



Best Student Presentation Award@ June 27, 4:30 – 6:00pm

Adjudicators: Li-Chen CHENG, Ka-KI CHAN, Esther CHOW

SPA-27-2-2

CON-1134

Restore the Destructive Relationship with Family-of-Origin Parents through Self-growth Group Participation: A Cross-cultural Qualitative Research

Ren-Hui LYU

Department of social work and social administration, The University of Hong Kong
China

Dr Shuang LU

Department of social work and social administration, The University of Hong Kong
Hong Kong

Destructive relationships with family-of-origin parents, without effective intervention, can lead to unhealthy relationships throughout individuals' lifespan. Unfinished business in family of origin exerts an intergenerational influence on children's life even after they become adults. On the other hand, the prevalence of "filial piety", as a family obligation attached by Confucian culture, brings more fusion to adult children-parent relationship in Chinese society. Almost all existing family-of-origin based trainings focus on improving adult children's own intimate relationship or marriage. However, little attention is drawn to restoring family-of-origin relationship, which is an understudied issue in Chinese culture. This study aims to explore how do Chinese adult children who experienced dysfunctional family-of-origin parenting reconcile with their parents through long-term self-growth group participation.

Using Modified Grounded Theory Approach (MGTA), this study investigated personal experiences of 7 individuals (5 female, 2 male; age 27–54) with participation in a self-growth group to address the unfinished business in their families of origin for at least 3 years, in which imaginary communication psychotherapy (ICP) was used as the main counselling technique. Semi-structured interviews were conducted to collect the participants' stories. Data analysis identified 4 phases of participants' experience: in the first phase "self-exploration and coping", participants used different strategies to manage the relationship with their parents; the second phase covered the participation in the self-growth group in which early family of origin traumas were addressed, transformed, and healed; in the third phase, individuals come to terms with their parents; the fourth stage demonstrated the positive change of parent-adult children relationship. The research reveals that group work that addresses family—of-original-related personal traumatic experiences can contribute to



reconciliation. The study provides implications for developing systematic social work interventions for adult children who suffered from ill relationship with family-of-origin parents in the Chinese culture.



SPA-27-2-3

CON-1273

Facilitators' Perspectives on the Engagement of People with Dementia in Group Cognitive Stimulation Therapy

Anna Yan ZHANG

Dr Gloria Hoi-Yan WONG

Terry Yat-Sang LUM

The University of Hong Kong

Hong Kong

Cognitive stimulation therapy (CST), an evidence-based psychosocial intervention, engages people with dementia (PwD) in themed groupwork delivered by trained CST facilitators. CST's effects on slowing cognitive decline and maintaining the quality of life vary among individuals. Engagement, the state of being occupied constructively by external stimuli, may be overlooked in CST's mechanism. Facilitators, the initiator of keeping PwD stimulated and engaged, matter to the optimization of PwD's engagement. The objectives are to explore facilitators' perspectives on PwD's engagement and to identify the contributing factors. The study adopts a qualitative method design. A total of 10 CST facilitators (i.e., four social workers, two occupational therapists, two program workers, and two trained volunteers) were recruited from multiple service centers, including four community centers, three daycare centers, and two residential care units. The researcher conducted a one-hour in-depth interview with the facilitators respectively within three months after they finished their CST groups. Their recall and reflections of engaging PwD in a CST group were transcribed in verbatim for thematic analysis. Based on the preliminary analysis, facilitators usually assessed PwD's engagement by their body movements, verbal expressions, and initiations towards offered stimuli. Most facilitators perceived PwD's engagement as an indicator of groupwork efficiency and facilitators' working efficacy. Facilitators confronted the challenge of optimizing individual engagement and minimizing imbalanced participation among individuals simultaneously. The individual engagement could be affected by environmental factors (e.g., distractions, seat arrangement, accessibility of activity instruments), PwD's characteristics (e.g., capability, interests, and strengths), stimuli attribute (e.g., texture, diversity and novelty of tangible materials, activity formats), facilitators' skills (e.g., sharing mode, activity up-and-down-grade flexibility, utilization of group dynamics) and social factors (e.g., group rituals, interpersonal connectedness, group cohesiveness). The conclusion is that facilitators' awareness and proactive preparation of the identified factors may be a critical step to enhance PwD's engagement and optimize their benefits in psychosocial interventions.



