayer and holy Secrets. Otherwise, there is not only the burnout syndrome, but even antipathy can occur towards our neighbour, spiritual weakness, and despair. Then it is necessary to do their mission through prayer and reflection about their own shortcomings with humility. Without personal humility,

it is impossible to sincerely love and serve our neighbour. Neither is it possible to enrich themselves and their neighbours through this service.

As a Christian social worker is working with people, who are often times the victims of the secularized society, from a theoretical point of view he is to know the principles of human rights and social justice, issued by the International Federation of Social Workers approved by the General Assembly of IFSW in Adelaide, Australia, on 29th September through 1st October 2004.

According to Hangoni and Imrichová, for workers in social work when working with clients it is also extremely important to have critical thinking, where it is important to use such methods that the critical thinking of social workers does not become a mere justification of their own views. In working with clients, it is necessary to try and achieve a change, learn new things, or try new ways.³⁴

All this Christian social worker is to have a thorough knowledge of and act accordingly.

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³⁴ See HANGONI, T. – IMRICHOVÁ, A.: *Manažment a jeho aplikácia v sociálnej práci.* Gorlice 2010, p. 115.

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CRISIS IMPACT ON THE LABOR MARKET

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Peace of Medjugorje in Bardejov**

ABSTRACT

GURSKÝ Ján: CRISIS IMPACT ON THE LABOR MARKET Conference: 3.10.2009. The impact of the crisis on marginalized groups. Presentation. College of Health and Social Work pp. Elizabeth, Bratislava. Department of Social Work, Queen of Peace of Medjugorje in Bardejov.

Keywords: Crisis. Unemployment. Marginalized groups. Social security. Education. Measures.

CRISIS IMPACT ON THE LABOR MARKET

The global crisis has also affected the labor market. In Slovakia, unemployment is not at the individual locations evenly. The most affected areas where there is a developed industry, and location away from Bratislava. The problem of employment has people with low education. The number of unemployed increased due to the return from migration. These states of suffering of

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families are threatened by social security. The starting point is to raise the educational level of purposeful and long-term assistance, in particular marginalized groups.

The global crisis has hit the whole world and especially developed countries. Its consequences are experiencing every sector of national economy, whether it is manufacturing or non-productive sphere.

In his contribution, I want to affect the impact of economic crisis on the labor market, which one of the segments is the marginalized groups.

Growing unemployment as a result of the crisis in the country haunts currently about nine out of ten Slovaks. Exactly as many people evaluate the employment situation in Slovakia as bad. Despite the crisis that the countries rob work for over one hundred thousand people, however, the possibility of losing even more people do not work as a personal problem and not associate it with the situation in their company. More than half of citizens do not believe that next year the situation in their own work may change. Less than one fifth of people expected deterioration in work.

In the battle for jobs between East and West Slovakia, crisis helps stronger Bratislava and surroundings. Who today wants to get a job, often must seek in the capital city or nearby. Bratislava region in the first half of the year offered about 9 and a half thousand vacancies, half of all offers in Slovakia.

The question is: Why marginalized groups and especially from the East do not use this option?

For example, in August were 348 thousand Slovaks unemployed, of whom more than four years doesn't work 52 thousand people.

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For this "indifference" are a number of reasons. First, greater use of opportunities to work in and around Bratislava prevents costs. Most of the existential problems of the unemployed and lack of sufficient resources enable them to travel to work outside their residence. The main costs consisting of travel, accommodation and meals often exceed half of all earnings.

Another reason is the structure of vacancies. Place may be particularly experts in construction, engineering production, people with higher education. Firms prefer versatile educated people who are in business-to-use horizontal and vertical structural positions. There is a hidden discrimination, although the officials speak. "The labor market does not want long-term unemployed jobseekers - the unskilled people who have lost interest in work." said State Secretary of Ministry of Labor Peter Sika (Pravda, 22.8.2009).

The data from the Statistical Office of the SR shows that there are a large proportion of residents with low education. These people have very limited options for placement in the labor market. There are no apprenticeship or older they are taught in professions that have disappeared. They cannot adapt to market requirements.

Despite this state statistics show that since the beginning of the crisis fell slightly expenditure on education, while almost all other expenses have increased. Neglect of education today may prove to be a ticking time bomb in the future.

Negligible as well as personal reasons. Not everyone is willing to leave family, not everyone can do.

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There are cases where in the families are small children or elderly people, for which someone must take care of.

At the time of crisis, many companies made populist statements that are not proprietary fire to keep jobs. The question is at what price? Business came to a gradual reduction of working time fund, restricted overtime, shortened work week, retain, or be reduced in pay and bonuses. All this entails a reduction in earnings because of declining interest in work associated with large expenditures.

The crisis accelerated the return migration. While in previous decades, leaving people to work in most developed Western countries is now returning to their homes. Also students who used the brigade holidays abroad this year, had difficulty finding work. And if it is found, there was disappointment on earnings. Employers have cut working hours so that the benefits of the brigades became uninteresting.

This situation has an impact on the family budget. Cost of living to rise slightly over the period, but revenues stagnate or decline slightly. So opening scissors, this shed more vulnerable to an even lower standard of living.

Individual agencies and organizations take many steps that stiltedly declare their willingness to address the problem of the Roma, the elderly, families with small children, students, low-educated people and so on. With these activities they come mainly in the pre-election periods. But usually only the appointment of various strategies and concepts, which are but very few made.

The problem would help address such changes, which ensure fair remuneration for work performed. For

us stands the question: Why should a man to do overtime, why should earn one's living, why many have two jobs? Therefore, to their families lived at a decent level. What's mistake that this is not what is needed to change and how - this is another topic for discussion on other negotiation. Problems should be named, identified and then addressed.

Although the Employment offices offer job vacancies, there is still a large group of unemployed, which prevents the application of a low education. Employment offices offer various courses, which also funded. This is not school. Training must be provided continuously from pre-school up to age.

Help marginalized groups can take a term. To be meaningful and that results appear, there must be a purposed, long-term support, while partial results must be regularly evaluated and updated procedures corrected.

In terms of long-term development is essential to support implementation of continuing education, cooperation of social partners with employers to promote lifelong learning, study and reflection of the needs of older workers in lifelong learning system.

Also, upgrading training of future teachers and a system of lifelong education of teachers. After all, raise achievement levels is only possible up the educational level of teachers.

Stand and offer further training to develop and introduce new forms of training, eg. second chance program for people with incomplete education or no education.

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There are a number of other projects aimed at improving education. In many cases, however, dispute their effectiveness.

The Operational Program "Education" was adopted measures aimed at raising educational attainment of Roma communities.

The objectives of the measures pursued strategic goals of education for Roma children and pupils through the educational reform process with regard to local social, cultural and linguistic particularities of the Roma minority, promoting social inclusion by facilitating their access to formal and informal education and to obtain the skills needed in the labor market and also through the continuing education of members of marginalized groups and individuals working in their integration into society.

Economic crisis affects the entire national economy. Noticeable impact, however, has specific families for specific groups of people to particular individuals. The development company has changed the composition of the segment "marginalized groups". In the past the one group that always had some work was the laborers. Currently receiving the workers threatened with unemployment and given their education, their work difficult to find a labor market.

A worker employed long in one place was regarded as leading experts, could slap newcomers. Frequent changes to production programs, replacing human labor by new technologies, require workers flexibility, creativity, and great adaptability. These are claims that disadvantage older and disabled job seekers.

The paradox is that it shall, moreover, reference numbers of students at individual schools, but state law

does not know to young graduates to provide jobs. Then, of course, young people lose their motivation for learning, decreases the level of education especially in secondary vocational schools (why I learn, I will support) and, consequently, that school graduates are actually becoming unemployed or leaving the unskilled jobs abroad, lose tangible and intangible investment in their education.

Nevertheless, I see a permanent basis raising the educational level of each employee. If the company changes production program if it needs other professions, where changing technology, workers must be prepared for this change and its versatile and high scholarship must allow it to be applied in the work process. It does not underestimate the various other factors that affect employment.

The decisive solution must prevent the social exclusion of the state level, while long-term and concrete assistance to marginalized groups to increase their standard of living.

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**OUTLINE OF THE PRESENT SITUATION
OF THE LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED
AND CITIZENS OLDER THAN 50 YEARS
OF AGE IN LABOR MARKET – AN
INTERPRETATION OF STUDY RESULTS**

Tomáš Hangoni

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ABSTRACT

This paper interprets and evaluates the findings from research on the possible inclusion of long-term unemployed and people older than 50 years on the job market. Research conducted at the Department of Labor, Social Affairs and Family in Prešov in 2008, because of the acute necessity to settle this disadvantaged group of citizens in the east Slovakia, where long-term

unemployment rate remains the highest in Slovakia.

Keywords: Long-term unemployed. The elderly. The risk of unemployment. Employers. Labor market. Advice. Tools of employment policy.

The long-term unemployed citizens registered at the Office of Labor, Social Affairs and Family as well as citizens older than 50 years of age represent one of the most numerous high-risk groups of the unemployed. Entering the labor market is difficult for them and it represents a typical feature of the risk rate. This phenomenon is of long-term nature and has been continuing since the first registration of citizens at that time newly established local authorities in the year 1991 up to present, despite the fact that the legislation of employment services has been several times adjusted to meet the labor market needs and individuals needs in terms of their opportunities to enter the labor market. As a result the present social need has occurred to cope with this phenomenon and in order to achieve this goal a study was performed targeted to the groups of citizens classified as disadvantaged job applicants under the Act on Employment Services. The study was performed at the Office of Labor, Social Affairs and Family in Prešov in the course of the year 2008.

The aim of study was to measure the effectiveness of the active labor market policy instruments in relation to the long-term unemployed and citizens older than 50 years of age in practice as we assumed that the current

legislative instruments of the active labor market policy do not reflect sufficiently the real needs of this group of disadvantaged job applicants or assistance needed with integration in the working process.

The study pointed out some interesting facts:

- 1. The long-term unemployed and citizens older than 50 years of age have significantly less opportunity to enter the labor market comparing with other job applicants.**

The long-term unemployed and citizens older than 50 years of age are as job applicants repeatedly and in most cases regularly rejected by employers.

We assume that the potential employers reject the long-term registered unemployed citizens because of skepticism mainly in terms of their working abilities, skills and knowledge that have a tendency to be on decline and finally cease in case of long-term absence of work. Lack of interest from employers stems from higher costs related to introduction of such an employee to working process / costs are related mainly to training / and the risk of damage caused by an employee due to unprofessional approach is therefore increased. Another relatively frequent phenomenon is rejecting the employees by the employer on the grounds of age / over 50 years old /. We assume the reason for rejection of these job applicants is their lower adaptability to new working conditions, lower ability to become acquainted with new technologies, lower flexibility, and solving the job tasks in a conservative manner.

2. The long-term unemployed and citizens older than 50 year of age show an interest to enter the labor market.

The majority of the long-term unemployed people and citizens older than 50 years of age seek employment through the Office of Labor, Social Affairs and Family, another group responds to advertisements about available job positions, they also seek employment through relatives and acquaintances, participate in selection procedures for job placements, visit companies and undertakings, send the application forms to employment organizations, some of them prepare themselves for entrepreneurship, but there are also people seeking employment through employment agencies for a consideration and only a negligible number of the long-term unemployed and citizens older than 50 years of age do not seek employment at all.

We assume that the long-term unemployed citizens as well as citizens older than 50 years of age registered at Office of Labor, Social Affairs, and Family are motivated to enter the labor market especially in order to solve their unfavorable economic situation.

3. Active labor market policy offers the sufficient number of instruments that make entering the labor market easier for the long-term unemployed and citizens older than 50 years of age.

In light of instruments offered by the active labor market policy the individual counseling and expert consulting

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including an elaboration of individual plan is used in most cases, the others make use of information-consulting center services, attend retraining programs, participate in “activation work” and group counseling, become involved in a volunteer service, take opportunity of self-employment as well as of other offers, for example the job fairs or minor municipal activities. The study proves this group of disadvantaged job applicants to be generally satisfied with active labor market instruments and consider them sufficiently reflecting the needs of this risk group of the unemployed. The instruments help them at least with the improvement of chances to achieve success when seeking employment, make employment seeking easier, strengthen self-confidence, renew the work habits, acquire necessary skills and useful contacts. Despite the sufficient number of the offered active labor market instruments only negligible number of the long-term registered and citizens older than 50 years of age would welcome from Office of Labor, Social Affairs and Family more job offers as well as offers for uneducated people or people with elementary education only, more retraining programs and an increased financial contribution for self-employment. Other requirements of job applicants in this group include: better overview of job vacancies, enlargement in the scope of “activation works”, mediation of employment for indefinite period of time / not temporary employment/ and more attractive motivation of the employer to employ the registered job applicants.

We assume the current offer of instruments in active labor market policy is sufficient also for the

disadvantaged groups of job applicants/ long-term registered citizens and citizens older than 50 years of age /. The instruments significantly facilitate the process of entering the labor market.

- 4. The Office of Labor, Social Affairs and Family represents an alternative source of information on the process of entering the labor market and it is a partner when seeking employment for the long-term unemployed and citizens older than 50 years of age.**

The long-term registered citizens and citizens older than 50 years of age are provided with appropriate and sufficient amount of information about the labor market active policy instruments, an overwhelming majority of these citizens are satisfied with activities of the Office of Labor, Social Affairs, and Family that have been provided by now and consider this office reliable and important partner when seeking employment.

We assumed that adequate awareness of the long-term unemployed and citizens older than 50 years of age stems from intensive approach of social workers to the target group within the framework of basal counseling. We consider the Office of Labor, Social Affairs, and Family reliable within the consistent application of the active labor market policy instruments and consistent communication with unemployed clients and last but not least also within the complex offer and performance of employment services.

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The study points out important fact that the present system of the active labor market policy is well established, its parameters reflect needs of the unemployed job applicants, and an essential part of the system has been based on examples of sound practice applications in individual countries of the European Union. However, despite the above mentioned, there is a group of disadvantaged job applicants who in spite of well established system are still registered at the Office of Labor and their integration in labor market is difficult. The following may eliminate the causes of this phenomenon:

1. To increase an intensity of social work with the unemployed with the aim to change their conception of the existence of offices of labor. The majority of this group of the unemployed dispose of an idea that Office of Labor represents some kind of safeguarding institution protecting them from diverse insurance systems hence have not acquired knowledge on the function of these offices, i.e. employment mediation.
2. To enter the International Plan of Action on ageing to prevent the age discrimination of employees from the part of employers.
3. To create new, positive picture on elderly people and citizens who can bring also positive elements to working process, for example experience.
4. To engage the tertiary sector organizations in the issue of long-term unemployed and citizens older than 50 years of age and thus create for these citizens the competitive space for successful

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process of entering the labor market. Point out good experience in Great Britain where these employment services are provided by the network of tertiary sector organizations.

5. More than ever motivate the employers to employ people from this high-risk group of the unemployed, for example by means of adjustment in tax and fund contributions burden for employers willing to employ the high-risk groups of citizens.
6. To focus on training programs of sound self-enhancement in labor market within the social work with this risk group
7. Under the state subsidy granted to the Internet operators apply in relation to this high-risk group the Internet connection free of charge as possible and at the same time significant source of information concerning the employment and thus constitute a well-informed society involving also the disadvantaged citizens.
8. To increase the motivation effect of activation benefits for this group of disadvantaged job applicants, nowadays its amount represents a part of the provided social welfare benefits, in the future implement the possibility of providing the benefit also to citizens who are not in material need but their income is very close to the subsistence minimum limit.

**THE PROPORTION OF SOCIAL WORK
FOR THE ELIMINATION OF THE
CONSEQUENCES OF GLOBAL
ECONOMIC CRISIS**

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ABSTRACT

The proportion of social work highlights the impact of world economic crisis, points to the role and place of social work in addressing current social events such as unemployment, lack of income from employment and poverty. Attention is paid to issues of psychosocial impact of the crisis on individuals. It also proposes practical recommendations from a position of social

work, which in their application could be a guide to address problems that citizens bring crisis.

Keywords: Social work. Social work methods. Assistance. Unemployment. Poverty. Lack of income. The risk of citizens. Psychosomatic disorders.

Social work as a relatively young human-science discipline has its own irreplaceable position in the sciences of a human, especially in its social dimension. As one of the helping disciplines, it addresses the problems of a man found in different living situations, and to the position of a state measures using the model of social policy as well as the position of the practical implementation of social work. Its meaning is also enhanced by the recognition that in social work, there is no adequate alternative form of assistance that would address the complexity of such an adverse social situations of citizens.

The simultaneous global economic crisis, in which the social consequences are manifested in increasing unemployment, deepening poverty, may reach its peak forms like poverty and homelessness. Therefore the need to address the citizens, who lose their jobs and thus lack their income, is more visible than ever. Such citizens are becoming dependent on state measures, the phenomenon of poverty arises, which means that these people cease to have the ability to meet their basic living needs at least to a reasonable level, which is individual in every society. Longer restrictions meeting basic needs over time can lead to the stage when they cease to meet the needs of at least the minimum level, which may have

undeniably been destructive to human nature and its surroundings (family). At this stage, in terms of maintaining existential skills of an individual and his family, socio - pathological phenomena can occur: such as crime, prostitution, escaping accountability from the difficulties of survival caused by various addictions of different kind, starting with alcohol and ending with pathological gambling. In case of a resignation to the preservation of existential skills, suicidal actions may occur. This should be based on proclamation, escape from problems and lack of balance.

The proportion of social work for the elimination and dealing with the consequences of global economic crisis is being implemented in two dominant areas:

1. Solutions of unemployment
2. Solutions of the social consequences of the absence of income from employment

In addressing unemployment the main state-wide regulatory measures are, those that support job creation, subsidy mechanisms to retain and create new and advanced instruments of active labor market policies, for example, through social enterprises. The tool, effective in terms of European experience is assigned to the self-contribution and the contribution of employment for disadvantaged job seekers.

In a particular form, in Slovakia, the Government of Slovak Republic adopted a measurement no.100/2009 to mitigate the impacts of global financial and economic crisis in employment, which are mainly:

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- Development of social enterprises
- Encouraging the maintenance of employment
- Promotion of motivation in seeking employment
- Intensification of interregional labor mobility
- Support of the processors and retailers of domestic agricultural products
- Creation of favorable conditions for entrepreneurs
- Encouraging the job creation

The country, through the law of employment services, which is a substantive piece of legislation in matters of employment in Slovakia, set in a transitional form to 31.12.2010 new active labor market policies, which are related to the consequences of global economic crisis in the area of employment. These instruments have a grant nature, which regards the implementation of the individual contributions to candidates for employment in the relevant government authorities, labor offices, social affairs and family. They are the following contributions:

- Contribution to support the continuation of employment
- Contribution to support the creation of a new job
- Contribution to the compensation of employees
- Contribution to support the self-employment
- Contribution to the self-employed in the processing of agricultural products and their marketing

These are the tools of the state which carry out its social policy, currently directed at addressing the issues arising as a result of global economic crisis, in particular the social-democratic model of welfare state in Slovakia.

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These measures can be seen as state legislative tools for solutions to problems of the world economic crisis. In addition to this instrument, the state has got its 'institutional instruments, such as institutions and organizations created by state or non-state subjects, that have already implemented specific legislative measures of social policy through for example social work. Social work as a practical activity in the area of employment has its own specifics, which is the current nature of the consequences of global economic crisis, not only from loss of employment but also from its destructive moments in the field of psychological and social dimensions.

Especially endangered are those groups of citizens which are edged out by the labour market and thus have a difficult position in it. These groups include in particular school graduates, people over 50 years of age, long-term unemployed people, people with disabilities, citizens after maternity leave, people returning from the equipment for the exercise of imprisonment, the citizens of Romany ethnic and others, who are approved as disadvantaged jobseekers and the definition of state in the law of employment services. These citizens compared to standard types of the unemployed are also more in the center of attention of social workers - mediators of employment authorities of the Social and Family Affairs. These citizens are marked by non-syndrome and therefore their self enforcement in the labor market has low level of aspirations, which would increase the number of rejected offers by employers. Such unemployed are losing an important moment in their integration into the labor market –

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motivation. Without this essential component of individual personality, it's impossible even through social work to bring the desired effect on person's own satisfaction and fulfillment in self actualization in work activities. And therefore in this, many times's difficult group of people, it is necessary to start with encouraging of motivation. Encouraging them in positive characteristics they posses. The sequence in the methods of social work should be as follows:

1. Give or rise motivation / draw the customer to life optimism /
2. Professional choice for further application in the working life
3. Preparing for the labor market / communication training, assertiveness is self enforcement /
4. Preparing for working life cycle
5. Assistance in finding of suitable work
6. Preparation for management of the job roles
7. Preparing for the flexibility and further education in selected areas, corresponding to the occupation of client

The social work with this population is very lengthy, requires an individual approach to clients, it must respect their individuality and uniqueness. The challenge of social work also lies in the fact that these people gradually lose the ability to work, work habits disappear, aspirations significantly decrease, gradually they come to the state of becoming unemployable, to take the characteristics of the unemployed lifestyle, which may be described by low consumption, disintegration of the chronology of the current day, shortage, and

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sometimes apathy, resignation and loss of sense for responsibility. These symptoms are most evident with long-term unemployed people, when long-term unemployment in terms of loss of work habits is the period of two years. In a relation to these citizens the state has created the legislative conditions for the existence of social enterprises, in which the main task is at first to teach an individual the work habits, or to restore the acceptance of work as a profession, which is a part of his real life, bring back the ability to own the application and training in the selected profession, with the ultimate effect of employment in certain types of professional orientation of social work activities outside the enterprise.

At the same time, the ongoing global economic crisis brings a similar phenomenon, which was typical in the fall of the totalitarian regime in Slovakia, when the inefficient enterprises were aborted and structural unemployment was forming itself step by step. The number of unemployed rose, individuals who have worked continuously for several years suddenly find themselves without work. Until then, we lacked the experience of social events, such as loss of employment and the consequent deterioration of the overall social situation of families, caused a significant drop in family income. Currently, this historical experience, which is still continuous, substantially eliminates mainly psychological consequences of losing their job. Unemployment as a social phenomenon is recognized by community and then dealt with, even if the majority of community perceives it negatively. Relation to the unemployed in terms of societal perceptions of the

unemployed does not cause significant trauma, such as the fall of totalitarianism in the period when unemployment was previously unknown and ineffable concept.

Support mechanisms at the time of loss of employment:

Each life situation brings changes with it and need to be adapted. The rate of adaptation depends on the individual life cycle, in which the man is, from sex, life philosophy, values orientation and his needs and interests. At the time of major life changes associated with changing of social position of man is to bear his adaptability that created a natural focal mechanisms as well as institutional (formal) support mechanisms.

a/ natural support mechanisms

The natural mechanisms to support the loss of job include:

Individual psychosocial equipage of an individual is characterized by his tolerance to environmental stress situations, which unemployment undoubtedly is. This is either the congenital disposition, or is received in socializing the individual processes. It is also possible to obtain psychological training to deal with stress, frustration and train positive ventilation techniques.

