

SRI LANKA JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK
2017

SRI LANKA JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK – 2017

@ Social Development Policy, Research and Publications Division

ISSN 2602-8867

Proof Reading:

Aloka Manamudali

Page Setup:

A. H. I. Sanjeewa

Cover Page Design

Tharindu Chinthaka

Supportive Staff:

Nayana Liyanage

A.K.S. Alankara

Printers:

Kaleidoscope Print & Media Solutions (Pvt) Ltd

No. 125, Nawala Road, Narahenpita,

Colombo 05

Publisher:

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2017

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Preface

Social work as a profession, while originating from different traditions, was closely connected with social movements at the beginning of the twentieth century. Since then, social work has long gone through distinctive stages and has acquired local interpretations that, in many instances, replicate variations within the development of welfare regimes. Social work were closely connected with social movements that contributed to the development of the basic principles of welfare states, such as equality, social justice, well-being, good governance and Social Harmony. As an Higher Education Institute for Social Work and Social Development, National Institute of Social Development under the Ministry of Social Empowerment, social Welfare and Kandyan Heritage is highly recommended using social work methods for community based development and the eradication of poverty in Sri Lanka.

Sri Lanka Journal of Social Work can be use as a handbook of the Undergraduate and the educators interesting in the felid of Social Work. The Social Development Policy, Research and Publications Division of NISD take part to enhancing knowledge and skills in the field of Social Work through the Sri Lanka Journal of Social Work 2017.

Dr. RiddleyJayasinghe

Director General

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Acknowledgement

According to the IFSW extreme poverty is the result of the permanent or long lasting forms of freeconceness that undermine the capacity of Individuals, families, communities and population groups to assume fundermental rights enshrined in international bill of human rights. Under the sustainable development goals eradicate poverty and reduce income inequality by 2030 is aim of the Sri Lanka for next two decades. Therefore social work intervention is essential and using social work methods for poverty is big task of the country.

National Institute of social Development (NISD) under the Ministry of Social Empowerment, Welfare and Kandyan Heritage is the pioneer higher education institute of social work and social development education, training and research in Sri Lanka.

The Social Development Policy, Research and Publications Division of the NISD publish their annul publications to enhance the knowledge in social work education. For the division I would like to express our gratitude to Director General of the NISD Dr. Riddley Jayasinghe and Additional Director General (Academic) Mrs. M.R.T. ShaminiAttanyake, Secretary to the Ministry of Social Empowerment, Welfare and Kandyan Heritage and the Chairman of the Governing Council and the Academic Affairs Board of the NISD Mrs. Shirani Weerakoon.

And also my sincere thanks go to all the Members of the Governing Council, Academic Affairs Board of NISD and the Editorial Members of the Sri Lanka Journal of Social Work 2017. I would like to thank the authors of the articles for sharing their knowledge in the field of social work.

I acknowledge and grateful to Dr. Chamila Siriwardene for working as an Editor for the Sri Lanka Journal of Social Work for year 2017. I would like to provide my sincere thanks to all Research Officers, Research Assistants and the Non Academic Staff of the Division to contribution for the success of the Journal.

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Ethical Issues which is Faced by the Social Work Practitioner

*Dr. Riddley Jayasinghe
K.S. Wedisinghe*

Abstract

This article mainly focuses on the ethical issues which are faced by social work practitioners in the field of Social Work. As well as this explains about the values and principles in Social Work in relation to the ethical consideration of Social Work. Also this lead for better understanding of the importance of ethics, values and principles to get rid of practical issues in said profession. According to the findings the social worker should be a more practical person, because he/she should depend on the professional situation. Experience is a crucial point to decide the behavior of the social worker within in his/her practical placements. Therefore there is an essential point to take supervision or get support of peers to manage the situation of social worker who has fewer experiences. Well practiced social worker faces less ethical issues due to his/ her expertness. But the less experienced social worker faces many ethical difficulties due to their inexpertness. Finally, this study shows that Social Work Practitioners should do a reflection about themselves to improve their selves.

Keywords: Ethical Issues, Social Work Practitioners, Values, Principles and Reflection

Introduction

Social work is among the most value based of all professions. It is deeply rooted in a fundamental set of values that ultimately shapes the professions mission and practitioner's priorities. Professional social work practice is deeply rooted in its core values on which its mission, scope and purpose was originated. They include, broadly, respect to human rights and dignity, ensuring social justice and equality, and strong adherence to professional integrity and conducts. All social workers respect these core values so that their practice principles are set adhering to them, but the problem is that situations sometimes arise in social work in which core values in the profession conflict. Some of these problem areas include:

- ❖ The fact loyalty of social workers is often in the middle of conflicting interests
- ❖ The fact that social workers function as both helpers and controllers
- ❖ The conflict between duty of social workers to protect the interests of the people with whom they work and societal demands for efficiency and utility
- ❖ The fact that resources in society are limited
- ❖ It is evident that there is a collective effort across the world to encourage social workers to reflect on the challenges and dilemmas that they face and make more ethically informed decisions about how to act in each particular case and situations.

Though this profession is one of the older professions, still this is spreading to the Sri Lankan community. Therefore there are some of the ethical issues encountered by social work practitioners within their professional environment. This article explores about the ethical consideration of the social work profession.

Ethical Issues Encountered in Social Work

Ethical issues where social workers are fallen in to situations where they confront serious dilemmas how to act and what to do etc. are normally situations in which professional duties and obligations, rooted in core values, clash. This is when social workers must decide which values – as expressed in various duties and obligations – take precedence.

Many ethical issues in social work are not this complicated. We know, for example, that we should ordinarily tell clients the truth. We also know that we should avoid actions that are likely to injure clients. These are obvious duties, and most of the time they do not conflict. However, occasionally such duties do conflict, for example, when telling clients the truth (perhaps as a candid response to a direct question about the status of a client's mental health) is likely to exacerbate their emotional suffering. These are hard cases.

(now describe few hard cases you had to manage in your organization, for example, situations where you had to decision against what you had been asked to do, situations where you had to take decisions and support the client just outside the normal traditional and cultural framework, for example, you might have taken decision that you normally wouldn't take as a "cultural being", but as a social worker you had to do it, a situation where you have gone against the law as a way of helping your client or ensuring social justice for her/him, or situations where you take decisions based on your respect to fundamental human rights and human dignity etc.

Specific issues attaches respect to social workers core values, ethical dilemmas in the profession, ethical decision making, and ethics related risk management? What ethical issues do you expect to encounter during your career?

Areas where common ethical mistakes are frequent, for example, taking decisions against established social and cultural practices and or what is accepted by the members of society in general. For example, let's take an example, my clients' right to self-determination and at the same time, my adherence to professional conduct that it is my duty to protect the client from harm. Again, it will be an ethical dilemma whether I will be judgmental if I take decisions, in accord with general cultural acceptance, if my client is homosexual. Sometimes, conflict between law, organizational procedures and social work values are areas that I want to engage in more discussion. As a social worker, my strong adherence to professional social work conducts may compromise welfare and wellbeing of my client. It is an area where I would seriously resort on in terms of risk management.

I expect, as a social worker, I would be in dilemma whether I will be a helper or controller. If I happen to work in a context where the definition of human rights is very vague, I have no idea about what will be my situation, especially in terms of ensuring social justice. If the society is heading rapidly in the direction where dominant cultural values are norms promoted and emphasized.

Working definitions of ethics and professional ethics

Broadly speaking, 'ethics' is about matters of right and wrong conduct, good and bad qualities of character and responsibilities attached to relationships. Although the subject matter of ethics is often said to be human welfare, the bigger picture also includes the flourishing of animals and the whole ecosystem. The term 'ethics' may be used in a singular sense to refer to the study of right and

wrong norms of behavior, good and bad qualities of character; or in a plural sense, to refer to the actual norms and qualities. In professionals Ethics and Civic Morals Emile Durkheim outlined the core of his theory of morality and social rights which was to dominate his work throughout the course of his life. In Durkheim's view, sociology is a science of morals which are objective social facts, and these moral regulations form the basis of individual and obligations. This book is crucial in understanding of Durkheim's sociology because it contains his much neglected theory of the state as a moral institution, and it provides an understanding of his critique of anomie and egoistic individualism...The growing interest in culture revolution and moral regulation make this edition of Durkheim's classical work especially timely. The new preface by Bryan Turner sets the book in its intellectual and historical context, and illustrates the relevance of this work to present day debates on the state, society, and moral regulation.

The recent communication perspective in philosophical ethics raises the question of the sociology of morals proposed by Emile Durkheim. Durkheim's critique of ethics is compared with that of Alasdair MacIntyre and the "sociological pre supposition" of each is identified. Ethics relativism is evaluated in both Durkheim and MacIntyre. Durkheim's elitism. The article concludes with suggestions for a rapprochement between philosophical ethics and the sociology of morals.

Professional ethics concerns matters of right and wrong conduct, good and bad qualities of character and the professional responsibilities attached to relationships in a work context.

Working definitions of values and social work values

In everyday usage, 'values' is often used to refer to one or all of religious, moral, cultural, political or ideological beliefs, principles, attitudes, opinions or preferences. In social work, 'values' can be regarded as particular types of beliefs that people hold about what is regarded as worthy or valuable. In the context of professional practice, the use of the term 'belief' reflects the status that values have as stronger than mere opinions or preferences. The term 'social work values' refers to a range of beliefs about what is regarded as worthy or valuable in a social work context (general beliefs about the nature of the good society, general principles about how to achieve this through actions, and the desirable qualities or character traits of professional practitioners).

Principles of Social Work

While considering the Principles of social work we are aware that it is designed with values of practice principle is due to make aware the intervention with the clients. Therefore in order to fulfil the purpose the principles are given below;

Acceptance

In the professional relationship in social work with the client's acceptance can be conveyed through by understanding the clients and expressing genuine concern, receptive listening, intentional responses and mutual respect.

Self-determination

Improve the practice of self-help in order to improve self-confidence and make one's self -aware about the ability to take over responsibility for one's own affairs.

Freedom to choose

The client must be able to make choices by him/herself by considering the affect that will be made to others.

Also, the social worker should care for the clients as an individual.

Confidentiality

This relationship that is maintained is merely based on trust therefore one must clearly identify and protect whatever that is being shared within the relationship is confidential and that in case it has to be shared in another context, If so with permission.

Being empathetic

Accepting the client's natural state, as he/ she is and viewing the problem in the client's state will help in understanding the strengths and weaknesses. Accepting yourself as you are will help in understanding and accept others.

Genuineness

Being genuine and not defensive is a key principle that has to be followed by the social worker. Being genuine will help to expose oneself honestly. Being genuine and sharing empathy will improve the positive outcomes from the client.

Establishment of a professional relationship

Considering the relationship as a professional to improve and give opportunity to the client to grow, develop, to discover one self and make appropriate choices.

Purposeful expression of feelings

Giving opportunities for client's to express their feelings freely to the social worker. The social beyond 'just the facts' must be able to uncover the underlying feelings of the client

Non-judgmental

The social worker being non-judgmental will pave the way for strengthening the relationship between the social worker and client. The social worker is not going to measure whether worthy or unworthy the client is rather considered as a human .

Upholding the values and reputation of the profession

Social workers should act at all times in accordance with the values and principles of the profession and ensure that their behavior does not bring the profession into disrepute.

Being trustworthy

Social workers should work in a way that is honest, reliable and open, clearly explaining their roles, interventions and decisions and not seeking to deceive or manipulate people who use their services, their colleagues or employers.

Maintaining professional boundaries

Social workers should establish appropriate boundaries in their relationships with service users and colleagues, and not abuse their position for personal benefit, financial gain or sexual exploitation.

Making considered professional

Judgments, Social workers should make judgments based on balanced and considered reasoning, maintaining awareness of the impact of their own values, prejudices and conflicts of interest on their practice and on other people.

Being professionally accountable

Social workers should be prepared to account for and justify their judgments and actions to people who use services, to employers and the general public. The ethical practice principles apply across, but they are not intended to be exhaustive or to constitute detailed prescription. There will be variations in interpretation and guidance in the different countries. Social workers should take into account appropriate codes of practice, legislation, governance frameworks, professional practice and training standards in each country.

Principles and standards

Principles are essential norms in a system of thought or belief, which form the basis of reasoning in that system. In codes of ethics principles are often divided into two kinds: Ethical principles general statements of ethical principles underpinning the work, relating to attitudes, rights and duties about human welfare, for example: 'respect for the autonomy of service users'; 'promotion of human welfare'. Principles of professional practice general statements about how to achieve what is intended for the good of the service user, for example: 'collaboration with colleagues'. Principles have a much broader scope than rules (standards), tending to apply to all people in all circumstances (although in the case of social work, principles often refer to 'all service users'). So, for example, 'social workers should respect the autonomy of service users' is an ethical principle; whereas, 'social workers should not disclose confidential information to third-

party payers unless clients have authorized such disclosure' might be regarded as an ethical standard or rule. Standards can also be divided into two kinds, although often they are not clearly distinguished in codes of ethics: Ethical standards or rules some general 'dos and don'ts', sometimes framed as 'standards' for example: 'do not permit knowledge to be used for discriminatory policies'; 'protect all confidential information'. Professional practice standards – very specific guidance relating to professional practice, for example: 'declare a bequest in a client's will'; 'advertising should not claim superiority'.

Principles of Feminist Social Work Practice

Whilst there is a great deal of diversity in feminism and feminist approaches to social work or welfare, there are some principles which are common to many forms of feminism and which writers in this area have suggested are consistent with a feminist approach to practice, both individually and organizationally.

The Personal is Political

This is obviously one of the most significant phrases to come out of the feminist movement. The "guts" of the statement is probably quite obvious. It is a worthwhile and I think, enlightening experience to actually explore in some detail the ways in which our personal experiences are actually linked to the political, social system. It is certainly suggested here that one of the ways that change to the social system has been avoided is through the separation of this connection between the individual and the social.

Valuing Process and Product

The idea that the way that you go about something is just as (if not more important) than the actual end product or goal that you might

achieve, is one of the strong messages that has come from feminism to social work. In many ways this seems to be a key principle for social work practice. Part of this includes the importance of relationships, learning to value the simplest things (like listening and simply being there for someone), and processes that value and affirm people. It seems to be those process issues about how we go about our interactions with people - that often really make a difference in people's lives.

Re conceptualizing Power

The whole notion of power as it is currently understood by mainstream society seems to be about power over others rather than the power to live one's life in the way that we might choose. Feminism has had a great interest in exploring the ways that power has been used as an oppressive force in women's lives, as well as developing ideas about ways in which women can reclaim some sort of power in their own lives. In terms of social work practice I think the notions of empowerment and choice really needs to be explored and clarified so that we avoid perpetuating people's powerlessness by putting them in positions of impossible empowerment.

Challenging Separations

Feminism suggests that our whole way of living is characterized by dualisms. We are either male or female, black or white, good or bad, right or wrong, rational or emotional, and so on. The separations between things such as theory and practice for example, seem to be more about keeping apart things that actually need to be considered together. It is this holistic, integrated aspect to feminism that is being stressed here.

Valuing Difference

One of the ways in which we have been able to perpetuate a social system that values some over others, is through a culture of intolerance of difference. One of the significant contributions of feminist theory has been a reconceptualization of difference so that difference might come to be seen as a positive and enriching thing to be celebrated rather than a justification for oppressive behaviors and fears. Given that women are obviously all different, and that women have been subjected to oppressive experiences primarily because of their constructed differences from men, it would seem that there is a lot to be gained through the celebration of difference.

Feminism as Ontology

Feminism is often considered to be a world view. By this I mean that people who feel committed to the ideas of feminism tend to attempt to live these views in all aspects of their lives. In this sense, I question whether feminism can be something that you only incorporate into your working life for example. It seems to me that most feminists would recognize the importance of striving for some sort of consistency between what we ask of others and what we ask of ourselves. Needless to say, this is a hugely difficult thing to achieve and given the dominant social pressures in our lives it's not surprising that we often find ourselves acting or thinking in ways that seem inconsistent with our beliefs.

Conclusion

Given the complexity of the question presented here, it is unlikely that anyone could produce a thoughtful discussion around the question without recognizing that we hold several philosophies of social work. In its simplest form, there is the understanding of systems theory and person-in-environment. Beneath these concepts

we find discussions about ethics and why we do what we do. But beneath the ethics, we find that we do have a philosophy of social work that is intimate and personal as well as professional. Here is where I believe we can truly identify the real philosophy, the personal philosophy that then influences our public philosophy. This is the space where we must begin to “flesh-out” our Position with clarity so as to have a clearer understanding of all that rests upon it. The importance of beholding into the ethics and principles of social work is considered significant in order to maintain a professional relationship in the field of social work. As we are aware that social work is a commitment to the society in identifying the community’s dilemmas it is important to have a clear knowledge and withstand along with the basic principles and ethics in order to make the worker professional.

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A social work intervention to the Economic issues face by the Single Parent Mothers

Hashini Silva

Abstract

Single parenting is a challenging task and it becomes more crucial when the family is headed by a woman. A crisis arising with single mothers is linked with the upbringing of children, their future and running the family act: children who grow up with a single parent are disadvantaged across a broad array of outcomes. A sample of 25 single parent mothers was selected through snowball sampling method from Kekirawa district. The result of the study revealed that economical issue is the major burden for them and it contributes to cause emotional, educational, social, health issues. Therefore, this paper aims at introducing the concept of self-help group which is more concern on women empowerment as the intervention to this issue.

Keywords:- *Single parent, Single Mothers, Economic Issues, Self-help Group, Social Work Intervention,*

Introduction

According to Lanka News report 2015 the percentage of single parent families are off 23% from the general population of Sri Lanka. The main factors that contribute to this situation are divorced, separation, unwanted pregnancies, and death of the spouses. These single parent families have an adverse effect on children, by causing social, psychological and economic problems. It should be noted that these problems serve as an educational barrier for these children. The researcher's study is based in kakirawa district. The factors that lead the researcher to choose this area, is that, in this area there are about 34% of the single parent families from its general population. Also, there is a high rate of adultery cases seen in the villages of these districts, which had ceased as an aftermath the rising levels of the single parenting families.

Research methodology

Qualitative approach has been used to conduct the research and a sample of twenty five mothers was selected from the snowball sampling technique. An interview schedule was used to collect the data. The respondents were contacted by home visits and the support of the Grama Niladhari officers of the areas. Responses were recorded on the basis if the interview schedule and data were tabulated to get the results in percentage and other data were analyzed.

Results and discussion

This study examines the profile of single parent families and issues face by them with reference to the economic barriers and how it considers causing issues in social, psychological and educational dimensions.

Table 01. Distribution of the background information

Age	avg	Type of the family	avg	No of children	avg
20- 30	16%	Nuclear	27%	1-2	86%
30 -40	42%	Join	73%	2-3	14%
40 – 50	28%			3-4	0
50 – 60	14%			4-5	0
Above 60	0			Above 5	0

Source :- Based on research's results 2016

The majority of the single parent mothers fall under the age 30 to 40 category and when analyzing the situation, it was revealed, people who belong to this category are not fearful of opt for taking up the challenge as a single mother by giving the divorce or separating since most of them believe that they have the capacity of taking care of the family. Most of the respondents are from the joint family and geographical reasons such as sense of the belongingness, characteristics of the rural community also play a role behind that situation. Some of them have joined to the join families after being a single mother with the purpose of emotional and physical security. Joint family is like a safe net for the single mother families to cover up them from the social, economic and psychological challenges, though still 27% of the nuclear families are there but they are very much vulnerable to face the issues. Raising a child is a difficult task and when the mother has to bear that weight alone, it increases the burden. 23% of them have got children who are already engaged in the labor force but do not equal to a second income though it helps to reduce a little burden. Child development is linked with the nurturing hence it becomes a huge chaos when a mother has to solely

responsible for ensuring the development in physical, emotional, cognitive and social dimensions.

Table 02. Distribution of the background information

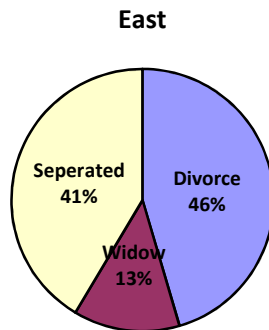
Education qualification of the mother	avg	Occupation	avg	Living condition	avg	Monthly Income	avg
Illiterate	2%	Not Working	5%	Rented	12%	Below 10 000	12%
Primary	10%	Garment	10%	Own	24%	10 000-20000	34%
Up to grade 08	20%	Factory	50%	Parent's house	54%	20 000-30 000	40%
Up to O/L	58%	Self-employment	20%	Relatives' house	10%	30 000-40 000	8%
Up to A/L	10%	Agriculture	5%			40 000-50 000	6%
Graduate	0%	Other labor work	10%			Above 50 000	0%

Source: - Based on research's results 2016

The above table depicts the highest number of single parent mothers have studied up to Ordinary Level and with the lack of working experience, awareness, knowledge and qualification they can opt for lower salary scale such as labors in the factories and seamstresses or the helpers in the garments etc.: There are 5% of non-working mothers who get the support from their siblings and the husband's ransom of the respondents are capable enough to manage their household expenditures. The majority of the respondents has lived with their parents since after being the single mother; it shows that they have not just lost the husbands but a shelter to their head too. As per the respondents view staying with the relatives or family members, provide them a safe environment, but it makes an extra burden to that family, so the respondents prefer to stay either alone

or only with their parents. Paying a rent is a burden for them since along with that they have to take care of the other family expenditure too. 40% of the respondents fall under the LKR 20 000 to 30 000 category and the majority of them is factory workers. The salary they earn is not sufficient enough to manage the children's education, house hold chores and other expenditures. Most of the respondents believe their income is somehow sufficient to manage their basic needs. Increased costs and financial burdens mean that some working mothers are forced to work overtime or take on a second job to maintain financial stability, which can translate into less family time.

Table 03. Distribution of the reasons for the single parenthood



It's worth to discussing the geographical factors behind their separation or the divorce. Kekirawa is a rural area and the main income is based on the agriculture. Most of the men tend to migrate to the other areas to earn more money and women also have a tendency of migrating to the foreign countries as house maids, these factors have caused family issues which led for their separations.

Table 04. Distribution of the financial issues face by the mothers

Financial issues	Percentage
Education of the children	28%
Expenditure for medicine	12%
Food items	25%
Electricity, phone and water bills	8%
House rent	8%
Clothing	3%
Transport costs	12%
Social expenditure	4%

Source :- Based on research's results 2016

With the single parenthood not only social stigma and emotional break ups they have to go through but various other burning factors. Among them financial issue plays a considerable major role in the families because it connects with the other social dimensions such as social status, children's education, living condition ect: the above factors show that economy is the most burning issue for the single mothers since single parents must bear the weight of making ends making entirely on their own. According to the majority's view, they spend more money on children's education and then on food and beverage follows by medical and transport costs. It's obvious that single mothers often experience the stress of financial strain, especially if they do not have the support of an ex-spouse, parents or alimony. Results show, single-parent households also generally have less access to health care.

Table 05. Distribution of the issues face by the children

Issues	Percentage
School drop outs	8%
Irregular schooling	15%
Child labor	6%
Lack of disciplines	23%
Social stigma	60%
Tuition fees	58%
Buying stationary	54%
Emotional dependency	59%

Source :- Based on research's results 2016

Most of the respondents faced problems related to the studies of the children. It was difficult for them to pay the school fee while managing the other household tasks. Hence it shows 8% of the children have dropped out of the school, 15% of them don't go to the school regularly because they have joined to the labor force after seeing the burden carried out by mother alone. When there's no proper qualification they won't be able to get proper jobs and it leads to the labor exploitation as well as to make a disqualified youth labor force in the country. Thus, it is clear from the above table that a financial crisis was a standing situation with most of the single mother families. Single mothers had become the primary wage earners after the loss of the spouse hence with the limited resources and the huge responsibilities on their shoulder it was difficult for single mothers to meet the basic needs of children such as food, clothing and school fees, maintaining the previous standard of living and meet personal expenses ect: The situation was that of economic helplessness. In the rural Sri Lankan cultural context family always plays at the safe net to protect the children from their burning issues,

here also most of the grandparents and relatives spend money for the children's education, but practical issues such as distance to the schools, security while travelling, lack of transportation service also encourage for the educational failures. 59% of the respondents have mentioned about the emotional dependency of the children. Many fathers stop seeing their children on a regular basis after the first year of divorce or the separation. A lack of a positive male role model may lead children to act out from the hurt and behavioral problems can also occur when single mothers are too over-scheduled, being busy with earning money.

