

Course: Introduction to Social Works: Methods in Social Work (4696)**Level: M. Sc (Sociology)****Semester: Autumn, 2019****ASSIGNMENT No. 1**

Q.1 Poverty and inequalities are serious problems of Pakistani society? Elaborate how state can deal with these issues?

Answer:

Poverty in Pakistan spreads across a variety of issues: a very fast-growing population facing lack of education, jobs, technology, capital and investment. But the country is committed to tackling the problem and the poverty rate has fallen by more than 10% in the mid-2000s. That's nearly 15 million people who were lifted out of poverty.

Current efforts and challenges

The reason poverty became such an important topic in recent years is that more and more people now realize how important it is for peace, stability and economic development. Where there is conflict and war, there is only damage and suffering. In these conditions, not much can thrive but violence.

A fast-growing population

So obviously, Pakistan being caught between the US's war on terror in neighboring Afghanistan and tensions with India, it has a dire need for stability. This is the ultimate condition to avoid social strife and to guarantee that the life of its population will get better. Stability can help with economic growth which in turn can alleviate poverty in Pakistan (if well-managed).

Another reason the government fears social unrest is that the population is growing very, very fast. And providing jobs, housing and education for everyone isn't an easy task. In the last 10 years, the population in Pakistan has grown by 40 million, making it the 6th largest country in the world with about 180 million inhabitants.

Causes of poverty in Pakistan

Slums in Pakistan

علامہ اقبال اوپن یونیورسٹی کی حل شدہ اسائنمنٹس، بذریعہ ای میل، واٹس ایپ منگوائیں، اس کے علاوہ پرنٹڈ اور ہاتھ سے لکھی ہوئی اسائنمنٹس گھر کے ایڈریس پر حاصل کریں۔

According to recent estimates (2008), poverty in Pakistan - by national standards - concerns less than 20% of the population. However, after hitting this record low level, poverty is on the rise again, estimated somewhere between 30-40% depending on the source (government, World Bank). Efforts to fight poverty have been on-going since the 1970s, despite the "poverty bomb" of the 1990s due to corruption and poor government strategies that caused an increase in the number of poor.

The focus on education and health

Many Pakistani scholars focus on the lack of productivity and low literacy levels of the domestic workforce to explain poverty in Pakistan. As of 2006, only 50% of the population was literate and government spending on education was still only half of the average of many other developing countries (2% versus 3-4%).

However 3-4 years later, improvements led literacy levels to climb up to 60% of the population. The problem remains the inequality behind this number: nearly 70% of men are literate but only 45% of women are. Another problem that looms large: government health expenditure is one of the lowest in the world. Therefore it seems that the causes of poverty in Pakistan lie more in a massive health crisis at the moment, more than a productivity issue – although important too.

A fast-growing population

Other local expert also point at the growing population to explain poverty in Pakistan. This would explain the lack of investment in technology, as most GDP is used to feed and accommodate the growing population. However, the same problem in Asia has a different cause: traditional agriculture and good old habits die hard.

Not that this is a bad thing, you wouldn't want any country to lose its culture, as it has often happened in Europe (at least partially). The key is to find a balance and change what matters and what makes a difference in alleviating poverty. Old ways to farm land – while sustainable – are often not very efficient and sometimes embed a culture of exploitation or feudalism (slavery, serfdom).

علامہ اقبال اوپن یونیورسٹی کی حل شدہ اسائنمنٹس، بذریعہ ای میل، واٹس ایپ منگوائیں، اس کے علاوہ پرنٹڈ اور ہاتھ سے لکھی ہوئی اسائنمنٹس گھر کے ایڈریس پر حاصل کریں۔

Where the growing Pakistani population can become a problem is that because of the lack of infrastructure for education, the problem of inefficiency, poor agricultural techniques and illiteracy spreads all the faster across the country. Thus the little growth generated by the country is absorbed for the needs of the growing population in terms of jobs, food and housing.

To sustain development, GDP growth should therefore be higher than population growth (as it is actually the case now). The other problem is in fact that of urbanization. Pakistan is indeed one of the most urbanized countries in South Asia, with a little over 50% of the population living in cities of more than 5,000 inhabitants.