The family, which, if functional provides an alternative source for the unemployed to better the social

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roles of partners and the head of the family. It provides support, protection, and values, lost in their professional role. This prevents the unemployed member of the family from possible social isolation. Consequently, if family is a mainstay of an unemployed member it significantly eliminates psychological and social consequences of unemployment. The outcome is reduced or total absence of frustration, deprivation, depression, resignation, condemnable feeling, inferiority and alienation, and social contacts are applied in relation to the wider family, friends, acquaintances, interest organizations. If unemployment is undermining the integrity of family members, mainly by reducing the consumption of families based on the absence of income from employment, or unemployed family member airs his tension from loss of employment at the expense of family, conflicts arise between spouses, which adversely affect mental development of their children. Failure that the unemployed are experiencing from loss of employment may take forms of aggression and violence towards both the partner and children. The family thus becomes malfunctioned and it is necessary to provide professional assistance to such families. In the remediation of high-quality family environment it is essential to participate in the implementation of psychosocial measures, family therapy, which form the basis of psychological discipline and discipline of social work. They both provide significant help.

Friends, who either supplement the positive impact of the family or replace it, especially in those cases when the family of the unemployed is absent (doesn't exist or is malfunctioned) provide protection.

Positive effects of friends grow, if they share the same hobbies and interests.

Close relatives, who make up a wider range of families for the unemployed, are an alternative in places where the family failed in its protective function. The unemployed finds an alternative and complementary assistance from their parents, siblings, grandparents and other families whose relatives are interested in helping them.

b/ institutional support mechanisms

The institutional mechanisms of support include:

Public authorities in the field of social security which are represented by the state agencies and public nature, such as Labor Office of Social and Family Affairs and Social Insurance. Office of Labor, Social Affairs and Family as a body of help for citizen to find a suitable employment and social insurance as an institution, provides compensation for loss of the income in the form of unemployment benefits. It is mainly through the work of the Office of Social and Family Affairs, the social workers and employment agents implement the direct social work with unemployed clients. They give them various forms of advice from basal through to specialized expertise, whose common denominator is to prepare the unemployed for self-realization on the labor market; implement the tools and support active labor market policies, which serve to better and better prepare the client for the labor market; from refresher courses and training to educational activities to increase their skills.

They create an incentive mechanism to employ disadvantaged jobseekers, and various non-recurring contributions (e.g. contribution to employment for disadvantaged job seekers).

Non-state entities providing services in the areas of employment, are subjects, covering those employment services, where the state has a deficit and doesn't have facilities to provide citizens in certain regions or territories, or where any of the employment position in the country is absent altogether. It is very desirable, if the objective for the creation of these non-state organizations is also the fact that the jobs create sufficient competitive space and thus improve the employment services. This is the way the English model of employment services is moving towards the provision, in which the entire service around job seeking people is performed by non-state subjects and the success of the assignment of unemployed to the labor market is much higher than in the model of state institutions. Current Slovak legislative area created the possibility for existence of such non-state actors. The law of employment services has provided regulative for supporting employment agencies, temporary employment agencies as well as social enterprises.

Church and religious organizations may be classified as a non-state subject. The spiritual dimension of perceiving the problem and strong faith are a significant help in dealing with the state of unemployment.

Church addresses the unemployment problem through its projects and encourages the faithful to get involved in work activities and thus their spirit is

invigorated and promotes the spiritual growth, reinforces their confidence in each of the activities. (Gerka, 2007) The mission of the church is very important because it greatly helps believers not to fall into apathy, resignation and fatalism, while helping to keep the unemployed living in optimism and belief in the improvement of opportunities and employment possibilities. Even during the state of long-term unemployment church is a significant support, helping not give up and fall into a state of mental decline that may be destructive for the personality and may be a source of psychosomatic disorders, which if timely lost and then not treated may result in specific somatic and psychotic diagnoses.

Psycho-counseling centers, known in Slovakia as The Centers of Advisory and Psychological Services, are an integral part of the employment, social affairs and family and provide comprehensive consultancy service in the areas of unemployment, with accentuation to psychological consequences of unemployment. They provide advice and assistance to families of the unemployed in overcoming the resulting social situation and also provide the advice on how to connect within the internal integrity of the family share of the unemployment. In the framework of therapy in family of the unemployed, family members learn how to provide specific forms of assistance to the unemployed.

Fraternal organizations and associations that can substitute professional ambitions and interests and can develop a self-fulfillment and self actualization for the unemployed. Their work is based on free and voluntary activities of members, who share attention focused on a common interest in the business interest of a

group. In such activities, the unemployed does not suffer from deprivation; they lead to sub deprivation, meaning that the professional interests of the unemployed are meeting the requirements. Also there is no social isolation, even though the absence of income continues, reduced personal consumption is visible, and thus helping in achieving their life goals. Waters and Moore (2001) characterize sub deprivation as an economic deprivation, which is reflected in the meeting of the material needs and the necessary cuts in spending on leisure activities and premium costs.

With the phenomenon of unemployment and the trend of its growth, especially in terms of the current economic crisis, we are facing the fear of losing the job. According to Kirchlera (1999), people who have a job, are affected by the increasing rate of unemployment in society and the associated fear of the imminent release leads to

- increasing the pressure on effort
- increasing the pressure of competition, leading to reduced solidarity of colleagues
- reducing the number of days spent on sick leave

In these working conditions, the individual feels uncertain, fear of job loss discourages him from bringing his full-blown performance, and the creative element in the work tends to be absent. In order to “save themselves”, certain individuals mobilize their creative potential and boost their performance. This can be evaluated as a positive performance in such situations. Others, in order to succeed in a competitive area tend to

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seek alternative ways to keep their jobs. Alternative ways of keeping the jobs usually do not correspond with the desired performance, as the majority of individuals, particularly those who have the tendency and ability to remain competitive in the work area start to intrigue, challenge the expertise of their colleagues, create unfavorable working climate, complicate cooperation by denying work assignments, create bad relationships and contribute to discomfort in the workplace. According to the Norwegian social policy by Kristin Halvorsen (1998) it is necessary to distinguish between certain and uncertain employment and also the better or poorer working conditions compared to the previous employment. Results of investigations have shown that having a job without a clear perspective or having satisfactory working conditions is as stressful as being unemployed in a long-term. This shows that even in the time of global economic crisis, the employers should treat their employees fairer, communicate with them more, should not cause unnecessary tension, intimidation or threats of losing their job. Such behavior is not beneficial either for the employer or the employee as the fear about existential concerns does not allow the staff to develop their job skills, and thus the final product of the work may not be optimal.

In addressing the social consequences of the absence of income from employment the social work has an irreplaceable position. The mere lack of income is the result of reduced consumption of the individual, which creates favorable conditions for the occurrence of socio-pathological phenomena. The individual may get into the state of social pathology through the characters of life-

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style, typical for the unemployed individual, who is without income for a long time. These features include:

- Disintegration of the structure of (feeling of solitude, nothingness, insignificance, inferiority)
- Lack of social recognition (deficiency of basic human needs)
- Poor social initiative contact (transition to a state of social isolation, asocial behavior that may contribute to mental disorders arising from the state of social isolation)
- Absence of inspiration, creativity, inventiveness, flexibility and adaptation
- Losing the social role previously occupied in a company (when in the family, the role of head of household is lost, the professional role has already been lost, the unemployed often becomes dependent on the measures of the state, charitable and philanthropic organizations)

Situations come up where an individual falls outside the socially conforming behavior and his life attitudes and behavior falls into care of a probation officer. He is in the center of attention for such group of social work clients, who tend to indicate themselves as socially inadapted. The above mentioned behaviors of customers, who are characterized by lack of livelihood in certain situations, take a particular form of pathological changes such as:

- Crime
- Addiction, particularly alcoholism and pathological gambling

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- Prostitution
- Sexual deviance
- Aggression
- Hostility
- Violence
- Suicide

The mere absence of income from employment can have some concrete forms, which we tend to, in the terminology of social work, describe as poverty, misery, necessity. In Slovakia, the most exposed groups of people who lack either shorter or long-term regular income or the income is very low and only covers basic necessities of life for citizens in the minimum level and who meet the characteristics of the phenomenon of poverty are:

- Seniors
- Graduates of secondary schools and universities without practice
- Women after maternity leave
- Citizens before retirement age
- Ethnic minorities (Roma)
- Immigrants
- Citizens with disabilities
- Citizens living in the region with high unemployment

Theory of social work recognizes these people as being at risk and shows the reason for their exclusion is greater applicability in the labor market. Social work with these citizens is targeted at addressing the adverse life situations, their state of poverty, as well as to

eliminate the effects that poverty brings. The parameters for assessing citizens in material need does not leave room for citizens to stay in this state longer, which motivates them to be actively involved in the solution of their problem. Similarly, the state deems a citizen located in material need as a temporary deal, not as a permanent deal.

The proportion of social work in the impact of global economic crisis on the citizen is unmatched. Tasks and objectives are defined and their implementation requires a good professional, who will carry them out, with deep knowledge of theories and methods of social work, and specifically be positively incentivized to exercise his profession. For positive motivation it is necessary to involve the state in order to assess the social work and to strengthen the meaning of social work as a tool of social policies, so the profession of social worker could take socio-preferable high status, which will correspond to adequate remuneration. Currently there are very few social workers in Slovakia, which is seen clearly in the fact that, on average, a worker, as a facilitator of employment to the labor office of Social and Family Affairs, has an average of 600 job seekers. The tendency is that this number will increase in the estimated 5 - 7% a month. With such an enormous number of clients it is not possible to fulfill the expectations even though the social workers involved in the process are professionals. A client cannot remain anonymous for a social worker, he should be well known; his personal characteristics, interests, orientations, values, environment from which he comes, because otherwise he cannot be helped effectively. It

should also be taken in recognition that some clients change in the process of social intervention, go through a new set of personality parameters, causing their change of opinions, attitudes, values, which is then reflected in their behavior. Accepting these terms of quality performance of the profession of social work, we note that in Slovakia ongoing exercise of the profession will improve; the country will strengthen the numbers of social workers in the labor offices of Social and Family Affairs. Legislatively and institutionally tends to strengthen the professional status of social workers by creating of the Chamber of social workers, which is initiated and supported by the Association of educators in social work in Slovakia.

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VALUES AND QUALITIES OF UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE IN SLOVAKIA

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ABSTRACT

This contribution represent the first outputs of longitudinal research project, which is realised with the choice of unemployed people from three Slovak regions (Nové Zámky, Košice, Tvrdošín). Project is aimed to the three factors influencing the effective coping of unemployment: cognitive, social and values. Content of this contribution is oriented on the description of attributes and values of unemployed respondents in the context of social cultural-values theories. The second step contains significant results in comparison of values and attributes of unemployed respondents with these issues: region, age, sex, educational level, length of unemployment, status, number of children, unemployment in the past, length of unemployment in the past and satisfaction with the previous employment.

Key words: Unemployment, unemployed people, values, attributes, cultural values

SUBJECT MATTER AND THEORETICAL ASSUMPTIONS OF THE RESEARCH

Qualities outlining the self-picture of respondents in our research also reflect, and provide us with a full picture of, their value orientation. That is why we present our research results dealing with qualities and value orientation of respondents. Values honoured by people create a prism through which we look at, and appraise, ourselves. Values are manifested by a tendency to prefer certain goals, relationships or conditions to others (Hofstede, 1980). According to Rokeach (1973), values are perpetual convictions that specific way of behaviour or existence is socially more acceptable than the opposite way of behaviour or existence. Values also contain other phenomena and terms (e.g. goals, preferences, adaptations, motives, ideals, etc.), which deal with dynamic and social qualities of a person in the society (Cakirpaloglu, 2004). In accord with Blumer's theory (1969) suggesting that we deal with things on the basis of significance we attribute to them, and that the significance is shaped in social interaction with other people, and is modified by interpretative process during explanation of phenomena and things around us, Rokeach (1973) is also convinced that people perceive certain values, not only certain objects in their surroundings.

In some variation, the issues of self-evaluation, self-assessment and self-image project to every theoretical approach to unemployment. The first

comprehensive theoretical approach of Jahodová (1995) stresses the central meaning of work as a profit-making activity in human life from the aspect of two fundamental functions, the manifest and the latent one. The more important of those two, the latent function, represents a certainty of a regular financial remuneration for performing the work. Deprivation of this function leads to a direct decrease of living standards with consequences not only connected with the unemployed people alone (their mental and physical health), but then also with other social areas of life, especially the family life. The form of organization of work defines the timeline of a day; expands the boundaries of social relationships; attributes social status, and clarifies personal identity; and it also requires regular activity. In this relation, Jahodová speaks about latent functions of work closely interconnected with self-evaluation (Jahodová, 1995).

In D. M. Fryer's theoretical approach called the 'Agency Theory', the biggest emphasis is put on an unemployed person alone, which is presented as a person that is active, thriving, decision-making, initiative, attempting to influence events, values-and-goals-driven, and struggling to maintain control over events and their consequences (in Feather, 1989, Burchell, 1995, Halvorsen, 1998). Fryer deems economic restriction, which may be tied not only to the period of job loss, as the main source of frustration. This theory is a certain opposition to the Jahodova's Deprivation Model in terms of the emphasis on individuality as an active participant in change processes of unemployment.

Warr's Vitamin Theory is considered to be one of the most comprehensive approaches. Warr identified 9 environmental factors (vitamins), which can cause deterioration of mental health both in the case of employed and unemployed individuals (in Halvorsen, 1998, Hanisch, 1999). As Warr mentions (in Turner, Kessler, House, 1991), of particular importance for understanding psychological impacts of unemployment is the longitudinal research, which more realistically reflects the true relation between the cause and the effect.

Tiggeman and Winefield (1984) have conducted a longitudinal study on psychological impact of unemployment on high school graduates. The impact have manifested in generally worsened adjustability, increased extent of negative mood conditions and feelings of hopelessness, worse self-evaluation, and higher score of depressiveness. They found out that it was not possible to attribute the differences between a group of unemployed and a group of employed people in negative feelings (glumness, unhappiness) to the worsened state of the unemployed people. On the contrary, it was possible to attribute it to benefits and positive impacts resulting from the state of employment. Similarly the differences in self-evaluation were not caused by decreased scores of self-evaluation of unemployed people, but increased scores of self-evaluation of employed people. Winefield, Tiggeman and Winefield (1992) did not find any difference in emotional reactions on the unemployment among young people, who were fired from their jobs or were unemployed by any other reason. It is interesting that those people, who interpreted their unemployment by some external causes

(meaning they are not responsible for being unemployed) displayed higher self-evaluation and less hopelessness scores.

Scraggerová and Mesárošová (1993) in their longitudinal study, tried to highlight the changes in some psychical ratios, which came up among some absolvents of universities, according to their state of employment/unemployment not longer than a year after they graduated. The results have shown, that the employed graduates displayed higher demand of closeness and contact, on the other hand the unemployed graduates displayed lower demand of comprehension in society, which may be caused by their disappointment and under flowing their expectations.

Besides the fact, that a person continuously loses his self-assurance, economic stoutness and generally his sense of living under the influence of unemployment, he also loses the net of all the social contacts he had built during his life which might then lead to social isolation (Buchtová a kol., 2002). Social isolation is then the reason, why unemployment has such a powerful social and political impact (Mareš, 1994) and why it is necessary to give professional counselling to those who are unemployed (Siegrist, 1996).

Feather (1985) made a research about the relation of attitudes and values with causal attributes of unemployment. He found out that people, who were more conservative-oriented, marked the causes of their unemployment as a lack of interest, lack of effort, lack of skills, generally the internal factors. Less conservative-oriented people considered the bad economic situation or

government policy as the cause of their unemployment, generally the external factors.

The theoretical basis of the research for creating the individual categories of values were researches by Parsons and Shils (1951), which were then 40 years later expanded and published by Trompenaars (1993). The most important research in the field of job importance in different cultures was done by Hofstede (Hofstede, 1980, 1983, 1991 and 2001). His understanding of individuation and collectivism were then expanded by Triandis (1989). Other important researches such as „Chinese Culture Connection” (1987) and research done by Schwartz (1992, 1999, 2003a, 2003b, 2003c Schwartz, Sagiv, 1995, Schwartz, Bardi, 1997, 2001).

In our research we are going to work with some other theories, such as Bond’s social axioms theory (Leung, Bond, Carrasquel, Munoz, Hernández, Murakmi, Yamaguchi, Bierbauer, Singelis, 2002), which was used by Šolcová, Štetovská (2002) in their research in Czech Republic. Klicperová (1997) in her research about the civil virtuousness during transformation of the society found out, that in her sample consisting of Slovak students comparing to other countries, they inclined more to a alienation and passive disaffection in political culture. The deficit among Slovak youths was found in a comparative study with American youths (Páleník, 1994). In a context of social loafing, one can find a lot of interesting facts about the values in article by Lovaš (1992). Řehan a Cakirpaloglu (2000) emanated from Rokeach’s value theory (1973) for their research of social status and value orientation of young czech generation. There was another research of value system in Czech

Republic by Hnilica (2001). He analyzed the coherency between political orientation, values and attitudes towards social changes on the basis of Schwartz and his model of values structure – the circle system of values and interests (Schwartz, 1992). Individualism, collectivism and communitarism in our post-communist society are processed by Markova (1997). Plichtová and Erös (1997) deal with perception and importance of political and economical changes between two generations in Slovakia comparing to Hungary. Schwartz, Bardi a Bianchi (2000) deal with value adaptation after the fall of communism in eastern and central Europe. Social and cultural conditionality of personal identity has been processed by Bačová (1996), who then later with Matejovská (Bačová, Matejovská, 2003) dealt with masculinity as a social norm among adolescents in Slovakia. Hnilica (2004) as well made a research about the effect of stress and life affairs on the general enjoyment of life.

One of the newest international researches, that takes place in Slovakia, is European Social Survey (2006), which is based on Schwartz's value theory. World Values Survey (2004) maps over values in the context of several different life areas of a human being (such as religion, work, social institutions, participation on the creation of political happening and more). Within the series of different researches by Euro barometer, according to the request of the EU General head office of employment and social affairs, there has been worked out the study „Quality of life in central and eastern European candidate countries” (Perception of living conditions in

an enlarged Europe, 2004). The study deals with several dimensions of life requirements and quality of life – salary, deprivation, work conditions, perception of social elimination, enjoyment of different life domains, perception of some health and family relations characteristics. Besides that it deals with copiousness and migration tendencies in countries of the new EU.

RESEARCH GOALS

In this contribution we adduce the first results from a bigger longitudinal research of values and attributes of unemployed people in Slovakia. Our goal is to point out the value preferation which is coherent with the self-considered best and worst attributes of respondents in context of well-known cross-cultural theories of value orientation. We as well bring important results from the comparison of self-considered attributes and values of the unemployed respondents in relation to such variables as: age, gender, education, unemployment length, unemployment history/background, satisfaction with previous job.

METHOD, SAMPLE, DATA COLLECTION AND RESEARCH ANALYSIS

In our exploration-character research we chose to use the quantitative-qualitative methodology. As the research method we used questionnaire with opened and closed questions. According to the focus of this contribution on values and attributes, we chose 3 main

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areas of questions from the questionnaire – write down your 3 best attributes, 3 worst attributes and 5 values, which you abide in your life. We acquired opened answers, which we then categorized into 3 areas: Attributes (1st and 2nd area) oriented on – self, relations, success, power, work, structure. Values (3rd area) we divided into 6 categories – values of soul stability, altruistic values, values of success, higher soul values, work values and values of stoutness.

The original sample (N=200) for each of the 3 regions (Kosice, Nove Zamky, Tvrdošín) was supposed to verify the chosen criteria (age, gender, education and unemployment length). We collected together 592 questionnaires from which we have then according to the fill in criteria (at least 2/3 of the questionnaire) finally chosen 491 respondents. The individual allocations according to the criteria are written down in the table 1.

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Tab. 1 Allocations of the sample according to the chosen criteria

Gender	Men 243		Women 248		
Permanent address	Nové Zámky 182		Tvrdošín 86		Košice 223
Age	18-28 years 192		29-45 years 143		46-60 years 156
Education	ES 77	HS without GED. 89	HS with GED. Uni 124	HS extra 91	110
Unemployment length in months	0-6 204	7-12 103	13-24 87	25 and more 97	
Previous unemployment	Has not been unemployed 194		Has been unemployed 288		
Unemployment length in last months	0-6 103	7-12 70	13-24 52	25 and more 35	
Satisfaction with previous job	Totally satisfied 30		A bit unsatisfied 46		neutral 115
	More satisfied 115		More unsatisfied 82		

The first period of collecting data by distribution of the questionnaires to the chosen unemployed people by means of the employees of regional Offices of work, social affairs and family in Slovakia, in Tvrdošín, Košice and Nove Zámky was done in the period December 2004 – June 2005. At the end of each questionnaire there was

an empty space for the respondent to write down his address, so we could contact him and sent him another questionnaire in the second period of our research. 177 respondents showed their interest in participating in the second period of the research. The second period of collecting data was done in September 2005 – February 2006. In the first step of the data analysis we focused on content, frequent and percentage abundance of the categories of values and attributes in agreement with the theoretical basis of the research mentioned above. We compared each particular category of values and attributes to the relation of these variables – gender, age, education, unemployment length, unemployment history/background, and satisfaction with previous job. The statistic process of the collected data was done in SPSS Win program, while in descriptive process of the results we used as the main statistic method the percentage abundance of variables.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Definition of research categories of attributes and values

Due to the theoretical basis written above, we created certain categories, in which we divided all the attributes and values named by our respondents.

Categories of *attributes* are represented mostly by these items:

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Tab. 2 Content of categories of attributes

<i>Categories of attributes</i>	<i>FIRST POLE</i>	<i>SECOND POLE</i>
<i>Self</i>	I like to do interesting activities, self-confident, reliable, talented, intelligent, pretty, healthy, satisfied etc.	Frustrated, low self-esteem, ambivalent, exasperate, stage-fright, tired, impulsive, old, moody, serious etc.
<i>Relations</i>	Good parent, trustful, empathic, friendly, communicative, loyal etc.	Brawling, illiberal, uncommunicative, untrustworthy , clumsy, in compliant etc.
<i>Success</i>	Active, wealthy, ambitious, impetuous, quick, hard-working, competitive etc.	Lazy, unsuccessful, slow, unassuming, non-goal seeking, unstable etc.
<i>Power</i>	Doubtful, non-aggressive, passive, supple, coy, adaptable, polite etc.	Strict, bossy, unadoptable, pushing, decisive, tend to edify etc.
<i>Work</i>	Hard-working, clever, skilled, capable, foreign language skills, educated etc.	Inexperienced, no foreign language skills, awkward, unemployed, uneducated etc.
<i>Structure</i>	Honest, disciplined, punctual, consistent, decent, rely on others, anxious, precise etc.	Risky (go-go), neglectful, independent, flexible, unpunctual, frowsy, opened, inaccurate, unstable etc.