Table 06. Distribution of the issues face by the mothers

Lifestyle changes due to the financial issues	Avg	Help seeking person during the financial crisis	Avg	Emotional problems face by the mothers	Avg
Food habits	45%	Parents	30%	Social stigma	83%
Lack of Entertainment	23	Relatives	10%	Lack of identity	41%
Added responsibilities	83%	Friends	8%	helpless	71%
Education failures	32%	Neighbors	10%	Stressed	55%
Loans taking	78%	Factory owner	24%	Hopeless	32%
Mortgage	67%	Boutique owner	18%	Dependency	76%
				Loss of dignity	18%

Source :- Based on research's results 2016

Added responsibilities and financial burdens (loans and mortgage) have made some working mothers to work overtime or take on a part time job to maintain financial stability, which can translate into less family time. Fewer nutrients, food consumption along with over working hours without any motivational factors like entertainment, make single mothers vulnerable to have health issues. 30% of the

single mothers take the help of their parent in the emergencies but those who don't have parents or if the parents also not in a stable condition then they take loan from the factory owner and the boutique owner but it leads to the unbearable debts. In the table no four respondents have mentioned that 25% of their salary has been spent to pay back the loans and when they settle loans they always have less amount of money, which is not sufficient to fulfil their basic commodities hence they tend to take loans again. This is like a vicious circle where they are stepping to the poverty day by day. As the respondents explained this loan taking has made them accountable to the loan giver and their unnecessary influence which leads to the social stigma and the dependency, even they wanted to stand on their feet though.

Social work intervention

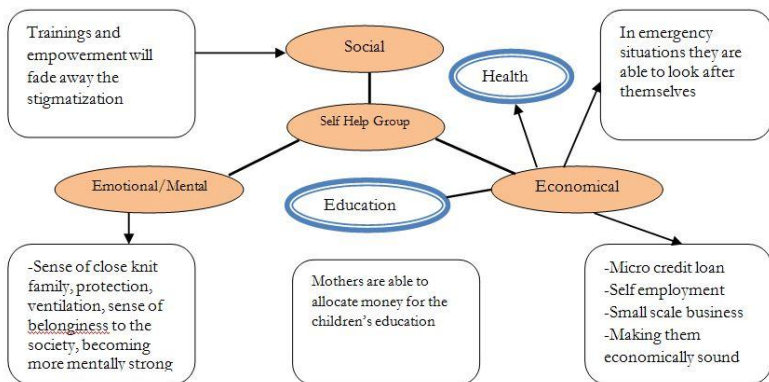
The role of single parent mother has become more challenging when especially she hasn't previous working experience. In this situation woman is forced to shoulder other responsibilities too. When the single parent mothers couldn't coordinate properly their needs in the economic, social, emotional, educational, mental and spiritual dimensions, they have to face the extreme burdens which lead to the social secession behavior, financial crisis, education failure and stress or depressions too. Community social work is linking the oppressed or the needy people with the relevant resources in order to make them empowered, independent and restore their capacity to be engaged in the social development process. Community social worker can intervene in such situations because Community social workers are confronted with the responsibilities of leading employees and motivating them to succeed. Them as a mediator, liaison can be intervened to assist this vulnerable group.

Self Help group

There is no definitive date has been determined for the actual conception and propagation of the form of SHGs, the practice of small groups of rural and urban people banding together to form a saving and credit organization is well established in Sri Lanka. In the early stages, NGOs played a pivotal role in innovating the SHG model and in implementing the model to develop the process fully. By the 1990s SHGs were viewed by the governmental and non-governmental organizations to be more than just a financial intermediation but as a common interest group, working on other concerns as well. The idea is to bring 10 to 15 or more than that women of similar background in a village to empower them socially, emotionally and economically. Once the members are selected to the group they have to appoint the leaders and the responsibilities will be given to them. They should meet weekly or once in a fortnight and Community social worker will guide them. Community Social Worker encourage the group members (single parent mothers) to start saving, contributing a small amount to the group each week or month, because economic empowerment- improving the incomes and employment opportunities for the participants is the key to get rid of all the issues they currently face. The other major component in this SHG concept is providing training in order to make them more empowered. After the group members have received a solid grounding in functioning of SHG, Community Social Worker can arrange series of training for them such as leadership skills, business planning, marketing, financial management, basic accounting and other forms of self-employment trainings. The biggest advantage of this concept is that members feel they are part of a close knit family who they can rely on for support, protection, personal problems moreover SHG provided them with an economic activity, enabling them to earn additional or permanent income, while developing new skills, knowledge and self-confidence. Not only had those women

group will be benefited but also their family members especially their children. Since they are able to get micro credit loans, they can start their own business or can be used money for the children's education, emergency situations or any other. The major goal is to make them no more dependent on the society but to make them empowered independent women. As equity and the social comparison theory of motivation mentioned human being's tendency is to compare themselves with others and this comparison serves as basis for the motivation. They may look at their peers and will try to put themselves also into the right track. In that sense self-help group serves a greater task by motivating people.

Graph 01:- Effectiveness of the Self Help Group



Source :- Based on research's results 2016

Conclusion

The role of single parent is challenging one, especially when the family is headed by a woman. When there is no spouse to share the responsibilities, decision making, financial responsibilities, emotions, child care they become more helpless. The major findings in the study justify that economic issues contributes to make the single

parent mothers more vulnerable to the social stigma, emotional conflicts, education failures of the children, health and housing issues ect: Self Help Group is a unique approach to mobilize the community to fight for their rights hence SHG has introduced as the social work intervention to the subjective issue. It increases empowerment of women by making them financially strong as well as it helped them to save the amount of money and invest it further development and to achieve the family responsibilities too.

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Application of Ecological System Model in Social Case Work Intervention

Ishari Gunarathne

Abstract

This research study is about an assessment tool employed in Case Work in Social Work Practice. In this paper the author discusses a key assessment model, Social Work undergraduates' could practice in their assessments in field work practice. The origin and the application of the model discussed in this paper and an assessment based on an identified case in the Sri Lankan Social Work Practice, is included.

Data for this study was gathered through a case study done in Nawa Wahatiyagama and Wahatiyagama Villages in Ja-Ela Divisional Secretariat Division. Discussions were carried out with key informants and additional data were gathered from secondary sources. Gathered data were applied to the Ecological system Assessment for analysis.

Habitat and Niche of the Nawa Wahatiyaga Village was a serious concern and resulted in labelling, stigma and discrimination against People. Behavior patterns of school children was a complex issue associated with certain socio-cultural and economic issues of the main systems, micro, mezzo and macro level interventions were identified and recommended to engaged in in-depth assessments prior to any level on intervention.

Keywords: *Assessment, Intervention, Ecological System, Levels of Practice*

Introduction

Assessment is a main phase in the Social Work Intervention process. The main idea of Case Work assessment was to explore the situation of the client and was distinct from the problem. At the end of the assessment it was necessary to distinguish the problem from the person, and target the problem to identify possibilities to help the person to deal with the problem. Assessment was vital as it leads to contracting, working and ending of the built up professional relationship. A carefully done assessment depicts professionalism and assists to understand the workable areas to both client and the Case Worker. Assessment involved both career-long learning and critical thinking to bring professional knowledge and the client's experiences together in a collaborative process of reflection, analysis, and synthesis (Social Work Skills Workbook). There are many tools to be applied in assessing a person with a problem; amongst those the identified tool was significant due to its suitability in Sri Lankan context. This paper therefore explains the origin of the selected model and how a Social Worker can employ this model in Case Work interventions. Ecological system model is more appropriate to Asian culture as a result of close kinship shared by family and their neighborhood.

Ecological system model originated in Biology, and that has a conceptual association with the Person in Environment Perspective. Person in Environment Perspective was the main assessment applied in social work intervention until 1970s (Direct Social Work Practice, 2010). However the perspective of Person in Environment was insufficient to analyze the reciprocal relationship between the person and the environment. It emphasized the internal factors which affect the individual and his functioning. Person in Environment Perspective was heavily influenced by Freudian theories and later with the development of Ego Psychology. The use of Ego Psychology in

Case Work Treatment was a full and systematic concept about treatment directed to individual client's problems of adaption, and more specifically to those adaptive problems related to, or caused by, underlying conflicts in the personality. Ego is self-directed and the functions of ego is based on the intrinsic characteristics and experiences which a person has undergone, and the significance of it is that it has the capacity to adapt to the social environment around, hence the role of the Case Worker would be significant in two dimensions. One way was to change to client's motive and encourage him to use available resources in the vicinity of the client and finally to make him or her to change his or her present condition for a better one. Additionally the Sociologist Talcott Parson's system theory and the theory of family therapy expanded the importance of ethno-cultural factors and ecological factors in understanding the individual and his situation, prompting the environment that he or she is coming from. These scholarly contributions have laid foundation for the ecological assessment to understand that and individuals' behavior has two dimensions, innate and socially developed and shaped by the environment he or she interacts with.

The discipline of social work has a dual concern of both individual and the environment. The priority given for both areas (Individual and the Environment) is equal in assessing person/s and a problem/s. Until 1970's, the weight given for systems and ecological assessments was at a minimum level in the social work profession, hence the ecological perspective came to the arena after 1970's. During this period the profession of social work was not strong and absence of concepts, methods and skills to analyze person with his environment. Ecological ideas came to the fore because ecologists were among the first system thinkers, and their perspective was systematic: yet, it avoided the seemingly dehumanizing language of general system theorists. Coming out of the life science of Biology rather than the physical science of Physics, ecological perspective was

elaborated refined and operationalized by the Life Model of Social Work Practice (Encyclopedia of Social Work).

Ecological Assessment in Sri Lankan Perspective

There are mainly two concepts identified in the ecological theory highly significant to Social Work Practitioners. Those are Habitat and Niche. Habitat refers to the place where humans live and the social and cultural setting that person comes from. Habitats consisted of resources which caused development of individuals, and when certain habitats lack resources it affected the functions of the individuals. Resources can vary from one habitat to another; it can be taken on the following forms, human, physical, natural, psychological and intellectual. Therefore individual's development and his or her living or living habitat has a reciprocal relationship and that naturally reflects in his or her affairs with others. Niche refers to the statuses and roles occupied by members of the community. Status and roles performed by an individual and it would lead members to identify their niche in the community which automatically enhances the self-esteem of the community, sometimes the identity of the community itself is marginalized from the whole and it would lead to separation from the larger community. Identification of one's niche in the community will explain the access to resources, opportunities, information available and also the opportunities received and enjoyed by the members of the community regardless their caste, creed, ethnicity, religion or any other factor which stratified people. Further this also emphasizes the importance of social work principle of Social Justice.

Therefore this assessment method was used to illustrate the reciprocity between the individual and his environment. Certain medically defined diseases are today identified in psychosocial aspects. Disability and Mental Illness are some of the contemporary examples to clarify the psychosocial explanation of diseases. In many

western societies people tend to explore problems of living in terms of individual pathology-i.e. some deficit in the mind or brain-and diagnose an illness or disorder. We call this a tendency to medicalize problems. In many Eastern society's problems are seen primarily as faults in social or family relationships or community disharmony; one could say then that problems are "socially constructed" where the influence of social environment is prioritized, eg: Bali, Thovil, Yaga conducted for persons with unusual behaviors. In fact both medicalization and socialization can be useful-it depends on what model, the medical model or the social model, is best for understanding the person's problems and even more importantly for determining what sort of help they should receive (Introduction to Mental Health for Social Work in Sri Lanka). In Sri Lankan practice of social work practitioners seldom communicate with working individuals, frequently it goes as working with individuals and families due to the close ties which individuals have with their families. Therefore the ecological assessment is more applicable to eastern countries including Sri Lanka in assessing individuals with problems. According to the Maslow's hierarchy of needs, the first level includes basic physiological needs for food, shelter, clothing and so forth. Once these needs have been met, the actualization process creates a momentum for the next level of needs to be realized, namely, security and safety and to feel free from danger. Again once these have been met, there is an innate motivation to move on to the next stage of self-esteem and so forth. This ladder if an individual cannot fulfill by himself, certainly he requires the support from his environment, the achievements of an individual is strengthened by his environment, ranging from one's family to the larger community.

As defined in Ecological Framework by Encyclopedia of Social Work, Ecological thinking recognizes that "x" and "Y" are in a reciprocal relation rather than a linear or unidirectional one, "X" may act in a way that leads to change in, "Y", whereupon that change in

“Y” leads to change in “X”, which in turn affects”, thus forming a continuous loop of reciprocal influences on every other element.

The followings are the diverse sub systems identified in the ecological system perspective

- Subsystems of the Individual (Biophysical, Cognitive, Emotional, Behavioral, Motivational)
- Interpersonal Systems (Parent-Child, Marital, Family, Kin, Friends, Neighbors, Cultural reference groups, Spiritual Belief Systems, and other members of social networks)
- Organizations, Institutions and Communities
- The Physical Environment (Housing, Neighborhood Environment, Buildings, Other artificial creations, Water, Weather and Climate).

Application of this model in Social Case Work therefore highly significant and practice of this assessment model is compulsory for social work undergraduate students.

Methodology

This research was done by applying case study model. Nawa Wahatiyagama and Wahatiyagama Villages were selected for the case study and data for the study was gathered from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data were gathered through interviews conducted with key informants such as GN Officer, Principal of the Ja-Ela Lanka Sabha Vidyalaya, President of the Samurdhi Society and Key persons in the New Wahatiyagama and Wahatiyagama Villages. Additionally interviews were conducted with the student social worker assigned for her concurrent and block placement in the village. Secondary data were gathered from reports of the Lanka Sabha School, GN office Reports, DS office Reports and Student Social Workers field reports. Gathered data were analyzed and interpreted by employing ecological system model.

Assessment

Habitat of Wahatiyagama

The word habitat refers to the place, probably the geographical area where the organism lives. Habitat consists of resources to support the survival of mankind, availability and accessibility to resources and they are distinct from one habitat to another, habitat of Wahatiyagama, is a sub urbanized area and basic infrastructure facilities are available due to the geographical location. This village is very close to Colombo- Negombo main road. Therefore transportation, hospitals, electricity, water, schools, and access to other telecommunication services are sufficiently available to villagers. At present, there are 311 families in the village. Wahatiyagama village was started in 1943 with 05 families and at the beginning it was named “Dadugama”. Marriages were among the relatives who shared common socio- cultural practices. The richness of soil of Muthurajawela wet zone contributed for the rich harvest of paddy, vegetables and green leaves. Hamilton canal and Mahadora canal were used for drinking, bathing, cooking and cultivation purposes. Pattern of the life of the people of Dadugama changed after 1982, as it was renamed as Wahatiyagama model village by a former President of Sri Lanka, 67 families were settled in the model village with necessary housing facilities. Settlers were from different parts of the country and occupations of the people later expanded beyond cultivation to domestic poultry framing. In 2009 another set of 100 families were given land from the Wahatiyagama model village by a former Minister of the ruling government, and the new settlers were identified as Nawa Wahatiyagama people. The segregation started after second settlement in the village as Wahatiyagama and Nawa Wahatiyagama. The geographical location of the village was close to Muthurajawela wet zone and the area was therefore prone to floods during the heavy monsoon. Majority of the villagers’ main income source was

identified as small scale poultry farms and for generations people of this village, engaged in poultry. Least priority was given for public hygiene maintenance in the village though it should be attributed to the nature of the main income source. Wahatiyagama village was divided into two villages as Nawa Wahatiyagama and Wahatiyagama. For People who lived in Nawa Wahatiyagama main income source was poultry farms. The business runs at three levels, some engaged in rearing poultry and distributing, some did meat processing and provided poultry meat to middle scale business community, and the processed meat items were finally provided to buyers from different parts of the country, including government organizations, super markets run by multinational companies and for selected foreign countries. Finally at third level people by themselves sold meat items on roads. Income of a person engaged in poultry was approximately Rs. 2000 per day. However, as reported by the key persons of Nawa Wahatiyagama most of them consumed the daily income on the same day, and the next day they needed to find money for consumption. Land size of Nawa Wahatiyagama is in between 4-5 perches in Wahatiyagama it is between 5-12 perches.

Niche of Wahatiyagama

The status or the position of the village and the villages of Wahatiyagama is a serious concern. Stigma and Discrimination which ultimately lead to labelling is a common problem faced by adults, children, youth and all others living in this habitat. The labelling is mainly due to the majority income source being “Poultry”. People were labelled as “Saththu Marana Minissu” or “Wahaiyagama Minissu”. Hospitals, Divisional Secretariat Office, Schools and all other service providers knewn about this village because of the main income source of the villages; therefore niche of the village negatively affected the life pattern of villages of Wahatiyagama. People of Wahatiyagama and People of Nawa wahatiyagama do not

like to mix with each other. Discrimination started within the village itself, and majority of the villages living in Wahatiyagama believe that Nawa wahatiyagama people are;

- Giving more priority for business
- Lack concern on children's education
- Pollute the environment, and responsible for polluting Mahadora Canal
- Difficult to interact with and poor in family and income management

People who live in Nawa Wahatiyagama believe that people of Wahatiyagama, maintain a distance and gap in education, income, social and economic; therefore it is not necessary to build relationships with them. These two contradictory perceptions shared by two villages have widened the discrimination and stigma for Nawa Wahatiyagama village, people and children.

The following Case Study of Nawa Wahatiyagama illustrates the application of Ecological System Assessment in planning interventions at micro, mezzo, and macro levels of practice.

Case Study 01

The School "X" is located along Negombo- Colombo main road. This is a primary school administered under the Ja-ela Educational Zone. The School has approximately 220 students and the school is running with minimal facilities though it is situated in a very convenient locality. This school was identified as suitable for social work intervention and social work undergraduates were assigned for field work placement. Based on their findings the following information were gathered and based on the gathered data ecological system was employed in the assessment.

In The school "X" majority of the students are from New Wahatiyagama and Wahatiyagama villages, administered under the 194 Dandugama Grama Niladari Division. Majority of the villagers are Catholics as reported by the GN Officer the majority (80%) is believed to be Roman Catholic, 15% Protestant (Christian) and 5%

represent as Buddhist and other religions as reported by the GN officer. People of Nava Wabatiyagama rarely visit the convenient church situated in the locality. The Majority of the people engage in domestic poultry farming as the main income earning activity. This is highest in Nava Wabatiyagama village and almost all the houses have domestic poultry farms firstly to earn income and secondly for their consumption purposes. The houses are small in sizes with limited space, distance between houses and poultry farms are insufficient and that is not at all meeting the required distance. Poultry farmers are mainly run as small scale sub-contractors. Parents of these children do engage in poultry and children too support by giving their man power during day time. This west side of the settlement is near the Muthurajawela wet ecological boarder, and the settlement is located in the distribution focal point of Hamilton canal and the canal which flows inside the village is called "Mahadora Canal". Majority of the settlers have admitted their children to Ja-Ela Lanka Sabha Vidyalaya and do send their children to the school some walk to School or children travel by three wheelers or by other transportation system to reach School.

At Present the school has 220 students and 23 teachers and school conducts classes from grade one to eleven. The following characteristics and behavior were identified among students.

- Majority of the children do not maintain personal hygiene, uniforms are not clean, repeatedly wearing the same uniform without washing, smell, they do not wash hands and face properly, rarely comb their hair, tie and other uniform materials are not in order, skin rashes among children, class rooms are not organized properly
- Absenteeism, poor performance in examinations, less concentration in studies, less attention, and lack respect to teachers
- Violent behavior, most complaints are on fighting with each other, harming each other and there is no difference between gender when it comes to fighting, inappropriate language to call their friends, adult behavior
- More money in their hands, spend lot of money for different eatable items
- Parents hardly attend parent's meetings and other activities organized by the school, Parents fight inside the school premises, do not wear proper dress codes to school, hardly meet the classroom teacher to discuss about their children, less attention on student's school performance

According to the data collected from the village, observations and primary data, it was reported that, the majority of the school children are from Nawa Wahatiyagama village and their parents engage in poultry farming. Both father and mother engage in poultry, these students since their childhood have seen and been in this community engaged in poultry activities. Majority of the children assist their parents in poultry activities and sometimes they provide their manpower for other community poultry owners on a paid basis, If they catch one chicken they will be paid 20 rupees and if they send pigs to cages they will get 100 rupees.

According to the above findings the influence they receive to develop undesirable behavior and characteristics could be explained as follows.

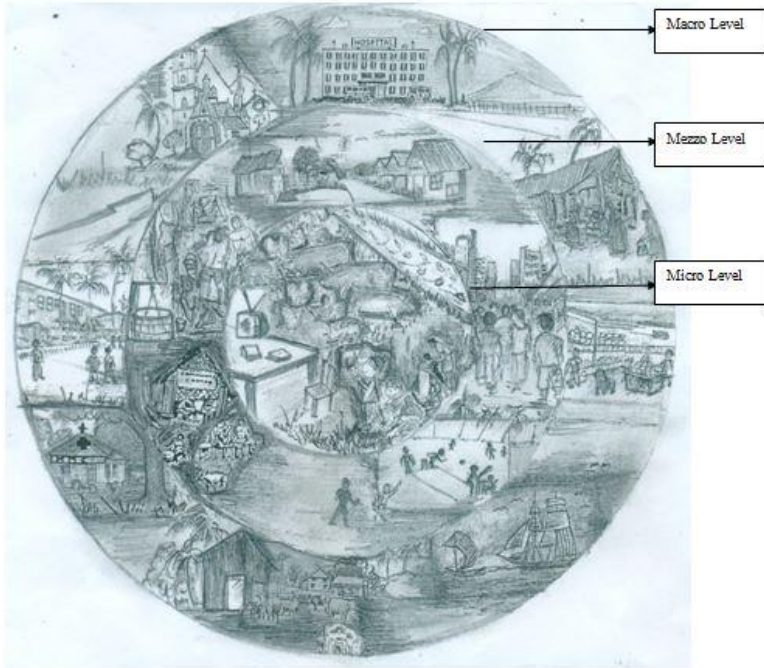
There is no pipe borne water facility to this village, and they lack water facilities. Due to that students have to sometimes manage their uniform for two three days, further due to the heavy work load of parents they do not have time to wash and clean their children, and it was observed that this settlement is located near the canal and therefore they often prone to floods and that has polluted the environment and also as a result of least distance with the house and poultry they get skin diseases.

Students often get absent for school and they pay less attention to studies. It was observed and reported that many students work in these poultry farms and they earn some money. This is a very common habit of many children and therefore they have money in their hands often. Students have the habit of spending this money mostly for consumption purposes. They hardly spent money to buy stationeries and other educational equipment. This is actually high among male boys. This was the most common reason to highlight high rate of absenteeism and parents too have minimal attention to send their children to schools. Students respect to teachers was at a

poor level according to the explanation of the principal. It was mainly due to two reasons. Social learning of students, at home and their habitat is poor. Labeling and stigmatization by teachers, affects attitude towards these children as they are coming from this particular village. The projected image of these students will be the same as their parents one day. These two reasons have caused a lack of respect and concern for teachers from students. This was stressed by many teachers mind and they hardly come out from their frame of reference. Children often do fight with each other and it was noted that these children harm each other. When students fight they grab the other party by neck often. The reason to develop such behavior is that these children have the habit to catch chicks and drop them to cages; therefore these children follow the same style when they fight with each other. They treat their colleagues in the same manner that they treat and rear animals. Further it was reported that the parents of the majority of children consume alcohol and during the evening time they have the habit of coming out from their houses and chat with each other. Therefore students too have developed the habit of taking part in these informal chats and they miss their homework and other school activities. During night children used to watch commercial Tele-dramas with their parents and they get late to sleep as well.

The figure 01 illustrates the ecological environment of a student who studies in school “X” from Nawa Wahatiyagama village.