Efforts to alleviate poverty in Pakistan

What's been done so far

About 10 years ago, more intensive efforts have been implemented to alleviate poverty in Pakistan. Among other things, there was a great investment in developing micro-finance, to allow small business owners and farmers to access micro-credits (that traditional banks wouldn't give them). After a few years, the main government program for micro-finance was serving over 1 million people. Not bad.

But there were many other fronts to invest in: macroeconomic stability, education, corruption and developing social safety nets. The country actually did quite well with some of these: its GDP has been growing quite fast – although hit hard by the global financial crisis – about 5% in the 2000s on average, thanks to a more stable economy. This has created many new jobs, even though it was hardly enough considering how fast the population keeps on growing. Still the government has spent about \$13 billion in anti-poverty programs in the first half of the 2000s.

New approaches to tackling poverty in Pakistan

One crucial area that Pakistan must now focus on is education and training (aka human capital). This is really an issue that no country can bypass if it is serious about developing its economy and its society. But of course it's also a very controversial point because it's an investment that threatens to change the society and its power balance. A more educated

علامہ اقبال اوپن یونیورسٹی کی حل شدہ اسائنمنٹس، بذریعہ ای میل، واٹس ایپ منگوائیں، اس کے علاوہ پرنٹڈ اور ہاتھ سے لکھی ہوئی اسائنمنٹس گھر کے ایڈریس پر حاصل کریں۔

population is more difficult to deal with and it also creates many transformations in the way society and traditions works.

{=====}

Q.2 Discuss in detail the philosophy of social work. Elaborate the relationship of Islamic ideology and social work practices.

Answer:

Social work is one of those careers in which you can truly make a difference in people's lives. A Master of Social Work degree can open many doors and show others you have not only the knowledge and the skills, but also the compassion and dedication necessary to work in such an important field. There are many positions a graduate with an MSW degree can fulfill, but here are five of the most popular social work careers:

Medical/Public Health

Social workers who work in the medical field are always in high demand. It is projected that the number of jobs in medical/public health social work will grow by 22 percent through 2018, the highest rate in the social work field. Medical/public health social workers can work in any facility that provides care to patients, including hospitals, emergency rooms, hospices, nursing homes, rehabilitation facilities, assisted living facilities and home health agencies. They work with patients to ensure they are being cared for properly, facilitate communication between them and their caregivers, and assist with paperwork and decision-making. Medical/public health social workers are advocates for patient rights and a source of comfort during difficult times. Because this is such an important area of social work, it generally pays more, with an average salary ranging from \$41,000 to \$58,000 annually.

Substance abuse social workers are employed in a variety of venues, including rehabilitation facilities, prisons, private practices, for- and non-profit organizations, and juvenile detention facilities. It is known as one of the more emotionally demanding areas of social work since addiction is hard to treat. People struggling with addiction need patience and compassion, and navigating mood swings, relapses and anger require a great deal of dedication. But knowing you are helping someone in recovery and that you can play an important role in

علامہ اقبال اوپن یونیورسٹی کی حل شدہ اسامینٹس، بذریعہ ای میل، واٹس ایپ منگوائیں، اس کے علاوہ پرنٹڈ اور ہاتھ سے لکھی ہوئی اسامینٹس گھر کے ایڈریس پر حاصل کریں۔

their lives is incredibly rewarding. As the legal system places greater emphasis on recovery and rehabilitation, jobs in this area are expected to grow at a rate of 20 percent through 2018. Depending on your level of experience and where you work, the average salary ranges from \$29,000 to \$49,000 annually.

Mental Health

While a master's is not always required for a career in social work, it always makes you a more marketable candidate; still, one area where a master's is required is mental health in the realm of clinical practice. Many mental health social workers provide therapy, and this requires advanced education, as well as licensure, as a clinical social worker (LCSW). As a mental health social worker – or clinical social worker – there is a diverse range of mental health services you can provide. You can work in community mental health centers, mental hospitals, private practices, hospitals and even schools. You assess your clients' mental health, diagnose mental disorders, develop treatment plans and assist in the daily living of those with mental disorders. The average annual salary of a mental health social worker is \$41,880.