SPA-27-2-4

CON-1140

Otaku (御宅族) Redefined - Engaging Youth through Anime Culture in Casework

Man-Ching LAU

Department of Social Work and Social Administration, The University of Hong Kong

Dr Joanne Yuen-Shan LO

Department of Social Work and Social Administration, The University of Hong Kong
Hong Kong

Adolescents at a developmental stage face the challenge of searching for identity through social learning and interpersonal feedback from peers. In the recent decades, Anime (動漫) has become a worldwide popular youth culture. Most of the anime productions come from Japan, targeting teenagers and above. The contents of anime have a large variety, like friendship, family, romance. Some of them are about real life, while some are about fantasy world. A form 6 girl, Susan is an anime lover who appeared to have high anxiety level, poor peer relationship, as well as difficulties in study in school. The worker adopted narrative approach in helping Susan to build up supporting network, boost self-esteem, as well as increase her learning motivation. Experience sharing will be focused on how to get into anime world to engage the service user and co-create the story in the anime world.

Throughout the helping process, anime was found to serve for a number of purposes. For instance, it is a good engagement and value discussion topic. Insights will be shared on youth work. Anime culture can be a good tool for workers to engage youths and understand their values on different issues. For example, they may easily have black and white thinking as there are always clear-cut evil and justice in anime; they might believe themselves to have unexplored potentials, as main characters in anime are usually like this. To conclude, anime culture can be either a facilitating force or barrier for youth's growth, depending on how the contents are embraced.



SPA-27-2-5

CON-1098

Addressing Inequality through Inclusive Policy: Implication of Educational Policies of Delhi Government

Minhaj AKRAM

Department of Social Work, Jamia Millia Islamia
India

Ashvini Kumar SINGH

Department of Social Work, New Delhi

Mohd Zakir Riyaz

Department of Social Work, Jamia Millia Islamia
India

Introduction of policies in education sector considers infrastructural development, quality education, inclusion of diversified population, manpower planning and overall improvement in literacy of the country as its focal point. The major concerns of this sector include availability and accessibility to the educational institutions, affordability of educational facilities and indiscriminate acceptability of the individual learner in the educational ecosystem. Due to its diversified population manifested through economic class, caste, gender and other marginalized categories; India poses various challenges to the affordability, accessibility and acceptability in contrary to minimized developmental challenges of availability. New Delhi, being India's administrative capital has outlined legal provisions in alignment with the Right to Education Act, 2009 to ensure the affordability, accessibility and acceptability of children of certain identified marginal sections of the society to avail quality education through Delhi Education System Act and Rules. The objectives of the study are to: 1. comprehend the implications of the inclusive educational policies of Delhi Government with respect to Economically Weaker Section and Disadvantaged Category children; 2. suggest and recommend for strengthening of system to ensure inclusive education.

Secondary source information including research articles, thesis, newspaper snippets, educational institutions and related bodies' reports on education specific to the territory of Delhi, India to be utilized in accomplishing the objectives of the study. The results or findings of the study will develop greater understanding on the ground based realities of the framed and implemented policies of inclusive education in territory of Delhi, India. Results will highlight whether or not implementation is in right direction or requires revision in terms of its implication. At the end, findings will be shared with the concerned authorities to take necessary action on strengthening of inclusive education policy.



SPA-27-2-6

CON-1167

Employee Engagement for Social Mission Realization: Case Studies on Social Enterprises in South Korea

Jung-Su KIM

Department of Social Work and Social Administration, The University of Hong Kong
Hong Kong

The aim of this study is to identify the factors that pertaining the pursuit of social missions through employee engagement of social enterprises in South Korea. This study analyzes few cases of South Korean social enterprise based on an in-depth interview using a push, pull factor conceptual framework. The relationship between employees' engagement and social missions has been signified by three major theories: "Social Economy", "Sense of Community", and "Participation in Decision-Making". These three theories systematically explain that employees' engagement in social enterprises ultimately leads to the realization of a social mission. Drawing from these theories, three social enterprises from South Korea will be selected to illustrate how they have been evolved over the past five years leading into the realization of a social mission.

Case study method is adopted by choosing three social enterprises from South Korea for data collection. Data will be drawn from various sources, including but not limited to in-depth interviews with the selected social enterprise's stakeholders, secondary information, etc. Denzin & Lincoln also adopt a qualitative across-method research approach in their research (Denzin & Lincoln, 2011). By analyzing lessons from Korean social enterprises' experience, suggesting a future direction and new possibilities of social enterprises is possible. Also, it is possible that the application of the result of this study to other Asian countries with a similar historical and cultural background and features of Korean s can be done. It can provide theoretical, empirical and practical implications as a mechanism for achieving social mission of social enterprises.