مقاله شماره 1

**Empowering the ‘shamed’ self: Recognition and critical social work**

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**Abstract**

**Summary** This article provides a review of the contribution of Axel Honneth’s model of recognition for critical social work. While Honneth’s tripartite conceptualisation of optimal identity-formation is positively appraised, his analysis of the link between misrecognition, the experience of shame and eventual sense of moral outrage, is contested. Drawing on a range of sources, including the sociology of shame, Honneth’s ideas about the emotional antecedents of emancipatory action are revised to guide critical social work with misrecognised service users.

**Findings** The intellectual background to Honneth’s recognition model, emanating from leading German philosophers, is described and its application to social work set out. Even so, Honneth’s model is found to be deficient in one primary regard: its assumption about the emotional antecedents to quests for withheld recognition is misapprehended. In particular, the argument in this article is that the ubiquitous emotion of shame, which Honneth argues flows from misrecognition, must be carefully addressed through the medium of relationship, otherwise it might lead to repressed shame and frustrated attempts at social struggle. To this end, a social work process is delineated for dealing with shame, following episodes of misrecognition.

**Applications** Honneth’s model of recognition, along with revised ideas about how to recognise and manage shame, is incorporated into a conceptual framework for critical social work practice. With this renewed understanding of the impact of shame, following misrecognition, social workers should be better equipped conceptually to enable service users to take action for empowerment.

مقاله شماره 2

**Models of adult safeguarding in England: A review of the literature**

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**Abstract**

**Summary** This article presents the findings of a narrative synthesis of literature published between January 2000 and September 2013 exploring the organisation of adult safeguarding services in England. The review sought to identify the characteristics of safeguarding practice, which may be important for local authorities to consider when choosing between models of organisation.

**Findings** The findings suggest that the development of adult safeguarding policy and practice has prompted local authorities to develop specialist safeguarding roles. The implications of specialism have not been extensively explored. However, several important characteristics of safeguarding practice are identifiable from the literature including *specialism within the organisation of adult safeguarding*; *decision-making and thresholds for safeguarding response*; and *multi-agency working*.

**Applications** The review found limited evidence relating to the organisation of adult safeguarding, which suggests that further empirical research is needed. The critical features of safeguarding practice identified here comprise a useful starting point from which to explore the implications of different ‘models’ of safeguarding organisation.

مقاله شماره 3

***Salir adelante* (perseverance): Lessons from the Mexican immigrant experience**

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**Abstract**

**Summary** Although migration and immigrant issues have been well studied in sociology, economics, and demography there is significantly less information specific to Latino immigrants within the field of social work. This is of particular concern as the population of Latino immigrants and their children continues to grow and access areas of social work practice and policy development. This research study focuses on understanding the experience of first-generation immigrants of Mexican origin living in Denver, Colorado, through the use of qualitative research methods. Seven Mexican immigrants living in Denver described their experience through an in-depth interview process. Grounded theory was the chosen method for analysis.

**Findings** Four themes emerged during the data analysis process: (1) ‘We are working people’; (2) ‘I am not an animal’ (experiencing racism, prejudice and discrimination); (3) fear; and (4) internal strength. Together these themes create a conceptual framework that is useful as a starting place to understand the lives and culture of Mexican immigrants. This conceptual framework highlights how immigrants negotiate racism, prejudice, discrimination, and fear through their strong work ethic and the belief in their ability to ‘*salir adelante*’ (to persevere or better oneself or one’s family situation).

**Applications** Results indicate that Mexican immigrants are faced with numerous challenges, particularly due to racist laws, discriminatory procedures, and acts of prejudice. However, results also suggest that Mexican immigrants and their cultural resources provide a source of hope, allowing them to persevere even as they face challenges. The findings have several implications for direct service, advocacy and social justice, and social work education.

مقاله شماره 4

**Family resilience in families where a parent has a mental illness**

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**Abstract**

**Summary** This study explores the concept of family resilience where a parent has a mental illness. Eleven Australian adults who have grown up in a household with a parent who had a diagnosed mental illness participated in an in-depth interview. The interviews focused on the ways in which these families responded to challenges in everyday life, particularly related to parental mental illness.

**Findings** Families developed resilience through processes such as shared humour or regular family rituals and routines. In some cases, open communication about mental illness enabled families to better cope when parents were unwell and to build a greater sense of family connectedness. However, data suggest that parental mental illness potentially creates stress and confusion for families and there are multiple social and cultural barriers that make it difficult for families to acknowledge and speak openly about mental illness. For participants, resilience tended to be about maintaining a balance between stress/distress and optimism and strength within their family.

**Applications** The article highlights the importance of family context when describing resilience, and identifies specific clinical implications for working with families affected by parental mental illness.

مقاله شماره 5

**Confronting neoliberal penality: Placing prison reform and critical criminology at the core of social work's social justice agenda**

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**Abstract**

**Summary** Social work practitioners and educators should be more attentive to the expansion of the penal estate occurring across a number of jurisdictions. The article presents an overview of the crisis in prisons within one European state, the Republic of Ireland.

**Findings** Relying on official sources and critical commentaries on those sources, six factors are highlighted: the growth in prisoner numbers; the cost of imprisonment; ‘inhuman and degrading’ conditions prisoners are subjected to; particular hardships faced by specific groups of detainees; the changing role of probation services; the lack of robust, independent inspection mechanisms.

**Application** The value base of the profession and its commitment to the promotion of social justice could prompt social workers to become better informed about the growth of the penal estate and more intent on campaigning for better conditions for prisoners and their families and less reliance on incarceration.

مقاله شماره 6

**Can Hong Kong Chinese parents and their adolescent children benefit from an adapted UK parenting programme**

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**Abstract**

**Summary** Sixty-five parents joined seven semi-structured group interviews sharing their experience of joining an adapted parenting programme for Hong Kong Chinese parents. The aim of the research was to explore parents’ outcome, parent–adolescent outcome of the parenting programme, as well as any culturally sensitive parenting strategies that were acceptable to Hong Kong Chinese parents.

**Findings** The results indicate that Hong Kong Chinese parents perceived that the parenting programme was useful in improving communication with their adolescents, reducing conflict as well as supporting them to become confident parents of adolescents.

**Applications** This study further illustrates the possible culturally sensitive elements of the Hong Kong Chinese parenting programme. It should focus on helping parents to reflect on their own parenting and help parents to learn granting autonomy to their adolescents, communication skills and conflict resolution skills.