Child Welfare

Child welfare is an area of social work that requires sensitivity, compassion and a love of children. Child welfare social workers provide services to children who are abused and neglected by their parents or to children from lower-income families who cannot afford to properly care for them. Many child welfare workers work with child protective services to investigate reports of child abuse and neglect, and intervene when a child's home environment is deemed unsafe. As a child welfare social worker, you would meet regularly with children and families to assess conditions in the home and report on the care a child is receiving. When a child is in danger, child welfare workers facilitate the removal of that child and place them in a safe alternative environment. The child welfare social work field is expected to grow at a rate of 12 percent through 2018, and the average salary for a child protective services worker is between \$25,000 and \$47,000 annually, depending on location and experience.

علامہ اقبال اوپن یونیورسٹی کی حل شدہ اسائنمنٹس، بذریعہ ای میل، واٹس ایپ منگوائیں، اس کے علاوہ پرنٹڈ اور ہاتھ سے لکھی ہوئی اسائنمنٹس گھر کے ایڈریس پر حاصل کریں۔

School Social Work

School social work is one of the more common areas in the field, and there are different capacities in which a school social worker can work. As a school social worker, you are a liaison between school and students' families, essentially bridging children's personal lives and education to make sure their needs are being met. You can function as a guidance counselor and also work with special needs children to facilitate their integration into mainstream classes. You are responsible for addressing a number of school issues, such as behavioral intervention programs, truancy prevention programs, sexual education, health education, crisis intervention and effective communication between parents, teachers and students. Depending on location and level of education, school social workers earn a salary ranging from \$32,000 to \$52,000 annually.

Relationship of Islamic ideology and social work practices:

Several culturally specific practical considerations should inform social work interventions with ethnic Arab peoples in Arab countries or in Western nations. These include taking into account gender relations, individuals' places in their families and communities, patterns of mental health services use, and, for practice in Western nations, the client's level of acculturation. Such aspects provide the basis for specific guidelines in working with ethnic Arab mental health clients. These include an emphasis on short-term, directive treatment; communication patterns that are passive and informal; patients' understanding of external loci of control and their use of ethnospecific idioms of distress; and, where appropriate, the integration of modern and traditional healing systems.

Ethnic Arab peoples have one of the world's highest rates of population increase. There are 255 million people in 21 Arab countries in North Africa and the Middle East, and they constitute a significant and growing population in such Western countries as Australia (210,000), Canada (80,000), France (2 million), Britain (210,000), and the United States (700,000), as well as Israel (1 million). (Al-Boustani & Farques, 1991; Al-Krenawi & Graham, 1998; UNESCO, 1996). A notable proportion of Arab peoples are Muslim, and Islam is the world's second most practiced religion, with one of the highest increases in the number of

علامہ اقبال اوپن یونیورسٹی کی حل شدہ اسائنمنٹس، بذریعہ ای میل، واٹس ایپ منگوائیں، اس کے علاوہ پرنٹڈ اور ہاتھ سے لکھی ہوئی اسائنمنٹس گھر کے ایڈریس پر حاصل کریں۔

practitioners. Today there are an estimated 6 million Muslims in the United States, and nearly 15 percent are people of Arab ethnic origin (*Newsweek*, 1998). Despite Arab peoples' presence in the West and East, there has been little published social work practice research to date related to this population.