Categories of *values* are represented mostly by these items:

Tab. 3 Content of categories of values

<i>values of soul aplomb</i>	Psychic sedation, vacation, beauty, comfort, happiness, enjoyment, health etc.
<i>altruistic values</i>	love, wealth, empathy, family, humaneness, tolerance, esteem etc.
<i>values of success</i>	Finances, carrier, wealth, effort, success, performance, approval etc.
<i>higher psychic values</i>	God, church, power, religion etc.
<i>work values</i>	Profession, work, employment, knowledge, education etc.
<i>values of certainty</i>	Safety, discipline, peace, ethics, order, justice, truth etc.

Frequency of attributes occurrence in each of the categories

From the **best attributes** are mostly occurred attributes from the category of relations (31,1%), then success (18,7%), then attributes from category of structure (18%), work (17%), self (11,9%) and power (3,3%). From verbal items the most occurred from all the items listed among all the best attributes was sedulity. (12,9% with the first named attribute), responsibility, communicativeness, cordiality and reliability.

Among the **worst attributes** the most occurred are the one from category self (28%), followed by the category of relations (19,3%), power (18,9%) and success (18,5%). Attributes from the category of structure (13%) and work (2,3%) appear on the last place. From all the verbal items of all the worst attributes, most

occurred are attributes such as contrariness (7,7% with the first named attribute), smoking and laziness.

From all the **values**, altruistic values (35,6%) are on the first place. Followed by values of soul aplomb (22,6%), success (18,2%), stoutness (11,8%). The lowest abundance is related to work values (10,9%) and higher psychic values (0,9%). From all the verbal items of all the values listed and named, the first place belongs to health (27,3% with the first named value), then family (17,7%), honesty, work, love and money.

Missing items – from all the attributes of our respondents, they had the least problems with adducing their best attributes, while more than a half of them could not adduce their third worst attribute. From the accepted values in life, only a bit more than a ¼ of the respondents could not adduce their fifth accepted value.

Bipolar distribution of the categories

Among *the best and the worst named attributes*, there exist attributes, which according to the theoretical basis, should belong to the opposite pole. It is mainly about some odd cases, in which respondents named as their worst attributes the same as some other respondents as their best and contrariwise. From the bipolar analysis we can assume, that the majority (more than a ½) of unemployed people in our sample consider themselves as power-undermen (when a respondent answers his best attributes, adequate for underman-adaptable, humble, observant etc.) and power attributes of the supreme, respondents name among their worst attributes (bull-

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headed, strict, critic, inadaptable, hard-shell, ascendant etc.). Only more than a ¼ of our respondents consider as their best attributes those ones, which present averseness to follow the stereotyped structures (openness, flexibility, independence, creativity, courageousness etc.), which on the other hand provide background, stoutness and safety. It is being completed by the results from the bipolar analysis of the worst attributes in a given category, when more than a half of the respondents adduced as their worst attributes – fearful, fusspot, punctual, honest, bigot, accurate, inflexible, anxious, perfectionalist, careful, doubtful, decent, stereotyped, concentrated on details, dependent, high-tone, pedant, candid.

Among all the *values* listed, which respondents accept in their life, there are values which are either very debatable or they point to certain preferation of the whole research team. It is most visible in the category of higher psychic values, which only confirm the acception of higher influential authorities instead of self-dependance (God, religion, church, hesitance, adaptability were named by more than 2/3 of respondents, who wrote down values of this category). Results of the attributes from the category of structure again confirms occurrence of the second pole of values and stoutness (self-activity, openness, independence, flexibility, creativity, freedom, courage, perspectivity), where more than a ¼ of our respondents, who named values from the category of values and stoutness, accept values, that overreach casual rules and order. A sad but interesting fact is, that alcohol stays as a value, which is also being accepted by our respondents in their life.

Comparison of categories of respondents' attributes and values with important variables

Unemployed respondents – **women** compared to men named much more as their best attributes those attributes, which bear on *relations* with other people (**29,7%** of the answers from the whole female sample, that is 221 answers out of 744 answers for this question by women, **89%** cases – means from 3 potential answers in 89% from 300% named as their best attributes those ones, which bear on relations with other people). To compare, men named these relation attributes as their best in 162 answers (**22,2%**) out of 729 total answers of men to this question, which means 66,7% from 300% with 3 potential answers (then only 162 answers out of total 729 is **22,2%** which means 66,7% cases from 300%).

There are more evident differences when it comes to the best *attributes from the structure category* (honest, disciplined, punctual, pedant, decent, depending on others, anxious, precise etc.) among women (127 answers out of total 744 is **17,1%**, which is 51,2% cases from 300%), whereas among men it is only 93 answers out of 729 (**12,8%**, which means 38,3% from 300%). These results as well confirm the values, which our female respondents accept in their lives – **altruistic values** oriented on others (love, good, empathy, family, humanity, tolerance etc.) (432 answers out of 1240 is **34,8%**, which means 174,2% cases from 500%, while they were allowed to name 5 values, which they accept in their lives). Comparing to men (325 answers out of 1215 is **26,7%**, which means 133,7% cases from 500%) and

values, that allow women *stoutness and safety* (safety, discipline, peace, morality, order, justice, truth etc.) (132 answers out of 1240 is **10,6%**, which means 53,2% cases from 500%) comparing to men (115 answers out of 1215 is **9,5%**, which means 47,3% cases from 500%). As their worst attributes, women consider *attributes from the category of power* (101 answers out of total 744 is **13,6%**, which means 40,7% cases from 300%) much more than men (59 answers out of 729 is **8,1%**, which means 24,3% from 300%). That counts for women by both poles – first pole (strict, ascendant, inadaptable, pushing, decisive etc.) includes 59 female respondent votes (7,9%) from 3 options of all 248 unemployed female quizzes (together 744 potential votes of the worst attributes), while second pole (doubtful, passive, supple, coy, adaptable, observant etc.) includes 41 votes (5,5%) out of all 248 unemployed female quizzes (together 744 potential votes of the worst attributes).

Other attributes when speaking about self-perception were found by results of the research of the **age** of the unemployed respondents. **Attributes, related to work** (hard-working, clever, skilled, capable, foreign language skills, educated etc.) are among the best attributes of unemployed respondents at their productive age 29-45 years (71 answers out of total 429 is **16,6%**, which means 49,7% cases from 300%), less than among older people (46-60 years) (71 answers out of total 468 is **15,2%**, which means 45,5% cases from 300%) and the lowest number of respondents who mentioned these attributes were those at the age 17-28 years (69 answers out of total 576 is **12,0%**, which means 35,9% cases from 300%). As their worst attributes respondents at the

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age 29-45 years consider **relation attributes** (brawling, illiberal, uncommunicative, untruthful, clumsy, in-compliant etc.) (53 answers out of total 429 is **12,4%**, which means 37,1% cases from 300%), then 17-28 years (64 answers out of total 576 is **11,1%**, which means 33,3% cases from 300%) and the lowest number of answers among respondents had people at the age 46-60 years (36 answers out of total 468 is **7,7%**, which means 23,1% cases from 300%). The fact that the youngest group of respondents remembered their worst work attributes the least, is highlighted by the fact, that among their worst attributes they named **success attributes** (lazy, unsuccessful, slow, unassuming, non-goal seeking, unstable etc.) (90 answers out of total 576 is **15,6%**, which means 46,9% cases from 300%) comparing to another age group 46-60 years (43 answers out of total 468 is **9,2%**, which means 27,6% cases from 300%) and at the age 29-45 years (27 answers out of total 429 is **6,3%**, which means 18,9% cases from 300%). There were no significant differences with the age of respondents when it comes to the area of values.

In any of our categories of attributes and values we have not found any significant differences related to the **employment length** of the respondents, which is interesting. According to the theories of emotional perception of unemployment and regress of motivation and confidence (Eisenberg and Lazarsfeld, 1938; Seligman in Hall, Lindzey, 1997; Harrison in Krausová, 1996; Holmes and Rahe in Schraggeová, 1996; Jahodová, Lazarsfeld, Ziesel, 1933; Fryer, Payne, 1986; Fryer, McKenna, 1987; Warr, 1985) we would rather predict, that prorate with the unemployment length will descend

the confidence of respondents, which will reflect on their worst named attributes especially from the category of Self (frustrated, low self-esteem, ambivalent, exasperate, stage-fright, tired, impulsive, old, moody, serious etc.), Succes (lazy, unsuccessful, slow, unassuming, non-goal seeking, unstable etc.), Power (strict, bossy, unadaptive, pushing, decisive, tend to edify etc.) and Work (inexperienced, no foreign language skills, awkward, unemployed, uneducated etc.).

According to **education**, the unemployed college students named as their best attributes **success attributes** (active, wealthy, ambitious, impetuous, quick, hard-working, competitive etc.) (72 answers out of total 330 is **21,8%**, which means 65,5% cases from 300%), while the frequency of appearance of these attributes descends prorate with the reached education level – *high school with GED* (61 answers out of total 372 is **16,4%**, which means 49,2% cases from 300%), *higher/skilled education* (44 answers out of total 273 is **16,1%**, which means 48,4% cases from 300%), *high school without GED* (33 answers out of total 267 is **12,4%**, which means 37,1% cases from 300%) and *elementary* (21 answers out of total 231 is **9,1%**, which means 27,3% cases from 300%). Almost the same abundance counts with their best **attributes from the structure category** (honest, disciplined, punctual, consistent, decent, rely on others, anxious, precise etc.)- *college education* (71 answers out of total 330 is **21,5%**, which means 64,5% cases from 300%), *higher/skilled education* (48 answers out of total 273 is **17,6%**, which means 52,7% cases from 300%), *high school with GED* (48 answers out of total 372 is **12,9%**, which means 38,7% cases from 300%),

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elementary (25 answers out of total 231 is **10,8%**, which means 32,5% cases from 300%) and finally *high school without GED* (28 answers out of total 267 is **10,5%**, which means 31,5% cases from 300%). These results would require another exploration due to the fact they have not been confirmed by the comparison with values (college students did not name values of success more often compared to other groups of unemployed respondents). Their orientation on success along with preferring that pole of the attributes structure sounds controversial too (46 answers of college respondents, which is 13,9% from the total 330 options of selecting the best attributes of the total 110 unemployed respondents with finished college education), while with success we would rather predict the opposite pole (risky (go-go), neglectful, independent, flexible, unpunctual etc.) (only 25 answers of our college respondents, which is 7,5% from the total 330 options of selecting the best attributes of the total 110 unemployed respondents with finished college education).

The fact that some respondents have not been **unemployed in their past**, influenced them in appointing their worst **attributes, from the category of Self** (frustrated, low self-esteem, ambivalent, exasperate, stage-fright, tired, impulsive, old, moody, serious etc.) (107 answers out of total 582 is **18,4%**, which means 55,2% cases from 300% while within the respondents with previous unemployed experience it is 119 answers out of total 864 is only **13,8%**, which means 41,3% cases from 300%), from the **category of relations** (brawling, illiberal, uncommunicative, untruthful, clumsy, in compliant etc.) (65 answers out of total 582 is **11,2%**,

which means 33,5% cases from 300% while within the respondents with previous unemployed experience it is 86 answers out of total 864 is only **10,0%**, which means 29,9% cases from 300%), then from the **category of power** (76 answers out of total 582 is **13,1%**, which means 39,2% cases from 300% while within the respondents with previous unemployed experience it is 80 answers out of total 864 is only **9,3%**, which means 27,8% cases from 300%). The first pole (doubtful, non-aggressive, passive, supple, coy, adaptable, polite etc.) was adduced as their worst attributes by those respondents, who have not been unemployed in their past as following: 42 answers (7,2%) out of total 582 answers, all together 194 non-unemployed respondents. The second pole of the category of power in worst attributes (strict, bossy, unadaptive, pushing, decisive, tend to edify etc.) were adduced by 33 answers (5,7%) out of total 582 answers, all together 194 non-unemployed respondents.

Values of soul aplomb (psychic sedation, vacation, beauty, comfort, happiness, enjoyment, health etc.) were adduced by respondents, who have not been unemployed in their past (216 answers out of total 970 is **22,3%** which is 111,3% from the total 500%, while within the previously unemployed respondents it is 262 answers out of total 1440, that is **18,2%** which means 91,0% from 500%). These results do not give us a clear conclusion, because there is still a question, how much does the previous unemployment affect the self-perception and the inner soul aplomb (which is by those, who have not been unemployed in their life, highlighted as the second most important value in their life).

The length of unemployment in the past does not have any effect on the best or worst attributes of self-perception of the respondents. What is interesting, that most of the **altruistic values** oriented on others (love, wealth, empathy, family, humaneness, tolerance, esteem etc.) were adduced by those, who were unemployed for more than 25 months in their past (62 answers out of total 175 is **35,4%**, which is 177,1% from the total 500%) then those, who were unemployed in the past not longer than 6 months (162 answers out of total 515 is **31,5%**, which is 157,3% from the total 500%), while within the people who were unemployed for the period 7 – 12 months it is **30,0%** of the total answers and for the period 13 – 24 months only **29,2%**. This fact responds to the emotional-perception of the unemployment theories we mentioned above. Due to this fact we can assume that especially those people, who were unemployed in their past for less than 6 months and more than 2 years, lean on their closest relatives and friends.

More visible differences in **satisfaction with previous job** showed up only with accepted values, specifically in the area of **higher psychic values** (God, church, power, religion etc.), which were mentioned by respondents, who were disappointed with their previous job just a little bit (5 answers out of total 230 is **2,2%**, which is 10,9% from the total 500%), while with the other groups of respondents (absolutely disappointed, neutral, quite satisfied and absolutely satisfied) was the score **from 0,0% to 1,0%**.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The result from our ascertaining is, that relations create an important part of our self-perception and our values. Specifically in positive self-evaluation (best attributes) are relations with others very important, while within the negative self-evaluation we have a tendency to search for the contravener in ourselves – Self (worst attributes).

What is surprising is the abundance of work attributes and values (4th most common with the best attributes, while sedulity was the most mentioned best attribute among our respondents and the last one in the worst attributes), which pointed on the vivid duty of work and employment in general in our lives.

From all the values, which we accept in our lives, are the most important altruistic values oriented on others, specifically on family (2nd most frequent value mentioned), but values of the psychic and soul aplomb, where health is located (the most frequent value mentioned, with a huge head start against other values listed). Another interesting fact is, that the lowest number of missing answers is with naming the best attributes, while the 3rd worst attribute has the most missing answers. Due to this fact we might assume, that we have a tendency to evaluate ourselves in a more positive way and it is more difficult for us to admit our worse attributes. All the best and worst attributes listed arranged in our research in 2 poles, which we are not going to define as a positive/negative pole. Basically it is not possible, because many of the attributes, which are considered by someone as good, might be considered as

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bad by someone else (adaptive, trustful, strict, critic etc.). By their integration into particular categories, we came out from the fact, how did the respondent allocate them.

Comparisons of the particular categories of attributes and values with listed variables brought us some important findings, which we would like to compare with the research data (acquired within a year) in the next step.

THE SOCIAL WORK METHODS WITH THE UNACCOMPANIED MIGRANTS IN THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

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ABSTRACT

Social work with unaccompanied minors (Ums) in terms of Slovak Republic and part of Eastern Europe is relatively little explored by the social work. It was discovered a new phenomenon previously unknown to our society, or it was hidden. Migration is a worldwide problem frequently chronicled in history and it's not only a problem of the past and present but it will be problem in the future, too. Migration has occurred since ancient times for many reasons and the future can't change this fact, but could add more new migration reasons. Contemporary migration enters exceptionally serious concern for unaccompanied minors.

Key words: asylum, asylum problematic, legislation, child, unaccompanied minor, social work.

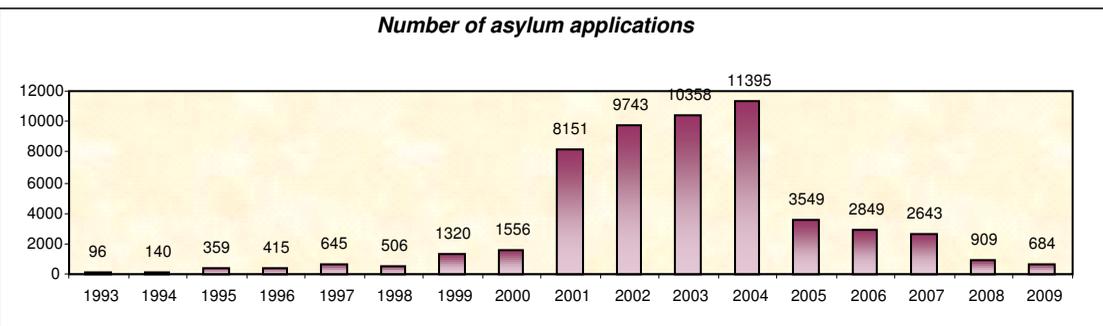
Introduction

The refugees often travel with their children, but recently there has been more and more unaccompanied minors.

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Unaccompanied refugee minors are coming often from poor families and become refugees because of poverty. The next categories are UMs, which have left their country because of persecution. The most common form of persecution that the UMs reports were ethnic, racial and religious matters. Migration as a worldwide problem is engaging Slovakia, too. In the past Slovakia was very often used as Transit Country for refugees, but now it's more often the final destination for most of them as a result of the European Dublin II regulation. In a many cases the UMs are hoping to enter an industrialized country and be able to work and live there. Western Europe is one of the more popular destinations because the states are wealthier and tend to have ethnic communities established. In Slovakia our borders were closed until 1989 because of this illegal migration is a relatively new phenomenon. Since 1989, the social system has gone through transformation, in order to understand and accommodate the influx in refugees entering Slovakia. From the establishment of Slovak Republic in 1993 the numbers of asylum application went through different phases.

Table 1: The Number of Asylum Applications



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Slovak Republic. The peak reached in 2004 with alarming numbers of 11395 refugees caught by the police. This was seven times more than in the year 2000 and in comparison with 1993 its 118, 7 times more. From the 2005 until 2009 Slovakia experienced rapid decrease of refugees, what was caused by the set up of the new Schengen boarder protection system of the Slovak Republic.

Slovakia respects and adheres to the international law dealing with the treatment and social care of the refugees.

The right to enter the territory of Slovak republic, the right of stay, the scope of rights and duties of foreigners and refugees is adapted by the national law. Slovak republic is bound by this common duty and is consistently following the foundational international documents concerned on refugees. Slovak republic is respects appropriate conventions mentioned below “All this children are “separated children” and the right to have “international aid and protection.” with the use of international funds and the available resources of individual countries.

Separated children are seeking refuge in another country for various reasons. It could be fear of persecution, lack of safety, violation of human rights, war conflicts, and/or unrest in their homeland. These children could be victims of sexual abuse or other forms of exploitation. They escape to Europe because of empowering lose or lack of love or care. (CRC, article 1 -22, The Hague Convention Children’s Convention 1996, Article 6, Directive HCR, §

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3.1; ACRE, § 8 and 1; Council Resolution 97/C 221/03 of 26 June 1997 on unaccompanied minors who are nationals of third countries, Para 1 (1).

These children might search for refuge in Europe in order to escape from condition where they have been grossly humiliated.

Irrespective of how children are coming to Slovak Republic, if alone or accompanied by traffickers or traders or if they missing travel documents and other documents important for asylum procedure the social needs of child must be priority.

Adolescent girls are among the hardest hit victims of violence and insecurity in the situations connected with the escape. UNHCR with world wide scope gives refugees international protection and help. This organization has created special program focused on help and protection of young girls and women – People Oriented Planning with the goal to motivate workers to focus more on protection and help to women and young girls because this vulnerable group can experienced a various forms of abuse:

- Rape, various forms of sexual violence from political or racial reasons,
- inhuman treatment based on excess of social norms,
- mutilation of female genitals – form of torture,

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- forced termination of pregnancy and sterilization.

The children which are at most exposed to the risk of development of immediate or prolonged psychiatric disorder belong:

- Unaccompanied minors,
- child, which close family member died, was killed or is missing,
- children which experience very traumatic situation,
- children with the psychosocial disorders,
- children with physical or mental disabilities.

Adolescents could have following problems:

- With the development tasks connected with the personal identity formation and with to handle of aggressive or sexual impulses,
- modification of classical hierarchy because of missing parents,
- the relationships are suffering because of serious disport and break,
- moral, social and cultural norms are questionating, the definition between good and bad is not clear,
- in the case of differentiation between the baseline and the values of the host country comply with these values takes longer.

Under the international treaties on human rights and fundamental freedoms which have been ratified by Slovak republic, Convention of the Rights of the Child, Slovak Constitution and relevant generally binding regulations have unaccompanied minors universal rights as others people. Moreover, rights as children, and specifically as asylum seekers with the respect to their current social position of separation. Following the above must be given adequate comprehensive care for the subject to the following conditions results for Slovakia from the international conventions. Since this is a child caring the appropriate care can be provided only in specialized centre for unaccompanied minors.

“Separated children are children under 18 years of age who are outside their country of origin and separated from either parents, or their previous/legal customary primary care giver.”

Unaccompanied minors are through the Separated Children in Europe Programme (UNHCR and Save the Children initiative), (2) called “separated children”, while the definition of this term focus on the main problems, which those children must face.

1. Provision of care for unaccompanied minors in Slovak Republic

The main principles, which are reflected during the whole process of care of unaccompanied minors in Slovakia are based on the Statement of Good Practice of Separated Children in Europe Programme and mentioned in Wendy Ayotte (2) are following:

a) Best Interest

The best interest of the children shall be primary consideration in all actions concerning children.

b) Non-discrimination

Separated children are entitled to the same treatment and rights as national or resident children. They should be treated as children first and foremost. All considerations of their immigration status should be secondary.

c) Right to Participate

The views and wishes of separated children should be sought and taken into account whenever decisions affecting them are being made. Measures should be put in place to facilitate their participation in line with their age and maturity.

d) Interpretation

Separated children should be provided with suitably trained interpreters who speak their preferred language whenever they are interviewed or require access to services or legal procedures.

e) Respect for Cultural Identity

It is vital that separated children be able to maintain their mother tongue and links with their culture and religion. Provision of childcare, healthcare and education should reflect their cultural needs. Care should be taken not to

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perpetuate those aspects of cultural traditions that are harmful to and discriminate against children. Preservation of culture and language is also important should a child return to their home country. (5)

For illustration, we selected overview of the unaccompanied minors ethnic representation in the year 2008 in Slovakia. The table is divided by gender and age.

