

# Pcs model

Sociology



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The theory is based on the idea that people are capable of solving their own problems and that it is important to work on problems the client deems important. One of the benefits of this is to empower the client in the collaborative role used in task centered work. It was meant to place itself as an action-oriented approach to provide problem solving activities occurring within a limited time frame. As it has been used in most social work disciplines and populations to date, it has been shown effective in working with minors including schools and residential facilities. An overview of the Task Centered approach begins here. The client assumes responsibility for identification of his/her problems and the prioritization of such. The goals are then agreed upon and tasks are developed in order to achieve those goals. Clients agree to work with the clinician on a time frame and in each session progress are monitored as tasks are completed. Often this approach is used with minors, including school and residential facilities. The 1980's saw this approach often used with involuntary clients; those referred by legal circumstances. Systems Theory Systems theory covers a broad range of theoretical and methodological practices across many disciplines. Generally, systems theory is concerned with the structure of complex systems, with a special emphasis about how parts relate to each other and to the whole system. In the social sciences, this usually means understanding how individuals relate to each other and to their society as a whole, and the effect that social pressures have on individuals. Each person in a family is part of the whole system. The whole is greater than the sum of its parts. A family can be thought of as a " holon, simultaneously a whole and a part of a larger system." (Longres, 1990, p. 266) Interaction (communication) between the parts is what brings the system to life. The study of the family must

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begin with the relationship and interactions each member has to each other. In systems theory, higher levels can control lower levels. The individual members are both unique individuals and part family at the same time. " The family is a bounded system in interaction with its environment. Within the family boundary are its members and their roles, norms, values, traditions, and goals, plus other elements that distinguish one family from another and the social environment ... families whose boundaries are open and flexible are the most healthy What frames Shared lives Health and social care act 2008 out of these 16 regulations that social workers complete through S&M and assessments. If these are not adhered to panel is brought to the attention of the carer. If we are not adhering to these regulations and guidance from Medway council then we are unable to practice thus carers not having their role. Systems theory .... having knocked on effect of to why we and the carers must adhere to these regulations from this ACT, these are governed by QCQ. Skills in communication are particularly important when working with people with a learning disability. By adopting a person-centred planning approach, social workers can put the person with a learning disability at the centre of planning for their lives. Social workers need to develop sensitive listening skills and place the person with a learning disability at the centre of their interventions and service delivery. McConkey et al. (2004) explore further the medical and social models of disability but identify common features in these models which help in defining disability and providing services. Although these two models of disability start from very different perspectives, they do converge around four basic dimensions in describing the disabilities experienced by the person. These are listed in the box below. Four dimensions for describing disabilities 1 Impairments — <https://assignbuster.com/pcs-model/>

the presence and absence of specific impairments are noted including illnesses, mental and emotional problems; 2 Functional limitations — especially in the areas of activities of daily living (including personal care); 3 Social inclusion — the extent to which the person has access to education, transport, employment, housing, recreation etc; and 4 The supports(physical and human) available to the person and those that are lacking but needed. These can link with the previous three dimensions, for example certain professionals may address the person’s impairments whereas others focus on functional limitations. McConkey et al., 2004, p Enquire into the way the actions of each carerhas impact on the others Encourage to go to carers support groups to see any progress and networking. \* Enquire about possible policy changes \* Make sure that all the services are being offered to the su \* Establish whether there are any forms of support avabile for them Ensure the carers were aware of all potential benefits available to them Labelling One of the problems in deciding which term to use is the possibility that it may become a label which conjures up a negative image. The use of such labels has in the past served as a way of segregating people with a learning disability from society: ‘ the sustained use of a label, coupled with any consequent negative imagery, can result in people being perceived as deviant and therefore devalued citizens’ (Gates, 2001, p. 8). \* People with a learning disability are increasingly involved in review and development of their services. . \* Advocacy and empowerment are key issues to be considered when working with people with a learning disability. . \* Review is an integral part of the social work process. . \* Review also gives practitioners the opportunity to reflect on and evaluate their practice.