Researchers in social work (Al-Krenawi & Graham, 1996a, 1996b, 1997a, 1997b; Al-Krenawi, Graham, & Al-Krenawi, 1997; Lum, 1992; Mass & Al-Krenawi, 1994) and allied disciplines (Al-Issa, 1995; Bilu & Witztum, 1995; Budman, Lipson, & Meleis, 1992) have differentiated among the knowledge and skills necessary to respond to the ethnic and racial diversity of people who may need mental health and social services. The literature provides insight into mental health practice with families of various ethnic origins, among them African (Franklin, Sarr, Gueye, & Sylla, 1996), African American (Ahia, 1997; Baker, 1994; Kendall, 1996; Logan, 1996), Asian American (Lorenzo, 1988), Chinese (Bentelspacher, DeSilva, Goh, & LaRowe, 1996; Lai, 1995; Pearson, 1996; Pearson & Phillips, 1994; Shek, 1996; Wang, 1994; Xiong et al., 1994), Greek (Madianos, Gefou-Madianou, & Costas, 1993), Italian (Fandetti & Gelfand, 1978), Japanese American (Hsu, Tseng, Ashton, & McDermott, 1983), Korean (Hurh & Kim, 1994), , Latino (De Snyder, Diaz-Perez, Maldonado, & Bautista, 1998), Maori (Chaplow, Chaplow, & Maniapoto, 1993), Native American (Angell, 1997; Trimble, 1990), and Vietnamese (Phan, 1997). However, a great deal remains unknown, because multicultural social work is a heterogeneous and multifaceted phenomenon. Also, many ethnic groups, such as Arab peoples, have not received comparable scrutiny by academic researchers.

Because the topic of social work practice with Arab peoples is complex and because the literature disparate, the present article concentrates on one field of intervention, mental health practice. Future research should analyze other fields such as addictions, child welfare, or gerontology. Presented here is an overview of major practice intervention guidelines resulting from the integration of recent interdisciplinary research (Abudabbeh & Nydell, 1993; Al-Krenawi, 1996; Al-Krenawi & Graham, 1997b, 1997c; Al-Krenawi et al., 1997; Jackson, 1997; Katchadourian, 1974; Qouta, Punamaki, & El-Sarraj, 1995; Savaya & Malkinson, 1997; Timmi, 1995). Although we recognize the diverse aspects of ethnic Arab life, as well as its presence in virtually all countries, the article emphasizes principles of

علامہ اقبال اوپن یونیورسٹی کی حل شدہ اسائنمنٹس، بذریعہ ای میل، واٹس ایپ منگوائیں، اس کے علاوہ پرنٹڈ اور ہاتھ سے لکھی ہوئی اسائنمنٹس گھر کے ایڈریس پر حاصل کریں۔

mental health practice that have common and transnational applications. Similarly, the analysis applies to Arab mental health clients of major faith traditions (Christian, Druze, or Islam) living in rural or urban regions, whose communities are immersed in the broadest spectrum of traditional to modern norms and values. Given this journal's readership, particular emphasis is placed on ethnic Arab life in North America, Europe, and other countries with Western-derived cultures (Budman et al., 1992).

{=====}

Q.3 Define "Case Work Practice". Also discuss the basic concepts relevant to case work practice?

Answer:

Casework practice in out-of-home care involves working with the children and youth in placement and with their families. It includes assessing strengths and needs, developing case plans (also called service plans, treatment plans, and permanency plans), implementing and monitoring case plan activities, and closing cases.

These tasks often are accomplished through teamwork. Team members may include the case manager; the parents; the foster parent, relative caregiver, or residential staff (depending on where the child is placed); treatment providers (such as counselors); and others. Casework practice involves frequent contact between the caseworker and child or family to work together toward achieving the goals identified in the case plan. Often, children and families are referred to community services to assist them in achieving their goals.

Casework Practice is the foundation of Public Child Welfare. The CEBC defines casework practice as services, delivered by a caseworker employed or contracted by a Public Child Welfare agency, that are designed to help families strengthen family functioning and address challenges that may threaten family stability. These activities include administering family-centered assessment and case planning; discussing strengths and needs with families; identifying specific interventions such as self-sufficiency needs, counseling, parenting, educational support, and skill building; and connecting families with the

علامہ اقبال اوپن یونیورسٹی کی حل شدہ اسائنمنٹس، بذریعہ ای میل، واٹس ایپ منگوائیں، اس کے علاوہ پرنٹڈ اور ہاتھ سے لکھی ہوئی اسائنمنٹس گھر کے ایڈریس پر حاصل کریں۔

supportive services and resources they need to achieve a nurturing and stable family environment.