Table 2: The Ethnic Representation

Nationality	0-14		15-17	
	Men	Females	Men	Female
Afghanistan	4	4	22	
Albania	1			
Algeria				
Armenia	2		2	
Azerbaijan			1	
Bangladesh			3	
China		1		
Georgia	3	1	5	1
Guinea				
Croatia				
India				
Iraq	3	3	2	
Iran				
Congo			1	
Cuba				

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Macedonia				
Moldavia	2	1	23	
Nigeria				
Pakistan			1	
Russia	5	12	3	
Sri Lanka				
Tajikistan	1			
Ukraine	2	1		
Uzbekistan				
Vietnam	1		3	
Total	24	23	66	1

In the table, there is possible to see that most of the children are coming from Afghanistan and Moldavia. This represents a total of 67 %.

f) Confidentiality

Care should be taken not to disclose information about a separated child that could endanger the child's family members in her or his home country. The permission of separated children should be sought in an age appropriate manner before sensitive information is disclosed to other organizations or individuals. Information should not be used for purposes other than for those for which it was given.

g) Information

Separated children should be provided with accessible information about, for example, their entitlements, services available, the asylum process, family tracing and the situation in their country of origin.

h) Inter-organizational Co-operation

Organizations, government departments and professionals involved in providing services to separated children should co-operate to ensure that the welfare and rights of separated children are enhanced and protected. A holistic approach should be adopted in trying to meet the interconnected needs of separated children.

i) Staff Training

Those working with separated children should receive appropriate training on the needs and rights of separated children. Immigration or border police staff should receive training in conducting child-friendly interviews.

j) Durability

Decisions that are taken regarding separated children should take account of, to the greatest extent possible, the long-term best interests and welfare of the child.

k) Timeliness

All decisions regarding separated children should be taken in a timely fashion taking into account the child's perception of time.

1.1 Procedures for dealing with unaccompanied minors

Some of the used procedures in Slovakia are:

To the unaccompanied minors should be granted entrance every time when crossing the borders. UNs should be not return to the previous country. Unaccompanied minors should be never detained because of their status. Boarder police should not ask UMs for detailed information.

The Article 31 of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1) provides as

Follows “The Contracting States shall not impose penalties, on account of their illegal entry or presence, on refugees who, coming directly from a territory where their life or freedom was threatened” and Article 33 “No Contracting State shall expel or return

("refouler ") a refugee in any manner whatsoever to the frontiers of territories where his life or freedom would be threatened on account of his race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.” This should apply especially on children.

Similar, in the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (3) in the article 3 we can find “No State Party shall expel, return ("refouler") or extradite a person to another State where there are substantial grounds for believing that he would be in danger of being subjected to torture” and in the Convention on the Rights of the Child in the Article 6 “States Parties recognize that every child has the inherent right to life.”

1.2 Trafficking

Trading with children and youngsters for purposes of prostitution, production of child pornography and other forms of abuse poses in Europe a serious problem. According to the approved European joint action should each country exchange information about unlawfully trafficking with children and ensure that all appropriate institutions know about this problem and are well prepared, because these routes are used by unaccompanied minors looking for asylum, too. The reason for such measure should be children protection and not arrangements dealing with the control, migration and criminality regulation.

As per the Convention on the Rights of the Child in the Article 34 “States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.”, Article 35 “States Parties shall take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction of, the sale of or traffic in children for any purpose or in any form.” And the International Covenant about the Civil and Political Rights Article 8 “No one shall be held in slavery; slavery and the slave-trade in all their forms shall be prohibited.”

2.2 The forms of social work with unaccompanied minors

Social worker treats various forms of social work when working with unaccompanied minor:

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- Individual social work
- Group social work
- Community social work

The individual social work represents concrete type of activity with individual person, which is being the most often form of activity with client in social sphere.

The group social work is based on empirical experience with group development focused on target area (preliminary common interest, formation, distribution of the power and control, creation of close relations, differentiation and disintegration). It is used also knowledge of group social behavior (leadership, distribution of positions and powers, the nature of the targets and their achievements, achieving with conformity and coping with controversy) this applies especially within and across national and ethnic groups.

Community form of social work is based on work with individual ethnic or religion communities together in conjunction with major society. The mission of community social work is mobilization of civil self help and it's conducted in favor of greater number of people.

The methods to work with unaccompanied minors are:
(Social worker during his contact with unaccompanied minor is using different methods.)

- Crisis intervention
- Social Intervention
- Social prevention
- Social counseling

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- Social therapy
- Material assistance

Special function of a social worker related to unaccompanied minors is “protective function”. It is important that social worker provide protection for unaccompanied minors against their abuse for other purposes for example as trading, sexually or gender oriented abuse or forced children labour.

Conclusion

Around the world there are living millions of people which have been forced from their homes for different reasons. After leaving their homeland they travel to other countries in search of help, protection, and hope. The main reason of their escape is the fear for their own life, war conflicts, political, racial or religion persecution or belonging to another social group. These days are living around the world tens of millions of refugees looking for a new home. In our territory are living refugees, too. They don't constitute a danger for us – they themselves are feeling threatened. They need our help, understanding and kindly word. What the refugees desire more than anything else is a peaceful and safe place in this word. They would like to live as you and I. (5)

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KOMMUNIKATIONSBESONDERHEITEN IN DER SOZIALARBEIT MIT KLIENTEN MIT DER SCHIZOPHRENIE-DIAGNOSE

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Eva Procházková ist eine Studentin des Doktor-Programmes auf dem Sozial-Politik- und Sozial-Arbeit-Katheder der Fakultät der sozialen Studien der Masaryk-Universität in Brno. Sie befasst sich mit den alternativen Ansätzen im Schizophrenie-Studium und in der -interpretierung, die die Lehre aus anderen Wissenschaftsbereichen schöpfen, z.B. Kulturanthropologie, Mythologie, transpersonelle Psychologie usw. und sie bemüht sich sie in der Sozialarbeit mit Geisteskranken anzuwenden und damit die Krankheit aus einer positiven Perspektive zu betrachten. Praktische Erkenntnisse erwirbt sie durch den persönlichen Kontakt mit einer Schizophrenengruppe im Rahmen der empirischen Forschung in der streetworkartigen Sozialarbeit.

ABSTRACT

Die Sozialarbeit mit Klienten mit Geisteskrankheiten ist sehr anspruchsvoll, vor allem

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wegen häufiger Klientenunfähigkeit auf der für uns verständlichen Weise zu kommunizieren. Das Ziel dieses Beitrags ist, die Sozialarbeiter mit den Tatsachen vertraut zu machen, wie die psychotische Erfahrung die Denkfähigkeit und die Kommunikation der schizophrenen Klienten beeinflusst und welche Kommunikationsarten dieser Klienten mit der Umwelt wir beobachten können. Aufgrund dieser Erkenntnisse und eigener Praxis versucht man dann relevante Grundsätze und Empfehlungen zu formulieren, die im Rahmen der Sozialarbeit mit dieser Zielgruppe berücksichtigt und respektiert werden sollen. Damit lässt sich die Beziehung und Gesamtinteraktion zwischen dem Sozialarbeiter und Klienten zu stärken, was den Interventionsverlauf und die -ergebnisse positiv beeinflussen kann und die sinnlosen Verständnislosigkeiten und Situationsmissverständnisse vorzubeugen.

Die Schlüsselwörter: Schizophrenie, Sozialarbeit, Kommunikation, empathische Beziehung, Wahnvorstellungen, Dialog

Einführung in die Problematik

Die Schizophrenie wird allgemein als eine Psychikerkrankung verstanden, die sich durch markante Störung des Denkens, der Wahrnehmung, der Empfindung und des Benehmens zeichnet. Sie befällt 0,2 – 1% der Bevölkerung in allen geographischen Gebieten der Welt und alle „Rassengruppen“; offenbar auch in allen Zeitperioden. (Vágnerová, 1999:177). Der Anfang der Schizophrenieerkrankung bricht in jungem Alter aus,

bei den Männern am häufigsten zwischen 15 bis 25 Jahren und bei den Frauen zwischen 25 bis 35 Jahren. Bei Erwachsenen kann die Krankheit auch im Alter von 50 Jahren auftreten. Es gibt auch Kinderschizophreniefälle, die eine schlechtere Heilungsprognose haben. Schon in sogenanntem pre-morbidem Zeitraum, ca. im Alter von 5 Jahren, zeigen sich bei einem Teil der Einzelpersonen feine Abweichungen in der motorischen und sozialen Entwicklung. In folgendem Prodromal-Zeitraum, der bis zu einigen Jahren lang dauert, ändern sich diese Menschen sukzessiv, sie verschließen sich und unterbrechen ihre sozialen Kontakte. Diese Symptome werden oft als eine schizothypische Persönlichkeitsstörung bezeichnet. Sie werden mit Symptomen charakterisiert, wie schwankende Angstzustände, depressive Stimmung, Versonnenheit, besondere Wahrnehmung und die Neigung zum Beziehungswahn. (Libiger in Höschl, 2002:353). Diese Störung kann sich unter dem Einfluss der verschiedenen Faktoren in erste Psychotikepisode entwickeln. Ein Schizotyp muss nicht unbedingt ein Persönlichkeitsmerkmal mit destruktiven Folgen sein. Einige Autoren (Chadwick, 2009; McCreery, Claridge, 1995) finden bestimmte Positivansätze dieser Art, die sie "glücklicher Schizotyp" oder "benigner Schizotyp" nennen. Die Vorteile dieser Typen beruhen auf bestimmter Fähigkeit die paranormalen, geistlichen oder schöpferischen Erlebnisse zu erfahren, die den Betroffenen auch in Situationen stärken, in denen man sich bei normalen Umständen nicht wohl fühlt. Allgemein kann man allerdings mit einer gesamten Persönlichkeitsänderung rechnen, die zwiespältigen

Auswirkungen auf nähere Umgebung des Einzelnen und zuallerletzt auch auf die ganze Gesellschaft hat.

Denken und Kommunikationarten der Einzelpersonen mit Schizophrenieerkrankung

Unter dem Einfluss der Geisteskrankheit kommt zu einer Verwandlung der subjektiven Auffassung des Sachsinnes, der Ereignisse und überhaupt von Allem. Psychologen bezeichnen dieses Phänomen als „abnormales Bedeutungsbewusstsein“. (Vágnerová, 1999: 183). Ein Schizophrener ist weniger imstande sein Gemüt den Formeln anzupassen, in denen die Sozialisierung zu denken beigebracht hat und so ist er freier im Verbinden des scheinbar Unverbindbaren. Sein Geist arbeitet wie bei allen Anderen, seine Gedanken treten in Assoziationen auf, aber der normale Geist ist insoweit sozialisiert, dass es lediglich bestimmte Gedanken in der Abhängigkeit von persönlicher Erfahrung und breiterem Sozialkontext (Rattcliff, 2002) assoziiert. Ein Schizophrener, als ein schaffendes Genie, ist von diesen Assoziationen befreit und sieht die Zusammenhänge in ziemlich irrationalen Dingen. Fachmännisch kann man diese Denkweise als magisch bezeichnen, die für Kinder, Naturnationen und manche weitere Psychotikstörungen typisch ist. Die Schizophrenie wird in diesem Sinn als eine Störung verstanden, die das Denken des kreativen Künstlers einschließt, übertreibend ins unfreiwillige und unfähig machende Maß. Daraus ergibt sich, dass nicht nur das Verständnis, sondern auch die Kommunikation mit einem Schizophrenen selbst wird im Mehrheitsfall für

Ärzte, die Familie, das Pflegepersonal sowie Sozialarbeiter zum Alptram.

Hell beschreibt bei den Schizophreniepatienten hohe Sensibilität, gute Beobachtungsfähigkeit, besonders gut entwickeltes Gefühl für die Ungerechtigkeit und Unehrenhaftigkeit, - es ist also für sie die Offenheit und Klarheit wichtig, die ihnen die Sicherheit gibt. Sie tun sich schwer, wenn sie nicht ernst genommen werden, besonders nehmen sie Anerkennung und Zustimmung wahr. Ein Schizophrener vermeidet oft die Kommunikation, weil er dem Übermaß der Beweggründe nicht standhalten kann (Hell in Vybíral, 2005). Wie mit dem Klienten geredet und welche Bedeutung seiner Krankheit beigemessen wird, kann einen sehr großen Einfluss auf die Therapie haben.

Verbale Kommunikation mit der Außenwelt wird bei manchen Fällen schwierig bis unmöglich, deshalb neigen Spezialisten zu Analysen der nonverbalen Kommunikationsarten, in den sie eventuelle Symboläußerungen des Klienten zu erkennen versuchen. Die nonverbalen Therapien helfen Kommunikation mit dem Psychotikklienten aufzunehmen, sie verbessern Sozialbeziehungen und insbesondere ermöglichen sie andere Selbstexpressionsarten des Klienten und seines Inneren, was allgemein eine genesende Wirkung haben kann. Ein Schizophrener kann also mit seiner Umgebung mittels seines Kunstwerkes kommunizieren. Nach Syříšř'ová (1974) zeichnen sich Schizophrenenwerke durch riesige Spontaneität. Das Psychotikerlebnis findet selbst ein Ausdrucksmittel, das oft hoch originell und expressiv ist, und kann manchmal auch einen hohen Kunstwert haben. Drvota (in Smetáček, 1968) betont,

dass ein Kranker zu zeichnen beginnt, wie wenn er mit einer Bestrebung geführt wäre, seiner Umgebung alle Änderungen mitzuteilen, die er erlebt. Oft wird auf die Besonderheiten der Schizophrenensprache hingedeutet. Der psychiatrischen Literatur ist meistens zu entnehmen, dass die Schizophrenensprache in der Nachwirkung der Denkenstörung mit den Bildungen von Neologismen, sinnlosen Wörtern und verdrehten Ausdrücke begleitet wird. Der Psychologe Jaroslav Stuchlík (2006) hat sich in den 50. und 60. Jahren den Sprachneologismen bei Kindern und psychisch gestörten Einzelpersonen gewidmet. Nach seiner Theorie entstehen Neologismen bei den Schizophreniepatienten aus dem inneren Bedarf etwas zu bezeichnen, was bisher keinen Namen hat. Ein halluzierende Mensch will z.B. irgendwie den Inhalt seiner Halluzination bezeichnen und er kann es nicht anderes tun als mit einem Neologismus. Die zweite Möglichkeit ergibt sich aus der Situation, deren Grund die Bestrebung nach einer Befreiung aus der gewöhnlichen, banalen Wirklichkeit des Alltagslebens und die Flucht in die Aussergewöhnlichkeit des unwirklichen, erträumten und fabelhaften Lebens ist. Weitere Kommunikationsweise des Schizophrenen mit der Umgebung kann mittels seines Äußeren erfolgen. Mit der Kleidung, Haargestaltung, und den Accessoires kann man sein Einverständnis mit der Gesellschaft, sein Protest oder absolute Gesellschaftsresignation zu erkennen geben. Ein Mensch modelliert mit seinem Aussehen sich selbst und seinen inneren Zustand. Das Aussehen sagt also viel über Situation aus, in der sich der Kranke befindet. (Styx, 2003:54)

Es gibt aber auch eine abgewandte Seite des Psychotikerausdrucks. Im Extremfall kann sie auch ein Selbstmord sein. Für das Selbstmordbenehmen gibt es zahlreiche Erklärungen. Von dem anscheinenden Zweck und Umgebungsmanipulation, über den selbstbestrafenden Akt mit der ungeäußerten Hoffnung, dass alles wie früher wird, bis zu der Erklärung, dass das selbstmörderische Verhalten eigentlich schön mörderisch ist. Der Täter tötet die Person, die ihm die Zuneigung verweigert und mit derer innerlich gleichgesetzt wird (Styx, 2003:59).

Empfehlungen an die Sozialarbeiter

Aufgrund eigener Praxis mit den Schizophrenieklienten und der Prinzipien des psycho-sozialen Ansatzes formulierte ich einige grundsätzliche Punkte, die die Kommunikation mit dieser Zielgruppe betreffen. Damit sollten die Sozialarbeiter und andere helfende Personensich vertraut machen. In der Praxis geschied oft, dass ein Sozialarbeiter sich durch die Klientenreaktionen in die Enge getrieben und verirrt fühlt und dadurch vernachlässigt oder gar speist die geplante Interventionen ab, andererseits kann er wieder mit seinem Eifer und seinen Bemühungen versuchen die gesetzten Pläne um jeden Preis zu erfüllen und dabei richtet er mehr Schaden als Nutzen an. Aufgrund eigener Erfahrungen verfasste ich für mich die bedeutendsten Regeln der gegenseitigen Kommunikation mit den Schizophrenieklienten.

Auf dem Vertrauen gegründete empathische Beziehung ohne Vorurteile bauen

Rogers (1998) und seine Nachfolger reihen nicht die Psychose ein, die für die Geisteserkrankungen in die Diagnosekategorie typisch ist, und sie sprechen von einem geistigem Zustand, der den Kontakt mit der gewöhnlich wahrzunehmenden Realität oder mit den menschlichen Wesen stört. Andererseits nehmen sie diesen Zustand positiv wahr und weisen sie auf die Tatsache hin, dass es neben dem Kranken auch ein Gesundheitspotential gibt, das man in der Richtung der Aktualisierungstendenz entwickeln kann. Die Bedingung der erfolgreichen Entwicklung ist vor allem eine Klientenbeziehung mit dem Fachmann, die auf Empathie, Akzeptanz und Authentizität beruht. Rogers führt an, dass die Schizophrenen, die in der Beziehung das höchste Maß an angemessener Empathie empfangen, wiesen das auffälligste Absinken der Schizophrenieäußerungen auf. In der Pflegefürsorge erwartet der Kranke vor allem das unformale, menschliche Interesse an seiner Person, das für ihn die wichtige Bestätigung seines eigenen Selbstwertgefühls ist. Die Akzeptanz der Sozialarbeiter bedeutet, die durch die Krankheit geänderte Existenz des Menschen anzunehmen und seine unterschiedlichen Lebenserfahrungen zu verstehen. Die Reihe von Äußerungen der Geisteskrankheit ist aber der Empathie nicht zugänglich. Nicht einmal der Kranke selbst ist imstande sich in eigene Ausdrücke der eigenen, überwundenen Psychose einzufühlen. Durch solche Äußerungen können dann die Facharbeiter den Kranken für eine bizarre Menschenexistenz halten, sie können sie aber auch wie eine Darstellung eigener, oft unaufklärten

Erlebnisse verstehen, die durch die Krankheit übertrieben erscheinen. (Styx, 2003:38)

Man könnte also auch behaupten, dass ein empfindsames Verständnis des Mitmenschen ein mächtigster Faktor ist, der den Schizophrenen aus ihrer Isolierung in die Welt der zwischenmenschlichen Beziehungen auszugehen hilft. Rogers zitiert Jungs Behauptung, dass die Schizophrenen die Schizophreniesymptome verlieren, wenn sie die Menschen treffen, von denen sie sich verstanden fühlen. (Rogers, 1998:134). Die Hauptaufgabe des Sozialarbeiters heißt „eine Brücke zwischen der Klientenwelt und Sozialumgebung zu bauen“ und „die Tür auf dem Weg zum Anbahnen zwischenmenschlicher Beziehungen dem Kranken zu öffnen“.

Nicht verneinen und bagatellisieren die Wahnbehaupten

Unter die Denkenstörungen gehört vor allem die Wähne, die eine Störung des Denkinhaltes sind. Der Wahn hat meistens eine bestimmte Zeitentwicklung, in der der Kranke zuerst nur eine Idee bekommt, und erst schrittweise entwickelt sich die Wahnüberzeugung, die ein sehr hochentwickeltes Wahnsystem gestaltet kann. Der Wahn enthält am häufigsten Verfolgungsgefühle, es können aber auch die Wahnüberzeugungen von der Begabung der außergewöhnlichen Fähigkeiten oder der übernatürlichen Macht oder die Wähne von der bedeutenden Herkunft. Manchmal haben die Kranken das Gefühl, dass sie von einer Kraft kontrolliert werden, dass fremde Ideen sich in deren Kopf einnisten oder dass umgekehrt ihre Ideen durch den Rundfunk oder das

Fernsehen veröffentlicht werden. Oft ist es ein religiöser Wahnhalt, der in Extasezuständen eskaliert. Die Überzeugung von der Wahnwahrheit ist stärker als die Wirklichkeit und der Kranke kann unter ihrem Einfluß handeln.

In der Kommunikation mit dem Klienten empfiehlt Pritchard (2009) den Wahn nicht zu verneien, aber andererseits den Patienten im Wahn nicht zu unterstützen. Er betont vor allem die Konfrontation zu vermeiden, eigene Sympathie zum Ausdruck zu bringen, aber dann allerdings auch gelten lassen, dass man einer anderen Ansicht ist. Die Patienten schildern oft, dass die Wahnerfahrung ihnen das Leben bunt gemacht und sie von der langweiligen Existenz abgewandt hat, während die Anderen erfolgreiche Halluzinationen haben, die sie vor der unerträglichen Geistesqual schützen. Solche Wähne können auch vor der Depression schützen, indem sie dem Patienten auch das Gefühl der Bedeutsamkeit und des Lebenssinns geben. Einige Klienten haben mystische Wähne, die sie ihres Lebens entheben. Man sollte mit denen so umgehen, dass wir ihren Glauben annehmen und im Rahmen des Spiritualrahmens diskutieren, statt sie zu widerlegen. Eine Frau erzählte: „Ich dachte, ich sei ein Schamane, jetzt nach der Therapie fühle ich mich schlecht. Man erklärte mir nur, dass ich ein Irre bin“. Die Kognition eines Psychotikers muss nicht immer entgleist sein, wie manche Psychiater denken. Im Gegenteil auch in der alltäglichen Realität wurde eine Fallmenge gemeldet, in der sich die paranoiden Wähne als Wahrheit oder Teilwahrheit erwiesen. Das Psychotikergemüt steht den Anregungen

offen, die nicht im stande sind, die verengte Wahrnehmung aufzunehmen. (Chadwick, 2009).

Ein aufrichtiges Gespräch zu führen, allerdings mit dem Überblick

Ein primäres Gespräch mit dem Klienten sollte gut überlegt sein und man sollte dabei ein bestimmtes Ziel verfolgen. Die Fachleute interessiert vor allem das Selbstbild des Kranken, also wie der Kranke sich selbst und seine Situation bewertet und wie er seine Rolle des Geisteskranken wahrnimmt (Styx, 2003:52). Wichtig ist die ausführliche Anamnese und sein Familienumfeld zu kennen. Bei wiederholten Gesprächen schätzen die Klienten hoch die positive Perspektive auf ihr vermutliches Potential und Erlebnisse, als die Verstarrung im Rahmen des degenerativen Diskurses. Ein Sozialarbeiter kann die Freude über den vorwärtsgelenden Zustand, die Hoffnung auf die positive Entwicklung in die Zukunft zum Ausdruck bringen und die Möglichkeiten der Selbverwirklichung und Selbstedukation anbieten, man sollte allerdings nicht drängen. Vom Inhalt her ist es gut über alltägliche Kleinigkeiten und Freuden zu reden. Die Klienten heißen ein Plausch über Fußball oder Film mehr als ständige Debatten über die Krankheit willkommen.

Es ist nicht gut Informationen zu verheimlichen oder zu verdrehen. Trotzdem scheinen die Klienten manchmal apathisch und gefühlsmäßig abgeschottet zu sein, sie nehmen ihre Umgebung vollständig wahr und sie sind imstande Lüge und Mystifikation leicht durchzuschauen.