Figure 01: Habitat of the Nawa Wahatiyagama Village



Source: *Mental Health Tamil Community Daya Somasundaram (2000)*

The student is placed in the middle of the circle. The family is the first circle around, and that is the closest influencing agent for a student. The village is the second and the biggest circle is community, at last. The relationships of family and the individuals symbolize the habitat. It specifically is where the student live and the social and cultural setting those students are coming from. The second circle explains the habitat and niche of the Nawa Wahatiyagama village. As illustrated in the figure, their habitat is a sub urban community where people have close ties for their commercial activities, small scale businesses, informal money lenders, chat groups in basically people live with least confidentiality and privacy in the lives. The larger circle of community explains the service delivery and other social functions

which affect the larger scale community, village and last the individual, and the core of the study, the student. This village receives government services from different agents, including, Police station, GN Officer, Church, School, and large scale poultry farms to which the villagers supply their poultry.

Recommendations and Conclusion

This research study was basically about the Ecological System Assessment and its applicability. The author of this paper has tried to explain the significance of the assessment by employing a assessment tool before any intervention by a Social Worker. This study was able to identify and explain that the complex behavior pattern of the children in School “X” is an issue of the larger community, the niche and the habitat where the majority of the students live. Therefore this study had tried to explain the significance of any intervention at any level requires a carefully done assessment by employing an applicable tool.

The complex behavior pattern of the children studying in the school “X” require liaison between the school, teachers and parents. Government field officers immediate facilitation required for Nawa Wahatiyaga village, Interventions to increase the student attendance, to change behavior and discipline, it is necessary to undertake interventions at micro, mezzo and macro level. It is indeed natural and the universal truth is that man is a group animal, the behavior of a man is influenced by his or her environment, and the reaction he gives to the environment increases or decreases the performances of the environment, and therefore this is reciprocal. People do not live as isolated individuals. Therefore the adaptation of ecological system theory enabled the social work practitioners to analyze complex variables involved in such problems. Hence an accurate analysis or diagnosis of a problem should determine the sustainable interventions for a client. As discussed above the case “X” is a

complex phenomenon of a complex socio-cultural system. A pre determined plan with secondary data would not address the problems faced by students and teacher in this school. A liaison is required to bridge the gap between students, teachers, and the parents. Therefore application of ecological system assessment tool would assist social work practitioners, undergraduates, field officers and other related professionals to propose sustainable implementation, for their Social Work Intervention.

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Case Management Intervention for Poverty Eradication

H.M.S.Niroshani

ABSTRACT

Samurdhi, as a well-known social assistance program in country focuses on poverty eradication through its three main components such as provision of a consumption grant transfer to eligible households, savings and credit program operated through Samurdhi banks, and development of community infrastructure through workforce and social (or human) development programs. Poverty situation is still remaining even number of poverty alleviation and social welfare programs have been implemented by successive governments aiming to reduce poverty in the Sri Lanka. The main objective of this study is to identify both economic and non-economic causes of the poverty by drawing attention to limitation found in Samurdhi program. Identifying the mechanisms adopted in implementing such programs and examining the applicability of Case Management techniques for the programs have been considered as a sub objectives of the study. The researcher adopted the qualitative and quantitative method in collecting data and in-depth interviews and focused group discussions have been used to gather data from the selected Samurdhi beneficiaries and Samurdhi Officers in Thunnana West Grama Niladari division in Seethawka Divisional Secretariat in Colombo¹. Data have been analyzed and interpreted by developing the themes under each objective. Domestic Violence, mental health issues, malnutrition are identified as problems encountered by the Samurdhi beneficiaries and a proper program mechanism is not adopted to address these identified problems. Case Management for Social Work as a discipline which is more effective within a Multidisciplinary Team context can play a vital role in addressing the individual problems and this approach can be utilized as a technique in Samurdhi program

Key words; *Samurdhi Programme, Social Development Programme, Case Management*

¹Thilakarathne.L.H, (2010), A Critical Study of Poverty in Thunnana West Drama Niladari Division, Dissertation submitted to the National Institute of Social Development in partial fulfillment of the Degree of Master of social Work

Introduction

Poverty has negative impact over every aspects of development of a family or community. Poverty is experienced in a number of dimensions. Poverty is not only manifested in an ability to afford basic consumption goods, but also in terms of a lack of access to basic needs such as access to education, health care, safe drinking water, safe sanitation facilities, and electricity. Those who are unable to afford basic necessities will certainly be regarded as poor. Individuals who lack access to essentials goods and services will also normally be regarded as poor. And poverty has dimensions that extend well beyond economic consideration and into the realm of political and human rights. Individuals, households and even communities do not necessarily suffer equally from all dimensions of poverty at the same time.

Social assistance program can play an important role in reducing poverty. Sri Lanka has a long history of social programs and of food subsidies in particular. The most recent poverty alleviation program, Samurdhi, was introduced in 1995. This program was conceived by the Government of Sri Lanka to alleviate poverty and create opportunities for the youth, women, and the disadvantaged.

The profession of social work and the practice of case management emerged simultaneously in United States during the late 19th century and early 20th century. Fueled by poverty and other social problems associated industrialization, urbanization, migration, and population growth, charity organization societies and settlement houses sprang up across the United States. Mainly social workers practice case management settings, such as aging, behavioral health care (Include mental health and substance abuse), child welfare and other youth-family oriented services, corrections, disabilities (cognitive, developmental, physical, and psychiatric), income support system and long term services and supports.

The case management approach in social work practice is recommended as a practical tool to ensure that clients receive continuity of services in an efficient and effective manner. It is considered as a method to coordinate service delivery to clients with multiple needs in Social Work. Poverty is a multidimensional social phenomenon. Definitions of poverty and its causes vary by gender, age, culture, and other social and economic contexts. It is evident that the natures of Case Management and Poverty eradication process hold the characteristics of a multidimensional perspective which could be utilized to develop an interrelated approach in achieving the sustainable development of the country through poverty eradication. The purpose of this study is to examine economic and non-economic factors which affect to the poverty and to identify the applicability of method of social case management to minimize these factors to eradicate poverty.

Definition of concepts

Poverty

Historically, poverty has been related to income, which remains at the core of the concept today. However, “income” is itself no less problematic a concept than “poverty”; it too has to be carefully and precisely elaborated. Other resources such as assets, income in kind and subsidies to public services and employment should be imputed to arrive at a comprehensive but accurate measure of income.

The first of the annual Opportunity for All (OFA) reports in 1999 on tackling poverty and social exclusion defined poverty as follows: Poverty and social exclusion in Britain 30 Poverty affects different aspects of people’s lives, existing when people are denied opportunities to work, to learn, to live healthy and fulfilling lives, and to live out their retirement years in security. Lack of income, access to good quality health, education and housing, and the quality of the local environment all affect people’s well-being.

Social work practice

According to Hepworth, social work profession stimulates human wellbeing by meeting the 'basic human needs of all people with particular attention to the needs and empowerment of those who are vulnerable, oppressed and living in poverty' (2010:4). In this profession, social workers are responsible for guiding the client towards specific objectives and should be able to assume responsibilities and engage in actions to perform their role. Social workers have different functions. In their prevention function, social workers focus on providing timely services to prevent the occurrence of problems. Another function emphasizes restoration, which 'seeks to restore functioning that has been impaired by physical and mental difficulties'. Target groups are for example people with disabilities and persons with developmental difficulties. The remediation function concentrates on minimizing existing social problems (Hepworth et al., 2010:5). Even though social workers provide face to face service to their clients, one of their core responsibilities is collaborating with other professionals, organizations and institutions and act as advocates for their clients.

Patti argues that it is important that social work services are effective for the clients.

He identifies three components of effectiveness (1988:8):

1. The extent to which the agency is successful in bringing about desired changes in or for the client system it serves e.g. change in behavior; skills levels and attitudes
2. The extent to which the organization is competently implementing methods and techniques that are thought necessary towards achieving service objectives
3. Client satisfaction is concerned with how consumers assess the quality and/or impact of the services received.

Case Management

The discussion in the literature regards case management as a method to coordinate service delivery to clients with multiple needs². Social work case management emerged in the 1970's as a tool to improve access to services; fixing responsibilities for coordination and monitoring care; ensuring care outcomes and increasing cost effectiveness (Vourlekis & Greene, 1992:2).

Moxley (1989:12-15) identified several factors that led to the case management approach:

1. Deinstitutionalization of service delivery: because most of the services are based in one facility, there is lack of a comprehensive system through which all the needs of a client are identified and for which a response is sought.
2. Clients with multiple needs: clients are sometimes unable to seek solutions for their problems related to social functioning in the community such as income, employment, housing and transportation; therefore these clients need the services of several service providers.
3. Fragmentation: social services are mostly organized around a categorical logic e.g. problem area or target group; to obtain these services an integrated approach is needed to prevent fragmentation.
4. Assessing the social support and social network of the client.

Analysis of findings

Economic factors

Labor earning – Training skills

There are 29% unemployed families and 49% families are engaging in temporary labour work. Even these 49% families have lack of training

²Multiple needs concerns a situation where the client has more than one service request e.g. housing need and financial problems

skills and its effects for their low income generation. Skills development enhances both people's capacities to work and their opportunities at work, offering more scope for creativity and satisfaction at work.

The future prosperity of any country depends ultimately on the number of persons in employment and how productive they are at work. A plenty literature exists on the links between education, skills, productivity and economic growth. Available evidence firmly establishes that a combination of good education with training that is of good quality and is relevant to the labour market empowers people to develop their full capacities and to seize employment and social opportunities, raises productivity, both of workers and of enterprise contributes to boosting future innovation and development, encourages both domestic and foreign investment, and thus job growth, lowering unemployment and underemployment, leads to higher wages, when broadly accessible, expands labour market opportunities and reduces social inequality.

Though the sample of study already joined with the labour force, they don't have enough skills to make their work effectively and generate high income. Most of the samurdhi beneficiaries in Thunnana Grama Niladhari division, pointed out that they have loan system and other capital generation systems, but they do not have proper training to start and continue their work. Ultimate result is, they lost their capital and at the same time, they become more frustrated about their career. It leads to continue the poverty cycle among the community.

Awareness of job market

According to the data, 51% of the sample have do not have any idea about their job market. They only aware on job market in their village boundaries. Most of the young generation follows their parents or

relations income generating strategies. Their income generating strategies are not appropriate to the contemporary job market. Thus, they need to identify their own capacities and new knowledge on their job market.

Good market for the production

Production of jaggery, rubber and animal husbandry are the main income generating system of the population of the study. The main problem they faced in their income generation is market. They have lack of knowledge to handle their market. They never used marketing strategies which will help to win their market related issues. Data shows that there is no proper guidance of any experts in marketing field and only Samurdhi officers provide loan system to begin the business.

Non- Economic factors

Social network – Information of social support for development

It is observed that there is very poor social net work within this community because of lack of access by NGO's, migration of outsiders, and community organization. 93% families have negative attitudes towards the support of NGO. The 19% families stated that they have good relation with public officers who attached to the Divisional Secretariat.

It is also seen that very low proportions of responded stated that they have good support from in-laws, relatives, friends and neighbors. Migration of outsiders is very low in this area. Therefore they only associate with a limited number of people in same environment during the past they haven't any opportunity to share new experiences and information as in the modern society.

Caste system

Traditionally, caste helps to people to build up high or low social relationship in society. Sometimes this situation is based in beliefs and

attitudes prevailing in a society. According to the discussion and observation, it shows that caste is a very important factor which influences the social statues of the people in the study area. A majority people in the village belong to Bathagama caste and it is considered as a low caste by people of the surrounding villages. Caste is an obstacle to some extent to develop life style of the study. It has resulted in poor social network and it indirectly affects the poverty level in the population of sample.

Conclusion

Case Management for economical growth

The need of adopting professional approaches in tackling with the economic and non- economic factors lead to poverty is been considered in this study and Case Management as a method used in Social Work Practice is suggested to give focus on individual level with the holistic concept.

Figure 1: Case management goals for clients and service systems

Case management functions	Goals for clients	Goals for the service systems
1.Client identification & needs assessment	Enroll the right clients and determine the service needs and preferences	Effective targeting of services
2.Care plan development	Develop attainable goals for and with clients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote cost-effective care options. - Identify care gaps in service systems
3.Service implementation & Coordination	Ensure service access, delivery, continuity and integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance coordination of services to be provided. - Advocate for service development to fill in care gaps
4.Monitoring, periodic reassessment & evaluation	Ongoing assessments of service need, delivery and quality	Quality assurance and better service targeting

Source: Dill, 2001:6

The effort to serve a given client through professional teamwork has been perceived as the intervention in addressing the economical and non economical factors which hinder the individual capacity to perform fully in achieving their economic needs.

Training skills necessary for labour earning has been identified as one of the needs among the community people and Case Management intervention focus not only the role of the Samurdhi Development Officer but also the areas of imparting the Social Work knowledge to the Samurdhi Development officers, linking the needy with the resources through collaboration with different organizations, facilitation with training opportunities, enhancing the individual capacity to be economically empowered.

Living in the context where the individuals are affected by various socio-cultural demands such as caste, lack of social support and network may lead them to be less effective and less competent in making their own and community economic stability. In order to deal effectively with this problem Social Worker as a Case Manager would focus from the grass root level by strengthening the available resource system available for the community people in making their economy a stable one.

The importance of working with the non- government organizations rather depending only on the Government organizations should be realized by the professionals engaged and the Case Manager could stress upon the need of the collaborative work which is a fundamental to the Case Management practice.

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Ensuring Welfare of Elderly in the face of challenges to Informal Care Systems at the Family and Community levels – Intervention Role of Social Work for avoiding new form of Poverty

C.M. Munasingharachchi

Abstract

Living to the age of 60 years or more is a notable gain of the human population, and is one of the more recent privileges in the evolution of humanity. Long life is a privilege because only a small number of the people who are born and survive their first year of life manage to reach old age. Globally, there are about 901 million elderly people, equivalent to 12.3 per cent of the total population. The figure is expected to exceed two billion in 2050, or about 22 per cent of the world population. Sri Lanka's rapidly ageing population poses serious challenges on several fronts. Selected socio-economic challenges of this demographic transition are highlighted here calling attention of policy makers who to implement fruitful intervention to preserve the rights of the elderly and to ensure their financial stability in the contemporary Sri Lankan society where 0.9 per cent of the elderly population is institutionalized. The last two national censuses in Sri Lanka demonstrate a transformation in the population structure of the country. The current proportion of elderly population in Sri Lanka is higher than the proportion in other South Asian countries. Therefore, predictions of future trends confront the panorama of a further steadily ageing population. In 2001, 9.2 per cent of Sri Lanka's population was 60 years of age and older, which is a relatively large elderly population for a developing country (Department of Census and Statistics: 2001). The significant fact is that, even though demographic trends of becoming an ageing society have been evident for some years now, ageing and the aged is yet to be a subject in serious social policy dialog in the country. The age of 65 years is the cut-off age for defining elderly in majority of the western countries whereas UN defines elder as a person who is above 60 years of age in global perspective. Conversely, Sri Lanka is demographically aligned with social development

indicators such as life expectancy. Therefore, if the authorities could extend the cut off age of retirement up to age 65 it would gain enormous advantages to the country.

No less important than the increase in the number of the elderly, which is in itself unprecedented in the history of humanity, is the notable global progress in the quality of life, well-being and satisfaction of the elderly. At this level, in Sri Lanka only a small number of countries are managing to provide a satisfactory quality of life in its closing years: the majority of elderly in the country live under extremely hazardous circumstances, which raises the questions: why live an increasingly long life, if one is living worse? In response to the changes and challenges that the global phenomenon of the ageing of the world population represents in the 21st century, HelpAge International in 2013 launched the 'Global Age Watch Index' (GAWI). (HelpAge. 2015). This new index was drawn up in response to the main concerns of the elderly and of policy makers about the fundamental factors for the well-being of the older generations. The Index seeks to provide a systematic basis for the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes which guarantee, as can be read in the Insight Report 2015, 'that no elderly person is left behind'.

The multi dimensions of poverty to which the ageing world will take you due to the lapses and vacuums in the National Policies designed for the elderly people in the country, should be modified necessarily. On one hand, the need of identifying how the system both in micro finance and other system will contribute to minimize this new form of poverty the elder population face. On the other hand, the establishment of Day Centers for the elder Population will also contribute to control the social exclusion they face being financially deprived. In this regard Sustainable Livelihood Frame Work for livelihood development is modified in related to Elders and this paper will discuss its application as social work intervention to make the elderly actively participate in income generation.

Keywords: *Poverty, Social Work, Welfare, Elderly, Informal Care System*

Introduction

Population ageing is considered to be one of the most important social and economic challenges in Sri Lanka in the next decades while life expectancy has been increasing markedly since more than a three decades. At the same time, most industrialized countries were subject to sweeping changes in their labour markets. Female labour force participation has increased over time, resulting in a shrinking gap between male and female participation rates. At the same time, however, workers retire at younger ages than they used to do. These features imply a big uncertainty concerning the long term sustainability of public pension programme in Sri Lanka.

Through life long accumulated knowledge and experience elderly can maintain the continuity of traditions and culture of the society. In addition they can also contribute a lot in the development of their country. For these reasons the elderly in Sri Lanka are treated with respect and love in line for the cultural values. In time of need, they get strong support and assistance from their family and community. However, when families or communities themselves face problems, it is difficult for elderly to get the usual support and assistance. Nowadays, elderly are encountered with various problems which eventually expose them to begging due to the absence of the necessary family and community support. Hence it is common to see that elderly who have the knowledge and skill to help not only themselves but others are facing serious problems and resort to begging.

Sri Lanka is one among the developing countries in the world with 6.7 percent of population living under the poverty line. It is understood that three decade war, natural disasters, political instability are some among the many problems facing the country. These problems together with the modern way of life caused by growing urbanization and modernization are now eroding the culture of intergenerational solidarity and mutual support that has been existing for a very long

time and this increased the vulnerability of the society in general and elderly in particular.

Poverty become more acute among older persons because once they are exposed to it, it is much more difficult for them to come out of it. Health problems, lack of balanced diet, shelter, unsuitable residential areas, absence of family and community support, absence of social welfare coverage, limited social security services, absence of education and training opportunities, limited employment and income generating opportunities are some of the factors contributing to the poverty of elderly.

The Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing and the Political Declaration adopted at the Second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002 mark a turning point in how the world addresses the key challenge of “building a society for all ages”.The Madrid Plan of Action offers a bold new agenda for handling the issue of ageing in the 21st-century. It focuses on three priority areas: older persons and development; advancing health and well-being into old age; and ensuring enabling and supportive environments. It is a resource for policymaking, suggesting ways for Governments, non-governmental organizations, and other actors to reorient the ways in which their societies perceive, interact with and care for their older citizens.

In such an action, the plan emphasises, “each and every one of us, young and old, has a role to play in promoting solidarity between generations, in combating discrimination against older people, and in building a future of security, opportunity and dignity for people of all ages” (UN: 2002).

Population ageing has become not only one of the leading demographic issues but also a social issue in most of the developing countries too, particularly in Asian region in the new millennium. Sri Lanka has been identified as one of the fastest ageing society in

Asia. The last two national censuses in Sri Lanka demonstrate a transformation in the population structure of the country. The current proportion of elderly population in Sri Lanka is higher than the proportion in other South Asian countries. The proportion of the Sri Lanka population aged 60 and above increased from 0.79 million or 6.3 per cent of the total population in 1970 to 1.8 million or 9.8 per cent in 2000 with an average annual rate of 2.7 per cent. Moreover, it is expected to have a considerable share of older population aged 60 and over about 22 per cent by 2030. (Siddhisena, 2004)

So, it is now well evident in Sri Lanka that the country is confronting both of the above social situations and, as a result, there is tension between what existed in the past and the new community context where family; extended family and community level informal care for the elderly is fast becoming no longer possible. This paper aims to depict possible exclusion of elderly people from mainstream social processes as result of such a situation that seems to be emerging in the country, identify underlined factors that cause it and look at what can and has to be done in terms of preventive perspective within a framework of social work cause of intervention action which will emancipate both program planning for action as well as policy suggestions for guiding actions.

In terms of most recent recognition that those who are in grave exclusion disconnecting them from participation in overall mainstream social processes have challenges of meeting the certain requirements for consuming a decent and dignified living and hence entrench into poverty conditions. Reaching such a wider consideration and consensus agreement of emerging new form of poverty across the globe, irrespective of developed or developing echoed in the recently concluded United Nations General Assembly in New York. The prolonged consensus discussion firmly convinced the almost all of the member States to ratify a general agreement in which eradication of

poverty, with its all forms including growing conditions of social exclusion, was captured as the most prominent goal among the set seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set for the entire world to be achieved by 2030.

As was attempted to explain earlier, recognising growing elderly population in the country facing a grave risk of social exclusion and hence falling into poverty, the following key questions are set to be answered in this paper.

- What are the reasons for apparent depleting of family and community level informal care systems for the elderly?
- As a result of their vulnerable situation, is there a tendency that they fall in to a new form of excluded social group and hence are falling into or at risk of falling into poverty?

This piece of writing also attempts a brief analysis of the existing policy in the country in relation to ensuring welfare and well-being of the growing elderly population and infers policy suggestions that would initiate and encourage a dialogue and wider consultation to fill the gaps with most pragmatic and futuristic perspective.

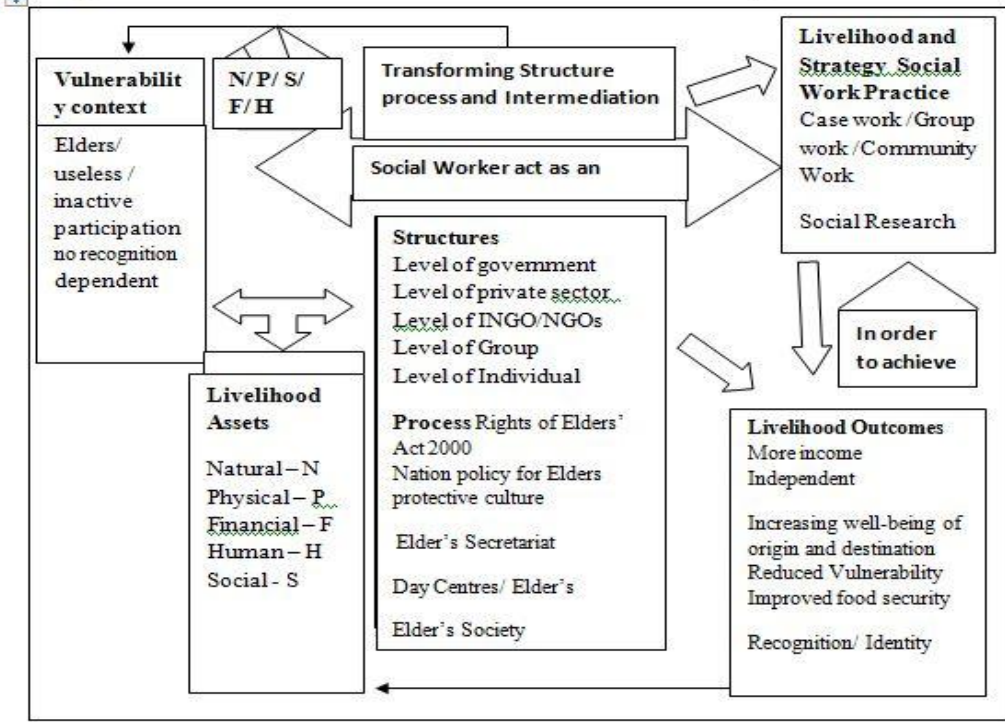
Even though demographic trends of becoming an ageing society have been evident for some years now, ageing and the aged is yet to be a subject in serious social policy dialog in the country. There are pretty much less changes occurring in current informal care systems and the challenges it presents, and reviewing existing social policy in relation to the aged care in the country istreated as urgent. The assumption is that the outcomes of this paper will contribute to the serious policy dialog as well as devising intervention strategies from the social work perspectives in order to:

- Encourage recognition of the contribution by older people and eradicating the prevalence of age discrimination in the community

- Advocate for effective and pragmatic government programs and initiatives from both responsive and preventive / progressive perspectives
- Make older people aware of the existing policy, programs and services, and enable their easy and convenient access to them
- Lead awareness raising and promotional activities to ensure the community value and respect older people
- Promote a consistent effort to identify active social and economic participation of the elderly

By looking at ageing as a “positive achievement”, if people are to get the most out of their greater longevity, new urgency is needed for creating policies enabling positive ageing. The positive ageing approach is both responsive and preventive. It empowers the aged, and ensures their independency, dignity and ultimately contribution, both direct and indirect, back to the community. Moreover, it will enable us as a country to identify the vacuum within current systems, both formal and informal, and give new directions to deal with the challenges.