- J **Target population:** Caseworkers employed or contracted by a Public Child Welfare agency and the families that they work with
- J **Services/types that fit:** Assessment, case planning, case management, education, and skill building
- J **Delivered by:** Caseworkers employed or contracted by a Public Child Welfare agency
- J **In order to be included:** Program must be delivered by caseworkers directly
- J **In order to be rated:** There must be research evidence (as specified by Scientific Rating Scale) that examines changes in caseworker behavior and/or changes in child welfare outcomes for families (recidivism, out-of-home placement changes, etc.)

The Casework Practice topic area was added to this website in 2008. Every two years, a research-focused literature review is conducted on each rated program in this topic area. The date of the last research review is located on the bottom of each program page.

Social work we mean work for the society. Social work is a work by which a social worker can aware individual about their problems, identify their worth & dignity & give a satisfactory and independent life which they can't get by their own effort. The first school of social work was set-up in Bombay in 1936.

Definition

According to Prof. Friedlander, "Social work is a professional service based upon scientific knowledge & skill in human relations which assists individuals alone or in groups to obtain social & professional satisfaction & independence."

Scope of Social work

1. Child development
2. Medical social work
3. Clinical social work

علامہ اقبال اوپن یونیورسٹی کی حل شدہ اسائنمنٹس، بذریعہ ای میل، واٹس ایپ منگوائیں، اس کے علاوہ پرنٹڈ اور ہاتھ سے لکھی ہوئی اسائنمنٹس گھر کے ایڈریس پر حاصل کریں۔

4. Social work administrative & management
5. International social work
6. Social work in acute psychiatric hospital
7. Social work as community organizer

1. Child development:

Children are the most vital part of our Nation. They are the foundation of any nation. For progress of any country their development is necessary. Their mental, physical, emotional, psychological, social development is important. The following services have been organized by the Central Social Welfare Board for welfare of child in India. They are:

- J Right to education
- J Right against exploitation
- J Right for rehabilitation
- J Right to speech & expression

Government policy

- J Institutions for their protection, education & rehabilitation of the socially handicapped children
- J Temporary homes for the sick children suffering from TB & skin disease
- J Children home, infant home, Balbadi, Nursery, Pre-primary school, day care centre, recreation & cultural centres
- J Holiday homes for the children of the family of economic weaker sections
- J Child Health Centre
- J Child Guidance Clinic
- J Schools for Mentally retarded children

Social workers work in this institutions & tries their level best to solve their problems and strengthen the path forth development of their personality. He also develop the abilities & capabilities of the child.

2. Medical Social Work

The medical social work provide assistance to patient & their family who are coping with many problems. A social worker have the potentiality to aware the Doctor about the problem and collect & analyse patient's detail information to help other health professions to understand the needs of the patients & their family. In fact when a doctor come into any conclusion in a minute, a social worker diagnosis a problem thoroughly.

3. Clinical Social work

The clinical social work provides a full range of Mental Health Services including assessment, diagnosis & treatment. It provide referral service to individuals, couples, families & groups. Assist clients in adjusting to measure life style changes due to death of loved one, disability, divorce or loss of a job.

4. Social work administration & management

To manage a programme planning is most important. The important of social worker related to Fund raising & making grants

-)] Budget management
-)] Monitoring & evaluation of public & social policy
-)] Co-ordinate activities to achieve the agencies goal
-)] Staff co-ordination

5. International social work

The role of social work is to :

-)] Counsel & aid refugees to ensure a smooth transition into a new environment
-)] Facilitate international adoption
-)] Provide disaster relief in the time of crisis

علامہ اقبال اوپن یونیورسٹی کی حل شدہ اسامینٹس، بذریعہ ای میل، واٹس ایپ منگوائیں، اس کے علاوہ پرنٹڈ اور ہاتھ سے لکھی ہوئی اسامینٹس گھر کے ایڈریس پر حاصل کریں۔

- J Counsel families to find better solution to their problems. Remove children from abusive situation & place it to care homes
- J Find employment & housing for homeless families
- J Assist pregnant women, adoptive parents & adoptive children in crisis
- J Provide assessment, support, counseling
- J Provide assistants to women & their children who are victims of domestic violence