Wichtig ist gleichfalls die Körpersprache, der Stil und das Tempo der Sprache und das Bedürfnis sich zu vergewissern, ob wir den Klienten nicht übermäßig verstören, oder umgekehrt nicht einschläfern. Wir wenden den geeigneten Wortschatz an und versuchen die vieldeutige, zweideutige Wendungen und Metapher zu vermeiden. Am besten ist eine ruhige, geduldige Kommunikation ohne Eile mit genügend Pausen und mit der Möglichkeit eine Ruhepause einzulegen. Eine gehörige Humordosis und entlastende Bemerkungen schaden nie, falls sie dem Klientenzustand nicht widersprechen und falls sie in ihm keine sinnlose, paranoide Gefühle hervorrufen.

Falls wir mit dem Klienten reden, der wahrscheinlich unter dem Medikamenteneinfluss ist, können wir anfangs seinen Ideenfluss als sinnvoll, wahrschelig leicht phantastisch oder esoterisch wahrnehmen, allerdings im Konversationsablauf merken wir oft die Psychotikelemente. Diese relativ interessante Ideen, manchmal detailliert durchgearbeitet, deren Inhalt meistens philosophisch, wissenschaftlich oder religiös ist, können in uns Fragen hervorrufen, wer eigentlich hier der Irre ist. Der Überblickmangel und das Empathieübermaß können den Fachmann bis an die Zurechnungsfähigkeitgrenze bringen und es findet sogar die Induktion der Wahnüberlegung statt. Solcher Mensch lässt sich von einer gewissen Wahnwahrheit überzeugen und dem nach benimmt er sich. Psychiater nennen diese Situation „Folie au deux“, was das Irresein zu zweit bedeutet. Der Überblickverlust wird in diesem Fall mit dem Gewinngefühl in der Form einer Illusion vom

Erhalt emotionaler Beziehung kompensiert. (Vágnerová, 1999:188).

Gesellschaft ähnlich denkender Menschen vermitteln

Die Schizophrenesprache, voll von Neologismen, ist für die Umgebung eine Fremdsprache und das Benehmen eines Schizophrenikers ist rätselhaft, bizarr und unverständlich. Das ruft in ihnen jene Angst aus dem Unbekannten nicht der Xenophobie unähnlich gegenüber unterschiedlichen Kulturen auf. Ebenfalls ist der Patient völlig von Ideen aus seiner Welt aufgezehrt und er ist nicht mehr imstande weiterhin soziale Beziehungen auf dem üblichen Niveau zu pflegen. Die entstehende Schlucht zwischen dem Patienten und seiner Sozialumgebung verbreitet sich weiter und somit steigen seine Bange und das Isolation- und Gefährdungsgefühl in der unbekanntem und unfreundlichen Welt an. Die vorigen sozialen Bindungen sind meistens durch die Krankheit durchgerissen worden und die Neuen kann er selbst nicht anknüpfen. Er erlebt eine entfernte Beziehungszwiespältigkeit, wenn er sich einerseits nach der Beziehung voller Verständnis sehnt und andererseits fürchtet er sich vor der übermäßigen Offenheit und Nähe. Manchen Patienten bleiben auch nach der Heilung die Psychotiksymptome sehr ausweichend und misstraurisch und reagieren sogar überempfindlich auch auf bedeutungslose Anmerkungen zu ihrer Persönlichkeit. Der Patient sehnt nach dem Verständnis, das er aber nicht bekommt, er gerät deshalb in einen geschlossenen Kreis und wählt lieber ein ausweichendes Verhalten und die Flucht in die Isolation. Die Menschen mit der

Geisteserkrankung sind in der westlichen Gesellschaft schon auch aus dem Grund schwer zu akzeptieren, dass sie scheinbar nicht genügend begeistert, aktiv, motiviert und enthusiastisch aussehen, so wie es in dieser Zeit massenhaft gefordert ist. Außerdem hinterlässt die Psychotikerfahrung in ihnen andere Erkennung, die man durch Medikamente und Rationalisierung nicht auslöschen kann. Chadwick (2009) empfiehlt seinen Klienten geeignete Literatur und das Studium weiterer Quellen, die ihnen mindestens manche Fragen erleuchten helfen, die die Folgen des Psychotikerkenntnisses betreffen.

Als heilend erscheint ebenso die Gesellschaft der ähnlich denkenden Menschen, meistens gleichfalls der Psychotikern im Rahmen der Sitzung der Selbsthilfegruppen. Es ist aber keine Bedingung. Fruchtbare Gesprächspartner sind vor allem soziale und kognitive Introvertierte mit reichem innerem Leben, die von eigenen Ideen verschlungen sind und deren Mentalgymnastik meistens den Ideenstrom übergreift. Es handelt sich um die Menschen, die ein geistliches Maß, die Weisheit und den Humor zum Gespräch zugeben. Viele vereinigen sich im Rahmen der verschiedenen freidenkenden Subkulturen. Falls sich ein Klient entscheidet ein Bestandteil solcher Subkultur zu werden, die gegenüber den Extravaganzen und dem unkonventionellen Benehmen tolerant ist, kann er sich weniger gestresst und mehr akzeptiert fühlen und einen Weg zu seiner Art des Daseins finden. Diese Subkulturen sind für einen Heilungsprozess sehr wichtig.

Schlusswort

In diesem Beitrag versuchte ich einige Kommunikationsmerkmale des Sozialarbeiters mit dem Klienten kurz zu beschreiben, der als Schizophrener diagnostiziert wurde. Zuerst fasste ich manche bedeutende Charakteristiken des Schizophrenedenkens und die Kommunikationsarten mit der Umgebung zusammen. Hier zeigte sich, dass die Klienten in der Nachwirkung ihres Zustandes in Anfangsphasen die Psychotikepisoden überwiegend unverbal z.B. mittels des Kunstwerkes, durch die Aussehenänderung oder in Extremfällen durch den Selbstmord zum Ausdruck bringen. Auf die erwähnten Erkenntnisse knüpfen dann konkrete Empfehlungen der Sozialarbeiter an. Eine grundlegende Vorbestimmung ist die Tatsache, dass die auf dem Vertrauen gegründete, authentische Beziehung zwischen dem Schizophrenieklienten und Sozialarbeiter für eine effektive Intervention die Schlüsselrolle hat. Der Hilfsarbeiter sollte gleichfalls des psychiatrischen Mindestumfang kundig sein und er sollte wissen, wie man mit den Wahnhaltungen und der Klientenhalluzination umgeht und bei einem Gespräch die Denkkunterschiede und Klientenwahrnehmung respektieren. Allgemein muss er aber auf den individuellen zu jedem Klienten achten.

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TRANSFORMATION OF THE FOSTER HOMES IN SLOVAKIA

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ABSTRACT

Children and nurslings of foster homes are one of the riskiest and most threatened social groups and because of their problems with assignment to normal life, they often become houseless. Children in institutional care cannot be given love and care as in families. In recent years, we have witnessed the transformation of Slovak orphanages. The current status and prospects is being signified in the following article.

Key words: Foster Home. Child. Substitute Care. Adoption. Transformation.

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Orphanages could be described as the institution for children, for those is not possible to grow up in the family, because they have no family or because the family is not willing to take care of them / so. social orphans /. In the countries of our cultural circle the social orphans high above prevail the factual orphans. The social orphans are emerging more and more children with disabilities, parents refuse to take care of them from a position of "right to a healthy baby." DeD are / inter babies / boarding type / a group of children of the same age, educators are rotated to change / or DeD family type / home mimics a large flat space, a group of children is smaller, the age-diverse and there are working on it still qualified educators /.

Location of an orphanage is to provide children enough social ties also for the implementation of self-interest of children, although many orphanages are now in the country, far from the ordinary civilization, in sub-standard, dilapidating buildings, manor houses, where the indoor home environment can be very difficult to adapt to a family environment.

Nevertheless, it should continue to pursue further education of children in an alternate family environment, that institutional care is only the last recourse (on the transition of these institutions under MPSVaR has been a substantial change). For children who are dependent on further long-term education and care in foster homes, the emphasis is put on reducing the number of DeD.

The situation of this type of institution and changes, that took place in them, should be seen in the broader context and in the last ten years' period.

Institutional care in the Slovak Republic in 1996 carried the babies' homes in branch of the Ministry of

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Health / there were children under the age of three years / in foster homes, special kindergartens and primary schools, in boardinghouses and reeducating houses in branch of the Ministry of Education and in welfare homes for children with serious disabilities in the sector scope of the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs and Family.

Since 1997, the old babies-constitution and orphanages passed in the sector scope of the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs and Family. Extensive changes have been made there, especially in spatial conditions and particularly in the content of care .To previous residential care, the type, employed in these facilities under the Ministry of Education, was gradually replaced by so-called "family type", while the main changes consisted of:

- The creation of autonomous groups, placed in flats, while these groups are managed by their own and children are involved e.g. in household chores. An example would be the abolition of central kitchens, as children can prepare meals together with their educators, the dropping from the Central Purchasing as the central clothing or washing clothes. Children thus obtained not only an opportunity to participate in the activities of their group but have the option to decide about certain matters
- The abolition of specialty of homes for certain groups of children, that is, each orphanage must accept children regardless of their age or gender, so as to avoid serious problems in the distribution of

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iblings or shifting of children between the institutions on the ground of children's age.

Gradually, since 1997 we have seen qualitative changes in the provision of care for children in alternative education, as a result of cooperation between all entities involved in the organization of care, replacing parents' care. Evidenced by the increase of individual educational groups, families in the implementation of professional foster care, carried out the reconstruction, modernization and extension facilities

During the years 2003 to 2006, there was a success in ensuring the transfer of all children in institutional care, which were placed in special boarding schools into foster homes. This was about 1200 children, children's homes, on the one hand, created conditions other than of boarding nature, enhanced social development, part of children have been integrated into special classes of ordinary schools. The biggest positive of this shift was, however, the review of the needs of care among this group of children. Over the years from 2005 to 2006, the inpatient care had been dissolved and up to 300 children returned to their biological families.

As a result of these steps, Slovak Republic managed to replace almost completely the wrong type of residential care for children into institutional care and significantly by humane form that allows children to acquire skills and habits, which kids normally receive in the family. It is also during this period managed to review the possibility of returning children to the biological family or placement in foster families and in particular the introduction of plans for social work with the child and his family for every child who processed

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the authority of social protection of children and social guardianship / Office of Social Affairs and Family / with children home, in which the child is placed. To illustrate, one can be mentioned that in 2007 the number of children in institutional care was the lowest in the last ten years and had given the proportion of such children to the lowest population of all post-communist countries

Tab. No.1 The number of children that cannot be in the care of their parents and form to ensure their care

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
PS/P/NOS	6 321	6 353	6 877	7 072	7 323	7 625	8174	8286	8529
US	6 508	6 210	6 230	6 510	6 416	5 983	5481	5235	5020

Tab. No. 2 Number of professional parents: the children's home staff who provide institutional care in their family environment

Amount / Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Professional families in DeD	57	60	71	81	126	116	162	232	373	482

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Tab. No.3 The number of children placed in orphanages ´professional families.

Amount / Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
The No. of children placed in PF	116	119	145	157	181	222	317	396	566

Explanation:

NS - number of all children placed in all types of foster care

U.S. – number of all children in institutional care required by the court, placed in orphanages, including children of reeducating homes and children with stored-protective care.

Source: MPSVaR SR, Szabo, P., 2010

The transformation process in our foster´ homes cannot be considered as completed, since the Law of social protection of children and social guardianship placing an obligation of all healthy children in institutional care within three years of age only in the so-called. Professional families - the children's home workers performing their work at home and also provides for children's home to take all children with disabilities. The orphanages can implement educational measures imposed by the court and there are also created possibilities for social programs aimed at rehabilitation of the child's home environment. Orphanages´ homes may

even accept pregnant women, **enabling them to provide protection of the unborn child.**

Only after completion of the said provisions of the Law of social protection of children and social guardianship, it can be considered to transform the system of care for the children's homes as completed and it will become an important part of the overall system of child protection, since their scope is related to the needs of institutions of social protection of children and social care, namely the Offices of Labor, Social Affairs and Family, which are, either their founders or they may order their activity in the case of non-state facilities.

Conclusion

The need of educational and advisory work with the original family which the child is placed from into institutional care and thus finding ways of returning it back to the family, will still be a priority task of the social workers union not only in departments of social affairs, but also in orphanages. Creating conditions and environment for the provision of care as close as possible to family environment, setting up the possibility of creating separate groups, professional families and orphanages so family type and transforming large-scale children's boarding homes for family models will remain an important task for everyone involved in providing care for children with institutional care.

The actual change in care can only be achieved by a consistent application of philosophy and system, which clearly prevails forms of family foster care over the current form of orphanages' homes, and of course use all

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available options and tools to extend the child firstly to grow up in their own family.

**SOCIAL PROTECTION OF CHILDREN
AND SOCIAL KURATELA FROM THE
PERSPECTIVE OF SOCIAL PREVENTION
IN THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC**

Michal Oláh, Jozef Božík

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ABSTRACT

The area of preventive activities is present in every society and at any time. It can not be ignored, especially in recent years, when far more than previously presented various social problems of children and the adoption of legislative norms of modern legislation in recent years (particularly the law No. 305/2005) is needed increased attention of competent. The experts hoped that the company had paid more attention to prevention, managed to avoid some negative impact on the child.

Keywords: Prevention, legislation, protection, child, kuratela.

Development Brief for the prevention of social legislation

Unlike legislation, social protection of children³⁶ without rules of social prevention (especially rules of social prevention) given that it is a relatively modern concept, extensive historical sources.

Prevention is the theme of social legislation, noted the social assistance law No. 195/1998 of statute on social assistance as amended (hereinafter the "Law on Social Assistance") which came into force on 1st July 1998. Law on Social Assistance was actually restoration of the rule changed social protection of children, because after more than 40 years, introduced the concept of social protection and also was the first individual adjustment of social prevention, although only for the purpose of providing social assistance

Social assistance under this Act, the social prevention and solution of poverty and social distress as a result of which the citizen can not, even with the help of the family to ensure basic living conditions and addressing the social need of citizens with severe disabilities to offset the social consequences of severe disability. Social Assistance Act governs in § 5 as a professional social prevention activities to prevent and to prevent the causes, deepening or recurrence of disorders of psychological development, physical development or social development of the citizen. According to the Social Assistance Act to carry out social prevention for minors

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(especially for a minor to date education is seriously threatened, or severely impaired, with minor behavioral problems, which neglects the compulsory school attendance, a minor, which the Constitutional Court ordered education - current institutional care or impose education before entering the trade for their performance at the time of their performance and time after the abolition of institutional care or protective education, minors who committed an act with criminal offenses, a minor who is abused, sexually exploited or in which a reasonable suspicion of abuse or sexual abuse), the adult citizen (especially adult citizen who has been a term of imprisonment conditionally suspended, was released from prison or from the performance bond, which was released from medical devices to treat drug addicts or equipment for the social rehabilitation of drug addicts) for citizens with severe disabilities and citizens with bad health.

Social Assistance Act regulates the implementation of social prevention for the citizen - the individual, but does not need to implement measures such as social prevention. family, group, community, which can not be expected in terms of social objectives be considered an effective prevention also appears as a problem and narrowed the concentration of citizens - some of the measures is simply necessary to provide / perform, regardless of nationality. Especially in the field of social protection of children is such a narrow range of personal social support / social prevention, given the need to ensure social and legal protection of children for all children located in the SR, regardless of their citizenship or residence of the form are unacceptable. Social

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Assistance Act regulates social prevention as a professional activity. From a practical point of view but also of law, but the definition of social prevention as a professional activity can not be considered logical.

The very definition it can be inferred acceptable and practical definition that social prevention is actually a set of different measures and that the mere social prevention is actually the objective is determined according to the different social situations / problems / specific cases. In the field of social protection of children and social care for example.:

- situation - crises in families
- objective (defined depending on the developments) - prevention of the causes and prevention of crisis situations in families, or prevent recurrence of the deepening crisis in the family, measures - in the narrow context of measures of social protection of children and social care in the broader context of implementation of various measures of the various systems (state social support, material deprivation, social services, employment services, the area of civil rights, education, etc.).

In the previous period have been prepared and forms of social prevention (search activity, corrective action, rehabilitation activities, resocialisation activities and organizing educational and recreational camps), the text clearly akcentovalo importance of social prevention in all other forms of social assistance.

Social prevention has been presented as an integral part of all forms of assistance social assistance (social protection, social services, etc.), but limitation of

modified forms of social prevention and the definition of more objective point of view (especially for corrective action, and rehabilitation activities resocialisation activities), without any specific content and modified procedures, respectively. measures to achieve the goals, did not allow their real satisfactory performance.

In addition, specific forms of treatment and to define the range of recipients of social prevention of social power linking prevention particularly in dealing with pre-existing negative phenomena and processes. The nature and social prevention is to avoid and prevent the occurrence of negative phenomena and processes. For this purpose, but not the form of social prevention in the law on social assistance provided and were not adequately prepared the conditions and method of social prevention.

Rapid changes in economic and social conditions in Slovakia and called for special laws on various areas of social assistance - separate legislation allowing faster and more effectively respond to the needs of practice. The current existence of specific legislation assistance in material need⁵, social services⁶ and compensation for severe disability⁷ and social protection of children and social guardianship. This is influenced by the very rules of social prevention of social assistance.

In 2002, when he was adopted by the Legislative intent in drafting the Act envisaged training of Law on social protection of children and social prevention. Distribution of social assistance legislation in specific legislation has raised quite a logical and necessary to review the actual intention of the legislation on social

protection of children and social prevention of social prevention.

Given the fact that social prevention has been presented as an integral part of all forms of social assistance (social services, social forms solutions emergency citizens with severe disabilities) it was necessary to modify the measures to prevent social isolation, according to new regulations. The original intention of preventing social change in a single piece of legislation exceeded the objective of the legislation, therefore, more accurate name was proposed regulation in accordance with its contents, ie j. have changed the words in the title of the law for social prevention kuratela social terms (explanatory memorandum to the draft law on social protection of children and social guardianship and amending certain laws, 2005)

Social protection of children and social kuratela

From the first September 2005 is the first effective self-regulation of social protection of children after more than forty years and the first legislation of social care at all - Act no. 305/2005 Z. z. on social protection of children and social guardianship and amending certain laws amended (hereinafter law on social protection of children and social guardianship).

The Act therefore introduced legislation to institute social care, which, although not until the legislation is modified, in the theory of social work in the practical conduct of social protection of children and social prevention, and in judicial practice and practice long used

and its content was and professional and lay public knowledge.

According to the law governing the subject matter of social and legal protection of children and social guardianship to ensure the prevention of crisis situations in the family

- to safeguard the rights and legitimate interests of children,
- to ensure the upgrading and prevention of recurrence of disorders of mental development, physical development and social development of children and adults,
- to prevent the growth of socio-pathological phenomena.

The very subject matter can be drawn strong preventive dimension of the law with emphasis on the prevention of crisis situations in the family, to prevent recurrence of failures and enhancing mental development, physical development and social development of children and adults and to prevent the growth of socio-pathological phenomena.

Social protection of children according to the law on social protection of children and social guardianship set of measures to ensure

- a) child protection, which is necessary for his welfare and that respects the best interests of the Convention on the Rights of the Child
- b) education and comprehensive development of the child in his natural family environment

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- c) substitute environment for a child who can not be raised in their own family.

Social kuratela according to the law on social protection of children and social guardianship set of measures to eliminate, reduce and prevent deepening or recurrence of disorders of psychological development, physical development and social development of children and adults and provide assistance depending on the severity of disorder and the situation in which is a child or an adult person.

Measures of social protection of children and social guardianship under § 3 of the Law on social protection of children and social guardianship to carry a child, an adult person, family, group and community in particular through the social work methods, techniques and procedures appropriate to social science knowledge and understanding of the state and development of socio-pathological phenomena in society. It is also highlighted in a matter of fundamental assumptions of the measures say that the measures are carried out on a professional basis, according to latest findings of social science, knowledge of the state and development of socio-pathological phenomena in society. In connection with the implementation of measures should be warned to not very large but extremely important provision (§ 3 paragraph 2) which provides that measures of social protection of children and social care are interlinked and mutually enabling. The measures provided for by this Act are specifically organized system that allows a vote to implement measures under the nature and gravity of the

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situation in which the child, family, or adult person present.

Law on social protection of children and social guardianship does not, unlike the Social Assistance Act, the very concepts of social work, social counseling and so on. because the definition - the definition of terms, it is the theory of social work. The legislation uses different concepts from the field of social work, but without any ambition to define them.

The legislation also provides a clear and professional prerequisites for the performance measures (eg mediation foster care, social care arrangements of children can be performed only by natural persons who have obtained a university degree in social work field of study or have found evidence of such higher education qualifications issued by foreign higher education institution etc8), which enables it to assume that that person meets the professional requirements, the theory known.

The same is true with the concept of social prevention - while the law on social assistance has been devoted to the definition of this rather broad area, the Law on social protection of children and social guardianship does not prevent the social and even used that term.

The scheme of the Act, however, can be clearly inferred that the measures are ranked in the same gradations, with the arrangements as constructed in principle, to the planes, and social prevention as they are known in the theory of social work9.

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The concept of social prevention, therefore, under the rules of social protection of children and social care is not adjusted, the contents of the legislation is clear, however, that all provisions of this law are also important preventive.

From the perspective of social prevention is positive, that compared to the previous legislation which governs the particular area of secondary and tertiary prevention of social, law on social protection of children and social guardianship form a space for the implementation of *social measures of primary prevention*.

These measures aim to prevent family crisis situations with a particular focus on children and families.

According to § 10 of the Law on social protection of children and social guardianship as measures to prevent family crisis situations, in particular

- a) organizing or participating in mediation programs, trainings and activities aimed at supporting the implementation of parental responsibility, performing the functions of the family, the formation and strengthening of relations between spouses, between parents, children, development of capacity to deal with problem situations and adapt to the new situation,
- b) to organize or participate in mediation programs and activities designed to prevent socio-pathological phenomena,
- c) the mediation of cultural, leisure and other activities to promote the appropriate use of leisure time activities for children

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With the exception of the last range of measures, these measures can be implemented in different environments (the natural family in an alternative family environment, in an open environment, and facilities). Implementation of these measures, respectively. their organization, if mediation is entrusted to the municipality governed by the municipality.

Measures may also carry out non-state actors, and unlike all other measures of social protection of children and social care, which can non-state actors in the legal conditions to exercise, do not have to implement primary prevention measures accreditation.

The Act has introduced significant mechanism, which aims to encourage community to the implementation of the above preventive measures.

If the child is habitually resident in the village (and staying on the territory of the municipality at least one year), placed in a children's home by a court decision ordering the care, the municipality shall allocate from its budget funds (the amount determined by law) to treatment and restoration of family relationships, including housing conditions and social circumstances of the child. If within one year of remediation not family environment to the extent that it is possible to return the child to his family or the child is unable to mediate alternative family care or using appropriated funds, the municipality must send the funds on behalf of the child (funds are intended to facilitate and promote future independence, „contribution to the creation of savings“). This obligation does not meet the one village, which, inter alia, involve the child respectively. his family into

one of these activities for the placing of a child in a foster home¹⁰.