Figure 01: Sustainable Livelihood Frame Work for livelihood development of Elders



(Source: DFID, 1999)

The above livelihoods framework tool can be used to improve our understanding of livelihoods, particularly the livelihoods of the elders who are mutually inclusive of poor and dependent. This model emphasized that livelihoods engagement of elderly who are between ages 60 to 74 has positively contributed to enrich their socioeconomic wellbeing. Auxiliary, it highlights that agrowth in their level of income benefits them to accomplish daily expenses by avoiding uncertainties of their life. Also, it does not only assist to increase their nutrition level but also it extends the assistance to achieve the self-esteem as a result of decrease in dependency level and finally they can spend a healthy life in their old age.

“I don’t feel that I am no longer useless... even I am helping my son’s family expenses”

Sixty six year old Male noted that how he has overcome the common feeling of “being useless”, “being feeble” as he started the self-employment of making core wool carpets and core robes with the financial support from his son.

Older persons often contribute to economic development through their involvement in farming, business, handicraft, trade and formal employment (e.g. teaching). The performance of domestic chores by women such as cooking, washing, gardening and looking after livestock often goes on until very late into old age. Whether old or not, women do most of the domestic chores like cooking washing, gardening, grazing, and watering domestic animals kept by their husbands or family.

Seventy two year old woman at the clinic who was taking care of two grandchildren orphaned has to share her food ration (which is barely adequate for one adult) with two of her Grandchildren. She summarized her situation thus:

“My daughter died and left behind four orphans. She was unmarried and her brothers have refused to take responsibility over the orphans. As their grandmother, I could not stand aside and watch them suffer. I decided to take care of them. Unfortunately, I do not have enough strength to till land and generate food and money for our up-keep. I rely on assistance from some of the humanitarians in the area, who provide some food and medical assistance to me. I am forced to share the little food I get with my grandchildren since I cannot eat alone as they watch”.

Through the analysis of the above case study, it clearly expresses there are two major form of vulnerabilities to which the elders can fall into; when the elders realize that they have to totally depend on the children, grandchildren or the immediate family to fulfill the socioeconomic needs, they feel they are as a burden. On the other hand, though they have reached to the end of the life ladder, still the social and cultural subtleties drive them responsible for continuing the duties to which they are bounded irrespective of their current physical, social and economic conditions.

As detailed by the Programme Manager of HelpAge Sri Lanka the Senior Citizens' Committees in two selected areas have implemented successful self-employment through the loan facilities rendered by one of the leading micro finance institutes of the country as a pilot project. The Senior Citizens' Committee members who actively conducted their committee activities have been motivated to implement a self-employment activity in small group. As a result of that the elders could be able to steered a small scale tea shop in which the labor is rendered in all of the means by those elders in the village; one occupies as a cashier while some others preparing the food items as well as engross in other activities at the shop through a proper assessment of their strengths. The success of this project is ensured with these words *“the group could smoothly repaid the loan which facilitated them to see the way forward for an independent world.....these projects will be the sample evidences in*

requesting the loan facilities for the senior citizens from both government and private banking sectors in the country.”

The tasks of social workers with elderly are very varied and include work with their families and care takers. Social work with elderly concentrates on the preservation or enhancement of functioning and of quality of life of our clients. Social work focuses on what people can do and maximize both opportunities and quality of life in the context of their social system, their needs and their rights. Social Work assessment is the key to all the main roles and tasks of social work which is carried out social assessments that involve identifying practical and emotional needs and appropriate supports. This ensures the worker reacts in a reflective and planned way to intervene to assist a client and family.

Conclusion

Wider consideration in community level program planning and development from many different perspectives is important. Some of these programs and activities are:

- Organising and facilitating required social infrastructure for participation and engagement from the community, for example, senior citizen committees
- Supporting community level social activities (such as Planned Activity groups – PAGs) through direct and partnership programs, for example, integration of provincial and local administration and private and community sector, including NGOs, into program development, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation
- Generating a National Action Plan on introducing microfinance loan systems to the elderly population with low interest rate.

- Improve social assistance programs (including Samurdhi) delivery to old people by increasing benefit levels and tightening eligibility rules.
- Harmonize and integrate retirement schemes for private and public sector workers (above all, equalize retirement ages).
- Increase participation rates of old workers by adjusting inflexible retirement age rules and by stimulating part-time/flexible employment arrangements.
- Supporting community transport programs so that older persons' access to basic services, for example, medical, shopping, recreational, social activities etc. are not hindered due to transport-disadvantages
- Support community visitor programs encouraging and facilitating community volunteering so that loneliness and social isolation of older persons are addressed. The older persons themselves are encouraged and supported to be involved in active community volunteering if they wish, and this has already proven a significant socio-economic contribution to the national economy through the community sector.
- Local level personal care, home care and home maintenance support services through a local level public service structure and the supported community and NGO sector organisations. As an example, Help age Sri Lanka has initiated a programme in community based elder care training in which professionals or non-professionals can access based on their passion.
- Counselling (including financial and grief counselling) and other generic community / social casework type support services through the community health sector
- Improving skills of older workers would also help them improve their employability, through investment in lifelong

learning activities, the vocational training opportunities catering the real requirements of the contemporary market.

- Community information dissemination and awareness raising programs to address the issues of elder abuse, age discrimination etc. The social care centres, community centres and Medical Office of Health can be identified as the best places in displaying materials.

In slightly more than two decades, Sri Lanka's population will grow to be as old as Europe or Japan's today, but its level of income will be much lower. It would take a remarkable growth for Sri Lanka to catch up with developed countries' per capita level of income. Therefore, the traditional intergenerational systems in place today will have less time to adapt as the speed of the aging process will have been unprecedented in the industrial world. Without major changes, Sri Lanka will face this massive social challenge at a level of income and pension system coverage.

However, as was briefly explained earlier, the social situation in the country has been changing very fast. Therefore there is an urgency to act by developing policies which would guide programs to support the elderly and also, in changing circumstances, help families and communities to support and care for the elderly. Again, as the Madrid plan of Action clearly implicate, good policy will enables a significant socio-economic contribution by both direct and indirect ways from the aged to the society. Present socio-economic conditions of old people are not alarming, but some groups need special attention. Only 0.9 per cent of elderly population is institutionalized while the majority rely on the children, grandchildren, relatives or community for financial and in-kind support. This support is not all one way. The elderly also support their children, through child care and other support. While poverty among elderly is much lower than for the population as a whole, the occurrence of poverty among the very old

women is higher, and will require focused attention. Workers in the formal sector withdraw from the labor market early because of mandatory retirement ages (and because they have access to pensions), while workers in the informal sector work longer and withdraw mostly because of ill health. The prevalence of non-communicable disease among the elderly is high, a result of risk factors such as obesity, diet, less exercise, and disability rates appear to have increased in the country. The family is the main support of elderly, but there are signs of emerging tensions in the traditional support system. As in other countries, elderly who receive pensions or have other property receive less informal support, relieving the burden on poor families, but are more important in household decision making. Women, the primary caregivers ensure to play many roles apart from the assigned traditional role with the social transformation and the increase of service sector of the country. Despite being the last alternative, institutionalization of elderly has reportedly increased. Many institutionalized elderly note that demanding working lives of their children and preference for living independently were responsible for their institutionalization.

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Social Work Interventions for Families with Poverty

Bhagya Hithaishi Jayawardana

Abstract

Social Institutions have their own responsibility in maintaining the stability of society. Specially as the primary entity of the society, they have their own functions for the improvement of the society. The functions of family have been transformed with modernity impinging constructive and destructive effects to the society. In Sri Lankan society the poverty stricken families are more prone to be dysfunctional. Hence the objective of the study was to explore and describe the reasons for dysfunction of modern families through family stress model and need of social work intervention to prevent prevalence.

A qualitative research approach was followed to explore and describe the phenomenon of dysfunctional families and its correlation with poverty. 10 newspaper articles were utilized and analyzed based on purposive sampling method. The data were categorized into four themes.

Poverty has become the stressful reason for the dysfunction of modern families and it has direct influence over the adult relationships, depression which even leads to crime and suicide.

Family dysfunctionality and poverty should be seen in a serious light. Social workers should recognize the complexity and correlation between dysfunctional families and poverty to make effective micro level interventions in order to reduce the prevalence.

Keywords -Family, Dysfunctional, Social Work, Poverty, Impact

Family and its transformation in to Modern era

Post industrial society resulted many changes and challenges including changing the nature of family. The societal transformation took place just after the industrial revolution and it has resulted extraordinary changes in the family system. Early hunting-and-gathering societies appear to have lived first in small nomadic bands and later, in some locations, in larger, more settled, and hierarchically organized communities (Wenke 1984). Most herders and pastoral nomads tend to have patriarchal families and a tendency toward polygyny (Schneider and Gough 1961; Maccoby 1966). Women's productive work tends to be limited to herding of small animals, dairying, and food processing and preparation (Quale 1988). Polygyny, as a family form, is well suited to a shifting agricultural system using abundant low-yielding communal land farmed by labour-intensive technologies (Caldwell and Caldwell 199.)

The evolutionary forces lead to changes in family dynamics and in child-rearing practices. Parents adjust their child-rearing behaviour to the risks that they perceive in the environment, the skills that they expect their children to acquire as adults, and the cultural and economic expectations that they have of their children (LeVine 1974; LeVine, Miller, and West 1988). There is a powerful interplay between a society's technology, family structure, and social values.

Today, Family has transformed from the unit of production to consumption and family cooperation in economic activities has come to an end. Instead wage labour has become common and men are the breadwinners in the family. Women have the caretaker in the family within the nuclear family system. The extended families have transformed into nuclear families due to modernity and urbanization. The modern nuclear family was shaped by three sentiments: romantic love between spouses rather than marriage arranged for reasons of property and social status; maternal love, or the idea that women

have a maternal instinct and a need to care for young children; and domesticity, or the belief that relationships within the family are always more binding than are those outside it (Elkind 1992).

The modern family changes has greater impact on income, mortality rates, life expectancy, nutritional status, educational opportunities, and other indicators of the quality of life occur in response to industrialization, modern health care, education, and other aspects of socio-economic development. It is widely agreed that families are better off with these changes than without them. Nonetheless the modern family too had made ample effect on development. With its socio- economic development it ultimately resulted commodification of the family life, common interest been replaced prioritizing the self-interest and mostly effect on the poverty stricken families. There have been many demographical changes within the households, in most of the communities the marriage dissolution has been rise. Violence, crime and abuses have been one of the common causes for the family crisis in today's context.

Case analysis

Dissolution of Marriage as a concept or institution?

Violence within the family and outside has received an increased amount of attention in recent years. Many families around the world experience the devastating effects of violence within their own family system. The cases reveal features of a dysfunctional family. The cases prove the vulnerability of children due to lack of love, care, affection and endurance. The basic family unit has been broken due to divorce and remarriage. The term family defines the core functions including reproduction, economic corporation, socialization and living under common residence. But in this regard the major functions have been deviated and it had made dreadful impact upon the child development. The separation of the parents has lesson the family bonds and ties. This emotional bonding enables the family to build a

foundation of understanding and acceptance between family members when communication is done properly.

Due to loss of parental care the children have been taken care by the grandparents thus the cases well prove that the grandparents are not in a position to provide the required safety and security for the children .The social tendency of nuclear families has generated many social chaos in the society. There have been four relationship patterns that define where problem may develop in a family.

1. Marital conflict
2. Dysfunctional in one spouse
3. Impairment of one or more children
4. Emotional distance

The marital conflict is been identified mostly and it has untimely lead the children under the care of the grandparents which means transferred in to extended families. The family dysfunctionality has been occurred in two ways including the mother and the father. The major crisis which might make an impact upon the two could be the emotional distance. The children do not get any emotional support from the parents due to the distance relationship they had due to remarriages. Those have ultimately threatened their safety and security needs. In one of the case, it's been four times of remarriages and even the partner has been reported of abusing neighboring girl child. This one particular incident has multiple impacts upon the sustainability of the family system. The insecurity which creates among the offender's family and the children are quite high in this regard .In general form family is a system in which each member had a role to play and rules to respect. Members of the system are expected to respond to each other in a certain way according to their role, which is determined by relationship agreements. The values

within the system has been demise and it leads to many psychological impact upon the children.

Violence and feminization of Poverty

Family systems theory conceptualizes the family as a system. The family consists of interrelated parts, each impacting the other and contributing to the growth of the other. Further, the family is always changing, self-organizing, and adapting to its members and the outside environment. Thus family comprised of the individual members the wellbeing of the family depends on the influence of the external and internal environments. One of the central premises of family systems theory is that family systems organize themselves to carry out the daily challenges and tasks of life, as well as adjusting to the developmental needs of its members.

Analyzing the cases through the internal environment and its consequence; it demonstrates that abusive victims are mostly reported from extremely poor families. Thus according to family theory consist of interrelated elements and structure in reference to the case the family dysfunctional arise due poor economy. In contrary there have been many factual reasons when analyzing the cases with its internal and external environment. Sociological perspective analyzing the environment the cases clearly depict financial debt, addition to drug and alcoholism and migration of parent are the causing factors for the violence and abuses which reported in most of the poverty stricken families. Economic deprivation itself being one major factor for the insecurity of its members. The children of the family has been abused by neighbors, employer and substances users.

Women living alone or with their children are disproportionately represented among the poor. This trend, referred to as the feminization of poverty, may reflect changes in family structure. But others (Bane 1986) argue that often the underlying cause is poverty: resources for children living in poor female-headed households may

be so inadequate that growth and development are adversely affected. Cases has been reported for filicide and matricide.

According to the case of matricide the argument proceeded due to the mother refusing to give the son the money to buy a present for his girlfriend. It proves that the son coming from a remote village is regressive or backward. The case also incorporates with several issues as poverty, lacking objectives, goals or visions in life are predisposing traits that affect such criminal behavior. Even the children whose fathers play a role of an 'absent father' or play a passive role in the family are predisposed to commit such crimes. When kids are isolated, especially because of a passive father with whom they cannot communicate their problems it also affects them psychologically.

Some societal changes such as the transformation of the family unit from an extended to a nuclear family system create communication challenges. Specially when children have no one to communicate with, they become suppressed. The lack of role models in a family setting or in the life of children is another reason for the rise in crime rate. Specially the Sri Lankan education systems doesn't focus inculcating social norms and ethics in children as opposed to the system other countries ethos ranked in high within the education systems. All these are stimulating and drive factors within the Sri Lankan context for the prevalence of filicide in a considerably high ranking.

"The four year child who were allegedly thrown into the Kalu Ganga by his mother. Her husband had abandoned her and she had faced utmost difficulties in taking care of her five children as reported".

There are many causes to attempt a maternal filicide. In analysis the situation in a more psychological point of view there are many distressed people who are in the same situation suffering from frustration, depression and hopelessness in the society. Although the

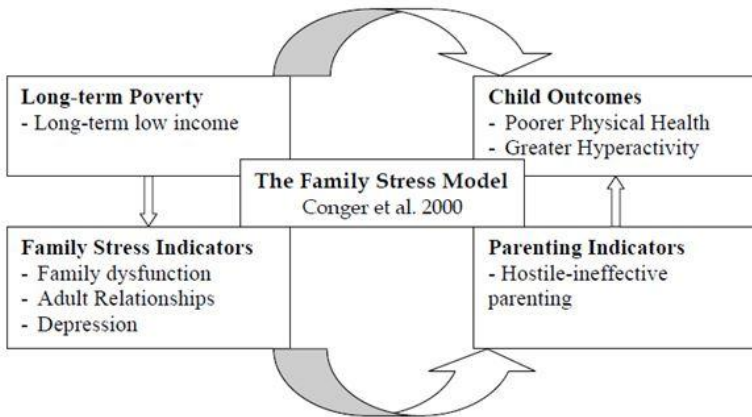
reason behind one person's attempt to death is different to others, the rest are tempted to follow that. These people have been impoverished, the poorest of the poor and uneducated but they are also marginalized, both economically as well as socially. They are alone, battling through life without anyone or any structure to turn to, feeling abandoned when faced with the multitude of vicissitudes life throws at them it is learnt. These also occur due to the family institution undergoing vast changes with increased poverty. Lack of education and lack of awareness on family planning have aggravated the situation. Most such parents are school dropouts who have gone for early marriage. They are also abandoned by the rest of society; so they would do anything for their survival. The marginalization from the society leads to more frustration. Sometimes they isolate themselves intentionally as they often engage in socially unacceptable activities such as drug dealing and commercial sex work,

The high social pressure on the poor due to economic hardship is a contributory factor to increase in children being abandoned or killed by their own parents. Anxiety, anger, loss, fear, resentment and confusion are some of the emotions felt by different family members as the unit transitions to fit the new changes within the family structure and dynamic. The changes within the family system can be viewed as either conducive or destructive to the family nucleus and can either account for a positive change for the family or cause major dysfunction within the unit.

Children raised in dysfunctional families bear the most negative consequences of violence that they observe and have experienced continuously. Long-term exposure of violence can cause significant brain damage in children. Children who are victimized or witness of some form of abuse may have emotional, behavioral, cognitive, social and psychological developmental deficits.

Family Stress Model

The 'Family Stress Model' (Conger et al. 2000) proposes that the experience of poverty is one of the more important factors that can put severe strains on spousal relationships, bring about feelings of depression and increasing dysfunctional families. According to the 'Family Stress Model' family contributes to emotional distress (e.g. depression) and family dysfunction. Family distress causes problems in the relationship between adults that are, in turn, linked to less



effective parenting – a complex notion that involves insufficient surveillance, lack of control over the child's behavior, lack of warmth and support, inconsistency, and displays of aggression or hostility by parents or older siblings.

The chronic poverty in many of the households as mentioned in the most of the cases lead to family dysfunction and depression among the breadwinner. Due to less courage to breakdown the cycle mostly the high depression within the family even has led to commit suicide. People with inadequate income typically give accounts of their difficulties in meeting basic costs, including struggling to pay for food, accommodation, clothing, education, health care, utilities,

transport and recreation and trying to balance competing demands. The harmful impact of poverty on parents and children comes from the stress and alienation connected with having a very low income struggling with finances, financial uncertainty in some cases and very often the sense of being different and less worthwhile. For children, the impact of stress and unhappiness may be direct and indirect through the parents' experiences and behavior. Cases such as filicide due to hyper tension as direct causes of hostility of the parents. Therefore it's been very well proven poverty had greater influence over the crisis of modern families.

Social Work Intervention for Poverty Alleviation

Social work has experienced a tremendous fundamental transformation during the last one hundred years. Helping the most vulnerable of society always has been, and always will be an important component of the social work profession. Historically, family violence was an acceptable behavior but today it even has led to the extent of crime. Social work practice and the treatment process are focused primarily on the acts of violence themselves rather than the underlying circumstances of poverty, unemployment, underemployment and the substandard living conditions that accompany them. As long as the focus is a treatment of the symptoms manifested as violence rather than the disease of poverty itself there will be no cure. To serve their clients more efficiently, social services across the country need to employ universal standards within the systems itself, concerning policies, eligibility requirements and treatment processes. Specially the intervention should focus in all the levels initiating from micro and extend up to macro level. The treatment should be given to the victims and the delinquent, simultaneously macro interventions also requires in addressing the root causes of poverty.

When working with dysfunctional families, the social worker's role is multifaceted. Because abusive families experience a variety of difficult problems, the social worker must be competent and versatile enough to identify the client's, needs and problems, provide information, establish trust, identify the client's strength, work toward a goal, and the eventual empowerment of the client through the achievement of autonomy. During assessment it is necessary that the worker is capable of establishing trust between him/her and the client (Schiettecata., Roetsa et al.,2014).

Empowerment is another important tool in the worker-client relationship. Empowerment can help the battered client in her decision making process. Identifying the client's strength is one of the most powerful tools in social work practice. The strength based approached and the need based approaches are one of significant case intervention to address the problems faced by the families and means to empower the disempowered. In dysfunctions families, the strength of each individual relies in the context of the family itself, the community, and the intervention programs that promote the reestablishment of a healthy family structure.

Conclusion

Family as the primary entity in the society has transformed its functions periodically. Thus all the families have difficulties in time to time, hence the capacity in resolving vary from one to another. Families with less capability in resolving their interpersonal conflicts lead to dysfunction due to alcoholism, drug addiction, physical illness, death, war, poverty, unemployment, mental illness, spouse abuse, divorce and separation, and polygamy. Emotionally deprived and lack parental support due to negligence, is considered to be more susceptible to family dysfunction. In order to improve and restore the family welfare interventions are needed in all levels including individual, family, community and state level. Treatment and

intervention should be directed toward the needs of each individual involved in this family matter. The intervention should focus on 'normalization', 'empowerment' and elimination of psychological malfunctioning.

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Professional Social Work for Poverty Eradication (Community Work Implications)

L.R.Abeywickrama

Abstract

In the practice of Professional Social Work, Community Work has been considered as one of the most effective methods which foster multi-dimensional opportunities for people to maximize their social functioning. This paper is an effort to contextualize the role of the Community Work Practice in maximizing the education opportunities for community children which advances the well-being status of the community and thereby alleviating poverty. A Community Work project undertaken in Wahalkada area, Anuradhapura District was taken to review the effectiveness of Community Work practice for the Community Development. This study further emphasized the importance of community participation through self-help projects and programs in order to meet their own felt needs related to children education and thereby advance their overall economic and social development. A review on the project was done using content analysis with a predetermined code system to emphasize the importance of community work practice. In terms of intervention methods, community work featured more prominently in line with the mezzo level of interventions. Indirect macro level interventions were limited. The suggestions included: involvement of the local people; scaling up mobilization of the local communities; advocacy and lobbying.

Keywords: Poverty, Education, Professional Social Work, Community Work, Community Development

Introduction

The focus on poverty reduction in making the world a better place has been given by all the nations in the world irrespective to their socio-economic living conditions. Sri Lanka as a developing country is in need of achieving the optimum level of well-being of its citizens in order to make them as effective contributors to the development of the country. Poverty thus is identified as a barrier which has a crippling effect on the functioning and well-being of individuals in the society. The effects of poverty are often reflected in a multitude of the vulnerable groups such as; youth, children, women, elderly, disabled, refugees, migrants, homeless and all those at risk. Poverty involves a complex array of risk factors that adversely affect the population in a multitude of ways.

Poverty is the root of underdevelopment and insecurity in most of the developing countries including Sri Lanka. The root cause of poverty is not by a person's unwillingness to work, his inability to work, lack of resources to put together or lack of skills. As a matter of fact, a poor person may work very hard – harder than others and he or she has more skills and time he/she can use. He/she shoulders the yoke of poverty because he/she does not receive the full worth of his work and his rights in the society.

Community-based initiatives are an important supplement and complement to a solid social infrastructure which makes adequate provision for income security and for investments in education, health and other areas such as early childhood development. (Community Based Poverty Reduction by S Torjman - Social Work Furthermore Community Work practice in (1998 caters the individual's need of being allowed to improve their based approach and that platform -quality of life through a right would tackle the root cause of poverty which is people do not receive

the full worth of their work and their rights in the society. In fact, community-based approaches to poverty reduction have been found to be most effective when the local economy is strong and when social programs such as high-quality, affordable child care are available.

In the practice of Professional Social Work, Community Work has been considered as one of the methods which help people to discover their own resources and their own ability to create influence and positive change in their own community. This study takes its theme of Community Work practice for poverty reduction focusing on the empowerment of the community integration with individual base which can be led as the initial step taken for poverty reduction of a nation.

