

Course: Fields of Social Work (4697)
Semester: Autumn, 2019
Level: M. Sc (Sociology)
ASSIGNMENT No. 1

Q.1 Define the concept of community development. discuss in detail its process.

Answer:

Community development is a process where community members come together to take collective action and generate solutions to common problems. Community wellbeing (economic, social, environmental and cultural) often evolves from this type of collective action being taken at a grassroots level. Community development ranges from small initiatives within a small group to large initiatives that involve the broader community.

Effective community development should be:

-)] a long-term endeavour
-)] well-planned
-)] inclusive and equitable
-)] holistic and integrated into the bigger picture
-)] initiated and supported by community members
-)] of benefit to the community
-)] grounded in experience that leads to best practices

Community development is a grassroots process by which communities:

-)] become more responsible
-)] organize and plan together
-)] develop healthy lifestyle options
-)] empower themselves
-)] reduce poverty and suffering
-)] create employment and economic opportunities

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) achieve social, economic, cultural and environmental goals

Community development seeks to improve quality of life. Effective community development results in mutual benefit and shared responsibility among community members. Such development recognizes:

-) the connection between social, cultural, environmental and economic matters
-) the diversity of interests within a community
-) its relationship to building capacity

Community development helps to build community capacity in order to address issues and take advantage of opportunities, find common ground and balance competing interests. It doesn't just happen – capacity building requires both a conscious and a conscientious effort to do something (or many things) to improve the community.

Community

Often when we think of community, we think in geographic terms. Our community is the city, town or village where we live. When community is defined through physical location, it has precise boundaries that are readily understood and accepted by others. Defining communities in terms of geography, however, is only one way of looking at them. Communities can also be defined by common cultural heritage, language, and beliefs or shared interests. These are sometimes called communities of interest. Even when community does refer to a geographic location, it doesn't always include everyone within the area. For example, many Aboriginal communities are part of a larger non-Aboriginal geography. In larger urban centres, communities are often defined in terms of particular neighbourhoods.

Most of us belong to more than one community, whether we're aware of it or not. For example, an individual can be part of a neighbourhood community, a religious community and a community of shared interests all at the same time. Relationships, whether with people or the land, define a community for each individual.

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Development

The term "development" often carries an assumption of growth and expansion. During the industrial era, development was strongly connected to increased speed, volume and size. However, many people are currently questioning the concept of growth for numerous reasons – a realization that more isn't always better, or an increasing respect for reducing outside dependencies and lowering levels of consumerism. So while the term "development" may not always mean growth, it always imply change.

The community development process takes charge of the conditions and factors that influence a community and changes the quality of life of its members. Community development is a tool for managing change but it is not:

-) a quick fix or a short-term response to a specific issue within a community;
-) a process that seeks to exclude community members from participating; or
-) an initiative that occurs in isolation from other related community activities.

Community development is about community building as such, where the process is as important as the results. One of the primary challenges of community development is to balance the need for long-term solutions with the day-to-day realities that require immediate decision-making and short-term action.

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Q.2 What do you understand by the model of community development? elaborate with examples?

Answer:

"Macro intervention involves methods of professional changing that target systems above the level of the individual, group, and family, i.e., organizations, communities, and regional and national entities. Macro practice deals with aspects of human service activity that are non-clinical in nature, but rather focus on broader social approaches to human betterment, emphasizing the effective delivery of services, strengthening community life, and preventing

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social ills. Macro practice, thus includes the areas of community organization, social policy and administration." (Rothman with Tropman, 1987).

Rothman has developed three models of community organizing which are locality development, social planning, and social action. Locality development is the model that most closely subscribes to the values and outcomes of what is typically referred to as "community development." In practice however, many community development workers employ a range of techniques and approaches from locality development, social planning and social action models in their work with communities.

Definition/Underlying Assumptions

Locality Development Model

This model of community practice is based on the belief that in order to effect change, a wide variety of community people should be involved in planning, implementation, and evaluation. Key themes include the use of democratic procedures, voluntary cooperation, self-help, the development of local leadership, and educational objectives.

Social Planning Model

A rational, deliberately planned, technical process of problem-solving with regard to substantive social problems, characterizes this model. The degree of community participation may vary. However, building community capacity or fostering radical or fundamental social change is not a major goal of this model of community practice.

Social Action Model

Practitioners practising this model assume that a disadvantaged segment of the population needs to be organized in order to make demands on the larger community for increased resources or improved treatment. Key themes in this model are social justice, democracy, and the redistribution of power, resources, and decision making.

Purpose in Considering the Various Models

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To identify and make explicit the assumptions and conditions that influence the selection of a model (or mixing models) of organizing, as it effects the process and the outcomes of the community assessment.

To integrate theory with the practice of community work.

To facilitate discussion and reflection on the process of community work.

To identify the types of skills and roles required by a community worker in different projects and the focus of how one spends his/her time.

To structure the tasks and techniques that will aid in achieving the process goals of community development.