Exceptionally, primary prevention activities carried out in its scope and authorities of social protection of children and social care, reports Counselling and Psychological Services, for example. specific activities of primary prevention of addiction in the case of long-term counseling and psychotherapeutic work with the general population, which is aimed at personal development when preventive activities are implicit part of counseling and therapeutic process (The concept of the development of specialized advisory services to psychological and drug addicts and other vulnerable clients and other drug dependence in terms of unit Counselling and Psychological Services Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family, Labour, Social Affairs and Family, 2007).

In secondary prevention is the focus of social measures aimed at curbing and eliminating the negative effects that threaten the mental development, physical development and social development of children and adults. The law provides various facilities to help particular children, parents and other adults is to solve educational problems, family problems, children who commit crimes of violence are at risk, families with marriage and family problems, families at risk of social exclusion. The typical secondary prevention measures can be considered in particular the measures provided for in paragraph 1 § 11. (11)

The measures carried out in the community and its scope is the same place as an incentive mechanism for primary social prevention measures.

CLINICAL SOCIAL WORK (CSW)

Unlike the previously mentioned measures, which are enshrined in the plane, in situations of divorce before, during and after divorce, divorce law requires the authority of the social protection of children and social care duty

- provide or arrange child and his parents, social counseling,
- advise parents of the child, to restore marital cohabitation in order to avoid adverse effects of divorce on children, psychological support
- provide or ensure the child before, during and after the divorce needed psychological help.

Prevention of pathological situations in the family in such difficult situations such as the breakdown of marriage is an important preventive measure of secondary prevention with particular regard to minor children.

The range of measures to reduce and remove the negative effects that threaten the development of children and adults osôb complement measures to prevent and address family crisis situations in particular: the mediation uľahčenie riešenia konfliktov, specialized methods práce zlepšenie to adapt to the new situation (for example, pri arrival dieťat'a do substitute family and so on.) specialized methods of work to help children and adult have been victims of trafficking, and advisory and psychological assistance to families with specific problems and crisis situations.¹²

All these measures must be in accordance with appropriate authority and social protection of children's social care carried out alone or may provide for the legal conditions laid down in other entities. For these measures

was not clear, however, only measures of secondary prevention, the nature and seriousness of the situations as well as the development stage of the problem may advise the measures already implemented to the level of tertiary prevention for example: specific problem of drug addiction - providing advisory and psychological assistance to children of parents of drug addicts, so called children at risk or drug dependence. persons with an experimental drug we suggest that the nature of the secondary prevention, but the provision of advisory and psychological assistance to drug addicts already falls within the tertiary prevention activities¹³.

The clearest measure of secondary prevention are social educational measures. Educational measures can be done in addition to the court and the authority of social protection and social care, with the exception of educational measures on which the child has withdrawn from parental custody. Edit education in § 12 to 14 in the Law on social protection of children and social guardianship continues to adjust the educational measures in § 37 Act no. 36/2005 Z. z. Family, as amended (hereinafter "Family Law").

Current the body of social protection of children and social guardianship imposed depending on the nature and seriousness of the problem solution to 8 species of different educational measures, child, parent or other physical (under the Family Act: warning, surveillance, obmedzenie, podrobit' obligation to social counseling and vocational guidance specialized equipment, according to the law on social protection of children and social guardianship: warning obligation to undergo training in

the diagnosis of specialized outpatient care to take part in treatment in specialized outpatient care to take part in educational programs or in social program).

Although the nature of the educational measures are more enforcement measures of social protection of children and social care (the intervention into parental responsibility), and their range of varied intensity highlights the importance of preventive care measures, which is mainly in helping to prevent more fundamental interference with parental responsibility as possible relatively rapid intervention in a situation where it is still necessary to use more severe measures (for example, institutional care) and when the situation is resolved by using less restrictive measures (for example, evolving disorder behavior child, child crime, speeches nestarostlivosti the child from the parents, etc.).

Legislation on social protection of children and social care includes a number of measures in terms of social belonging to the tertiary prevention of social prevention. In particular, measures children's social care (§ § 15 and 17 of the Law on social protection of children and social guardianship) and adult social care of individuals (§ § 18a, 19 of the Law on social protection of children and social guardianship) are typical examples of social action tertiary prevention. With certain exceptions (drug abuse, problem behavior, the behavior of deliberation, prvpáchatel'astvo etc..) Are measures of social care significantly indicated in pathological situations and serious problems (crime, behavior disorders, and other drug addiction, etc.). When the necessary to avoid a deepening problems, such as accumulation of problems and their recurrence. The degree of seriousness of the

problem or failure. situation is essential for the selection of appropriate preventive and intervention measures, and the choice of methods, techniques and procedures in particular social work¹⁴.

The tertiary social prevention measures can advise on social protection of children and social care and many other measures.

Such measures may include such measures undertaken in institutions of social protection of children and social care (a typical example is the re-socialization center for drug and other addicts, whose nature is to focus on overcoming the mental, physical and social consequences of drug and other addictions - § 63), measures to ensure continuous protection of life and health, positive mental development, physical development and social development of the child (intervention in situations where a solution can not be postponed in order to avoid deepening, respectively. repetition-threatening situation, especially in cases where the child finds himself without any care, when his life, health, development or endangered and under threat. - § § 26.27) and under certain circumstances, measures to foster care referral (if parents do not or can not provide personal care for the child, it is necessary to address the situation the child so as to further neprehlbovala respectively. It does not become current situation and to meet all the best developmental needs of the child).

Legislation on measures of social protection of children and social care needs of priority corresponds to the effective protection of the child, as well as the specifics of social protection of children and social care,

in particular, the social protection of children and social kuratela mean in most cases intervention to the family.

The crucial principle of intervention in the family should be the principle of adequacy, so called degree of intervention in the interests of the child in the family, while the choice of means of this intervention to be adequate and take into account the rights and interests of the child and its parents (Legislative Intent of the Bill on social protection of children and prevention of social, labor ministry, 2002).

Measures of social protection and social care are ranked in the Law of minor measures to the most essential (in terms of impact on the child, without evaluating the significance of the moment), so it was obvious when

- it is possible to carry out various measures to prevent crisis situations in families
- may offer different options for solutions
- must offer alternative solutions with the active participation of parents, if necessary. child
- must intervene because it is necessary and there was the fact foreseen the statute, while it is necessary to adopt and implement specific and appropriate measures provided for by law (eg, child removed from the environment in which the life or health is seriously threatened, or seriously disturbed)

In terms of social prevention of such a scheme corresponds to the timing of the development of disorders, the development of adverse / negative situation, development of socio-pathological phenomena.

CLINICAL SOCIAL WORK (CSW)

Tab. No. 1 planes in the prevention of social SPO.

Plane prevention	Brief description	Basic measures SPO and SK
Primary	no problem - focus on the ground intact, aimed at the population or to achieve structural change.	measures to prevent crisis situations in families
Secondary	problem exists, it is not fully developed - focus on high risk / vulnerable individuals, families, groups	measures for controlling and eliminating the negative effects that threaten the mental, physical, social development of children and adults, educational measures, measures of social care, part of measures to safeguard life, health and positive development of children, some of the measures carried out in facilities SPO and SK

CLINICAL SOCIAL WORK (CSW)

Tertiary	the problem is fully developed - focus on the situation, stop further negative developments, respectively. to prevent its recurrence in individuals, families, groups in which the problem fully manifested.	part of measures to safeguard life, health and child-friendly development, measures of social care, in terms of severity of the problem and the need to address it here, we can also include provisions for mediation of foster care, some of the measures carried out in facilities SPO and SK
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CLINICAL SOCIAL WORK (CSW)

¹ The law of the former Czechoslovak Republic was governed by the law of social protection number 69/1952 of statute on social protection, which was abolished by family law No. 94/1963 of statute, which was included in the issue of social protection of children, ie private law also included a public presentation. Further development of social protection legislation, pointing to the fact that the area of social protection was further treated in social security legislation and implemented by state authorities in the field of social affairs. The term "social protection" was not in the family law is modified, but still used in the application of social security (Legislative Intent of the Bill on social protection of children and social prevention, 2002).

² Deleted by Law No. 466/2008 Z. z. on social services and amending Act no. 455/1991 Coll. of Trades (Trade Act), as amended. effective from January 1, 2009

³§ 1 - according to the subject matter of the Act governs the legal relations in the provision of social assistance, which aims to mitigate or overcome with the active participation of citizen material emergency or social need, ensure basic living conditions for citizens in the natural environment, prevent the rise, upgrading or recurrence of disorders of psychological development , physical development and social development of citizens and ensure the integration of the citizen in society.

⁴ The search operation is to search for minors, which prevents parents from exercising their rights and obligations of a severe obstacle, whose parents are unable or unwilling to perform their parental duties or abuse their rights or seriously neglected their obligations, minors with behavioral disorders, child, which should provide for alternative family care, child who is a reasonable suspicion of abuse or sexual abuse or child at risk for other serious reasons people perform appropriate alternative family care, people who need help of a legal person or other individual. Corrective action is a summary of procedures to achieve positive change in citizen action to mitigate or overcome hardship material or social need, which he can not for objective reasons and subjective reasons, mitigate or overcome, either alone or with the help of family, includes educational guidance, in particular with a view to fill the gaps in educational minor proportions . Rehabilitation activities are the procedures for the recovery of the highest attainable degree of individual personal development, physical performance and working efficiency of the citizen. Resocialisation work procedures are designed citizen re-education to reduce, overcome and prevent recurrence of long-lived of poverty or social need to involve citizens in the life of the natural environment. Educational and recreational camps are organized for children of citizens who are deprived, with behavioral disorders, with severe disabilities in foster care.

⁵ No Act. 599/2003 Z. z. on assistance in material need and amending certain laws amended

⁶ No Act. 448/2008 Z. z. on social services and by amending Act no. 455/1991 Coll. of Trades (Trade Act) as amended

⁷ No Act. 447/2008 Z. z. Cash contributions to compensate for the severe disability and amending certain laws

⁸ - Professional requirements for the implementation are governed by various provisions, particularly § 93 of the Law on social protection of children and social guardianship.

⁹ - social plane of prevention: primary, secondary, tertiary

CLINICAL SOCIAL WORK (CSW)

10 - § 65 of the Law on social protection of children and social guardianship

11 - offer assistance to a child, parent or other adult person or offer mediation assistance in solving educational problems, family problems, to claim a child under special regulations, active monitoring of adverse effects on child and family, identify their causes and implement measures to limit their exposure , organization or participate in mediation programs to assist in solving the problems of children in the family, school and assist families in solving educational problems, social problems and other problems in the family and interpersonal relationships to help children and adults at risk behavior of a family member , family members or the behavior of others to adult individuals who threaten his family members' behavior, to reduce and eliminate the negative environmental impacts and to prevent social exclusion of children and adults in an open environment

12 - Par. 3 § 11 of the Law on social protection of children and social guardianship

13- The body of social protection of children and social care carried out within the Counselling and Psychological Services activities in secondary prevention, where the fundamental problem of the client's experimentation with drugs, or addiction-bearing activities, or where the addiction or dependency arising in the context of other problems, the client (eg in the context of behavioral problems, respectively. other socio-pathological phenomena in the context of the partner, or educational issues, etc.). Basic methods: codependent with work, family therapy with problems depending on the model V. Satir, specialized individual psychological counseling, participation the educational and recreational programs (concept development of specialized advisory services to psychological and drug addicts and other vulnerable clients and other drug dependence in terms of unit Counselling and Psychological Services Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family, Labour, Social Affairs and Family, 2007.)

14 - The law also regulates the obligation authority social protection of children and social care in the implementation of social care including those whose authority social protection of children and social care in particular, from the laws of criminal law.

END

Although the measures are formulated to reflect the terminology of their own version of social prevention (including because of the actions associated with the intervention of the family is based on a court decision or prior court decision in the case where the measures are highly obligatónosti rate, interventions in families are not directly dependent on the expression of intentions subjects of legal relations), each of the measures of social protection and social guardianship may be present in the terminology of social prevention.

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**ENVIRONMENT INFLUENCE ON
HEALTH STATUS OF THE PEDIATRIC
POPULATION IN THE UPPER NITRA
ARSENIC, MERCURY**

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ABSTRACT

Arsenal and Quicksilver are two chemical elements which are widely spread in the region Zemianske Kostolany have the negative effect in the people's health. Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic included in the year 2007 the Upper Nitra district between the localities which closely need to be monitored by project „Partial monitoring system, Geological factors“, which monitors the amount of negative chemicals in the environment. One of the biggest factories in the energetic India was built and have been standing in the Upper Nitra district. This energetic industry is based on mining and processing of the coal and lignite. When the coal and lignite are burned during the manufacture processes, the Arsenal sediments are released. The Upper Nitra district is also well-known for the Novak chemical factory where the drugs and chemicals products are produced. In the past this factory was the main source („hotspots“) of the environmental contamination in the Slovakia. Chemical factory in Novaky is mostly

responsible for the contamination of the river Nitra with Quicksilver and toxic organo-chlorine sediments.

Key words: air, mercury, arsenic, toxic effects, acute poisoning

Introduction

Currently, the most polluted environment component in the region Novaky is the air. The adverse development of clean air in determining the structure of economy given the raw material base. Roughly three quarters of all air emission originates from combustion processes. This is the processing of domestic coal, which is almost lignite with high ash content, sulfur and arsenic in particular. Another major source of pollution in the electrolysis NCHZ, which until recently was run as an open process, so that significantly contributed to the degradation of environmental mercury.

We assume that, despite the measures undertaken in NCHZ Novaky the transition to a closed process of electrolysis, the environment is still significantly contaminated with mercury.

We know that the chemical compounds from the time of ancient Greece until the mid-20th Century are used as drugs but also poisons. They are both harmful to the teratogenic, mutagenic, carcinogenic, but also cumulative and deposit characteristics of the human body.

Arsenic

The name arsenic is derived from the Greek word „arsenikon“, which means powerful, effective, powerful. In the past, the use of sulphites and Realgar auripigmentu such as the treatment of ulcers (Hipopokrates, Aristotle...), to the knowledge of arsenic toxicity. In Nisko concentration levels of arsenic occur at the current environment, but which in no way harm the body and vice versa, there are studies that show that very low doses of arsenic in dietary relevant and helpful. There is evidence that continuous exposure to increasing doses of arsenic compounds leads to damage health.

Acute arsenic poisoning have been known to the Middle Ages, where arsenic (arsenic trioxide) was known murderous poisons. Even more recently near well known medicinal arsenic poisoning, which was used as a medicine such, in lues, physiological imbalance and conditions below. Even nowadays, the arsenic used as a medicine for certain diseases in human (sleeping sickness, amoebiasis) and veterinary medicine.

Rapid poisoning is either under the image of the gastrointestinal syndrome due to paralysis of capillaries in the mesentery, because arsenic is a potent poison capillary toxic or below the image asfyktického paralytic syndrome with rapid unconsciousness and paralysis of breathing and circulation. When the patient overcome the acute stage of poisoning, recovery may be complicated encephalitis, nephritis, and dermatitis.

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Chronic poisoning takes place under very varied picture. Most changes are described in the skin and mucous membranes, neurological and hematological changes. They often appear digestive system discomfort, weight loss, marasmus and visual disability.

Arsenic and its compounds, toxicity is manifested in two ways. In particular, as salt can be in biochemical reactions in the body mistaken for phosphate. The first mechanism is the biochemical reactions that can not run the correct rate, it disrupts the normal activity of cells and tissues. The second mechanism is its reactivity with molecules that contain sulfur atoms in the form of the sulphhydryl groups. They are an essential part of many large proteins and enzymes and determine their structure and reactivity with other molecules and tightly linked groups to disturb their function, leading to serious damage and death.

Appear on the skin vasomotor changes, suggestive of Raynaud's syndrome, it appears swollen, hyperhidrosis, eczema and rash gradually rise hyperkeratosis hands and feet, but multiple keratosis having a tendency to malignant degeneration. In the premises where work with arsenic trioxide may occur allergic contact dermatitis type. Polyneuritis and motor paralysis can often be the only symptom of chronic arsenic poisoning.

Currently, acute poisoning rare, are mainly of interest for late effects of exposure to arsenic, particularly its carcinogenic effects. These are the cancer of the skin,

lungs and internal organs (liver angiosarcoma). A retrospective study – an analysis of mortality structure of workers in coal-fired power plant with an extremely high content of arsenic, was an increased proportion of malignant tumors compared with control group and the shift to lower ages.

Arsenic is widespread ubiquitous element. Content in soil ranges from traces to the values of 40 mg/kg. In low concentrations occurs in volcanic gases natural and seawater. The slight concentrations therefore present in virtually all animal and vegetable tissues and fluids. In nature it occurs most often in the form of sulphide, which is the most common arsenopyrite. These sulphides accompany regular sulphides of other metals. In terms of hygiene, air quality has a particularly high content of arsenic in some types of coal, especially lignite, which is used for energy purposes. The forms in which it is bound in coal are studied even today in all the details and probably considerable differences between the bearings. For example, in Nováček coal is mainly bound in Realgar auripigment and, in some seam in northern Bohemia are large amounts of arsenic bound in the form of arsenopyrite. The ashes of the arsenic found in the form of arsenite and arsenate and iron, copper and calcium and it is likely that part of the coal is tied to these metals. Because arsenic is absorbed and bound in some cases even the plant life of which was coal, its lower part is also bound in organic compounds, which can be a source of gaseous emissions. As the physical-chemical balance sheet conditions of coal combustion in boilers, heat power, the bulk of the emissions linked to arsenic in the

form of Arsenic trioxide adsorbed on the surface of the finest fly ash fractions.

The soil may be increased to normal concentrations of hundreds of mg/kg after longterm use of arsenical spray pesticides around the ironworks, which process non-ferrous metals, or for their extraction (eg Krompachy) or in the vicinity of thermal power plants burning coal with high levels of arsenic (eg. Novaky).

Higher concentrations of arsenic in water occur rarely. In literature it is referred to the area of thermal springs Vaiotapu (Reprea, New Zealand), which was recorded endemic poisoning milk from cows fed te mineral springs in this area. Sites are well known and Roncegno Levice in northern Italy, where the mineral water with high levels of arsenic. More often, however, surface and ground water contaminated with arsenicin the surrounding mines, piles, etc. ironworks. It is well-known case of contamination of the river drainage of electricity from coal fly ash with high levels of arsenic contamination and deteriorated dam deposits in an accident and became a serious sanitation problems.

Around the ironworks in the Anaconda copper found in the dry grass in the surrounding steppes and 0,155% arsenic. Cattle, which gives the grass salvation, ill premature besom and decreased the yield. A similar situation arose in the vicinity of copper Bolindene ironworks in Sweden. Similar symptoms were also reported around the power plant emissions of arsenic, where the ever-increasing sows have closed specialized

in farm pigs. Have been reported due to excessive air pollution from thermal power plant burning coal with high content of arsenic in the Upper Nitra. Hynuli here apiaries mass was reduced fertility of fruit trees, an increase of skin diseases and digestive system.

Mercury

Mercury was already known by the ancient Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians and the Romans. The environment is in various chemical and physical forms. One of the most toxic compounds is methyl mercury. In recent decades, causing severe mass poisoning in humans who consumed contaminated meat, or foods made from stained grain.

Naturally occurring mercury in rocks, mainly in the form of sulphides. The rich ores of mercury is only 70% of HgS mercury (cinnabar, Cinnabar). Much rarer in nature is carbon, chloride and iodide. Global stocks are estimated at approximately 200.000 tons. The environment is getting mercury during its production and processing, the burning of fossil fuels and various waste and industrial and agricultural practices. This amount is estimated at 10.000 tons per year. At least a further 30.000 tons of mercury enters the environment through evaporation of mercury from the surface of the earth and ocean (metallic mercury vapor, volatile organic compounds of mercury).

Toxic effect of mercury and its mainly the reaction of mercury ion with SH-groups of biomolecules with the

consequent change in permeability of cell membranes and damage endocellular enzymes. Cations of mercury inhibit even small concentrations of certain enzymatic reactions in vitro.

The metabolism and toxicity of elemental mercury and inorganic and organic compounds, there are significant differences. The organism can be made to transform one form of mercury per second. For example, elemental mercury in the body is rapidly oxidized to Hg^{2+} , phenyl mercury or methoxy ethyl mercury easily in the body break down and release the mercury ions, methylmercury may demethyl or inorganic mercury compounds may be exposure to methyl intestinal microbial flora. The transformation from one form to another mercury in the body are unequal and rapidly varying extent. Alkyl mercury short-chained (methylmercury) is relatively more resistant to biotransformation in contrast to aryl mercury compounds (phenylmercury).

Acute and chronic poisoning is a relatively common, the first mainly of Professional, career second origin.

Acute poisoning is most common, best known and most typical after ingestion of mercuric chloride. There is a little while after drinking burning in the mouth, difficult swallowing, salivation and abdominal pain and chest. After ingestion of large doses may already be at this stage to collapse and death. Otherwise, enter the next character agonizing over the pain and abdominal colic appear before the bloody diarrhea. From the second day of intoxication are visible lymph salivary glands and inflammation of the lining of the mouth begins. Some

practitioners are cervical gray edge, the teeth in the next course of inflammation and may be released and fall out. For two to three days to appear before the most typical signs of damage to the acute inorganic mercury poisoning and kidney failure (convoluted tubule necrosis, kidney). Excretion of urine is reduced or cease entirely, there are swelling and other symptoms accompanying kidney failure. Inflammation of the lining of the digestive system continues, the liver and liver damage and often appears rash resembling a rash typical of scarlet fever. The fate of the sick is a crucial stage renal failure. Before the possibility of replacing most functions great suffering for the victims sooner or later.

This picture of acute poisoning is essentially common to all inorganic mercury compounds, and all methods of intrusion into the body. Only in cases where there is a vigorous poisoning by inhalation of mercury vapor or dust compounds, not immediately after such exposure affected the digestive system symptoms, but the irritation of the airways, and pneumonia. These symptoms are almost pushed into the background symptoms are the same as when ingested, including inflammation of the lining of the mouth, so ingestion is not only a local effect.

The acute and chronic poisoning are often obscured transitions. Once more, for instance and single exposure (inhalation often at concentrations from 10 to 10 mg Hg/m³) is described metallic taste in the mouth, headache, later ulcers in the lips and cheeks, rash and other more or less pronounced symptoms of acute

poisoning, which can disappear in about Within two weeks, but can not go to the image of chronic poisoning.

Chronic mercury poisoning is not always same initial symptoms. In most cases, preceded by signs of damage to the digestive system before the full development of nervous symptoms that are characteristic of chronic mercury poisoning (David Styblova, 1963).

After a few days to weeks of exposure may cause loss of appetite, increased excretion of saliva when salivary gland swelling. Often linked to oral mucosal inflammation accompanied by the odor from the mouth of a specific cooper staining climate.

