

Five Fatal Flaws impacting on practice	AASW Code of Ethics	Key Theories/Reports
<p>1. Attempts to 'rescue'/corollary: blaming people for circumstances.</p>	<p>From chapter on social work values: <i>"working with and supporting people to achieve the best possible levels of personal and social wellbeing"</i> P7. And key principles for ethical decision making see p15.</p>	<p>Critical Social Work; Self-Determination; Strengths-based; Reflective Practice.</p>
<p>2. Expressions of resentment or frustration when policies serve to favour Aboriginal people or Torres Strait Islander People</p>	<p>5.1.2 Culturally competent, safe and sensitive practice a) Social workers will develop culturally sensitive practice by acknowledging the significance of culture in their practice, recognising the impact their own ethnic and cultural identities, views and biases can have on their practice and on culturally different clients and colleagues P17 (emphasis is mine) Apply knowledge and skills in ways that prioritise the needs of others over personal gain (professional integrity P 13)</p>	<p>Core practice skills: congruent practice, culturally congruent and safe practice. Reflective practice theory.</p>
<p>3. Emotional and social 'trespass' – entering Indigenous spaces without consideration that may be seen as a threat/intrusion.</p>	<p>d) Social workers will recognise, acknowledge and remain sensitive to and respectful of the religious and spiritual world views of individuals, groups, communities and social networks, and the operations and missions of faith and spiritually-based organisations Cultural competence, safe and sensitive practice (p16)</p>	<p>Garbett's concept of 'the clearing'; Psycho-social impact of forced removal on capacity to trust, especially members of dominant society, articles on working with involuntary clients; impact of trauma on client/worker relationships.</p>
<p>4. Failure to challenge social/organisational</p>	<p>The social work profession:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> promotes justice and social fairness, by acting to reduce barriers and to expand choice and 	<p>Royal Commissions: Black Deaths in Custody, Bringing Them Home Report, RC into NT Child Protection</p>

<p>policies/practices which serve to marginalise/discriminate.</p>	<p>potential for all persons, with special regard for those</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • who are disadvantaged, vulnerable, oppressed or have exceptional needs. • advocates change to social systems and structures that preserve inequalities and injustice • opposes and works to eliminate all violations of human rights and affirms that civil and political rights must be accompanied by economic, social and cultural rights. (p13) <p>Responsibilities in the workplace</p> <p>c) Social workers will appropriately challenge, and/or report, and/or work to improve, policies, procedures, practices and service provisions which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are not in the best interests of clients • are inequitable or unsafe • are in any way oppressive, disempowering or culturally inappropriate (p32) 	<p>and Juvenile Justice; 2007 NT Emergency Response, Royal Commissions into Institutional child sexual abuse and reports related to treatment of asylum seekers.</p>
<p>5. Dismissive of challenges to practices/attitudes as just 'angry blacks'. (often relates to Pt 3 above)</p>	<p>Responsibility to Colleagues</p> <p>g) Social workers will remain open to respectful constructive comment on their practice or behaviour P31.</p>	<p>Research on known psycho-neurological effect of trauma – capacity to assess/manage perceived threat. By focusing on how the message is delivered we can miss valuable learning opportunities re our practice. The challenge is to understand what it is about one's one behaviour which might have triggered the outburst.</p>

References

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