To assist community workers in understanding how their orientation towards a particular model has affected the kinds of community projects they have become involved in and how they have chosen to work within a community. To provide a framework for community workers to revisit those decisions and do future planning.

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Q.3 Describe the methods of community organization? Elaborate the role of community organizer in details.

Answer:

Methods of Community Organization

According to Maclver community is, "An area of social living marked by some degree of social coherence" Community Organization can mean in different ways. Fundamentally, community organization is a dynamic group of people to help the vulnerable men and women of the weaker section of the society to establish peace and harmony. Some knowledge about how to work with communities is necessary for all social workers. Because they will, no matter what their function is, be frequently working in inter group situations or communities. There are certain principles of community Organization. WHAT IS A PRINCIPLE? The term "Principle" refers to a "rule of 'right' action" or Principle is a value - judgment. The term "Standard" closely related to Principle. PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION The Principles of Community Organization formulated by citizens of a

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democracy is in accordance with the general democratic ideology or value-system. Many people mentioned their principles of community organization.

Community organization is a process through which welfare needs of a community met, it is the method used for the combination of resources and needs. The whole community is treated as a unit. It is a struggle of some organization to empower the resources of community for the solution of the problem.

Principles of Community Organization

The main principles of community organization are as following which work to present a framework for the succession of community organization.

Acceptance

It is the acceptance of community by a social organizer, when the goes to the field, he must meet with people of various cultures and groups. He should have to explain his interests in the community welfare. He has to accept the hinders and face the difficulties in the way of progress. Instead of helplessness he should have to adopt patience and work for the better of people. He must keep the people within the convinced boundary and bring their attention to the resources and the solution of basic problems.

To Understand Resources and Needs

The community organizer must have to explore the internal as well as the external resources of the people. He must not impose his work on the people but to start his work regularly and calmly. He should introduce the people with the problems faced by them and to bring solution for these problems through the utilization of their own resources.

Community Self Determination

Self determination is necessary in community. The people of community must be provided freedom to explain their views and the organizer not impose its own over them. To create self determination among the people, community organization required to know them better about their resources and needs because people know well about those things from outside people.

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Individualization

To recognize the dignity of each individual a social organizer must create an environment of awarding to them. The individual is necessary to know his duty and responsibility about the social welfare. So, the idea of individualization creates awareness among the people to work better for the community. A community organizer inculcate the people that they can do every thing as a human beings and there is a human being and no difficulty in your way of progress.

Freedom within Limits

The organizer should give freedom but within limits to make decision, show their interest and give proper attention to the problems. So, freedom should be within limits for the members of a community to pace on the way of progress and prosperity

Functional Organization

There should be formal as well as informal leaders for the better functioning of organization. These people should be prepared to make their organization successful and well functioning. Because of organization speed the people will be able to chase the problems bitterly and solve them.

Diffusion of Responsibilities

The responsibilities must be diffused among the people of community. Every one is responsible to fulfill his duty within the jurisdiction of community. These responsibilities should be divided among them to construct a progressive development in the community.

Progressive Program Experience

Any program which has been start must be progressive in experience. The problems should be highly chased and for this task experienced social mobilizer is required. So, the most experienced organizer will be the programs will be progressive and experienced.

People Participation in Decision Making

It is extremely necessary the participation of all the members of the community equally in making decisions. If they are not included it will lead to frustration among them.

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Resource Mobilization

Community organizer must mobilize the internal and external resources of the community. For this purpose, the talents and potentialities must be organized and a nature of cooperation should be developed in them for unity and integration. When people become organize the resources must be utilized.

Evaluation

Community organizer should evaluate the efforts made by him through various programs, plans and organization. He should have to find out the gaps and take positive steps to bridge them. Evaluation is possible only when the community system is developed by the organizer of the community. As a nation if we utilize our resources properly and follow the above mentioned principles of community development, we will be able to become a progressive and prosperous nation of the world. We will change our life as well as the whole country through these principles.

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Q.4 Study the relevant units and write comprehensive notes on following: (12+13)

1. Child Welfare and Women Welfare

Answer:

Child welfare is a term used to describe a set of government services designed to protect children and encourage family stability. These typically include investigation of alleged child abuse and neglect ("child protective services"), foster care, adoption services, and services aimed at supporting at-risk families so they can remain intact ("prevention services" or "family preservation services").

The idea behind child welfare programs is that, in certain circumstances, the interests of the child could be better served by removing children from the care of their parents and placing them into state custody. While a preferred scenario is to support the family while keeping it intact, the circumstances that are detrimental to the child may be too severe. Under these conditions, children are removed on a temporary basis while the parents, and possibly

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remaining siblings, receive supportive services until the family is deemed in a position to resume care of the child.