However, there is usually a manifestation of chronic intoxication creeping over the months and years of working primarily with metallic mercury. Characteristic are slowly and subtly emerging nerve disorders that can be even without any prior signs of suffering from digestive tract. Manifested first in the cerebral cortex activity. It's impossible to concentrate, frequent irritability and intolerance, forgetfulness, feeling tired and weak. Disabled suffering from dizziness and pain uncertain. I tis therefore in the beginning of the discomfort that commonly occur in neurotic. Very soon, however, in the further development of the disease – poisoning occur objectively easily detectable deviation. It is primarily a gentle path agreement permeated mainly hands, the eyelids, lips and tongue. Disabled are no table to fine finger movements. Typically, when the developed picture writing. Sometimes it approached touch

disturbances, paresthesia, pain, partial paralysis. Neurological picture image can offer answer multiple sclerosis, is an uncommon picture of parkinsonism with resting routes and reduced mobility and lack of mimicry.

Therapy

Procedure-clearance from the body of heavy metals
Natural deposition of heavy metals from the body takes 3-4 years. For aggressive cleaning procedures 1-2 years. Possible treatment of arsenic and mercury poisoning are to remove as much of these metals in the shortest possible time. After treatment with chelating agents are used. These agents bind strongly metal ions and is excreted as a complex chelate. It has also been used and milk and cheese products suspected poisoning prevention gastric lavage with lukewarm water ingestion and absorption of coal.

Conclusion:

Finally, we found that mercury is a significant neurotoxin – and accumulated mainly affects the central nervous, peripheral and vegetative nervous system. The main point of elemental mercury toxicity is the lungs. The most typical for acute poisoning, inorganic mercury is renal failure it is unsafe for the developing fetus in pregnant women, is causing serious mental harm to a child.

Inhalation of large quantities of inorganic arsenic can cause damage with symptoms: sore throat, lung irritation

to death. Long – term inhalation of low concentrations of arsenic causes skin darkening, formation of warts on the hands, feet and torso. Exposure arsenic lowering the ability to create red and white blood cells, vomiting, cardiac arrhythmias, damage of platelets and stabbing sensation in the limbs.

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HEALTH VERSUS THE CURRENT ENVIRONMENT OF MAN

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ABSTRACT

Environmental pollution is a highly topical issue that concerns all of us. It is important to talk about this issue concerning everyone, regardless of occupation, education or nationality. Pollution cannot be maintained by a select few from the Ministry of environment, rely that problem be solved by enthusiasts from Greenpeace. People are now demanding action not only for themselves but especially the Earth itself. Despite the fact that humanity wants to develop it is not appropriate to develop at the expense of their planet. Earth's atmosphere has maintained its balanced state for hundreds of years, but now, thanks to human activity this source of life is severely compromised. With the concept of atmosphere associated threats such as the greenhouse effect, global warming, toxic wastes, acid rain or the disappearing ozone layer, the development of industry throughout the world undermines the balance of gases important to the climate. This ranks air pollutants, pesticides CFCs, exhaust gases, carbon dioxide, resulting from the combustion gases and many others.

Key words: Environment, air pollutants, local pollution, regional pollution

The environment and its individual components are understood as an integrated dynamic system which it operates in a complex interconnection of many factors. According to their nature these may be divided into physical, chemical and social factors.

Sometimes the action of one component is so large that it overrides the impact of other components. This effect has a significant impact on population health. In assessing the prevailing personal relationship with a man on the initiative, so subtle suggestions can anyone make you feel at risk of life or the basic moral values. The reaction the of course not the fair value of the initiative, but to evaluate how the initiative affected person.

The causes of environmental change

Population and demographics – population distribution within each corresponding to geomorphological and climatic conditions, resource materials and soil fertility. Corresponds with the population density.

Development of population since the mid seventies marked slowdown in population reproduction. Constantly declining fertility and birth rates of women, rising mortality and the overall effect is declining natural population growth.

Economic interventions – the majority of economic activity affects the environment, either temporarily or permanently. The largest part this process the ore mining and industrial minerals. Industrial production, forestry, agriculture, population, transportation systems and energy.

The use of non-renewable and renewable natural resources – minerals and water as non-renewable and renewable natural resources are an important part of natural resources.

Negative factors in the environment

The basic condition for sustainable development, protection and creation of a balance between biotic and abiotic environmental components, namely the stability of the environment. The space environment at risk, due to the effects of human activities or natural elements are exposed to greater loads than is feasible, so there are damaging the environment.

The most serious event and the exposure to negative factors for health is air pollution.

Air pollution is the presence of external and internal atmosphere of one or more gaseous or particulate pollutants in quantities or characteristics and duration such that it harms human health, plants, animals and materials, or indirectly interferes with the comfortable use of property and lives (WHO, UNEP, 1992).

Among the substances that pollute the air are classic products of burning fossil fuels. The fuel energy balance

of the structure of the structure of pollutants emitted to the atmosphere. About 62% drift of solid fuels is fly ash, industrial dust accounts for only 31% of which contained, in addition to particulates containing heavy metals and the possibility of radioactive elements. The gaseous pollutants is a major component of sulfur dioxide by 64% of its total gas balance high pollution prevails over all other agents.

Custom exhalation pollutants designated by the term, irrespective of their shape, composition and properties. The term is derived from the Latin word exhalatio that means evaporation or deep breath. Exhalation are, therefore, any substance derived from natural or artificial sources that escape into the atmosphere and alter its natural composition .

Source pollution is the place or facility in which they emerge and from which escape into the air contaminants. The natural sources include volcanoes, desertification and soil dusts soil uncovered by greenery, artificial sources are the result of human activity. Depending on the size, we can share resources on a flat spot.

Air Pollution and Presnet

One inhaled over a long average life of approximately 250.000 km³ of air. In assessing long-term effects of air pollution in human health must take into account two aspects:

local effects on contact and breathing in particular the entry of the pollutant, but also skin, respiratory tract and conjunctiva

effects on absorption and distribution in the body.

CLINICAL SOCIAL WORK (CSW)

All human activity aimed at preserving and improving human life and society has resulted in the release of various substances in any state in the air, which ultimately contributes to gaseous pollution but also particulate matter. Air pollution threatens or damages the health of not only our people but also animals and the planet as a whole.

Chemicals in the air cause a man changes not only at the cellular level, but also affect the homeostatic regulation of body, stimulation or inhibition of nervous system activity, the regulatory function of hormonal and immunological responses.

Globally, the burning of fuel a major cause of air pollution. From the middle of last century, energy production has increased more than 20-fold. Triple world population growth and average economic growth of 2-4% per year caused dramatic problems of air pollution.

Local pollution covers the territory with an area of km^2 to the air pollution of cities and industrial areas. Level of concentration is high, showing a marked daily and seasonal changes. These changes are caused by changes in local emissions and meteorological conditions.

The main sources of local air pollution are air pollutants local industry, construction, energy, car, home stove and disposal. The main components of pollution are combustion products, air pollutants industrial technology and the components of exhaust gases.

Typical pollutants include: carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons, and particulates.

Pollution of the lower troposphere to the whole regional parts of the continents is called regional pollution. The negative effects of regional pollution can be seen at distances over 1000 km from the pollution source. In advanced industrial countries, especially regional air pollutants sulfur and nitrogen are monitored and oxidants, hydrocarbons and some heavy metals. The assessment of regional air pollution should analyze long-term impact and its effects on soil water and sensitive ecosystems.

The main group of sources of air pollutants are combustion processes, not just the burning of fossil fuels in stationary combustion equipment as well as combustion of fuel in internal combustion engines of mobile sources. Sources burning fuel produce a range of pollutants, especially particulate emissions, sulfur oxides, nitrogen and carbon, further emissions of hydrocarbons and various trace elements, many of which are toxic or otherwise hazardous, e.g. heavy metals, both in solid as well as condensable and gaseous emissions.

High combustible substances (more than 50% ash) and sulfur (around 5%) of our electricity coal causes the most serious quantitative emissions of particulate matter and sulfur dioxide. Combustion of heavy oil is high in sulfur content also an important source of sulfur dioxide. Combustion system also affects the emissions of nitrogen oxides and carbon soot and hydrocarbons, which is not only the burning of coal, but liquid fuels and natural gas. Emissions of various heavy metals and other hazardous trace elements from the combustion process depends

CLINICAL SOCIAL WORK (CSW)

primarily on their content in the original fuel (eg, coal and As, b, Co, Mo, Ni, Se, Sb, fuels for internal combustion vehicles in particular, Pb).

An important group of sources is also black and colored metallurgy. In addition to the main types of pollutants metallurgy significant source of emissions of hazardous metals (Cd, Co, Cr, Mn, Ni black metallurgy, Al, As, Cd, Cu, Pb, Se, Zn from color metallurgy).The amount of hazardous trace elements, especially heavy metals emitted by factories for the production of ferro-alloys.

Chemical Industry issued a variety o fair pollutants.

Besides the main types of substances are also various compounds of sulfur, nitrogen, and a large hall features many types of hydrocarbons, offer very risky.

Production of building materials, especially cement and lime, is primarily a source of particulate emissions.

Incineration emits similar substances such a s combustion processes, but growing share of the incineration of plastics causes emissions quantity of dangerous substances such a s chlorinated hydrocarbons, dioxins and so on.

Conclusion:

Steps to protect environment

Government of the Slovak Republic in the spirit of the conclusions of the Conference in Budapest in 23 to 25 June 2004 and the Resolution No. 10 dated 11 January 2006 approved the third consecutive updated action plan

for environment and health of inhabitants of Slovakia (NEHAP III – National Environmental and Health Action Plan of the Slovak Republic III). The adoption of the program document for the period 2005-2010 expressed determination to continue the initiated process of development, leading to sustained maintenance of the environment and health

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ASPEKTE DER SOZIALARBEIT IN DER PALLIATIV- UND HOSPIZVERSORGUNG

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ABSTRAKT

Paliativ und Hospizversorgung respektiert die Individualität jedes Menschen. Es zielt darauf ab, biologische, psychologische, soziale und spirituelle Bedürfnisse des Menschen, seine Lieben Adresse. Dabei dürfen wir nicht vergessen, die Ethik des Lebens, die ein Teil ist. Hospiz hilft sterben um zu leben, das Beste bis zur letzten Minute. Es dauert nicht ein kranker Hoffnung, während ihnen helfen, im Leben Sinn zu finden, ihm zu helfen zu erkennen, wo es sinnvoll ist und wo es sinnvoll sein kann. In diesem Beitrag wird die Notwendigkeit für eine ganzheitliche Ansatz der Betreuung von Todkranken und Sterbenden, ihren Bedarf an die Ethik des Lebens und ihre Rechte, Bedürfnisse zu halten und die Achtung ihrer Würde. Es ist wichtig, um die Suche nach einer objektiven Sicht auf die Probleme von Krankheit und Sterben im Rahmen der Ethik des Lebens und umfassenden Überblick über den Menschen in seiner Einzigartigkeit und der Tatsache, dass verfolgen eine von uns.

Die Schlüsselwörter: Hospice Care, Palliative Care, Soziale Arbeit, Gesundheit

Einleitung

Weltweit sterben jährlich dutzende Millionen Menschen. Manche Neugeborenen sterben schon nach ein paar Minuten, Stunden bzw. Tagen ihres Lebens, andererseits gibt es auch Menschen, die erst im hohen Alter, viele Jahrzehnte nach ihrer Geburt sterben. Der Tod kann viele Formen haben. Er kann durch eine akute Erkrankung, einen unerwarteten Verkehrsunfall oder durch ein Kriegsgeschehen verursacht werden, er kann auch als Auswirkung einer chronischen Erkrankung oder eines langzeitigen Rückganges der physischen Kondition im späteren Alter kommen. Sterben müssen wir alle. Die Todesart wählen aber die meisten von uns nicht aus.

Die Palliativ- und Hospizversorgung berücksichtigen die Individualität jedes einzelnen Patienten. Sie richten sich auf die Lösung der biologischen, psychischen, sozialen und spirituell-geistigen Bedürfnisse des Patienten und seiner Angehörigen. Die Hospizidee geht von der Lebens- und Menschenwürde aus, wobei der Mensch als ein einzigartiges und unwiederholbares Wesen zu verstehen ist. Die Hospizversorgung hilft dem Sterbenden, so gut wie möglich, bis zum letzten Augenblick zu leben. Sie nimmt dem Kranken keine Hoffnung, im Gegenteil, sie ist ihm bei der Lebenssinnsuche behilflich und macht ihn bewusst, wo er nützlich ist und wo er nützlich sein könnte. In diesem Beitrag möchten wir auf die folgenden Bedürfnisse hinweisen: auf den Ganzheitszugang zur Todkranken- und Sterbendenversorgung, auf die Erhaltung ihrer Rechte und Bedürfnisse und auf die

Beachtung ihrer Würde. Es ist wichtig, im Kontext des Menschengesamtbildes in seiner Einzigartigkeit und der Tatsache, dass er einer von uns sei, nach einem objektiven Einblick in die Probleme der Krankheit und des Sterbens, zu suchen.

1 PALLIATIVVERSORGUNG

Krankheit, Leid und Tod waren schon immer, sie sind und bleiben auch in der Zukunft ein Bestandteil jeder menschlichen Existenz. Sensitives Reifestandskriterium jeder Gesellschaft ist die Weise, anhand der wir nicht nur erkennen, sondern auch auf die Bedürfnisse des Sterbenden, Verluste des Kranken und seiner Angehörigen reagieren können.

Die palliative Versorgung beschäftigt sich hauptsächlich mit der Schlussphase des Menschenlebens und zurzeit wird sie als ein aufsteigendes Teilgebiet der Sozialarbeit wahrgenommen. Es geht um die Behandlung, die keine Heilung voraussetzt, sondern das Leiden lindert. Svatošová (2001) sagt, dass der Begriff palliative Versorgung vom griechischen Wort *palliatius* – mit dem Mantel gekleidet, abgeleitet ist. Sie konzentriert sich auf den Komfort des Individuums mit der Betonung auf das medizinische Muster, oft beginnt sie und manchmal auch verbleibt in der Anstalt der akuten Versorgung. Munzarová (2005, S. 62) erklärt, dass „der Begriff aus dem Lateinischen *pallium* (Maske, Decke, Mantelbedeckung) kommt und in dieser Etymologie ist es möglich, das wahre Wesen der palliativen Versorgung zu finden.“ Die Autorin fügt noch hinzu - das Ziel der Palliativversorgung sei eine Abdeckung von

Auswirkungen einer unheilbaren Krankheit und die Mantelbedeckung derjenigen leidenden Menschen, denen man nicht mittels einer Heilbehandlung helfen konnte.

Die palliative Versorgung umfasst die ärztliche Gesundheitspflege (Diagnostik und Behandlung), Pflegedienst, Rehabilitation, psychologische und heilpädagogische Betreuung von Kindern, geistige Pflege und Sozialberatung. O'Connor und Aranda (2005) erwähnen, dass die Palliativversorgung traditionell als eine spezialisierte Sterbendenpflege definiert wird, und ihr Ziel ist, sich um die höchste Lebensqualität zu bemühen und die Hilfe den Familien und denjenigen, die sich um den Patienten in seiner Sterbezeit, sowie auch nach seinem Tod kümmern, zu leisten.

Zu den Palliativversorgungsgrundprinzipien, die ihre grundlegenden Ziele beinhalten und mit den Bedürfnissen der Unheilbarkranken korrelieren, gehören laut Haškovcová (2000): symptomatische Behandlung, schmerzlindernde Pflege, effektive Therapie des somatischen und psychischen Schmerzens, emotionelle Unterstützung, spirituelle Hilfe, sozialer Hintergrund, laufendes Programm für den Sterbenden und ebenfalls eine freiwillige fachliche Hilfe seiner Familie.

Während die kurative Therapie die Krankheitsursachen heilt und ihr Ergebnis eine vollständige Heilung des Patienten ist, schaffen die Vorgänge der palliativen Versorgung keine Krankheitsbeseitigung, sie können aber den subjektiven Patientenzustand verbessern. Palliative Versorgung bietet dem Patienten die Möglichkeit, bis zu seinem Tod so aktiv wie es nur möglich ist, zu leben. Seiner Familie bietet sie ihre Beihilfe, mit der entstandenen Lage sich

abzufinden. Palliative Versorgung enthält die Patientenstabilisierung hinsichtlich zu seinem terminalen Gesundheitszustand und die Pflege um seine sozialen, psychischen und geistigen Bedürfnisse. Ihr Ziel ist nicht Verlängerung, sondern Qualitätsverbesserung des Lebens.

Lugtonová und Kindlenová (In: Payneová u. a., 2007) bieten eine der klarsten Beschreibungen der Palliativversorgung, in der es heißt: Verschiedene lebensbedrohliche Krankheiten – ob Krebs, neurologische, Herz- oder Atmungskrankheiten beeinflussen die physische, soziale, psychologische und geistige Gesundheit sowohl der Einzelperson, als auch ihrer Familie. Aus diesem Grund soll die Palliativversorgung die Bedürfnisse in jedem erwähnten Bereich einschätzen und geeignete Maßnahmen planen, durchführen und bewerten. Die Lebensqualitätverbesserung und Ermöglichung des ehrwürdigen Todes sind Zweck dieser Maßnahmen.

Die Palliativmedizin ist ein Bestandteil der Palliativversorgung. Es geht um ein Wissensgebiet, das sich mit der symptomatischen Therapie der chronischen Krankheiten, vor allem im Endstadium, beschäftigt. Es bietet keine kausale Therapie. Sein Ziel ist die Verbesserung der Lebensqualität. Wie Matoušek (2003) anführt, Palliativmedizin belastet den Sterbenden mit keinen unnötigen Durchführungen. Laut Krišková u. a. (2001), durch Palliativmedizin wird die Diagnostik und Therapie von Patienten mit der chronischen, unheilbaren und gleichzeitig aktiv progressiven Krankheit mit der zeitlich begrenzten Lebensdauer gewährleistet.

Bei den Sterbenden Patienten, insbesondere bei den Geschwulstkranken, ist der Schmerz das häufigste Symptom einer verlaufenden Erkrankung. Die Weltgesundheitsorganisation (WHO) definiert den Schmerz als „ein unangenehmes sensorisches und emotionelles Erlebnis, das mit der aktuellen oder potentiellen Gewebeschädigung verbunden ist oder wird als solcher beschrieben“ (In: Dobříková-Porubčanová u. a., 2005, S. 130).

Internationale Assoziation für Schmerzstudium (International Association for the Study of Pain – IASP) definiert den Schmerz als ein unangenehmes sensorisches und emotionelles Gefühl, das mit der aktuellen oder potentiellen Gewebeschädigung verbunden ist, beziehungsweise wird er als eine Gewebeschädigung beschrieben (Brant, In: O'Connor, Aranda, 2005).

Von den genannten Definitionen kann man resultieren, dass der Schmerz eine subjektive Erfahrung ist. Diese Theorie bestätigt auch McCaffery (In: O'Connor, Aranda, 2005), wenn er erwähnt, dass der Schmerz immer das sei, was der Patient für den Schmerz bezeichnet und er kommt immer dann vor, wenn es der Patient sagt. Medikamentöse Schmerzbehandlung, die der Arzt verschreibt, ist jedem Patienten angepasst. Ihr Ziel ist es, ein erträgliches Schmerzniveau zu erreichen. In der Palliativmedizin geht es also in der ersten Reihe um die ausreichende und beträchtliche Kontrolle des Schmerzens und seiner Symptomen.

Heutige Palliativmedizin hat zwar keine unbegrenzten Möglichkeiten, sie sind aber viel größer als vor ein paar Jahren. Bei manchen Krankheiten bleibt die Prognose ungünstig, tödlich, es existiert aber die

Möglichkeit, deutlich die Lebensqualität dieser Patienten zu beeinflussen. Die meisten körperlichen Symptome kann man heutzutage vollständig beseitigen oder mindestens insofern bewältigen, dass sie erträglich sind (Svatošová, In: Matoušek u. a., 2005).

Palliativversorgung ist eine spezielle Art von der gesundheitlichen, aber auch sozialen Menschenpflege. Sie legt mehr Gewicht auf die Betreuung als auf die Behandlung. Palliativversorgung beschäftigt sich mit der komplexen Beeinflussung der Lebensqualität in dem positiven Sinne. Ihr Ziel ist es, den Gesundheitszustand des Patienten zu stabilisieren, den Schmerz zu lindern, aber vor allem sich auf die größtmögliche Lebensqualität des Patienten und seiner Familie zu richten.

1.1 HOSPIZVERSORGUNG

Der Hospizgrundgedanke ist die Tatsache, dass die Hospizversorgung überall ausgeführt werden kann. Ein Hospiz ist nicht nur ein Gebäude, sondern es ist ein Gesamtzugang zum Sterbenden, der alle seine Bedürfnisse betrachtet.

Die Hospizversorgung ist im Rahmen der allgemeinen Prinzipien ähnlich wie die Palliativversorgung aufgefasst. Die Unterschiede lassen sich in der Komplexität der Bedürfnissewahrnehmung des Sterbenden sehen, z. B. in der Beziehung zu seiner Umgebung, zu den Bedürfnissen seiner Verwandten und in den Sozialbeziehungen. Nach der Weltgesundheitsorganisation (Hanzlíková u. a., 2006, S. 266) ist die Hospizversorgung *„eine integrierte Form von der gesundheitlichen, sozialen und psychologischen*

Betreuung, die denjenigen Klienten aller Indikations-, Diagnose- und Altersgruppen geleistet wird, bei denen man laut der Behandlungsarztprognose voraussetzt, dass sie kürzer als sechs Monate leben werden. Im Rahmen der Hospizversorgung wird nur die Palliativtherapie geleistet.“

In einigen Hospizversorgungsdefinitionen wird keine Grenzdauer von sechs Monaten erwähnt. Naierman (In: Dobříková – Porubčanová u. a., 2005) bemerkt, dass man bei der Definition der Weltgesundheitsorganisation von den spezifischen Verhältnissen, die in den Vereinigten Staaten existieren, ausgeht. In Amerika existiert das Regierungsprogramm Medicare, das denjenigen Patienten, deren Lebensdauerprognose kürzer als sechs Monate ist, die Hospizversorgung bezahlt. Diese Zeitbegrenzung hat seinen Sinn, weil man so die Hospizversorgung von den anderen Formen der Nachsorge, die den chronischkranken Menschen bestimmt ist, unterscheiden kann.

Das Gesundheitspflegekonzept im Fach der Palliativmedizin einschließlich der Hospizversorgung - definiert die Hospizversorgung als eine Palliativversorgung, die ein Hospiz als eine selbständige Gesundheitseinrichtung den unheilbarkranken Patienten und den Sterbenden leistet. Sie umfasst alle Elemente der Palliativversorgung – Palliativmedizin, pflegerische, psychologische, spirituelle, respite und terminale Pflege, so wie auch die Hinterbliebenenbetreuung.

Hospiz spezialisiert sich auf die Palliativversorgungsleistung, wobei die palliative Versorgung sich auf die Lebensqualität des Sterbenden, auf die Linderung des Schmerzens und anderer

Symptome, sowohl auch auf die psychologischen, sozialen und spirituellen Bedürfnisse der Kranken und auf die Unterstützung des Sterbenden und seiner Familie richtet.