In Community Work, social workers work in cooperation with the community to identify the needs and to develop or improve services and systems to meet those needs. Community Work social workers endeavor to improve socio-economic systems and generate resources so that more people in the community will have access to the services they need to function at their best. They usually work for, or with governmental, private or community organizations to determine community needs, and to recommend and develop new resources.

Study purpose and methodology

It is widely recognized that investment on education is one of the important keys to break the circular relationship of poverty of education (ADB, 2003). Sen (1992, 2001) argues that inadequate education could, in itself, be considered as a form of poverty. In the modern era, education is considered as a component of basic need the lack of which contributes a lot to generate income poverty (Thapa, 2010). In totality it looks that these two concepts are interlinked but contain their own circular relationship. Investment in

education, thus, in all countries is both privately and socially profitable (Thirlwall, 2006). Likewise it has frequently been reported that there is strong positive correlation between level of education and life time earnings (Todaro, 2001).

This paper is aimed at contextualizing the role of the Community Worker in maximizing the education opportunities for community children which advances the well being status of the community and thereby alleviating poverty. The Community Work process was highlighted in empowering the children for the access of education that may assist in building the human capita. This study further emphasized the importance of community participation through self-help projects and programs in order to meet their own felt needs related to children education and thereby advance their overall economic and social development. The review is done based on a Community Work project undertaken by a Student Community Workers of National Institute of Social Development and the project was based on Wahalkada, Anuradhapura District (C.N.J.Dissanayake, 2017, Community Work Project Report). A review on the project was done using content analysis to emphasize the importance of enhancing the education opportunities of children of those particular communities which would ultimately lay the foundation for socially and economically developed community. Identifying the gaps in the practical implication of Community Work practice also identified in order to suggest the possible modifications that could be done in tailoring the process to the Sri Lankan context.

Results

Project No: 01

The project was based on Kebithiligollawa in Anuradhapura District. The selected community was Wahalkada D1 and D2 Grama Niladhari Divisions. Kebithigollewa area was affected by Sri Lankan Civil war

protracted for 30 years. The community is in the process of making steps forward for the development since the war has made a huge negative impact upon the well being of the community people. A total of 300 families were taken into the survey study and it has been conducted in order to identify the Socio-economic status of the community people. Enhancing the facilities available for the children education was identified as one of the prioritized needs. Out of these respondents, 2% have not attended school, 12% have studied up to grade 5, 80% have studied up to grade 6 to 11, and 6% have had advanced level education. The tendency of school dropouts was identified and the social perspective towards early marriage concept is being promoted among the community people.

As per the discussions taken place with the principal and other key stakeholders of that particular school the parents do not consider the value of education and they encourage their girl children to get married before completing their secondary education. This condition leads to other social issues such as teenage pregnancy, drug addiction among youth. 82% of the respondents have expressed that they have at least one person in their families who consumes drugs. In addressing such issues the Community Work process was carried out which focuses the community participation as a fundamental in making positive changes in the community. Formation of a volunteer group, a children club, conducting awareness programmes and construction of a library were done as the Community Work intervention.

The relationship between education and poverty

Even though the relationship between the education and poverty is a complex phenomenon a review on the project undertaken in Wahalkada area evidences the impact of education on the socio-economic status of the community and vice-versa. According to the argument of United Nations Development Program (UNDP) poverty

can evolve not only due to lack of the necessities of material well-being but also due to the denial of opportunities for living a tolerable life (UNDP, 1997). The denial of opportunities available for education among community people of this particular area is observed and the socio-cultural perspectives have made an impact on people's attitude of not valuing the education. Low levels of investment by family and society in the education and development of disadvantaged children translate into poorer outcomes can result children grow up-reduced employment and lower wages, higher rates of early and non-marital childbearing and lower incomes, with all the risks to family health and well-being.

On the other hand it is found out the inability of very low income families of Wahalkada to spend on clothing, stationery, private coaching and books, and that condition kept children back from school to look after younger siblings, to seek employment to support the family and to assist parents' activities such as farming, and small businesses emerged as determinants of non-participation in education. The absence of a conducive home environment and lack of study space and facilities are also barriers linked to poverty. Among other barriers which impact negatively on children's school attendance and performance are lack of parental encouragement for children to attend school regularly, fathers' alcoholism, neglect of children, and consequent emotional distress suffered by children.

The unequal distribution of resources for the education

Even though poverty is largely tackled through the national policy of free education at primary, secondary and tertiary levels as well as scholarships, free textbooks, free school uniforms and subsidized transport, the Education Sector Development Framework and Programme (ESDFP) which includes guidelines to ensure that no child is left out of school due to poverty, social protection programmes which target poor households; for example, the

Samurdhi Poverty Alleviation Programme providing scholarships for the schooling of eligible children in very poor beneficiary families and the services render by the Ministry of Child Development and Women's Affairs there are still number of schools throughout the country which need more infrastructure and human resource services. Wahalkada D2 School also faces many challenges in providing the educational facilities to the children of the community. The school does not have enough infrastructure facilities and human resources to offer the optimum level of services to the children.

Community Work implication

Social Work profession is committed to maximizing the wellbeing of individuals and society. The Social Work implications consider that individual and societal wellbeing is underpinned by socially inclusive communities that emphasize principles of social justice and respect for human dignity and human rights. Social workers draw on a broad range of theories, knowledge, research and skills to ensure comprehensive and holistic analysis of the client's situation. Social workers' assessments range from targeted and brief specific-needs analyses through to comprehensive holistic psychosocial and risk assessments of the full range of social and psychological needs, strengths and stressors. These assessments underpin targeted and needs-based interventions to address the social and emotional issues that are impacting on the individual's health, development and well-being.

Community Work as a method in Social Work focuses on the mezzo level interventions where the communities serve fully in uplifting their socio economic conditions and then making them competent enough to contribute to the development of the country. The focus of Community Work practice is given in changing the social institutions, changing the distribution of power, decrease powerlessness, increase self- confidence and empowerment.

The Community Work project undertaken in the Wahalkada area witnesses the effectiveness of its practical implication where the community people participation was given priority especially the youth participation in tackling with the problems emerged within the community. The community worker merely plays the role of a facilitator in guiding and providing opportunities to the community people in order to identify their needs and to tap the available resources in meeting the identified needs. Unless the sustainability of the positive changes occurred could not be achieved. The modifications done by the external personals will not be taken into granted by the community. The need of improving the education status of the community has been given priority by the community people and the Community Work interventions were carried out with the participation of them. Thus, the advantages of education such as food security and reduced malnutrition, improved health standards and gender equity can be experienced by the community people.

Gaps in the practical implication of Community Work process

Community participation just as the heart of the Community Work practice is the most challenging task to be achieved. Encouraging people to come together to decide what they want to tackle is difficult especially when the community people are reluctant for a change to occur within the community. It should be the skill of a Community Worker to convince the people about the importance and the need of the change for their own betterment.

Inability to carry out the theoretical framework of Community Work Practice also one of the gaps in the practical implication of the process. This could mainly happen due to the dynamics in the community.

Conclusion

Community Work as a method of Social Work practice can be considered as one of the effective interventions for the community development and also as a remedy in filling the gaps of receiving the welfare services. The community people will be empowered to tap resources by themselves in order to meet the needs. The ultimate result of this would be a community which could contribute fully for the development of the country. Furthermore Community Work makes its identity as an alternative to more traditional forms of human services is that it holds out a promise of a more adequate solution to many of the most pressing contemporary social problems. Despite the best efforts of policy makers, human service professional's poverty in Sri Lanka remains intractable, largely due to the structural basis of the problems, and poverty cannot be eradicated while the basic structures of contemporary society remain intact. Community Work thus addresses the empowerment of the community people by making them conscious and alerts enough of their drawbacks and by allowing them to have a sense of a responsibility to enhance their quality of life in all the possible ways.

In addressing the gaps between the practical implication of Community Work practice and the theoretical framework, tailoring the Community Work process according to the Sri Lankan socio-cultural context would be an effective way. Scaling up the participation of local communities, advocacy and lobbying can be used as strategies in doing so. Promotion of research in the area of Community Development would lay the foundation for innovative techniques and methods can be applied in the practical implication.

Empowering children as the future assets of a nation in terms of education, health and other basic human needs while safeguarding their rights would be a sustainable step taken to eradicate the poverty. This can be easily achieved by allowing the communities to assume

responsibility to themselves in meeting their needs and enhancing their well-being status through resource tapping.

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සමාජ ප්‍රත්‍යයක වැඩ පරිච්ඡේදය වාර්තාකරණය

පූජ්‍ය ඕමල්පේ සෝමානන්ද

ප්‍රස්තුතය

සමාජ ප්‍රත්‍යයක වැඩ ක්‍රමය කුමක්ද? යනු හැඳින්වීම හා මෙම ක්‍රමවේදය පරිච්ඡේදය සඳහා භාවිතයේදී වාර්තාකරණය සිදුකරන්නේ කෙසේද යන්නත් එහි වැදගත්කම පිළිබඳ මෙම ලිපිය මගින් සාකච්ඡා කෙරෙනු ඇත. සමාජ වැඩ අධ්‍යාපනයෙහි ආචාර්යවරයකු වශයෙන් සිසුන් සමඟ වැඩ කිරීම තුළින් ලත් පරිච්ඡේදය අත්දැකීම් තුළින් මා ලත් දැනුම, මේ සඳහා මා භාවිතා කරමි. සමාජ වැඩ වෘත්තියෙහි නියැලෙන විද්වතුන්ටත් සමාජ වැඩ ශාස්ත්‍රාත්ගතයෙහි නියැලෙන ආධුනිකයින්ටත්, මේ පිළිබඳ උනන්දුවන විද්‍යාර්ථීන්ටත් මෙය තම කාර්යසාධනවය සඳහා ඉවහල් වනු ඇතැයි අපේක්ෂා කරමි.

මෙම ලිපිය මගින් පාඨක ඔබගේ අවධානය යොමු කරනුයේ ක්ෂේත්‍ර පුහුණු හෝ ක්ෂේත්‍ර කටයුතුවල නියැලීමේදී සමාජ ප්‍රත්‍යයක වැඩ වාර්තාවක් පිළියෙළ කරගන්නේ කෙසේද යන්න පිළිබඳවයි. මේ සඳහා පාදක කරගැනීමට අපේක්ෂා කරනුයේ මාගේ පෞද්ගලික අත්දැකීමකි.

ජාතික සමාජ සංවර්ධන ආයතනය විසින් එක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ ළමා අරමුදලේ මූල්‍ය අනුග්‍රහයෙන් වර්තමානයේ සිංහල හා ද්‍රවිඩ මාධ්‍ය ඔස්සේ ළමා රැකවරණ ඩිප්ලෝමා පාඨමාලාවක් පවත්වනු ලැබේ. මෙම පාඨමාලාවේ පළමු සමාසිකයට අදාළ සමගාමී ක්ෂේත්‍ර පුහුණුවේ සිසුන්ගේ අවසන් පැනල මණ්ඩලයේ සාමාජිකයෙක් ලෙස මා අනුරාධපුර තලාව පුහුණු මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ පැනල මණ්ඩලයට ඉදිරිපත් වූයෙමි. එහිදී එම පාඨමාලාවේ ශිෂ්‍යාවක් විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද ප්‍රත්‍යයක අධ්‍යයන වාර්තාව මෙහිදී යොදා ගනු ලබන අතර, එය පහත සඳහන් කර ඇත.

මූල්‍ය පද: සමාජ ප්‍රත්‍යයක වැඩ, ක්ෂේත්‍ර කටයුතු, වාර්තාකරණය, සමාජ වැඩ ක්‍රමවේද

හැඳින්වීම

සමාජ ප්‍රත්‍යායක වැඩ යනු, සමාජ වැඩ වෘත්තියෙහි ගැටළු විසඳීමෙහිලා යොදා ගනු ලබන සෘජු ක්‍රමවේදයකි. එනම් ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් සමාජ වැඩ ක්‍රමවේද 6 ක් දියුණුව පවතී. එය සෘජු ක්‍රම සහ වක්‍ර ක්‍රම ලෙස (Direct Method and Indirect Method) යනුවෙන් කොටස් දෙකකට බෙදා දක්වා ඇත. මෙම ක්‍රමවේද පාරම්පරික ක්‍රමවේද ලෙසද වර්තමානයේ භාවිතා කරනු ලැබේ. ලෝකයේ විවිධ දියුණු රටවල් මෙම ක්‍රමවේද වෙනුවට නව ක්‍රමවේද දියුණු කරමින් පැවතීමත් භාවිතයට ගැනීමත් එසේ හැඳින්වීමට හේතු වූයේ යැයි සිතිය හැක. ප්‍රධාන ක්‍රමවේද හය පහත පරිදි වෙන්කොට දැක්විය හැකිය.

1. **සෘජු ක්‍රමවේද**
සමාජ ප්‍රත්‍යායක වැඩ ක්‍රමය
සමාජ කණ්ඩායම් වැඩ
ප්‍රජා වැඩ / ප්‍රජා සංවිධාන වැඩ ක්‍රමය
2. **වක්‍ර ක්‍රමවේද**
සමාජ වැඩ පරිපාලනය
සමාජ වැඩ පර්යේෂණ
සමාජ වික්‍රියා යනුවෙනි.

මෙහිදී සමාජ ප්‍රත්‍යායක වැඩ ක්‍රමයට අවධානය යොමු කරමි. වෘත්තීය/ සමාජ වැඩවලට අනන්‍ය වූ ඉතිහාසයක් ඇත. පුර්ණකාලීනව සමාජ සේවයේ නියැලීම තුළින් මිනිසුන් යැපුම් මානසිකත්වයකට නැඹුරුව නව කාර්ය කොටස ඉටුකරගැනීම වෙනුවට නිශ්ක්‍රීයත්වයට පත්වීම වළක්වනු සඳහා එයට විකල්ප ක්‍රමෝපායයන් ලෙස සමාජ වැඩ වෘත්තීය ක්‍රමානුකූලව සංවර්ධනය වී ඇත. 1800 වර්ෂයේදී එංගලන්තයේ පල්ලිය මුල්වී ආරම්භ කරන ලද පිංකැට ව්‍යාපාරයේ ප්‍රතිඵලයක් ලෙස සමාජ සේවා සංගමය (Charity Organization Society) “COS” ආරම්භ වී ඇත. මෙහි සාමාජිකයින් ලෙස පුජකයින් මෙන්ම පරිත්‍යාගශීලීන්, විවිධ වෘත්තිකයින් එහි වර්ෂ ගණනාවක් සේවය කොට තමා ලත් දැනුම ඇසුරින් 1917 වර්ෂයේදී මේරි රිච්මන්ඩ් මැතිණිය විසින් ලියා පළකරන ලද සමාජ විග්‍රහය (Social diagnosis) නම් කෘතිය සමාජ වැඩ වෘත්තියේ ප්‍රගමනය සඳහා ඉමහත් සේවයක් සිදුකොට ඇත. මෙය සමාජ ප්‍රත්‍යායක වැඩ ක්‍රමයේ ආරම්භය විය. මෙම ග්‍රන්ථය මගින් පුද්ගලයා හා ඔහු ජීවත්වන සමාජ වටපිටාවේ වැදගත්කම අවධාරණය කොට ඇත.

සමාජ ප්‍රත්‍යායක වැඩ යනු පුද්ගලයා හා පවුල සමඟ වැඩ කරන ක්‍රමවේදයයි. (Working with Individual and Family) මෙම ක්‍රමවේදය සමාජ වැඩ මැදිහත්වීමේ ක්‍රම අතර, ක්‍ෂුද්‍ර මට්ටමේ මැදිහත්වීම ලෙස දක්වා ඇති සිද්ධි

කළමනාකරණ (Case Management) විෂයෙහිදී ප්‍රාථමික කළමනාකරණය ලෙස ද සාකච්ඡා කරනු ලැබේ.

මෙම ක්‍රමවේදය පිළිබඳ විවිධ සමාජ වැඩ වෘත්තිකයන් / අධ්‍යාපනඥයින් තම පරිච්ඡේද අත්දැකීම් හා දැනුම පදනම් කොට දක්වන ලද කරුණු ඔස්සේ සමාජ ප්‍රත්‍යායක වැඩවලට අදාළ නිර්මාණ ගොඩනඟා ඇත.

එම අදහස් එක්ව ගත් කළ පැහැදිලි වන කරුණක් වනුයේ පුද්ගලයාට ප්‍රශ්න ගැටලු ඇති වනුයේ පරිසරය සමඟ ගනුදෙනු කිරීමේදීය. එනම් පුද්ගලයා හා පරිසරය අතර පවත්නා සැබැඳියාව වෙන්ව ගෙන සාකච්ඡා කළ නොහැක. පුද්ගලයා හා ඔහු වසන පරිසරය අතර මනා ගැලපීමක් ඇති කිරීම සමාජ ප්‍රත්‍යායක වැඩ ක්‍රමය යනුවෙන් දක්වා ඇත. මේ සඳහා මානව සම්බන්ධතාවන් පිළිබඳ විද්‍යාවන්ගේ දැනීම හා පදනම් කරගෙන මානව සම්බන්ධතාවයන් අනුග්‍රහ සම්පන්න ලෙස ගැලපීම ප්‍රත්‍යායක වැඩවල මූලික කාර්යයකි.

මේරි රිච්මන්ඩ් (Mary Ellen Richmand) අනුව සමාජ ප්‍රත්‍යායක වැඩ යනු, මිනිසුන්ට ප්‍රශ්න ඇති වන්නේ පරිසරය සමඟ සම්බන්ධතා පැවැත්වීම තුළිනි. එම සම්බන්ධතාවය සමීප කරලීමට සමාජ ප්‍රත්‍යායක වැඩ උපකාරී වේ. එසේම පුද්ගලයාට කායික මානසික හා සමාජීය වශයෙන් එළඹෙන ප්‍රශ්නවලට වඩාත් ශක්තිමත්ව මුහුණදීම පිණිස එම ප්‍රශ්න මගහරවාලීමට උදව් කිරීම සමාජ ප්‍රත්‍යායක වැඩ ලෙස හැඳින්විය හැකිය. (What is Social Case Work – Chapter 8)

මේ අනුව පැහැදිලි වන ප්‍රධාන කරුණ වනුයේ මිනිස් සම්බන්ධතා හා පරිසරය අතර පවත්නා සබැඳියාව මිනිස් ජීවිතයට බලපාන්නේද යන්නයි. සමාජ ප්‍රත්‍යායක වැඩ ක්‍රමය මඟින් මිනිස් මානව හා පරිසරාත්මක සම්බන්ධතාවන් ශක්තිමත් කරනු ඇත.

මේ පිළිබඳ අදහස් ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලබන “සමීදීන් බවල්ස්ට්” අනුව “සමාජ ප්‍රත්‍යායක වැඩ යනු මිනිසා හා ඔහුගේ පරිසරය හෝ පරිසරයේ කොටසක් අතර වඩාත් යහපත් සම්බන්ධීකරණයක් ඇති කිරීම පිණිස පුද්ගලයා තුළ ඇති විභව ශක්තීන් හා ප්‍රජාව තුළ ඇති සම්පත් උපයෝගී කිරීම පිණිස මිනිසුන් අතර ඇති සම්බන්ධතාවයන් ගැන විද්‍යාව පිළිබඳ දැනුම හා සම්බන්ධතා පැවැත්වීම පිළිබඳ කුසලතාවන් පරිහරණය කරනු ලබන කලාවයි” යනුවෙනි. මෙයින් පැහැදිලි වන ප්‍රධාන කරුණක් වනුයේ පුද්ගලයා තුළ පවත්නා ශක්තීන් හඳුනාගෙන එම ශක්තීන් හා සම්පත් සම්බන්ධීකරණයක් තුළින් මානව සබඳතා ශක්තිමත් කිරීමේ කලාවක් බවයි.

පර්ල්මන්ට් (Helen Harris Perlman) අනුව,

“සමාජ ප්‍රත්‍යායක වැඩ යනු යම් කිසි සුභසාධක සංවිධානයක් හෝ පුද්ගලයින් විසින් තමාගේ සමාජ කාර්යයන්හි මතුවන ගැටලුවලට ඵලදායී ලෙස මුහුණ දීම සඳහා පුද්ගලයින්ට උපකාරී වීමට උපයෝගී කරගන්නා ක්‍රියාවලියකි”.

මෙම නිර්වචනයට අනුව සමාජ ප්‍රත්‍යායක වැඩ යනු ක්‍රියාවලියකි. එනම් විද්‍යාත්මක ගැටලු විග්‍රහ කරගැනීමේ වැඩසටහනක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කර අවසන් කිරීම දක්වා වූ සැලසුම් සහගත වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් බවය.

ඉහත සමාජ වැඩ විද්‍යාර්ථීන්ගේ අදහස්වලට අනුව සමාජ ප්‍රත්‍යායක වැඩ යනු පුද්ගලයා හා ඔහුගේ පවුල අතර මතුවන්නා වූ ගැටලු ප්‍රශ්න නිරාකරණයෙහිලා මැදිහත්වීමේ ක්‍රියාවලියක් බවය. එම මැදිහත්වීම විද්‍යාත්මක දියුණු කරන ලද සාරධර්ම මත ගොඩ නගනු ලැබූ වැඩපිළිවෙළකි.

සමාජ ප්‍රත්‍යායක වැඩ ක්‍රමයට අනුව ගැටලු සහගත පුද්ගලයකු තම ගැටලුවෙන් මුදවාලීම සඳහා ගැටලු විසඳීමේ ක්‍රමවේද විවිධ දෘෂ්ටිකෝණයන් ඔස්සේ සංවර්ධනය කොට ඇත. ඒවා නම්,

- 1 වෛද්‍ය ක්‍රියාවලිය - Medical Process
- 2 ශක්තින් මූලික ක්‍රියාවලිය - Strenth Base Process
- 3 අයිතින් මූලික ක්‍රියාවලිය - RightBaseProcess
- 4 ප්‍රශ්න මූලික ක්‍රියාවලිය - Problem Base Process
- 5 අවශ්‍යතා මූලික ක්‍රියාවලිය - Need BaseProcess

දක්වා ඇත. මෙම ක්‍රියාවලීන් සියල්ලෙහිම එකතුවක් ලෙස ගත් කළ ගැටලු විසඳීමේ ක්‍රියාවලිය පහත පරිදි දැක්විය හැක.

- 1 යොමුව (Intec)
- 2 තක්සේරුකරණය (Assessment)
- 3 සැලසුම් කිරීම (Plan)
- 4 ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම (Implimentation)
- 5 ඇගයීම (Evaluation)
- 6 පසුහර කටයුතු / අවසන් කිරීම (Flloowup and Termination) නම් වේ. සමාජ ප්‍රත්‍යායක වැඩ ක්‍රමය පිළිබඳ ඉතා සැකවින් ඉහත සාකච්ඡා කරන ලදී.

වාර්තාවක් යනු

සමාජ ප්‍රත්‍යයක වැඩ ක්‍රමයට අදාළව නිවැරදි වාර්තාවක් සකසා ගන්නේ කෙසේද යන්න මෙතැන් සිට සාකච්ඡා කරනු ලැබේ. වාර්තාවක් යනු ලියවිල්ලකි. එය මඟපෙන්වන්නක් මෙන්ම මෙවලමක් බවට පත්වනු ඇත. එසේම උසස් ගණයේ සාහිත්‍ය කෘතියක් බවට ද පත්විය හැක. ඒ අනුව පැහැදිලි වනුයේ වාර්තාවක් යනු ඉතා වැදගත් ලියවිල්ලක් බවය. සමාජ ප්‍රත්‍යයක අධ්‍යයනයක් මුල් කොට ලියන ලද සමාජ ප්‍රත්‍යයක වැඩ ක්‍රියාවලි වාර්තාවක් පහත දැක්වේ. මෙය සැලසුම් සහගත ලියන ලද වාර්තාවක් පමණක් නොව සිය පෞද්ගලික මැදිහත්වීමේ අත්දැකීමකි. එය මෙතැන් සිට ඒ පිළිබඳ ඔබගේ අවධානයට යොමු කරවමි.

ප්‍රත්‍යයක වැඩ ක්‍රියාවලියට අදාළවාර්තාව පහත සඳහන් අයුරින් සැලසුම් කොට ඇත.