6. Social work in an acute psychiatric hospital

A social worker can help to a psycho patient very trick fully because of her/his professional quality. She/he can provide-

- J Complete Intake
- J Psycho-social assessment
- J Participate in the treatment plan
- J Provide patient & family education & support
- J Provide individual treatment family & group therapy
- J Provide discharge & after planning

7. Social work as community organizer

- J Assist the community in defining a school problem
- J Provide direction & guidance to the community in-order to mobilize & identified cause by case work, group work & community organization
- J Assist in establishing new programmes to meet the needs of individuals, groups and families

Other Scopes

- J Addiction Treatment
- J Child abuse, adoption & welfare
- J Criminal justice

علامہ اقبال اوپن یونیورسٹی کی حل شدہ اسائنمنٹس، بذریعہ ای میل، واٹس ایپ منگوائیں، اس کے علاوہ پرنٹڈ اور ہاتھ سے لکھی ہوئی اسائنمنٹس گھر کے ایڈریس پر حاصل کریں۔

- J Crisis Intervention
- J Developmental disabilities
- J Disaster relief
- J Domestic Relief
- J Domestic Violence
- J HIV/AIDS
- J Military social work
- J Political development
- J Rural development
- J Industrial development
- J Women welfare

{=====}

**Q.4 Study the relevant units and write comprehensive notes on following:
(Elaborate your answers, keeping in view the Pakistan set up)**

1. Fundamentals of case work

Answer:

Child welfare caseworker positions require some formal education. Learn about the education, job duties and licensure requirements to see if this is the right career for you.

The job of a child welfare caseworker is to improve children's lives by providing services to help them achieve a healthful, joyous existence. Caseworkers typically work with the child's guardians or other relatives, where they cultivate a plan suited to each child's particular situation.

Child welfare social workers labor to ensure the welfare and well-being of children and their families. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics classifies child welfare social workers under the category of "child and family social workers." The demand for child and family social workers is expected to increase by 20 percent through 2020. On average, child welfare social workers earned around \$40,210 as of May 2010. Child welfare social work presents a number of challenges, but it can help you make a meaningful and significant difference in the lives of your clients.

علامہ اقبال اوپن یونیورسٹی کی حل شدہ اسائنمنٹس، بذریعہ ای میل، واٹس ایپ منگوائیں، اس کے علاوہ پرنٹڈ اور ہاتھ سے لکھی ہوئی اسائنمنٹس گھر کے ایڈریس پر حاصل کریں۔

Education and Training

Child welfare social workers usually need a minimum of a bachelor's degree in social work, or BSW, although sometimes, they may have undergraduate degrees in related fields like psychology or sociology. Many child welfare social workers earn master's degrees in social work, and a very limited number of candidates have doctoral degrees, although they generally work in supervisory functions. Child welfare workers are not always required to hold licensure, although this largely depends on the requirements of the hiring agency.

Work Environment

Child welfare social workers frequently work for government-run agencies that focus on child welfare. The name of these agencies usually varies by state and may be referred to as the Department of Child and Family Services, Child Protective Services or the Department of Family and Protective Services. Many child welfare social workers also work for non-profit community organizations, foster care and adoption agencies or child advocacy agencies.

Responsibilities

The main responsibility of a child welfare social worker is to protect children from situations of abuse, neglect and other forms of maltreatment. Child welfare social workers focus on ensuring the social, physical, psychological and emotional well-being of their clients. They do this by making home visits to investigate allegations of abuse or neglect, providing assessments to determine whether a parent or guardian is fit to provide care, evaluating whether a child should be temporarily or permanently removed from his living situation and placing children with foster care or adoptive families. In addition, child welfare social workers must complete extensive documentation, maintain case files and perform other types of administrative tasks. They are often required to have a valid driver's license and, in some cases, the use of their own vehicle, to make home visits.