Although removal of a child may be deemed better than remaining in a situation of danger, either in the form of neglect or abuse, there are also serious consequences to such actions. Children naturally form strong attachment bonds to their parents, even when abused, and breaking these bonds is psychologically traumatic. Thus, the decision to remove a child cannot be taken lightly. Fundamentally, however, a child whose situation is so bad that it warrants breaking up the family for the sake of the child's welfare has already seriously damaged the child. To grow up healthy, children need more than external things such as shelter, food, and the material necessities of life and the absence of abuse. Children also require the loving care of parents to nurture their emotional and psychological development. Unfortunately, such support cannot be imposed by any government program, and so many children lack the love and security that they need to grow up to be healthy adults.

There is no doubt that since the dawn of history woman has been denied her due. She has always been treated as inferior to man. In India her status has been particularly low. In the Post-Vedic era, she was denied the right of participation in religious ceremonies, with the advent of the Muslims, she was denied freedom of movement and curse of the 'Purdah' further increased her slavery and degradation. As a natural consequence, she was deprived of the right to education. She became, more or less, a domestic servant whose duty it was to do household work and rear the children of her husband.

Child marriage, polygamy, 'Sati', 'dowry-system', etc. are the various social evils which have degraded woman during the course of the centuries. The laws were unjust to her as in the fact that she had no right of inheritance and no right of remarriage. It was only with the freedom struggle that things began to change. Gandhiji stressed that woman should be the equal partner of man in the struggle for independence. He attached great importance to woman's emancipation and worked all her life to secure this end.

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With the rise of democracy, the movement for the emancipation of woman has gained ground all the over. In some western countries woman have more rights than in India. But still every where even in the most advanced countries of the world, they suffer from a number of disabilities and are regarded a social inferiors of man. It is a man-made society and man continues to dominate and exploit woman. There should be a better and fuller understanding of the problems peculiar to woman, to make a solution of those problems possible.

As these problems centre round the basic problem of inequality, steps should be taken to promote equality of treatment and the full integration of woman in the total development efforts of the country. Woman should get equal pay for the same work, and she be treated as an equal partner in the task of strengthening world peace. Suitable steps should be taken to secure these ends. These are near unanimity on the urgency and significance of woman's emancipation.

The main stress should be on equal work, and elimination of discrimination in employment. One of the basic policy objectives should be universal education of woman. The lack of which tends to perpetuate the unequal status quo. To this era, the popular UNESCO slogan should come in handy: "Educate a man and you educate an individual: educate a woman and you educate a family."

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2. Youth Development?

Answer:

Youth development is a process that prepares a young person to meet the challenges of adolescence and adulthood and achieve his or her full potential. Youth development is promoted through activities and experiences that help youth develop social, ethical, emotional, physical, and cognitive competencies. **Youth leadership** is part of the youth development process and supports the young person in developing: (a) the ability to analyze his or her own strengths and weaknesses, set personal and vocational goals, and have the self-esteem, confidence, motivation, and abilities to carry them out (including the

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ability to establish support networks in order to fully participate in community life and effect positive social change); and (b) the ability to guide or direct others on a course of action, influence the opinions and behaviors of others, and serve as a role model (Wehmeyer, Agran, & Hughes, 1998).

Conditions that promote healthy youth development are supported through programs and activities in schools and communities. Youth development researchers and practitioners emphasize that effective programs and interventions recognize youths' strengths and seek to promote positive development rather than addressing risks in isolation. Youth who are constructively involved in learning and doing and who are connected to positive adults and peers are less likely to engage in risky or self-defeating behaviors.

Providing the conditions for positive youth development is a responsibility shared by families, schools, and communities. The conditions for healthy youth development reside in families, schools, and communities.

Families promote healthy youth development when they:

-)] provide support;
-)] have positive family communication;
-)] are involved in their adolescent's school;
-)] have clear rules and consequences and monitor their adolescent's whereabouts;
-)] provide positive, responsible role models for other adults, adolescents, and siblings;
-)] expect their adolescent to do well; and
-)] spend time together.

Schools promote healthy youth development when they:

-)] expect commitment from youth;
-)] have a caring school climate;
-)] have clear rules and consequences;
-)] provide positive, responsible adult role models; and

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) expect youth to do well.

Communities promote healthy youth development when:

-) adults advocate for youth;
-) neighbors monitor youths' behavior;
-) adults model positive, responsible, and healthy behavior;
-) youth model positive, responsible, and healthy behavior; and
-) youth programs are available (Konopka Institute, 2000, pp. 3-4).

It is unusual for all these positive influences to be present at the same time; unfortunately, too many youth grow up in circumstances that provide limited support for healthy development.

Well-designed and well-run youth development programs promote youth leadership by involving youth in needs assessment, planning, implementation, and evaluation. A growing number of organizations include youth on their boards of directors. Effective programs engage all participating youth in constructive action through activities such as service learning, arts, and athletics; and emphasize common values such as friendship, citizenship, and learning.

Research on factors promoting resilience in youth at risk has shown that the consistent presence of a single caring adult can have a significant positive impact on a young person's growth and development (Garmezy, 1993). Well-designed programs promote positive relationships with both peers and adults (National Collaborative on Workforce and Disability for Youth, 2004).

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