- 1 හැදින්වීම
- 2 සේවාලාභියාගේ පෞද්ගලික තොරතුරු
- 3 යොමුව
- 4 සිද්ධි අධ්‍යයනය
- 5 රැකවරණ සැලැසුම
- 6 ක්‍රියාකාරකම්
- 7 සමාජ වැඩ මැදිහත්වීම
- 8 න්‍යායාත්මක කරුණු
- 9 සමාලෝචනය
- 10 ආශ්‍රිත ග්‍රන්ථ
- 11 ඇමුණුම්

සේවාලාභියාගේ පෞද්ගලික තොරතුරු(අන්වර්ථ නාමයන් භාවිතා කර ඇත)

නම	; සහන් කුමාර
වයස	; අවුරුදු 16
ලිපිනය	; කොත්කිව්විය - ඇළයාපත්තුව
මව	; එච්. එල් වාන්දනී කුමාරි (අවුරුදු 35)
පියා	; රළපනාව (අවුරුදු 38)
සහෝදර සහෝදරියන්	; සහෝදරියන් දෙදෙනා වයස පිළිවෙලින් අවුරුදු 4 / අවුරුදු 12

යොමුව

ප්ලැන් ශ්‍රී ලංකා ආයතනය මගින් සමාජ සිතියම්කරණය යටතේ හඳුනා ගන්නා ලද අඩු ආදායම්ලාභී පවුලක අපයෝජනයට ලක්වූ, පාසැල් හැරගිය අවදානම් තත්ත්වයේ පසුවන දරුවකු එම ආයතනයේ ප්‍රජා සංවර්ධන පහසුකාරක මගින් මා වෙත යොමු කරන ලදී.

සිද්ධි අධ්‍යයනය

මා මෙම සමගාමී ක්ෂේත්‍ර අධ්‍යයනය සඳහා පාදක කරගනු ලැබූයේ අනුරාධපුර දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ මධ්‍යම නුවරගමී පළාත ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාසයට අයත් කොක්කිවිටිය දිගතේගම ග්‍රාමයේ පවුලකි. සහන් කුමාර වන මෙම දරුවාගේ වයස අවුරුදු 16කි. වයස අවුරුදු 12ක සහ අවුරුදු 4ක නැගණියන් දෙදෙනෙක් මොහුට සිටී. 2016 වර්ෂයේදී අ.පො. සා පෙළ විභාගයට පෙනී සිටි මෙම දරුවා ඉදිරි අධ්‍යාපන කටයුතු කරගෙන යාමට ප්‍රියතාවයක් නොදක්වයි. ඉගනීමට එතරම් දක්ෂතාවයක් හෝ කැමැත්තක් නොමැති මොහු සා. පෙළ විභාගයට පෙනී සිට ඇත්තේ ද මවගේ දැඩි ඉල්ලීම නිසාවෙනි. තම නැගණියන් දෙදෙනාටසහ මවට අසීමිත ආදරයක් ඇති මොහු මව නොමැති අවස්ථාවල නිවසේ ආහාර පිසීම පවා කරනු ලැබේ. පවුලේ වැඩිමහල් සොහොයුරා වශයෙන් ඔහුට වගකීමක් පැවරී ඇති බව දැනුනද මව නිවසේ තනිකර යාමට ඔහු අකමැතිය.

මෙම පවුලේ පියා සහ මව යන දෙදෙනාම ජීවත්ව සිටිනමුත් පියාගෙන් පවුලට රැකවරණයක් හෝ ආර්ථික සහයෝගයක් නොමැත. පියාගේ වෘත්තිය වන්නේ රියදුරු රැකියාවයි. මව ස්ථීර රැකියාවක් නොකළ ද හැකි සෑම අවස්ථාවකම කුලී වැඩ කිරීම දකින්නට හැකිය. දැනට වසර 8කට ආසන්න කාලයක් පියා අසල්වැසි ගමක කාන්තාවක් සමඟ අනියම් සම්බන්ධතාවයක් පවත්වාගෙන යෑම මෙම බිරිඳට හෝ දරුවන්ට රහසක් නොවේ. මෙම හේතුව නිසාවෙන් පවුලට කිසිදු ආරක්ෂාවක් හෝ ආර්ථික සහනයක් ලබා දීමට ඔහු පෙළඹෙන්නේ නැත.

අනියම් සම්බන්ධතාවය හේතුවෙන් පියා මාස 6ක පමණ කාලයක් නිවසට නොපැමිණේ. පියාගේ අනියම් සම්බන්ධතාවය නිසා මව ඒ පිළිබඳව දන්වා පොලීසියේ පැමිණිල්ලක් කර ඇත. ඒ අනුව ක්‍රියාත්මක වූ පොලීස් නිළධාරීන්ගේ සහයද ඇතිව දරුවන්ට සහනයක් ලබා දීම පිණිස මසකට රුපියල් 10000 ක මුදලක් පවුලට ලබා දෙන්නට තීරණය කරන ලදී. මාස 5ක් පමණ කාලයක සිට මෙම වන්දි මුදල ලබා දෙයි. පියාගේ මෙම සම්බන්ධතාවය නිසාවෙන් සහන් කුමාරට ගමෙන් පිටතට යාම පියා විසින් තහනම් කර ඇත. එසේ ගොස් අසුවුවහොත් ඔහුට දඬුවම් කරයි. මව සමඟ අඬුදබර ඇති කරගනී.

මෙම සිදුවීම් නිසාවෙන් පවුලේ සියලු බර මවගේ කරමන පැටවී ඇති නිසාවෙන් මව දැඩි වෙහෙසක් දරා වැඩ කරන නිසාවෙන් නිතර නිතර අසනීප වේ. එසේම පියාගේ දෙමාපියන්ගෙන් හෝ මෙම පවුලට කිසිදු සහනයක් නොලැබේ. ඔවුන් සෑම අවස්ථාවකම උත්සාහ දරන්නේ මව වැරදි කාන්තාවක් ලෙස පෙන්වා දී තම පුතා එනම් සහන්ගේ පියා නිවැරදිකරු කිරීමට විවිධ උපක්‍රම යෙදීමයි. එහි ප්‍රතිඵලයක් ලෙසට සහන්ගේ නිවසට රාත්‍රී කාලයේ පිරිමින්ගේ පැමිණීම දකින්නට හැකිය. ඔවුන් ලවා මවට කරදර කිරීමට උත්සාහ කරයි. එහෙත් සහන්ගේ මව එවන් වැරදි ක්‍රියාවල නොයෙදෙන නිසාවෙන් සහ සහන් නිවසේ සිටින නිසාවෙන් මෙම උපක්‍රම අසාර්ථක වී ඇත. නිවසේ පවතින අනාරක්ෂිතභාවය නිසාද මෙම පවුල තවත් අසරණ තත්ත්වයට පත්ව ඇත. එක කාමරයක් සහ ඉතා කුඩා කුසස්සියකින් මෙම නිවස සමන්විතය. එසේම ගැහැණු දරුවන් දෙදෙනෙකු ද සිටින නිසා ඉඩ අවකාශ පවා සීමිතය. මෙම කොටස සාදා නිමකර දී ඇත්තේද සමෘද්ධි සමිතියේ ආධාරයෙනි. කාමරයට දොරක් සවිකර ඇතත් නිවසේ ඉදිරිපිටට දොරක් නොමැත.

මේ අතරවාරයේ සහන් ගමේ පිරිමින් දෙදෙනෙක් අතරින් අපයෝජනයට ලක්වේ. මයිකල් සහ බණ්ඩාර යන දෙදෙනා මෙම අපයෝජනය කරන ලද අයවේ. මේ අතරින් මයිකල් පොලිස් කොස්තාපල්වරයෙක් වේ. ඔහු බිරිඳ තවත් පොලිස් නිලධාරීන් සමඟ ලිංගික කටයුතුවල යොදවා මුදල් උපයන ලද අයෙකි. ඔහු පිරිමි ඇසුර ප්‍රිය කරන්නෙකි. දිනක් සහන් නිවසේ සිටින විටදී ඔහුගේ හැසිරීමේ වෙනසක් දුටු මව දිගින් දිගටම ප්‍රශ්න කිරීමෙන් අනතුරුව ඔහු ඉහත කී දෙදෙනාගෙන් අතවරයට ලක් වූ බව හෙලිවී ඇත. ඔවුන් මෙම දරුවා සමඟ හය වරක් ලිංගික කටයුතුවල නිරත වී ඇත. මෙම තත්ත්වය මවට වසන් කර ඇත්තේ සහන්ට මෙය නිවසට නොකියන ලෙස තර්ජනය කර ඇති නිසාවෙනි. එහෙත් පසුව සහන් ද මෙම තෘප්තිය ලැබීමට ප්‍රියකර ඇති බවත් තහවුරු වී ඇත.

මෙම සිදුවීම් හමුවේ සහන් මානසිකව බිඳවැටීමට ලක්වී ඇත. එහෙයින් තවත් ඉගෙනීමට යොමුවන්නට අකමැති නිසාවෙන් ප්ලෑන් ශ්‍රීලංකා ආයතනය මැදිහත්ව වෘත්තීය පුහුණු මධ්‍යස්ථානයකට යොමු කරන්නට පියවර ගෙන ඇත. එහෙත් පියා මවට පහර දීම, අඬදබර ඇති කරගැනීම යනාදී කරුණු නිසාවෙන් නිවසෙන් ඇත්ව යාමට අකමැතිය. ඔහු වඩාත් ප්‍රිය කරන්නේ අත් ට්‍රැක්ටර් යන්ත්‍රයක රියදුරකු වශයෙන් කටයුතු කිරීමටය.

මෙම තොරතුරුවලට අනුව පැහැදිලි වන්නේ සහන්ගේ මෙම තත්ත්වයට දෙමාපියන්ගේ හැසිරීම් රටාවන් සෘජුවම බලපා ඇති බවයි. පියාගේ රැකවරණය නොලැබීම සහ පවුලේ පවතින ආර්ථික දුෂ්කරතාවයන් නිසාවෙන් මෙම අයහපත් තත්ත්වයන් වර්ධනය වී ඇති බැව් හඳුනාගත හැකිය.

සිද්ධි සම්මන්ත්‍රණය සහ ප්‍රතිකාරාත්මක සැලැස්ම

ඉහත සිද්ධි අධ්‍යයනය පදනම් කරගෙන ප්‍රතිකාර සැලැස්මක් සැලසුම් කිරීම සඳහා මා විසින් පළමුව සිද්ධි සම්මන්ත්‍රණයක් සැලසුම් කරන ලදී. මේ සඳහා මධ්‍යම නුවරගම් පළාත ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කාර්යාලයේ උපදේශකතුමියගේ සහයෝගය ලැබුණ අතර ස්ථානය ලෙස ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කාර්යාලය තෝරා ගන්නා ලදී. සිද්ධි සම්මන්ත්‍රණය සඳහා මා විසින් කැඳවන ලද නිලධාරී මහත්ම මහත්මීන් පහත පරිදි වේ.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | සහකාර ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් | - මධ්‍යම නුවරගම් පළාත |
| 2 | ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී | - දිගනේගම |
| 3 | උපදේශන නිලධාරී | - මධ්‍යම නුවරගම් පළාත |
| 4 | තරුණ සේවා නිලධාරී | - මධ්‍යම නුවරගම් පළාත |
| 5 | කෘෂි සංවර්ධන නිලධාරී | - දිගනේගම |
| 6 | ඒලෑන් ආයතනයේ ප්‍රජා සංවර්ධන පහසුකාරක | |
| 7 | ශිෂ්‍ය වැඩකරු | |
| 8 | සේවාලාභියාගේ මව | |

ඉහත නිලධාරීන්ගෙන් සැදුම්ලත් කමිටුව 2017.02.03 දින පෙව. ව 10.30 සිට 11.30 දක්වා සිද්ධි සම්මන්ත්‍රණය පවත්වන ලදී. මෙහිදී ශිෂ්‍ය වැඩකරු විසින් සිද්ධි අධ්‍යයනයට අදාළ තොරතුරු ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලදී. එසේම සේවාලාභියාගේ මවට ද පවුලේ තොරතුරු ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට අවස්ථාවක් උදාකර දෙන ලදී. සිද්ධියට අදාළ දරුවාගේ ඉදිරි කටයුතු සාර්ථක කර ගැනීම සඳහා පවුලේ ආර්ථික තත්ත්වය ශක්තිමත් කිරීමට සියලු දෙනාගේම එකඟතාවය පළවූහ. පියාගේ බීමත්කමත් ඔහුගෙන් මවට ඇතිවන අපහසුතාවයන් ද පිළිබඳ අවධානය යොමු කරමින් ඔවුන් උපදේශනය කරා යොමු කිරීමටත් එම කටයුතු උපදේශනතුමිය විසින් භාර ගන්නා ලදී. පවුලේ ආර්ථික තත්ත්වය නංවාලීමට කෘෂි කාර්මික වැඩපිළිවෙලක් පවුල පදනම් කරගෙන ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට කෘෂිකර්ම නිලධාරීතුමිය එකඟතාවය පළකරන ලදී. ග්‍රාම නිලධාරීතුමා විසින් පවුලේ කටයුතු සොයා බැලීමටත් ප්‍රජා මට්ටමෙන් සහයෝගය දැක්වීමේ වැඩසටහනක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට එකඟත්වය පළකරන ලදී.

පවුල ශක්තිමත් කිරීම සඳහා ඒලෑන් ආයතනය මඟින් සපයනු ලබන සේවා සම්බන්ධීකරණය කිරීමටත් අවශ්‍ය පුහුණු මඟපෙන්වීම්, පසුභාර කටයුතු හා අධීක්ෂණය ප්‍රජා සංවර්ධන පහසුකාරක විසින් සෘජු ලෙස වගකීම භාර ගන්නා බව පවසන ලදී. ඉහත කරුණු පදනම් කරගෙන පහත සඳහන් රැකවරණ සැලැස්ම මා විසින් පිළියෙළ කරන ලදී.

රැකවරණ සැලැස්ම (Care plan)

ක්‍රියාකාරකම	අරමුණු	වගකීම	අවශ්‍ය සම්පත්	අවශ්‍ය කාලය
දරුවා උපදේශනය වෙත යොමු කිරීම	දරුවා තුළ පවතින අපගාමී වර්යාවන් හැඩගැස්වීම හා අනාගත බලාපොරොත්තු පිළිබඳ විශ්වාසය ගොඩනැගීම	උපදේශනය ලබා දෙන පුද්ගලයා හෝ ඒ හා සම්බන්ධ ආයතනය	මුදල් උපදේශකවරයෙක් සුදුසු ස්ථානයක්	මානසික ව්‍යාකූලතාවය යතාතත්ත්වයට පත්වනතුරු
සේවාලාභියාගේ පියා හා සම්බන්ධ නීත්‍යානුකූල කටයුතුකිරීම	දරුවන් සඳහා නඩත්තු මුදල් ලබාගැනීමට යොමු කිරීම	පොලීසිය පරිවාස නිලධාරී, නීතිඥවරයා	මුදල් නීතිඥවරයෙක්	නීතිමය කටයුතු අවසන් වනතුරු
දෙමාපියන් උපදේශනයට යොමු කිරීම	මව පිළිබඳව පැතිරෙන කටකතා නිසාත් ඇයගේ මානසික තත්ත්වය බිඳවැටී ඇති නිසාත් එයින් මුදවා ගැනීමට දෙමාපියන් අතර සමඟිය සහ අනියම් සබඳතා මඟහැර පවුලක් ලෙසට ජීවත් වීමට අවකාශ සලසා දීම පියාගේ මත්ලෝලීත්වය අවම කර දරුවන්ට සෙනෙහෙබර පියෙක් සහ යහපත් ස්වාමී පුරුෂයෙක් ලෙසට කටයුතු කරන්නට අවකාශ සැලසීම	උපදේශනය ලබා දෙන පුද්ගලයා හෝ ඒ හා සම්බන්ධ ආයතනය	මුදල් උපදේශකවරයෙක් සුදුසු ස්ථානයක්	මානසික ව්‍යාකූලතාවය යථා තත්ත්වයට පත්වන තුරු සහ දෙමාපියන් අතර සමඟිය ඇතිව පවුල නැවත සංස්ථාපනය වනතුරු
දරුවාට වෘත්තීය පුහුණුවක් ලබා දීමට අවකාශ සැලසීම	අධ්‍යාපනයට අකමැති නිසාවෙන් වෘත්තීය පුහුණුවක් ලබා දී දරුවාගේ අනාගතය සැලසුම් කිරීම සහ පවුලට මූල්‍යමය දායකත්වයක් ලබා ගෙන අනෙක් දරුවන්ගේ ද අධ්‍යාපන අවස්ථා තහවුරු කිරීම	වෘත්තීය පුහුණු නිලධාරී තරුණසේවා නිලධාරී අන්තර්ජාතික	වෘත්තීය පුහුණුව ලබා දෙන ආයතන සහ නිලධාරීන්	වෘත්තීය පුහුණුව සාර්ථකව නිම කරනතුරු

		සංවිධාන හෝ වෙනත් වෘත්තීය සේවා සපයන ආයතන		
මවට ස්වයං රැකියාවකට අවස්ථාව ලබා දීම (ඇයගේ කැමැත්ත ඇති වෘත්තියක් පුහුණුව සමග)	පවුලේ ආන්තික තත්ත්වය අවම කිරීමට මූල්‍ය උත්පාදන ක්‍රමෝපායක් හඳුන්වා දීම	කාන්තා සමිති අන්තර්ජාතික සංවිධාන ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කාර්යාලය	වෘත්තීය පුහුණු උපදේශකවරයෙක් ඒ සඳහා සුදුසු ආයතනයක් වෘත්තියට අවශ්‍ය ප්‍රාග්ධන සම්පත්	වෘත්තීය පුහුණුව සාර්ථකව නිම කරනතුරු
නිවස සාදා ගැනීමට උපකාර කිරීම	ආරක්ෂිත වටපිටාවක් නිර්මාණය කරදීම සහ ඒදිනෙදා කටයුතු පහසු කර ගැනීමට අවස්ථාව ලබාදීම (විශේෂයෙන් ගැහැණු දරුවන්ගේ පොද්ගලිකත්වය ආරක්ෂා කර ගැනීමට)	මූල්‍ය ආධාර සපයන ආයතන (උදා: ජිලංකා) ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කාර්යාලය	මුදල් ඉදිකිරීමට අවශ්‍ය අමුද්‍රව්‍ය සහ සේවා සපයන්නන්	නිවස ඉදිකර අවසන් කරනතුරු

ඉහත ප්‍රතිකාර සැලැස්මට අනුව සැලසුම් කරන ලද ක්‍රියාකාරකම් පිළිවෙලින් ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලදී.

ක්‍රියාකාරකම 1

දරුවා උපදේශනය වෙත යොමු කිරීම

මධ්‍යම නුවරගම් පළාත ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කාර්යාලයට අනුයුක්ත උපදේශන නිලධාරීතුමිය වන අනුෂා මහත්මිය වෙත දරුවා යොමු කරන ලදී. ඒ අනුව උපදේශන සැසි වාර 4ක් මේවන විට පවත්වන ලදී. මෙම උපදේශන සැසි වලදී අරමුණු කරනු ලැබුවේ දරුවා තුළ තිබෙන අපගාමී වර්ගාවත් නැවත හැඩගැස්වීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය මඟ පෙන්වීම ලබා දීමයි. මෙම දරුවා අපයෝජනයට ලක්වීම හේතුවෙන් ඇතිව තිබූ මානසික ව්‍යාකූලතාවය නිසා පොරුෂත්ව ගොඩනැගීම පවා බිඳ වැටීමට ලක්ව තිබුණි. එහෙත් නිවැරදි උපදේශනයක් කරා යොමු වීම නිසාවෙන් එකී තත්ත්වයන් මඟහරවා ගැනීමට මෙම උපදේශන සැසිවාර ඉවහල් වී ඇත. නිවසෙන් පිටතට යාමට තිබූ අකමැත්ත මෙන්ම අනාගතය පිළිබඳව කිසිදු අරමුණකින් තොරව ජීවත්වීම මුළු දකින්නට ලැබුණ ද මේවන විට එකී තත්ත්වයන් කෙමෙන් දරුවා තුළින් ඉවත්ව යන බවක් දැකගත හැකි වේ.

ක්‍රියාකාරකම 2

දෙමාපියන් උපදේශනය වෙත යොමු කිරීම

දරුවා උපදේශනය සඳහා යොමු කරනු ලැබූ උපදේශන නිලධාරීතුමිය වෙතට ම දෙමාපියන්ද යොමු කරනු ලැබුවේය. පියාගේ බිමත්කම නිසාවෙන් මෙන්ම දීර්ඝ කාලයක සිට පවත්නා අනියම් සම්බන්ධතාවය හේතුවෙන් මෙම පවුල බිඳුණ පවුලක් බවට පත්ව ඇත. මෙම තත්ත්වයේ අතුරු ප්‍රතිඵලයක් ලෙසින් දරුවා ගමේ පිරිමි දෙදෙනෙකු අතින් අපයෝජනයට ලක්වීමත් අධ්‍යාපන ගමන අතරමඟ නැවතීමත් පවුලේ ආර්ථික තත්ත්වය පහත වැටීමත් යන කාරණා පදනම් කර ගනිමින් විශේෂයෙන්ම පියා උපදේශනය යොමු කිරීමට උත්සාහ ගනු ලැබුවේය. ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී මහත්මාගේ සහ උපදේශන නිලධාරීතුමියගේ උත්සාහයේ ප්‍රතිඵලයක් ලෙස පියා උපදේශනය සඳහා සැසිවාර 3 කට යොමු වී ඇත.

මෙහිදී ඇතිවූ ආකල්පමය වෙනස්කම් හේතුවෙන් මේවන විට එනම් දැනට මාසයක පමණ කාලයක සිට ඔහු නැවත නිවසට පැමිණ දරුවන් සහ බිරිඳ සමඟින් ජීවත් වේ. එසේම මවට එල්ල වූ විවිධ වෝදනාවන් සහ අපහාසයන් හමුවේ ඇය මානසිකව පහත් තත්ත්වයට පත්ව සිටි අතර වරක් සියදිවි නසා ගැනීමට පවා උත්සාහ කර තිබුණි. එහෙත් මෙම තත්ත්වයන් මඟහරවා ගනිමින් ඇය මේවන විට දරුවන් පිළිබඳව සිතමින් තම පවුල ගොඩනගා ගැනීමට උත්සාහ දරමින් සිටී.

මෙම තත්ත්වයන් හමුවේ මේවන විටත් දෙමාපියන් තවමත් උපදේශන සැසිවලට සහභාගී වීම දකින්නට හැකිය. මෙම උපදේශන සැසිවලදී ශිෂ්‍ය වැඩකරු එකී තත්ත්වයන් සඳහා අවශ්‍ය මැදිහත්වීම් ලබා දෙන ලදී.

ක්‍රියාකාරකම 3

මවට ස්වයං රැකියාවකට අවස්ථාව ලබා දීම

පවුලේ ආර්ථික තත්ත්වය නගා සිටුවීමේ අරමුණින් මව ස්වයං රැකියාවක් සඳහා යොමුකරන ලදී. මේ සඳහා කුකුළු පැටවුන් ලබාදී ඔවුන් රැකබලාගැනීමට අදාළ පුහුණුවක් ලබා දෙන ලදී. කුකුළු පැටවුන් නඩත්තු කිරීමට අදාළ ස්ථානයක් නිර්මාණය කරගැනීමට අදාළ මූල්‍යමය පහසුකම් සම්බන්ධීකරණය කරන ලදී.

