

alkoholizmowi oraz przeciwdziałania narkomanii (Kuzior, 2017). Organizacja konferencji i towarzyszących jej warsztatów wpisuje się w III misję uczelni, konsekwentnie realizowaną przez różne inicjatywy.

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### **BASIC GENERAL METHODS OF SOCIAL WORK**

In the domestic scientific and educational literature, textbooks and manuals on social work, the classification of methods is carried out according to the traditional paradigm of social work, which was formed in the framework of sociology, pedagogy, psychology, management and economics (sociological, pedagogical, psychological, organizational, economic methods). Sociological methods stand out as the sociological basis of social work; pedagogical - as a socio-pedagogical basis for the activities of social services; psychological - as the psychological support of social work, the content and methods of psychosocial practice [4].

In the practice of social work, methods of social influence on the person are applied, which are formed as methods of purely social work, as a result of its theory and practice. Most of them are borrowed from social work experience in the USA and developed countries of Western Europe. The best of them are adapted to the domestic system of social protection of the population and social support of various target groups and categories of citizens. These methods are classified in terms of [1-2]:

- ✓ subject-subject or subject-object relations (teamwork, group work of specialists, social work specialists, volunteers and work with clients);
- ✓ the number of clients who are objects of social impact (individual, group, community, mass work);
- ✓ content, methods and means of social work, the place of their implementation (telephone counseling, social work in the community, society, community; Foster; self-governing social work, social animation; mobile social work, etc.).

Given these approaches and the cross-cultural traditions of social work in Ukraine, the methods of social work are presented as follows: sociological, psychological, organizational, and also relevant approaches to

determining methods of social work are being studied. Sociology in social work is considered from the point of view of sociological support of the activities of organizations and institutions in the social sphere. At the level of social work as a science, theoretical sociology is used, it reveals universal laws and principles for constructing various social systems, generalizes and structures empirical data within individual branches of sociological knowledge. At the level of social work practice empirical sociology is used, which establishes and generalizes social facts [3-4].

Sociological methods of social work - methods that are used to collect, process and analyze sociological data in the framework of social work. In conducting sociological research, four consecutive, logically and meaningfully interconnected stages are distinguished:

1. Preparatory, is to develop a program and tools - questionnaires, interview forms, forms for recording observation results, analysis of documents and the like.

2. Collection of primary sociological information. Occurs through a survey, observation, analysis of documents, experiment.

3. Compilation and processing of collected information.

4. Analysis of the processed information, preparation of the report, formulation of conclusions, development of recommendations.

For the effectiveness of social work, the proper management of organizations and institutions in the social sphere and the process of social work at the micro level are very important. Management in social work is based on the theory and practice of management [2-3].

The scientific literature highlights many definitions of the concept of management. Most often, management is seen as a set of activities in a market economy related to the management of people, the skillful use of their labor, intellectual abilities, motives for determining the goals and objectives of a business, creating a management mechanism, developing plans, formulating appropriate rules and procedures, determining not only that what and when to do, but how and who will carry out what has been planned. Depending on the field of activity, different types of management are distinguished: general, or administrative, sectoral, organizational, functional, entrepreneurial, international, pedagogical, etc. [4].

The psychological impact on the individual in social work is carried out in accordance with the direction of theoretical and practical psychology the social worker adheres to, his work experience and professional readiness. The use of various psychological techniques and techniques is divided into two main methodological principles: directive - the development of helping strategies based on treatment, in which case

the client is a passive consumer of psychotherapy, and not directive, which is based on the promotion of self-actualization of the personality, ability to support oneself, development of independence [1,4-7].

In the practice of social work, a consistent psychological effect on clients is carried out in the following forms: individual work, group work and work in a micro social environment. Common to all three forms of social work, which are also defined in the scientific literature as methods, directions of social work, is the diagnosis of the psychological state of the client. At the heart of modern diagnostic approaches to social work are two fundamental principles: social assistance based on the individualization of the client and his problems; help is aimed at improving the social life of the individual. These processes are described in the scientific literature as a diagnosis and treatment [2-4, 5].

The main directions and approaches to social assistance were formed with the goals for which clients turned to a social worker: solution of a problem; improvement of life situation; individual work with the case; regulation of behavior. Generally recognized in the practice of social work is individual, group social work, social work in the community, which is defined as modern methods of social work on which foreign approaches to the activities of social services are based. Often, individual, group social work and social work in the community are explained as forms of social work, respectively, not to its content, but to the number of clients attracted to the process of assistance and mutual assistance [4-7].

Actual methods of social work, which are carried out by specialists of organizations and institutions in the social sphere in many countries of the world, are: team social work, volunteer, telephone counseling, social work in the community, Fostering, self-directed group work, mobile social work, social and cultural animation, etc. The most common method of group work is interdisciplinary group work of social specialists who are included in the process of social support and identity, such as case management «Multidisciplinary» team consisting of social workers and psychologists. Such a team can include both specialists of the same profile and specialists from related fields of knowledge and social practice [3-4].

So, in Ukraine the training of specialists for the social sphere has been actively developing in recent years on the basis of the scientific views of various scientific schools of social work: social-pedagogical, psychological, social work management. The lack of permanent academic approaches leads to a certain eclecticism in the general scientific and theoretical space of the social sphere, which affects the creation of appropriate teaching materials, curricula, plans, textbooks, manuals. This

also clearly reflects the stage in the formation of social work as a science, its synthetic character. This is evidenced by the unique content of the work of Ukrainian scientists working in various organizations of the social sphere and higher educational institutions of the country [4,5].

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