Näher wird Hospiz von Svatošová (2001) charakterisiert, wenn sie sagt, dass es sich um eine spezialisierte Einrichtung handelt, die den Schmerz lindert, der die progressive Krankheit mitbringt. Es wird für diejenigen Patienten eingerichtet, die nicht in der Hauspflege sein wollen oder können oder für die Patienten, die in Bezug auf den Erkrankungsverlauf nicht fähig sind, sich um sich zu kümmern und in dem Falle, wenn es keine anderen Behandlungsmöglichkeiten mehr gibt. Hospiz verspricht dem Patienten keine Heilung, gleichzeitig nimmt ihm aber auch keine Hoffnung. Es verspricht keine Ausheilung, sondern die Behandlungsfähigkeit.

Finanzierung, Betreuung, Investitionskosten, Möglichkeiten der Zusammenarbeit mit den Krankenkassen, der Staatsanteil und Anteil des dritten Sektors an den Hospizgängen, eigene unternehmerische Aktivitäten – das alles sind die Termine, unter denen wir uns die Hospizfunktionsfähigkeit vorstellen. Für die Slowakische Republik sind das alles neue oder wenig bekannte Begriffe und deswegen sollten wir von den Erfahrungen der Nachbarländer wie Polen, Tschechien und Österreich und vor allem von den Ländern, in denen es mehrjährige Hospizbewegungstradition gibt, wie z. B. Großbritannien, schöpfen.

Der Begriff Hospiz wird auch gesetzlich durch die Verordnung des Ministeriums für Gesundheitswesen der Slowakischen Republik Nr. 770/2004 der

Gesetzsammlung geregelt. Im §13 wird Hospiz als eine Gesundheitseinrichtung beschrieben, die die gesundheitliche Pflege den Personen mit der unheilbaren und gleichzeitig fortschreitenden und aktiv steigenden, gewöhnlich zum Tode führenden Krankheit, leistet. Zum Zielen der Hospizgesundheitspflege gehören die Lebensqualitätverbesserung, Linderung von Leiden dieser Menschen und Stabilisierung ihrer Gesundheitszustände. Die, in den Gesundheitseinrichtungen der ambulanten Betreuung einschließlich der häuslichen Betreuung in der Patientenwohnung leistende gesundheitliche Pflege kann ein Hospizbestandteil sein.

Draganová u. a. (2006, S. 89) unterstreichen, dass die Hospizversorgung nicht zu den Sozialeinrichtungen gehört. Laut dieser Autorin geht es um *„die Pflege um einen sterbenden und unheilbarkranken Menschen im Krankheitsendstadium, der die pflegerische Betreuung und die Behandlung zum Lindern seines Leidens bedarf. Das Ziel der Hospizversorgung ist, die Schwerverkranken auf dem letzten Abschnitt ihres Lebens zu begleiten, sowie auch ihren Angehörigen einen schweren Abschied besser zu ertragen helfen.“*

Die Autorin erklärt weiter, dass die Hospizversorgung dem Kranken das Folgende versichern soll:

- nicht unter dem unerträglichen Schmerz zu leiden,
- Beachtung der Menschenwürde in allen Situationen und
- nicht allein in den letzten Augenblicken des Lebens zu sein.

Die meisten Menschen denken falsch, dass Hospiz ein Haus des Todes ist. Es ist eine sehr vereinfachte und hauptsächlich falsche Hospizcharakteristik. Die Idee des Hospizes beruht nämlich auf der Lebens- und Menschenwürde. Nach Štefka (2003) ist Hospiz im weiteren Sinne eine Bewegung, der der Grundgedanke aus der Lebens- und Menschenwürde ausgeht, wobei der Mensch als ein einzigartiges und unwiederholbares Wesen zu verstehen sei. Es ist ein Dienst dem Menschen, der ihn braucht. Im engeren Sinne stellt Hospiz eine Einrichtung dar, die für die Klienten im Endstadium ihrer Krankheit geeignet ist. Diese Einrichtung ist außer der medizinischen Versorgung auch den Kranken behilflich, zeigt Interesse an den Menschen im Lebensendstadium und gewährleistet die Beachtung ihrer Menschenwürde.

Hospiz ist eine Philosophie und Organisationsstruktur mit dem Versorgungsprogramm für die Chronischkranken im Endstadium. Es ist eine der Palliativversorgungsformen, in der holistischer Zugang dominiert. Während sich die Palliativversorgung mit den chronischkranken Patienten befasst, richtet sich Hospiz in ihr mit der neuen Pflegequalität auf die unheilbaren Kranken, also auf diejenigen, bei denen der Tod unabwendbar scheint. Es widmet sich nicht der aktiven Behandlung, sondern konzentriert sich auf die Milderung der belastenden Symptome, sowohl auch auf die ganzheitliche Unterstützung der Kranken und ihrer Familien. Qualität dieser Versorgung zeigt sich darin, dass man in der Zeit, in der das Gesundheitswesen in seinen Zielen versagt hat und die kurative Medizin auf die kausale Therapie verzichten muss, viel für die

Unheilbarkranken durch die Palliativhospizbetreuung tun kann.

Unabhängig davon, wo die Hospizbetreuung ausgeübt wird, ist es immer wichtig, damit die Versorgung ganzheitlich wäre und alle Bedürfnisse des Klienten befriedigt wären. Diese ganzheitliche Versorgung kann man nicht ohne den holistischen Zugang realisieren. Es geht um die Philosophie, die in der Palliativversorgung bei der Betreuung des sterbenden Menschen angewendet wird. Es handelt sich um die komplexe Menschenversorgung in der Auffassung seiner bio-psycho-sozialen Einheit.

1.2 SOZIALARBEIT IN DER PALLIATIV- UND HOSPIZVERSORGUNG

Seit alters haben den Menschen die Lebensendefragen interessiert. Schon die ältesten Menschengemeinschaften haben sich mit der Frage des guten Todes und des Lebens nach dem Tod beschäftigt. Sorge für den guten Tod tritt gleichzeitig mit der Sorge für das gute und erfolgreiche Leben, mit der Sinnslebenssuche, Zufriedenheit und mit dem Glück auf. Lebens- und Todesfragen sind für den heutigen Menschen nicht gewichtsloser und weniger wichtig als für die vorigen Generationen geworden, obwohl Krankheit, physisches Leiden, Schmerz, psychische Behinderung, Tod und Sterben gewisse Zeit am Rande der menschlichen Interesse waren.

Die Grundlage der ethischen Prinzipien, die niemand verzweifeln kann, ist das Recht auf den menschenwürdigen Tod. Der Tod jedes einzelnen

Menschen ist persönlich und einzigartig. In der Sterbezeit braucht jeder Liebe, Würde und jemanden, der ihn begleiten wird. Die Hauptaufgabe und Berufung der Sozialarbeit beruht auf dieser Begleitung, Hilfeleistung und Unterstützung des Menschen.

Die Sozialarbeit setzt sich als eine Methode im Rahmen der Sozialhilfe durch. Sie geht von der komplexen Pflichtenauffassung der Einzelperson, Familie, privaten Einrichtungen, Gemeinden und vom Staat aus. Sie orientiert sich auf die Bürgeraktivitätssteigerung und bemüht sich, ihn so zu motivieren, damit er vor allem allein, eventuell mit der Hilfe seiner Familie die materielle und soziale Not überwindet (Draganová u. a., 2006).

Sozialarbeit im Sinne der Sozialhilfe wurzelt schon im Anfang der Menschheit. Auf dem Europagebiet war sie einige Jahrzehnte Domäne der christlichen Kirchen. In der Heiligen Schrift mahnt Gott zu der Nächstenliebe in der konkreten Form – Hungrigsättigung, Durstigstillung, Hilfeleistung bei Kranken, Armen und Leidenden (Oláh, 2005). Schavel, Oláh und Derevjaniková (2006) fügen bei, am Anfang war die Hilfe, die dadurch charakterisiert wird, dass einer einem anderen etwas bietet oder für ihn etwas tut. Es hat Jahrzehnte gedauert, bis die Betreuungspflicht die Wohltätigkeit abgelöst hat. Erst im 20. Jahrhundert ist das Bürgerrecht auf das würdevolle Leben anerkannt worden, wobei man aus dem Naturrecht des Menschen ausgeht, in dem das Bedürfnis erstrangig und Inhalt und Form sekundär sind.

„Sozialarbeitberufung beruht auf ihrer Mitbeteiligung, allen Menschen ermöglichen, ihr Potential

in den weitesten Dimensionen der menschlichen Existenz, mit der offenbaren Absicht der Entwicklungstendenzen und mit dem Ausdruck der Zusammengehörigkeit zu entfalten. Mittels Kenntnis und der konkreten Theorienanalysen, die sich mit dem menschlichen Verhalten beschäftigen, alle menschlichen Werte zu der Bereicherung eigener Menschenleben mit der Berücksichtigung der Gleichheit, Gerechtigkeit und Würde aller Menschen zu nutzen.“ (Strieženec, 2006, S. 139).

Novotná und Schimmerlingová (1992) sprechen von der Sozialarbeit als von einer Kunst, mit den Menschen umgehen zu können und sie zu führen, und zwar aufgrund der erworbenen Kenntnisse und praktischen Erfahrungen. Nach Bláha (In Novotná, Schimmerlingová, 1992) erfordert die Kunst, mit dem Menschen umzugehen, nicht nur die praktischen Methoden zu kennen, sondern auch natürlichen Takt und ethische Interesse, Empfindlichkeit, Aufrichtigkeit, Menschlichkeit und Vornehmheit, weil es sich hier um die Kunst handelt, mit der menschlichen Persönlichkeit, die in der Gesellschaft benachteiligt und behindert ist, umgehen zu können.

Heute wird die Sozialarbeit von der Sozialarbeiterföderation (IFSW) folgenderweise definiert: *„Die Sozialarbeit unterstützt die sich auf die Problemlösung in den menschlichen Beziehungen orientierende Sozialänderungen, sie hilft den Menschen, ihre Leben mittels der sich auf die Entwicklung der Fähigkeit, freie Entscheidungen zu machen, orientierenden Hilfe, zu verbessern. Stützend auf die wissenschaftliche Menschenverhaltens- und*

Sozialsystemskennnisse trifft die Sozialarbeit gerade dort, wo es zu den Differenzen in den Interaktionen der Menschen und ihrer Umgebung kommt. Die Sozialarbeitsbasis bilden die Prinzipien der Menschenrechte und sozialen Gerechtigkeit.“(In: Levická, Mrázová, 2004, S. 12).

Die Menschenrechte erwerben wir natürlicherweise schon bei der Geburt. Sie drücken den Demokratiegrad in der Gesellschaft aus, sie sind allgemein und gehören allen ohne Rassen-, Hautfarbe-, Geschlechts-, Religions- oder sonstigen Statusunterschied. Strieženec (2006) sagt, dass das Lebensrecht die Grundbedingung für die Existenz aller anderen Rechte ist. Die Anerkennung des Lebensrechtes eröffnet den nächsten Raum für die aktiven Ziele der konkreten Menschenleben in den konkreten Gesellschaften. Existenz des Menschenlebens ist der Höchstwert, der sich auch durch die Verantwortung für die anderen Lebensformen erfüllt. Menschenlebenswert kann z. B. durch den Wirtschaftsbeitrag des Menschen zu der Bildung des Bruttoinhaltsproduktes ausgedrückt werden. Der menschliche Sozialwert ist unerfassbar. Sein reales Ausmaß befindet sich in der Qualität des Menschenlebens, im Wohlbefinden, Glück, in der Ausgewogenheit der bio-psycho-sozialen Dimension. Für die Sozialarbeit ist das soziale Leben die Grundlage der erfolgreichen Entwicklung des Individuums und der Gruppe und die Sozialarbeit beteiligt sich auf seinem würdigen Empfinden.(Schavel, 2006.)

„Sozialarbeitsberuf beschäftigt sich mit dem Sozialleben des Menschen und mit der allmählichen Raumbildung für den Einsatz seines eigenen Potentials.

Er unterstützt die Lösung der menschlichen Beziehungen in den Sozialänderungen in der Richtung gegen den Menschen, seiner Sozialsicherheitsbildung, um das Behagensgefühl zu erhöhen, seine Fähigkeit der aktiven Beteiligung an diesen Änderungen mit der Beachtung der sozialen Grundrechte und Pflichten zu entwickeln und um die Sozialwerte im Einverständnis mit seiner individuellen Interessen und der gesellschaftlichen Akzeptanz zu respektieren.“(Strieženec, 2006. S.27).

Die Betreuung eines schwerkranken und unheilbaren Patienten ist ohne eine komplexe Auffassung dieses Dienstes undenkbar. Sie geht von den holistischen Menschenansichtsprinzipien und aus seiner Bedürfnisse aus. Wie es Draganová u.a.. (2006, S. 141) erwähnen, umfasst die Sozialarbeit vier wesentlichen Bestandteile: „den individuellen- Sicherheits- und Zufriedenheitsgefühl, den sozialen- Familie, Verwandte, gesundheitlichen- dem Gesundheitszustand gemäß und emotionalen- der bestimmte Grad der emotionellen und geistlichen Hilfe.“

Laut A. Salomonová (In: Oláh, Schavel, 2006, S. 28), die für die Wegbereiterin im Sozialarbeitbereich gehalten wird, *„ist das Sozialbetreuungsziel, die ganze Persönlichkeit mittels der bewussten Anpassung des Menschen seiner Umgebung oder durch die Umgebungsanpassung den Bedürfnissen und Befähigungen des behinderten Menschen, höchst zu entwickeln. Die Aufgaben der Sozialarbeit sind: die menschlichen Fähigkeiten, mit denen er verfügt, zu fördern und zu entwickeln; diese Fähigkeiten zu bewahren und zu schützen; der menschlichen Interessenschädigung vorzugehen und zu verhindern und*

die verlorenen Befähigungen zu erneuern, die Schäden zu reparieren und auszugleichen und die Hilflosen zu versorgen und zu schützen.“

Sterbendenversorgung verfolgt zwei Grundziele – Leidlinderung und die Erhöhung der Lebensqualität des Patienten und seiner Angehörigen. Die Weltgesundheitsorganisation sieht die Lebensqualität als eine Wahrnehmung eigener Position im Kultur- und Wertsystemskontext im Hinblick auf die Ziele, Erwartungen, Lebensstil und Interessen. An der Lebensqualität beteiligen sich diese Faktoren: körperliche Gesundheit, psychologische Aspekte, Abhängigkeitsgrad, Sozialbeziehungen, ökologische Aspekte, Spiritualität, Religion und persönliche Überzeugung (Dobříková–Porubčanová et al., 2005).

„Im Zusammenhang mit der Lebensqualität in der Sozialarbeit gehen wir an das Leben als an ein Sozialfakt heran, dass wir ohne das Selbstzutun gebären, dass der Mensch sein Leben eher lebt als er sich ihn bewusst ist, wir gehen an es als an eine komplexe Tätigkeit des lebenden Wesens, die gegeben ist und reproduziert sich auch durch eine Anzahl von den Begleitkomponenten und Interaktionen mit den anderen Menschen, Sozialgruppen und der Gesellschaft“ (Schavel, 2004., S.16).

Um die Lebensqualität des Patienten zu gewährleisten, müssen wir seine Bedürfnisse kennen und ihn ganzheitlich behandeln. Es ist notwendig, ihm die bestmögliche und fachlichste Versorgung zu sichern. Natürlich ist auch der menschliche Zugang aller, die diese Betreuung leisten, erforderlich.

Für die Sozialarbeitsübung im Bereich der Palliativ- und Hospizversorgung ist es nach Šramatá (In:

Žiaková, Kovalčíková, Pavlíček, 2005) wichtig zu wissen, dass:

- der Sozialarbeiter als ein Profi in mehreren Funktionen und Rollen auftritt,
- das Sterben ein Prozess ist, der seine physikalischen und multidimensionalen Stadien hat,
- der Schmerz seine physischen, psychologischen und spirituellen Erscheinungen hat,
- die ethnischen, religiösen und kulturellen Unterschiede Konsequenzen auf die Fragen, die mit der Erkrankung verbunden sind, wie z. B. auf die Entscheidungsannahme, Beziehung zu denen, die die Versorgung leisten, Haltung zum Tod und Sterben haben,
- der Bereich der Palliativ- und Hospizversorgungsausübung die Hauspflege, Sanatorien und einzelne Hospize enthält,
- es möglich ist, die gemeinschaftlichen Quellen zu gebrauchen und den Zugang zu ihnen zu kennen,
- der Krankheitsverlauf und der eigentliche Tod Konsequenzen auf das Familienleben haben können,
- es immer noch große kulturelle Unterschiede im Zugang zu der Palliativversorgung dauern,
- es für die Palliativ- und Hospizversorgungsausübung die staatlich anerkannten Standards der Dienstleistungsversorgung erstellt sein sollten,
- es erforderlich ist, die Bedürfnisse der spezifischen Klientengruppen und ihrer Familien mit den speziellen Bedürfnissen, wie z. B. Kinder

mit den Physisch-, Entwicklungs-, Mental- und Emotionalbegrenzungen, sowohl auch die Bedürfnisse derer, die sich in der institutionellen Versorgung, in den Stationären, in den privaten Einrichtungen und Besserungsanstalten befinden, zu befriedigen.

Hospiz- und Palliativversorgung helfen dem Sterbenden so gut wie möglich bis zum letzten Augenblick zu leben. Sie nehmen ihm keine Hoffnung, im Gegenteil, sie helfen ihm bei der Lebenssinnsuche. Hospiz bietet Betreuung durch ein multidisziplinäres Team, in dem seine unvertretbare Stelle auch der Sozialarbeiter hat. Die Bildung seiner Arbeitsbedingungen ist der bedeutende Faktor für die effektive und flexible Anwendung seiner fachlichen Qualitäten und Kenntnisse. Der Sozialarbeiter ist im Hospizteam nicht nur dem Personal, sondern hauptsächlich dem Klienten und seiner Familie fachgemäß behilflich.

Nachwort

Jeder Mensch ist einmalig, und genauso einzigartig sind auch alle einzelnen Situationen, Augenblicke und Momente, die er erlebt. Im Voraus kann keiner von uns sein Lebensszenar schreiben und es kann schon überhaupt nicht jemand anderer für uns tun, weil keiner weiß, was ihn erwartet. Nur eins ist sicher, den Tod kann keiner von uns vermeiden. Bei verschiedenen Anlässen sagen die Menschen, dass es weltweit nur eine einzige Gerechtigkeit gibt, und

zwar, dass jeder von uns einmal sterben muss. Es bestehen aber große Unterschiede im Sterben. So wie jedes menschliche Wesen einzigartig ist, hat auch sein Ende Millionen Formen. Gerade für die sterbenden Patienten, denen man nicht mehr helfen kann, derer Hoffnungsfunken erloschen ist und die sich damit nur schwer abfinden, könnten die Hospiz- und Palliativversorgung eine Lösung sein.

Ebendarum sollten wir dieser Lebensschlussphase Beachtung schenken und das vor allem in dem Falle, wenn der Tod nicht natürlich, sondern als Folge einer unheilbaren Krankheit kommt. Erhaltung der Lebensqualität bis zum Tode, Bildung des glücklichen Lebensendes, Bringen des Friedens und der Liebe in das Alltagsleben, physische Schmerzlinderung durch passende Medikamente, Abbau der gesellschaftlichen Absonderung - das alles sind die Hauptziele der Palliativ- und Hospizversorgung, die ihre ganze Aufmerksamkeit der Hilfe an den Unheilbarkranken und ihrer Familien widmen.

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Few words from the Editor-in-Chief

This journal brings authentic experiences of our social workers, doctors and teachers working for the International Scientific Group of Applied Preventive Medicine I-GAP Vienna in Austria, where we have been preparing students for the social practise over a number of years. Our goal is to create an appropriate studying programme for social workers, a programme which would help them to fully develop their knowledge, skills and qualification. The quality level in social work studying programme is increasing along with the growing demand for social workers.

Students want to grasp both: theoretical knowledge and also the practical models used in social work. And it is our obligation to present and help students understand the theory of social work as well as showing them how to use these theoretical findings in evaluating the current social situation, setting the right goals and planning their projects.

This is a multidimensional process including integration on many levels. Students must respect client's individuality, value the social work and ethics. They must be attentive to their client's problems and do their best in applying their theoretical knowledge into practice.

It is a challenge to deliver all this to our students. That is also why we have decided to start publishing our journal. We prefer to use the term 'clinical social work' rather than social work even though the second term mentioned is more common. There is some tension in the profession

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of a social worker coming from the incongruity about the aim of the actual social work practice. The question is whether its mission is a global change of society or an individual change within families. What we can agree on, is that our commitment is to help people reducing and solving the problems which result from their unfortunate social conditions. We believe that it is not only our professional but also ethical responsibility to provide therapeutic help to individual and families whose lives have been marked with serious social difficulties.

Finding answers and solutions to these problems should be a part of a free and independent discussion forum within this journal. We would like to encourage you – social workers, students, teachers and all who are interested, to express your opinions and ideas by publishing in our journal. Also, there is an individual category for students' projects.

In the past few years there have been a lot of talks about the language suitable for use in the field of the social work. According to Freud, a client may be understood as a patient and a therapist is to be seen as a doctor. Terminology used to describe the relationship between the two also depends on theoretical approach. Different theories use different vocabulary as you can see also on the pages of our journal.

Specialization of clinical social work programmes provides a wide range of education. We are determined to pass our knowledge to the students and train their skills so they can one day become professionals in the

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field of social work. Lately, we have been witnessing some crisis in the development of theories and methods used in clinical social work. All the contributions in this journal are expressing efforts to improve the current state. This issue of CWS Journal brings articles about social work, psychology and other social sciences.

Michal Oláh, Ph.D.
Peter G. Fedor-Freybergh
Edition of journal

Allow me to introduce a new expert journal – Clinical Social Work. We would like to offer you an opportunity to contribute to its content as we would like to aspire to create a collection of real experiences of social workers, doctors, missionaries, teachers, etc. CWS Journal is published by the International Scientific Group of Applied Preventive Medicine I-GAP in Vienna, Austria.

The journal is to be published quarterly and only in English language as it will be distributed in various foreign countries.

We prefer to use the term ‘clinical social work’ rather than social work even though it is less common. In the profession of clinical social work, there clearly is some tension coming from unclear definitions of competence of social workers and their role in the lives of the clients; the position of social work in the structures of scientific disciplines especially in cases where people declare themselves to be professionals even though they have no

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professional educational background. These are only few of the topics we would like to discuss in the CWS Journal.

Your contribution should fit into the following structure:

1. Editorial
2. Interview, Case Reports
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Each article must be an original never published before. When using references, parts of other articles or publications it is inevitable to quote them and provide information about the source.

We reserve the right to formally edit and reduce the text if needed. Academic articles undergo an anonymous critique. Each author will receive a prior statement of publishing his/her article.

When writing a review it is necessary to attach a copy of the cover of the book.

Thank you for your cooperation

Yours sincerely

Michal Oláh, Ph.D.
Edition of journal

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