ක්‍රියාකාරකම 4

සේවාලාභියා රැකියාවක් සඳහා යොමු කිරීම

ක්‍රියාකාරකම 5

සේවාලාභියාගේ පියා හා සම්බන්ධ නීත්‍යානුකූල කටයුතු කිරීම

මව සහ පියා අතර දීර්ඝකාලීනව පැවති අර්බුධකාරී තත්ත්වය හේතුවෙන් පියා මවගෙන් වෙන්ව සිය රැකියා ස්ථානයේ අනියම් සම්බන්ධතාවයක් පවත්වමින් පවුලෙන් ඇත්ව ජීවත්ව ඇත. මෙහිදී නීත්‍යානුකූල පියවරක් ලෙස දරුවන්ගේ නඩත්තු දීමනා සඳහා අවශ්‍ය නීත්‍යානුකූල හා මනෝසමාජීය සහයෝගීතාවය පදනම් කරගෙන පොලීසිය, පරිවාස හා නීතිඥ සහාය සඳහා සේවාලාභියාගේ මව උනන්දු කළ අතර දැනට මෙය උසාවියේ විභාග වෙමින් පවතී.

ක්‍රියාකාරකම 6

නිවස සාදා ගැනීමට උපකාර කිරීම

සේවාලාභියාගේ ආරක්‍ෂාව සහ රැකවරණය පිණිස නව නිවසක අවශ්‍යතාවය තේරුම් ගිය බැවින් නව නිවසක් ඉදිකරගැනීමට අදාළ යොමුකිරීම් සිදුකරන ලදී. ඒ සඳහා ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජලාන් ආයතනය මගින් ප්‍රතිපාදන ලබාගැනීමට අවශ්‍ය මගපෙන්වීම සිදු කළ අතර, එම ආයතනයේ සෘජු අධීක්‍ෂණය සහ මගපෙන්වීම යටතේ නිවසේ කටයුතු ආරම්භ කරන ලදී.

සමාජ වැඩ මැදිහත්වීම

වෘත්තීය සමාජ වැඩ මැදිහත්වීම් ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් ප්‍රවේශ 3 ක් යටතේ සිදුවේ.

- 1 ශුද්ධ මට්ටම - පුද්ගලයා සහ පවුල
- 2 මධ්‍යම මට්ටම - සමාජ කණ්ඩායම්
- 3 සාර්වමට්ටම - ප්‍රජාව සහ සංවිධාන

ඉහත ප්‍රවේශයන් ඔස්සේ ශුද්‍ර මට්ටම වන පුද්ගලයා සහ පවුල මෙම මැදිහත්වීමේ ක්‍රියාවලියේදී ම විසින් හඳුනාගෙන ඇත. සෘජුවම නිවාස වාරිකා කරමින් සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා පවත්වමින් මෙම සිද්ධියට අදාළව නිවැරදි ගැටළු හඳුනාගැනීම සඳහා විවිධ උපායමාර්ග ශිල්පීය ක්‍රමයන් භාවිතා කළෙමි. මේ අතර සමාජවැඩ ක්‍රමවේදයක් ලෙස සමාජ ප්‍රත්‍යාස වැඩක්‍රමවේදය යොදාගනිමි.

සමාජ ප්‍රත්‍යාස වැඩ ක්‍රමය

මේරි රිච්මන්ඩ් මැතිනිය විසින් 1917 දී හඳුන්වා දෙන ලද සමාජ විග්‍රහය (Social Diagnosis) නැමති කෘතිය පදනම් කරගෙන මෙම ක්‍රමය සංවර්ධනය වී ඇත. මෙහිදී විද්‍යාත්මකව දියුණු කරන ලද ප්‍රත්‍යාස වැඩ ක්‍රියාවලියෙහි පියවරයන් ක්‍රමානුකූලව මෙම මැදිහත්වීම සඳහා යොදා ගන්නා ලදී. එනම්

- 1 යොමුව
- 2 තක්සේරුකරණය
- 3 සැලසුම් කිරීම
- 4 ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම
- 5 ඇගයීම සහ පසුහර කටයුතු වශයෙනි.

ඉහත පියවරයන් ඔස්සේ මෙම ක්‍රියාවලිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කර ඇති බව ඉහත විග්‍රහයන්ගෙන් පැහැදිලි වේ. මෙම ප්‍රත්‍යාස වැඩ ක්‍රියාවලිය අදාළ ඇගයීම අවස්ථා 3ක දී සිදුකරන ලදී.

- 1 ආරම්භක අවස්ථාව
- 2 ක්‍රියාත්මක වීම
- 3 අවසන් පියවර

අවසන් ඇගයීමට අදාළව ක්‍රියාවලියෙහි යම් අඩුපාඩු ඇති බව පෙනී ගිය හෙයින් සැළැස්මේ සංශෝධනයන් කරන ලදී.

න්‍යායාත්මක පසුබිම

මෙහිදී වෘත්තීය සමාජ වැඩ විෂයානුබද්ධ කරුණු සමාජ විද්‍යාත්මක සහ මනෝ විද්‍යාත්මක පංතිකාමර ඉගෙනුම් පරිචය සඳහා යොදා ගනු ලැබූයේ කෙසේද යන්න සාකච්ඡා කෙරේ.

ලමා රැකවරණය සහ නීතිය

ලමා රැකවරණය සහ නීතිය විෂයට අදාළව ස්වාමියා විසින් තම බිරිඳ වෙතාන්විතව හැරයාමකදී නඩත්තු ඉලිලීමේ අයිතිය පදනම් කරගෙන බිරිඳ සහ

දරුවන්ගේ පැවැත්ම තහවුරු කරලීම වෙනුවෙන් නීත්‍යානුකූල පියවර සඳහා ඔහු වැඩකර විසින් උනන්දු කරන ලදී.

මනෝ විද්‍යාත්මක පසුබිම

මනෝ විද්‍යාත්මක විෂය කරුණු පදනම් කරගෙන එරික් එරික්සන්ගේ ළමා සංවර්ධන අවධි හා පුද්ගලයාගේ සංවර්ධනයට සමාජ පරිසරයේ ඇති ආදාළත්වය කාර්ය හා පරිසරය පදනම් කරගෙන මෙම සේවාලාභියා පාසල් ගමන හැරයාමටත් පවුල් වගකීම් දරමින් පවුලේ රැකවරණය සඳහා දායක වීමට උත්සුක වීම දැක්විය හැකිය. මානව සංවර්ධන අවධි ඔස්සේ ඒ ඒ සංවර්ධන අවධීන්හි පවුලෙන් දරුවෙකුට ලැබිය යුතු ආදරය, උණුසුම සහ රැකවරණය මෙන්ම පිළිගැනීම මෙම සේවාලාභියාට අහිමිව ගොස් ඇත.

සමාජ පද්ධති න්‍යාය

පද්ධතිය යන සංකල්පය සමාජ වැඩ ඇතුළු සියලුම සමාජීය විද්‍යාවන් ලබාගෙන ඇත්තේ විද්‍යාවෙනි. එය කිසියම් ප්‍රපංචයක් අධ්‍යයනය කිරීමට හා තේරුම් ගැනීමට ඇති පහසුම මාර්ගයකි (ආරියසේන: පි 24). සමාජ පද්ධතියක් අඛණ්ඩව ක්‍රියාත්මක වීම සඳහා සියලුම පද්ධතීන්හි අන්‍යෝන්‍ය යැපීම් සහ භූමිකාවන් නිසියාකාරව ක්‍රියාත්මක විය යුතුව ඇත. පවුල තුළ පද්ධතිය හෝ එකී කොටස් නනිසියාකාරව ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට ශක්තිය සංවිධානය වී තිබිය යුතුය. පවුලේ ශක්තිය හුවමාරු වීම ක්‍රමානුකූල විය යුතුය. එසේ වූ විට පවුල් පද්ධතියේ ශක්තිය තව තවත් ශක්තිමත්වනු ඇත. සමාජ වැඩ පරිචයේදී සමාජ වැඩකරුක්‍රියාකරන පද්ධති 4ක් පිත්තස් හා මිත්හාන් (1973) විසින් හඳුනාගෙන තිබේ. ඒවා නම්

- 1 විපර්යාසකාරක පද්ධතිය
- 2 සේවාලාභී පද්ධතිය
- 3 ඉලක්ක පද්ධතිය
- 4 ක්‍රියාකාරී පද්ධතිය

සමාජ වැඩ පරිචය යොමු වී තිබෙන්නේ සැලසුම් කළ වෙනසක් උදෙසාය. වෙනස ඇති කිරීම සඳහා සමාජ වැඩකරු සහය ලබාගන්නා සියලුම පුද්ගලයන් සහ කණ්ඩායම් ක්‍රියාකාරී පද්ධතියට අයත්ය. මේ අනුව සහන් පිළිබඳ කරන විමසීමේදී පවුල් පද්ධතියෙහි විවිධ අංශයන්ගේ ක්‍රමානුකූල පැවැත්මක් නොමැති වීමෙන් පවුල් අතර අසමතුලිතතාවය පවුලේ බිඳවැටීමටත්, ආර්ථික සහ සමාජීය පරිහානියටත් සෘජුවම බලපා ඇති බව පැහැදිලි වේ. මෙහිදී පියාගෙන් ඉටුවිය යුතු කාර්යභාරය නිසි අයුරින් ඉටුවී නොමැති අතර එය පවුලකඩා වැටීමට බලපා ඇති බව පෙනේ. මෙය සජීවී භූමිකාවක අපිට රඟපෑමක් ලෙස දැක්විය හැකිය.

පද්ධතියක් යනු කොටස් එකකට වැඩි ගණනාවකින් යුතු එම කොටස් අතර අන්‍යෝන්‍ය ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය හා ලැදියාවක් ඇති එක් එක් කොටසට සුවිශේෂී කාර්යභාරයක් හිමි සමස්තයකි. සමස්තය බිඳවැටීම මෙම සිද්ධි අධ්‍යයනයට අදාළ සේවාවලට පද්ධතිය තුළින් පෙන්නුම් කෙරේ.

ඉගෙනුම් ප්‍රතිඵල

මෙම ප්‍රත්‍යේක වැඩ ක්‍රියාවලියේදී සෘජුවම ක්‍රියාත්මක වූ ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වයක් ලෙස මවිසින් වෘත්තීය සංවර්ධනයෙහිලා දියුණු කර ගන්නා ලද කුසලතා හා වෙනස් කර ගන්නා ලද ආකල්ප මෙහිදී විස්තර කෙරේ.

දැනුම	කුසලතා	ආකල්ප
සමාජ වැඩ ක්‍රමවේද පරිච්ඡේදය සඳහා යෙදවීම	සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡා පැවැත්වීම සන්නිවේදනය වාර්තාකරණය	පුද්ගලයන් වෙනස් කළ හැකිය යන ආකල්පය
න්‍යායාත්මක කරුණු පරිච්ඡේදය යොදවා ගැනීම	වැඩසටහන් සැලසුම් කිරීම ගැටළු හඳුනා ගැනීම	මිනිසුන් වෙනස් කිරීම සඳහා එක්ව වැඩ කිරීමේ ඇති වැදගත්කම
නිවැරදිව ගැටළු හඳුනාගැනීමට හා තක්සේරුකරණයට අවස්ථාව ලැබීම	විසඳුම් යෝජනා කිරීම සහකම්පනය	මිනිසුන් වෙනස් කිරීම සඳහා පිළිගැනීම, සෙනෙහස දැක්වීම
නිවැරදිව රැකවරණ සැලැස්මක් සැකසීමට දැනුම ලැබීම	කාලකළමනාකරණය	වැනි උත්තේජනයන් මගින් කුළු ගැන්විය හැකි බව

මුහුණදුන් අභියෝග

සේවාවලට පදිංචි ප්‍රදේශයට ප්‍රවේශ වීමට තිබූ අපහසුතාවය

එනම් මාගේ රැකියාවෙහි හදිසි මාරුවක් හේතුවෙන් අම්පාර ප්‍රදේශයට යාමට සිදුවූ බැවින් සේවාවලට සමග අන්තර් පුද්ගල සම්බන්ධතා ගොඩනගා ගැනීම සහ සේවා හා සම්පත් සම්බන්ධීකරනයේ ගැටළුකාරී තත්ත්වයන්ට මුහුණ දීමට සිදු වීම.

ක්ෂේත්‍ර පුහුණුව සඳහා ලබාදුන් කාලය ප්‍රමාණවත් නොවීම රැකියාවේ වැඩ කටයුතු සහ මෙම ක්ෂේත්‍ර පුහුණුවේ වැඩ කටයුතු සියල්ල නිසාවෙන් ක්ෂේත්‍ර පුහුණුව සඳහා ලබාදුන් කාලය ප්‍රමාණවත් නොවිය.

පසුභාර කටයුතු

මෙම ප්‍රත්‍යාස වැඩ ක්‍රියාවලියෙහි පසුභාර කටයුතු සඳහා ශක්තිමත් වැඩපිළිවෙලක් යොදන ලදී. එනම් අදාළ ග්‍රාමනිලධාරීන් සහ තරුණසේවා නිලධාරීන්ගේ අධීක්ෂණය සහ මගපෙන්වීම යටතේ සේවාලාභියා අදාළ පුහුණුවීම් සහ සිය රැකියාවෙහි නියුක්ත වීමට එකඟත්වය ලබාදීම මත සාමූහික එකඟතාවයකට යොමු විය. පවුලේ ආර්ථික තත්ත්වය නංවාලීමේ අධීක්ෂණය සහ පසුභාර කටයුතු සඳහා ගොවිජන සංවර්ධන නිලධාරී මහත්මා විසින් වගකීම භාරගන්නා ලදී.

සමාලෝචනය

මෙම ප්‍රත්‍යාස වැඩ ක්‍රියාවලිය ක්‍රියාවට නැංවීම තුළ ශිෂ්‍ය මැදිහත්කරුවකු වශයෙන් සමාජ වැඩ ක්ෂේත්‍රය සහ අනෙකුත් විද්‍යා විෂයන්ගේ දැනුම පරිවයට යොදා ගන්නේ කෙසේද සහ එම මැදිහත්වීම් තුළ වෘත්තිකයෙකු වශයෙන් සංවර්ධනය කළ යුතු දැනුම, කුසලතා සහ ආකල්පවල ඇති වැදගත්කම පිළිබඳ පැහැදිලි අවබෝධයක් ලබා ගන්නා ලදී.

පන්ති කාමර උගත් දැනුම විශේෂයෙන් ළමා රැකවරනයට අදාළ නීති ළමා සංවර්ධනයට අදාළ මනෝ විද්‍යාත්මක පසුබිම හා සමාජ වැඩ ප්‍රත්‍යාස ක්‍රමවේදය යොදා ගැනීම පිළිබඳ ප්‍රායෝගික අත්දැකීම් ලබා ගැනීමටත් නිවැරදි වාර්තාකරනය සඳහා අවබෝධය සඳහා ද මෙම අධ්‍යයනය ඉවහල් විය.

සාරාංශය

සමාජ ප්‍රත්‍යාසක වැඩ ක්‍රමය යනු සමාජ වැඩවල ක්‍ෂුද්‍ර මට්ටමේ මැදිහත්වීමේ ක්‍රමවේදයකි. මෙය පුද්ගලයා හා ඔහුගේ පවුල සමග වැඩ කරන ගැටලු විසඳීමේ ක්‍රමයකි මේ සඳහා විද්‍යාත්මකව දියුණු කරන ලද ක්‍රියාවලියක් ඇත.

සමාජ ප්‍රත්‍යාසක අධ්‍යයනයක් හා සමාජ ප්‍රත්‍යාසක වැඩ ක්‍රියාවලියක් යනු දෙකකි. සිද්ධි අධ්‍යයනයක් මූලික කර ක්‍රියාවලියක් ආරම්භ කළ හැකි අතර, ඒ සඳහා වූ න්‍යායාත්මක හා ප්‍රායෝගික මගපෙන්වීමක් සමාජ ප්‍රත්‍යාසක වැඩ ක්‍රමය මගින් දක්වා ඇත.

ආශ්‍රිත ග්‍රන්ථ නාමාවලිය

- 01 DCP -114 විෂයට අදාළ පන්ති කාමර දේශන අත්පිටපත්
- 02 ආරියසේන කේ (2005) සමාජ වැඩ සඟරාව **සමාජ වැඩ හා පද්ධති න්‍යාය**, ජාතික සමාජ සංවර්ධන ආයතනයේ ප්‍රකාශනය.
- 03 ළමා රැකවරණය ඩිප්ලෝමා පාඨමාලාව 2016-17 ශිෂ්‍ය අත්පොත- ක්ෂේත්‍ර පුහුණු I, සමගාමී ක්ෂේත්‍ර පුහුණුව, ළමුන් සහ ඔවුන්ගේ පවුලේ සාමාජිකයන් සමඟ වැඩ කිරීම

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ග්‍රාමීය දරිද්‍රතාවය අවම කිරීම සඳහා සමාජ වැඩකරුවාගේ දායකත්වය

බී.ඒ. නිලකා විජේබණ්ඩාර

සංකෙස්පය

යම් රටක සංවර්ධන ක්‍රියාවලියේ සඵල බව විද්‍යාමාන වන එක් පැතිකඩක් වන්නේ එහි දිළිඳු ජනගහනයේ ප්‍රමාණාත්මක විචලනයයි. වර්තමාන ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ සුවිශේෂීත්වය වනුයේ දිළිඳුකම මූලික වශයෙන්ම ග්‍රාමීය ගැටලුවක් බවට පත්වී තිබීමය. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ සමස්ත දිළිඳු ජනගහනයෙන් 90%කටත් වඩා සංකේන්ද්‍රණය වී ඇත්තේ ග්‍රාමීය හා වතු ප්‍රදේශවලය. සංවර්ධනය වෙමින් පවතින රටකට තම සංවර්ධන ඉලක්ක කරා යන ගමනේ දී මෙය විශාල බාධකයක් ලෙස හඳුනාගත හැකිවේ. ආර්ථික වශයෙන් යම් යම් ඉහළ ශීර්ෂවලට පැමිණීමට අප රට උත්සාහ කළ ද ග්‍රාමීය අංශයේ දරිද්‍රතාවයට සාර්ථක විසඳුම් ලබා ගැනීමට පැවති හා පවතින රජයන් අපොහොසත් වී ඇත. ඒ අනුව ග්‍රාමීය දරිද්‍රතාවය මෙරටට විශාල ගැටලුවක් වී ඇති අතරම එය අවම කිරීම සඳහා රජය විසින් ද යම් යම් ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගනිමින් පවතී. එවන් තත්ත්වයක් තුළ ග්‍රාමීය දරිද්‍රතාවයෙහි නොයෙකුත් අංග පිළිබඳව මෙම ලිපියෙන් වාර්තා කිරීමට අපේක්ෂා කරන අතර ඒ යටතේ ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් ග්‍රාමීය දරිද්‍රතාවය යනු කුමක්ද? ඊට බලපානු ලබන හේතු සාධකයන් කවරේද? එසේම ග්‍රාමීය දරිද්‍රතාවය අවම කිරීම සඳහා ගතහැකි ක්‍රියාමාර්ග පිළිබඳව හා ඒ සඳහා සමාජ වැඩකරුවාට ලබා දියහැකි දායකත්වය කෙබඳුද යන්න සාකච්ඡා කිරීම මෙම ලිපිය අරමුණු වේ.

මූලාශ්‍ර පද: දරිද්‍රතාවය, සංවර්ධනය, සමාජ වැඩ, සමාජ වැඩකරුවා

ග්‍රාමීය දරිද්‍රතාවය පිළිබඳ අර්ථකතන

දරිද්‍රතාවය යනුවෙන් සරලව අදහස් කරනුයේ දුප්පත්කම ලෙස අර්ථ දැක්විය හැකිය. යම් රටක ග්‍රාමීය හා නාගරික වශයෙන් සමාජ ක්‍රමයන් පවතින අතර ලෝකයේ බොහෝ රටවල ග්‍රාමීය දරිද්‍රතාවය එනම් ග්‍රාමීය දුප්පත්කම ඉහළ මට්ටමක පවත්නා බව හඳුනාගත හැකිය. එය උදාහරණයක් ලෙස පැහැදිලි කළහොත් ලංකාවේ නාගරික ලෙස සලකන බස්නාහිර පළාතට වඩා දරිද්‍රතාවයක් ග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රදේශ වන උභව පළාත තුළ දක්නට හැකිය. මේ ආකාරයට දරිද්‍රතාවය බොහෝ රටවලට තම සංවර්ධන ඉලක්ක කරා යෑම සඳහා විශාල බාධාවක් බවත් ඒ තුළ රටක් මෙම දරිද්‍රතා ගැටලුවෙන් පීඩා විඳින බවත් පෙනේ. මෙම දරිද්‍රතාවයේ නිවු බව කොතරම් ද යන්න අවබෝධ කර ගැනීමට හොඳම උදාහරණය වනුයේ මේ හේතුවෙන් රටක මිස යන ප්‍රමාණයක් ද සිටින බැවිනි. උදාහරණයක් ලෙස සෝමාලියාව, ඉතියෝපියාව, සුඩානය රටවල් පෙන්වා දිය හැකිය. කෙසේ නමුත් වර්තමානය වනවිට ග්‍රාමීය මට්ටමෙන් පමණක් නොව නාගරික මට්ටම තුළ ද දරිද්‍රතාවය ඉහළ මට්ටමක පවතින බව පැහැදිලි වේ. එයට ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන්ම නාගරිකව පවත්නා මුඩුක්කු, වෙරළබඩ නිවාසවල ජන ජීවිතය ආදිය පෙන්වා දිය හැකිය. නාගරික යන්නෙන් අර්ථ දැක්වනු ලබන්නේ රටක වැඩි ජනගහනයක් ජීවත්වන කර්මාන්ත විශාල ප්‍රමාණයක් ඒකරාශී වී තිබෙන රටේ සංවර්ධනය සීඝ්‍රයෙන් සිදුවන්නා වූ ප්‍රධාන නගරය ආශ්‍රිත ප්‍රදේශයයි. මෙම ප්‍රදේශ ආශ්‍රිතව සිදුවන ග්‍රාමීය සංක්‍රමණ බොහෝමයකි. මෙහිදී සම්පත් ඒකරාශී වීම නාගරික ප්‍රදේශය තුළ සිදුවන බැවින් බොහෝ විට දරිද්‍රතාවය විශාල විය හැකිය.

නාගරික, ග්‍රාමීය හා වතු වශයෙන් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ දිළිඳු ජනගහනය ව්‍යාප්ත වී ඇති ආකාරය පහත වගුවෙන් පෙන්වා දිය හැකිය.

වගු අංක 01 - ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ දරිද්‍රතාවය අනුව ජනගහනය

අංශය	ශ්‍රී ලංකාව		දිළිඳු බව සහ ජනගහනය			
			දිළිඳු නොවන		දිළිඳු	
	ප්‍රමාණය	ප්‍රතිශතය %	ප්‍රමාණය	ප්‍රතිශතය %	ප්‍රමාණය	ප්‍රතිශතය %
ශ්‍රී ලංකාව	20337761	100	18531300	100	1806461	100
නාගරික	3021931	14.9	2862708	15.4	159223	8.8
ග්‍රාමීය	16289724	80.1	14759577	79.6	1530147	84.7
වතු	1026107	5.0	909015	4.9	117092	6.5

මූලාශ්‍රය : 2009/2010 ගණන ඒකක ආදායම් හා වියදම් සමීක්ෂණය ආශ්‍රිත අධ්‍යයනය (ජන ලේඛන හා සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව)

උක්ත වගු ලේඛනය අනුව පෙනී යන කරුණක් වනුයේ ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ මිලියන 1.8 ක් වන දිළිඳු ජනගහනයෙන් මිලියන 1.5 (84.7%) ක් ම ග්‍රාමීය අංශයෙන් වාර්තාවන බවයි. මේ අනුව පෙනී යන්නේ රටක් සංවර්ධනය කරා යන ගමනට ග්‍රාමීය අංශයේ දිළිඳු බව ඉතාමත් ප්‍රබල අභියෝගයක් වී ඇති බවයි.