Skills Needed

Child welfare social work can be stressful and demanding. Social workers who work in child welfare settings are often expected to maintain high case loads while receiving very little supervision and must deal with frequent staff turnover, which can be detrimental to morale

علامہ اقبال اوپن یونیورسٹی کی حل شدہ اسائنمنٹس، بذریعہ ای میل، واٹس ایپ منگوائیں، اس کے علاوہ پرنٹڈ اور ہاتھ سے لکھی ہوئی اسائنمنٹس گھر کے ایڈریس پر حاصل کریں۔

and motivation, according to the National Association of Social Workers. You should be resilient and able to handle high levels of stress and emotionally volatile or difficult situations. Sometimes, in addition to evaluating the safety of your clients, you may need to make a judgment call regarding your own safety, such as whether you should enter the home of a reportedly abusive or violent person.

{=====}

2. Social problems and social work

Answer:

Both sociology and social work have contributions to make to the solution of social problems. It seems probable that as social science becomes less academic and more involved in the real world, and as social work becomes less psychiatrically oriented, there will be an increasing need for the two fields to cooperate in the solution of social problems. It, therefore, seems appropriate to discuss the present stance of each discipline with respect to social problems. In order to do this, we must first define social problems (Lee and Lee, 1949; Frank, 1949; Rose, 1964) and define various ways in which they can be solved.

For present purposes, we define a social problem as a dislocation or dysfunction in the social system which is regarded by the society as requiring intervention by its designated agents. In this view, there are three requirements for a given social condition to be regarded as a social problem:

- 1) It must be social in origin
- 2) It must be regarded by the society as a problem
- 3) It must require some form of social intervention

Social work builds its identity on social problems. The goal is to generate knowledge about causes, consequences and solutions. However, there is a lack of theory of social problems. We suggest that research on social problems can benefit by 'bringing the observer in': Loseke's constructionist framework and Luhmann's systems theory. According to Loseke, social problems appear differently when constructed by different observers. Constructions vary in terms of morality, conditions, victims/villains and solutions. From Luhmann we learn

علامہ اقبال اوپن یونیورسٹی کی حل شدہ اسائنمنٹس، بذریعہ ای میل، واٹس ایپ منگوائیں، اس کے علاوہ پرنٹڈ اور ہاتھ سے لکھی ہوئی اسائنمنٹس گھر کے ایڈریس پر حاصل کریں۔

that modern society consists of a multitude of social systems (e.g. politics, science, economy etc.), each operating with their own communicative codes. Combining both approaches, we hypothesise that any social system constructs its own (version of) social problems. Illustrating with the empirical case 'suicide among mentally ill people', we examine how a phenomenon is constructed differently as a social problem by four different social systems: the disability movement, politics, medicine and social work.

Currently, social problems are seen in such conditions as: socially created inequalities in the distribution of income, rights, or education, and in the growing chaos of our major cities. Crime, juvenile delinquency, care of the mentally ill, sexual deviance and other related consequences of these conditions are also defined as social problems. But if events are not defined as problems by the society, no social problem exists. For example, changing standards of individual sexual behavior among middle class persons are not really a social problem. Although public concern is expressed about such matters, no effort is made by the society to sanction and regulate sexual activity in this group. However, the production of illegitimate children among women of low income where the society must make provision for the support of the infants, is defined as a social problem. And so society enforces negative sanctions on sexual activity by these women. The emergence of the "hippy" culture, and the use of psychedelic drugs, particularly by young people, appears to be emerging as a new social problem. Significant segments of the society, particularly those with formal social control responsibilities are urging and enforcing negative sanctions for use (and possession) of psychedelic drugs. At the same time, there are considerable segments of opinion, particularly young, that support this concern with inner experience as legitimate. Thus, what one part of society defines as a social problem another part does not. In fact, the social problem may be more in the conflicting definitions of legitimacy than in the use of these substances per se.

{=====}

علامہ اقبال اوپن یونیورسٹی کی حل شدہ اسائنمنٹس، بذریعہ ای میل، واٹس ایپ منگوائیں، اس کے علاوہ پرنٹڈ اور ہاتھ سے لکھی ہوئی اسائنمنٹس گھر کے ایڈریس پر حاصل کریں۔