ග්‍රාමීය දරිද්‍රතාවය බලපාන හේතු

ග්‍රාමීය දරිද්‍රතාවයට බලපාන හේතු කිහිපයක් හඳුනා ගත හැකිය. එය සෘජු සහ වක්‍ර වශයෙනි. මෙහිදී ලංකාවේ දශක තුනකට අධික කාලයක් පැවති යුද්ධය දරිද්‍රතාවයට සෘජුව බලපෑ ප්‍රධාන හේතුවක් ලෙස හඳුනා ගත හැකිය. එහි ප්‍රතිඵල වර්තමානය වන විට තවමත් අප හුක්කි විදිනු ලබයි. යුද්ධයෙන් ආබාධිත වූ අසරණ වූ දරු පවුල් රැක ගැනීමට විශාල මුදලක් වැය කිරීමට රජයට සිදුවිය. එසේම වැන්දඹුවන් ඉහල යාම, අවතැන් වීම හා හවිහරණක් නැතිවීම, තුවාලකරුවන් උදෙසා විශාල මුදලක් වැය කිරීමට සිදුවීම මෙහි ප්‍රතිඵල වේ. විශේෂයෙන් රටක සංවර්ධනයට මෙම සියලු සාධකයන් බාධාවන් වෙයි. එසේම යුද්ධයට විශාල වශයෙන් තරුණ ශ්‍රමය යෙදවීමට සිදුවීම, තරුණ ජනගහනය විශාල ලෙස මිය යාම හා මෙම ප්‍රමාණයෙන් ඉතා විශාල ප්‍රමාණයක් ග්‍රාමීය තරුණ පිරිස් වීම ග්‍රාමීය දරිද්‍රතාවයට හේතු වී ඇත. එසේම යුද්ධය උතුරු නැගෙනහිර ජනතාවට කෙලින්ම බලපෑ අතර සංවර්ධන ක්‍රියාවලියට යොදවන මුදල් නැවත එම පළාත් නැවත ගොඩනැංවීමට සිදුවීම හා විදේශ ආයෝජකයන් ලංකාවට නොපැමිණීම හරහා ව්‍යාපාර දියුණු වීම තුළ ලංකාවේ ග්‍රාමීය දරිද්‍රතාවය උග්‍ර වූ බව වටහා ගත හැකිය.

එසේම වර්තමානය වනවිට දැක ගත හැකි තවත් කරුණක් වනුයේ ස්වභාවික විපත්, අතුරු අන්තරා හේතුවෙන් මිනිසුන් අලුතින් දුප්පතුන් බවට පත්වීම නිසා ග්‍රාමීය දුප්පත්කම අතිශයින්ම උච්චාවචනයන්ට ලක්වේ. ග්‍රාමීය දුප්පතුන්ට විධිමත් ණය විවෘත නැත. ඔවුන්ට මුහුණ දීමට සිදුවන අතුරු අන්තරාවලට රක්ෂණ නැත. මෙම හේතූන් ද ග්‍රාමීය දරිද්‍රතාවය ඉහළ යාමට හේතු ලෙස ගත හැකිය.

රාජ්‍ය මෙන්ම රාජ්‍ය නොවන අංශයන් විසින් ලැබෙන සහනාධාර මත ග්‍රාමීය ජනතාව ඕනෑවට වඩා යැපීමට පුරුදු වීමද මෙම දරිද්‍රතාවය වක්‍ර ලෙස ඉහළ යාමට හේතුවක් වී ඇත. එසේම රජයකට ජනතාවගේ සුභසාධන කටයුතු වෙනුවෙන් විශාල මුදලක් වැය කිරීමට සිදුවීම ද ග්‍රාමීය දරිද්‍රතාවය වර්ධනය වීමට හේතුවේ. මන්ද රජයෙන් ලැබෙන ආධාර ක්‍රමවේද නිසා ඔවුන්ගේ සිත් තුළ යැපීම් මානසිකත්වය මුල්බැසගෙන ඇති අතර මෙම ආකල්ප ඉවත්කර නිර්මාණශීලී ආකල්ප ජනතා සිත් තුළ ඇති කිරීම තුළින් හා යටිතල පහසුකම් සැපයීම තුළින් ග්‍රාමීය දරිද්‍රතාවය අවම කර ගත හැක.

අඩු සමාජ පිළිගැනීම ද වක්‍රාකාරව දරිද්‍රතාවයට බලපානු ලබයි. ඔවුන්ට අඩු සමාජ පිළිගැනීමක් සහිත රැකියා පමණක් උරුම වීම තුළ ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන්

අර්බුදකාරී මානසික මට්ටම්වල සිටින ඔවුන් නිතර ගැටුම් වලින් යුත් පිරිසක් වීම තුළ ක්‍රියාත්මක වන අතුරු ප්‍රතිඵල මොවුන් තවත් දරිද්‍රතාවයට තල්ලු කරන හේතුවක් බවට පත් වී ඇත. එසේම වතුකර ජනයාගේ දරිද්‍රතාවයට අයහපත් නිවාස හා සනීපාරක්‍ෂක තත්ත්ව, අඩු සෞඛ්‍ය අධ්‍යාපන දැනුම, භාෂා දුෂ්කරතාවය, බාහිර සමාජයක් සමඟ ඇති අඩු අන්තර් සම්බන්ධතාවය, හැඳුනුම්පත් හා උප්පැන්න නොමැති වීම, අලෙවි කළ හැකි නිපුණතා නොමැතිවීම ආදිය ද ග්‍රාමීය දරිද්‍රතාවය ඉහළ යාමට හේතු වශයෙන් හඳුනා ගත හැක.

එසේම ග්‍රාමීය වශයෙන් බහුලව දක්නට ඇති මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය, මත්පැන් හා දුම්කොළවල බලපෑම ද අධිකය. ග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රදේශවල මත්පැන් පරිභෝජනය ඉතා ඉහළ මට්ටමක පවතින බව පැහැදිලිව දැකගත හැකි කරුණකි. මේ හේතුවෙන් විවිධ රෝග, ණයගැති බව ඉහළ යාම, සොරකම්, අපචාර, පවුල් ගැටලු ඇතිවීම පමණක් නොව මරණ පවා සීඝ්‍ර ලෙස වර්ධනය වී ඇත. එසේම මේ හේතු සාධක නිසා බන්ධනාගාරගත වන ප්‍රමාණය ද ඉහළ ගොස් ඇත. මෙහි දැකගත හැකි සුවිශේෂීත්වය වනුයේ මේ අය දිළිඳු සමාජ පසුබිම්වල අය වීමය.

ග්‍රාමීය දරිද්‍රතාවය අවම කිරීම සඳහා ගත හැකි ක්‍රියාමාර්ග

වර්තමානය වනවිට පිටුදකීම සඳහා රාජ්‍ය හා රාජ්‍ය නොවන අංශ මගින් විවිධ යෝජනා හා විසඳුම් ඉදිරිපත් කළ ද ඉහත ග්‍රාමීය දරිද්‍රතාවයට බලපානු ලබන හේතු පිළිබඳ විමර්ශනාත්මකව බැලීමේ දී පෙනී යනුයේ ග්‍රාමීය ජනතාව දරිද්‍රතා උගුලක හසුවී ඇති බවයි. ප්‍රථමයෙන්ම ඉහත සාකච්ඡා කළ පරිදි පුද්ගලයින්ගේ සෘනාත්මක ආකල්ප නැති කළ යුතුවේ. මේ සඳහා ධනාත්මක ක්‍රමවේද, ඔවුන්ගේ නිර්මාණශීලීත්වය වර්ධනය කිරීම, ග්‍රාමීය වශයෙන් භාවිතයට ගත හැකි සම්පත් උපරිම ලෙස ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගනිමින් ස්වයං නිෂ්පාදන වර්ධනය කිරීමේ ක්‍රමවේදයක් හඳුන්වා දිය යුතුය. එසේම තවත් ක්‍රමවේදයක් ලෙස තම ගැටලු වලින් ගොඩඉම සඳහා විධිමත් ණය යෝජනා ක්‍රමයක් හඳුන්වා දීම වැදගත් වේ. එසේම මොවුන්ට ශුද්ධ ඉතිරි කිරීමක් කර ප්‍රාග්ධන ආයෝජනයක් කිරීමට හැකිවන ආකාරයක් සකස් කර දීම ද වැදගත් වේ. එනම් ඔවුන්ගේ ප්‍රාග්ධන වත්කම් වැඩි කළ යුතු වේ. එසේම නවීන තාක්‍ෂණය යොදා ගැනීමට අවශ්‍ය දැනුම, ආහාර පිළිසකර කිරීමේ ක්‍රම හඳුන්වා දීම, ගොවිපලවල් නවීකරණය, වාරිමාර්ග ජාලය දියුණු කළ යුතුවීම තවත් ක්‍රමවේදයන් කිහිපයක් වේ. මෙවැනි වැඩපිළිවෙලවල් වර්තමානය වනවිටත් මන්දගාමීව ක්‍රියාත්මක වන නමුත් මෙය ඉතා ක්‍රමවත් වැඩපිළිවෙලක් යටතේ සැලසුම්සහගතව ක්‍රියාත්මක කළ යුතුවේ.

එසේම රැකියා සොයා යමින් නගරයට හා විදේශයට සංක්‍රමණය වන ග්‍රාමීය ජනතාවට තම ශ්‍රමය ග්‍රාමීය සංවර්ධනයටම යොදා ගැනීමට පුරුදු පුහුණු කළ යුතුය. මේ සඳහා ග්‍රාමීය ජනතාවට ඉහළ අධ්‍යාපනයක් ලබා දීමට උත්සාහ

කිරීම ද ඉතා වැදගත් වේ. මෙහිදී වෘත්තීය පුහුණු මට්ටමෙන් හෝ ඉහළ හැකියාවන් ග්‍රාමීය අංශයට ලබා දීම වැදගත් වේ. මෙලෙස අධ්‍යාපනය ලබා දීමේ දී ඔවුන් තුළ පවත්නා පහත් යැයි සම්මත රැකියා පිළිබඳ දෘෂ්ඨිය වෙනස් කිරීමට අධ්‍යාපන ක්‍රමවේදය තුළින්ම කටයුතු කරන්නේ නම් එය ග්‍රාමීය දරිද්‍රතාවයෙන් මිදීමට මඟක් වනු ඇත. එසේම ග්‍රාමීය ජනතාවගේ සෞඛ්‍ය මට්ටම ද ඉහළ මට්ටමකට ගෙන එමට කටයුතු කිරීම ද වැදගත් වේ. මන්ද පෝෂණ තත්ත්වය අවම කොට සමබර ආහාර වේලක් ලබා දීම ද ඉතා වැදගත් වේ. එසේ නොමැති වුවහොත් ග්‍රාමීය අනාගත දරු පරපුරද ඔවුන්ගේ දෙමව්පියන්ගේ තත්ත්වයටම ඇද වැටෙනු ඇත.

එසේම ග්‍රාමීය ජනතාව පාදක කර ගනිමින් විවිධ සංවර්ධන ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ව්‍යාප්ත කළ යුතුය. එය හුදෙක් දේශපාලනික වුවමනා තෘප්තකර ගැනීමට නොව ග්‍රාමීය සුභසිද්ධිය සඳහාම වුවක් විය යුතුය. දිළිඳු ජනතාව අතර විරැකියාව අඩු කිරීම සඳහා පියවර ගැනීම වැදගත් වන අතර නව රැකියා අවස්ථා ජනිත වන ආකාරයට කර්මාන්ත ආයතන ග්‍රාමීයව ව්‍යාප්ත කිරීමට කටයුතු කිරීම වැදගත් වේ. එසේම ග්‍රාමීය යටිතල පහසුකම් සංවර්ධනය කිරීම ද වැදගත් වන අතර මේ තුළින් ග්‍රාමීය දරිද්‍රතාවය යම් ප්‍රමාණයකට හෝ අවම කිරීමට හැකිවනු ඇත.

ග්‍රාමීය දරිද්‍රතාවය අවම කිරීම සඳහා සමාජ වැඩ කරුවාගේ දායකත්වය

සමාජ වැඩ යනු කුමක්ද යන්න විවිධ නිර්වචන රාශියක් ඇති අතර ඉන් සුවිශේෂී වූ නිර්වචන කිහිපයකින් සමාජ වැඩ යනු කුමක් ද යන්න විමසා බලමු. ඉතාම සරලව ගතහොත් “පුද්ගලයා, පවුල, කණ්ඩායම්, ප්‍රජාව හෝ කිසියම් ආයතනයකට තිබෙන ගැටලු තේරුම් ගෙන ඔවුහු තුළ තිබෙන ශක්තීන්, හැකියාවන් උපයෝගී කොටගෙන එම ගැටලු විසඳා ගැනීමට කරනු ලබන මැදිහත්වීමක්” ලෙස පෙන්වා දිය හැකිය. (ඇපා සෙනෙවිරත්න, අනුෂ් (සංස්කාරක), 2003)

සමාජ වැඩ පිළිබඳ ප්‍රකට විද්වතෙකු වන චෝල්ටර් (Waiter A Friedlader, 1995) සමාජ වැඩ නිර්වචනය කර ඇත්තේ මෙසේය. “සමාජ වැඩ යනු තනිව හෝ සමූහ ලෙස පුද්ගලයින්ට සමාජමය හා පෞද්ගලික සම්තෘප්තිය හා ස්වාධීනත්වය ලබා ගැනීමෙහිලා උපකාර කරන මානව සම්බන්ධතා පිළිබඳ විද්‍යාත්මක දැනුම හා කුසලතා මත පදනම් වෘත්තීමය සේවයකි” යනුවෙනි. මෙම නිර්වචනය සමාජය පිළිබඳ වඩාත් පුළුල් වූ අර්ථයක් ගෙන දෙන්නේය. එයට අනුව සමාජ වැඩ කුසලතා මත පදනම් වූවකි. එනම් කාර්යභාරයක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සම්බන්ධව සුවිශේෂී වූ දැනුමක් පරිචය කුසලතාවයක් යෝග්‍ය ආකල්ප සමූදායක් හා පැහැදිලි දර්ශනයක් තිබීමය. මෙම වෘත්තීමය සේවය මගින් උපකාර කරනුයේ පුද්ගලයින්ගේ පෞද්ගලික තෘප්තිය හා ස්වාධීනත්වය

සඳහා පමණක් නොවේ. සමාජමය වශයෙන් ද තෘප්තිමත් හා ස්වාධීන ජීවිතයක් ගත කිරීම සඳහාය.

මහාචාර්ය වර්නර් බොයෙම් (Werner Boehm) අර්ථ දක්වන ආකාරයට පුද්ගලයින් සහ ඔවුන්ගේ (සමාජ) පරිසරය අතර ඇතිවන්නා වූ අන්තර් ක්‍රියාවලීන් යුක්ත වූ ඔවුන්ගේ සමාජ සම්බන්ධතා ඉලක්ක කර ගත් ක්‍රියාකාරකම් මගින් තනිව හෝ සමූහ ලෙස පුද්ගලයින්ගේ සමාජමය කාර්යයන් කළ හැකිවීමට සමාජ වැඩ ප්‍රයත්න දරයි. මෙම ක්‍රියාකාරකම් වර්ග තුනකට දක්වා ඇත.

- 1 පුර්වල හෝ හානියට පත් වූ ශක්තිය යළි ප්‍රතිස්ථාපනය කිරීම
- 2 පුද්ගල හා සමාජමය සම්පත් සැපයීම
- 3 සමාජ දුෂ්කෘතයක් ඇතිවීම වැලැක්වීම යනුවෙනි (ජයසිංහ, රිඞ්ලි, 2014)

සෑම පුද්ගලයෙක් තුළම නිර්මාණශීලී හැකියාවන් හා විවිධ ශක්තීන් ඇති අතර වර්තමාන බොයෙම් දක්වන ආකාරයට සමාජ වැඩ පුද්ගලයාගේ විභව ශක්තීන් කළ හැකිවීමට ගැටලු විසඳා ගැනීමෙහිලා සංවර්ධනාත්මක වැඩකොටසක් ඉටු කරනු ලබයි. ඒ සඳහා අවශ්‍ය සම්පත් ආදිය ලබා දීමට ක්‍රියා කිරීම තුළින් පුද්ගලයාට නිදහස්ව හා බුද්ධිමත් ලෙස ක්‍රියා කිරීම තුළින් ගැටලු හඳුනාගෙන අරමුණු කරා යාමට අවශ්‍ය ශක්තිය ලබා කර ගැනීමට හැකිවේ. මේ හේතු පදනම්කොට ගෙන පුද්ගලයින්ගේ සමාජ කාර්යයන් අක්‍රීය වීම හෝ හුදෙකලා වීම වැලැක්වේ.

සමාජ වැඩ පිළිබඳ නවතම නිර්වචනය වන “සමාජ වැඩ විශ්වීය නිර්වචනය 2014” (Global Social Work – 2014) ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නේ සමාජ වැඩකරුවන්ගේ ජාත්‍යන්තර සංගමය (International Faderational of Social Work) හා සමාජ වැඩ විද්‍යාලය පිළිබඳ අන්තර්ජාතික සංගමය (International Association of Social Work (IASSW) යි. ඒ අනුව සමාජ වැඩ යනු භාවිත වෘත්තියක් මෙන්ම අධ්‍යාපන විෂය ධාරාවකි. එය සමාජීය වෙනස හා සංවර්ධනය ද සමාජ ඒකාග්‍රතාවය හා ජනතාව බලගැන්වීම ද ප්‍රවර්ධනය කරයි. සමාජ සාධාරණත්වය මානව හිමිකම්, විවිධත්වය ගරු කිරීම හා ආරක්ෂා කිරීම් සාමූහික වගකීම් සමාජ වැඩවල කේන්ද්‍රය වේ. සමාජ වැඩ සමාජීය විද්‍යා හා මානව විද්‍යා න්‍යායන් හා දේශීය දැනුම උපයෝගී කර ගනිමින් ජීවන අභියෝගතා හා පැවැත්ම ප්‍රවර්ධනය සඳහා පුද්ගලයන් හා ව්‍යුහයන් උපයෝගී කර ගනී. (ජයසිංහ, රිඞ්ලි, 2014)

ඉහත නිර්වචනය අනුව පැහැදිලි වන්නේ සමාජයේ ජීවත්වන පුද්ගලයාගේ අයිතිවාසිකම් ආරක්ෂා කර ගැනීම සාධාරණව නිදහස්ව ජීවත් වීමට ඉඩ ප්‍රස්ථාව සැලසීම සමාජ වැඩවල මූලික පදනම බවයි. ඒ සඳහා එක් එක් පුද්ගලයාගේ

හැසිරීම් රටාවන් හේතුකොට ගෙන සමාජ වැඩ ක්‍රමවේදය, සමාජ වැඩ පද්ධතිය හා න්‍යායන් උපයෝගී කර ගනී.

සියලුම පුද්ගලයින්ට ගුණාත්මක ජීවිතයක් සහිත උසස් වූ ජීවන තෘප්තියක් ලබාදීමට ජන සමාජය බැඳී සිටී. එය පැහැර හැරීමට කිසිවෙකුටත් නොහැක. උක්ත සමාජ වැඩ යනු කුමක් ද යන්න පැහැදිලි කර ඇති නිර්වචන දෙස විමර්ශනාත්මකව බැලීමේ දී පෙනී යනුයේ මේ සඳහා මැදිහත්වීමක් සිදු කිරීමට නැතහොත් ප්‍රධාන භූමිකාවක් සිදු කිරීමට සමාජ වැඩකරුට හැකි බවයි. ජන සමාජයේ තිබෙන සමාජ බිඳ වැටීම් දෙස සමාජ වැඩකරු වෘත්තීමය දෘෂ්ඨිකෝණයකින් බැලිය යුතුවාක් මෙන්ම නැවත ජන සමාජය ගොඩනැගීම සඳහා පුද්ගල, කණ්ඩායම් හා ප්‍රජාවන් සමඟ වැඩ කිරීම ඔවුන්ගේ සමාජ ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය වැඩි දියුණු කර යථා තත්ත්වයට පත්කිරීම නොහොත් මිනිසා හා පරිසරය අතර ඇතිවිය යුතු අන්‍යෝන්‍ය වැඩදායක ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය අවහිර කරන සමාජ බලවේග වෙනස් කිරීම කළ යුතු බවයි.

උක්ත සාකච්ඡා කළ පරිදි ග්‍රාමීය දරිද්‍රතාවය අවම කිරීම සඳහා සමාජ වැඩකරුට විශාල දායකත්වයක් ලබා දිය හැකි බව මේ අනුව පෙනී යයි. විශේෂයෙන්ම සහභාගීත්ව සංවර්ධන ආකෘතියක් ගොඩනගා ගනිමින් ප්‍රජා මූලික අඩිතාලමක් දමිය යුතුය. මේ තුළ ජනතාවගේ දැනුම නිරන්තරව අලුත් විය යුතුය. වෙනස් විය යුතුය. නිර්මාණශීලී විය යුතුය. ගැඹුරින් ස්වකීය ප්‍රශ්න තේරුම් ගැනීමටත්, එම ගැටලු අධ්‍යයනය කොට විසඳුම් සෙවීමටත් සංවිධාන ගත වීමටත් ඒ තුළ එළඳායි ක්‍රියාමාර්ගවලට එළඹීමටත් උක්ත ප්‍රජාවට අවශ්‍ය ශක්තිය ලැබිය යුතුය. ඒ සඳහා ප්‍රජා මූලික සංවිධාන, ආයතන, නායකයින් ප්‍රබල කාර්යයක් ඉටු කරනු ඇත. ඔවුහු තුළ ඒ සඳහා අවශ්‍ය වන නායකත්ව කුසලතා වර්ධනය කළ යුතු අතර පුහු පැලැස්තරවාදී විසඳුම්වලින් මිදී පුළුල් දෘෂ්ඨියකින් කටයුතු කරන සැලසුම් හා විකල්ප විසඳුම් සොයා ගත යුතුව ඇත. මේ කාර්යය සඳහා සමාජයේ බුද්ධිමතුන්, විශ්වවිද්‍යාල, සිවිල් සංවිධාන හා ප්‍රබුද්ධ නායකයින්ගේ සහය ලබා ගත යුතුය.

උක්ත කාරණාවලදී මගපෙන්වීමට, සහය වීමට, අත්වැලක්වීමට ප්‍රජාව තුළින්ම මතු වූ වෘත්තීය මට්ටමේ සමාජ වැඩකරුවකුගේ මැදිහත්වීම අවශ්‍යව ඇත. ඔහු පවතින සමාජය තුළ ඉපදී හැදී වැඩි එහි අමිහිරි අත්දැකීම් විඳ ගනිමින් සමාජයේ කිසියම් කොටසක් නියෝජනය කරන වෘත්තිකයෙකි. ඔහු තුළ සමාජයේ පවතින්නා වූ විෂමතා, ප්‍රශ්න, ගැටලු, ශක්තින්, දුර්වලතා හා අවස්ථා පිළිබඳව න්‍යායාත්මක හා ප්‍රායෝගික මනා පරිචයක් තිබීම ඉතාමත් වැදගත් සාධකයකි.

මේ අනුව ග්‍රාමීය දරිද්‍රතාවය අවම කිරීමෙහිලා සමාජ වැඩ කරුට විශාල දායකත්වයක් ලබා දිය හැකි බව උක්ත විශ්ලේෂණයෙන් මනාව පැහැදිලිවේ.

සමාලෝචනය

උක්ත සාකච්ඡා කරන ලද සියලු කරුණු දෙස අවධානය යොමු කිරීමේ දී ග්‍රාමීය දරිද්‍රතාවය යනු කුමක්ද? හා ඊට බලපාන ලද හේතු මොනවාද යන්න හඳුනා ගත හැකි විය. එම කරුණු පාදක කොටගනිමින් එම තත්ත්වය අවම කිරීම සඳහා රාජ්‍ය හා රාජ්‍ය නොවන අංශ මගින් මෙන්ම ග්‍රාමීය ජනතාව වශයෙන් තමන්ටත් කළ හැකි විසඳුම් හා යෝජනා පිළිබඳව ද සාකච්ඡා විය. අවසන් වශයෙන් සමාජ වැඩ යනු කුමන පරාසයක විහිදී ඇති විෂයයක් ද ග්‍රාමීය දරිද්‍රතාවය අවම කිරීම සඳහා සමාජ වැඩ වෘත්තිකයෙක් වශයෙන් දායක විය හැක්කේ කෙසේ ද යන්න පිළිබඳ සාකච්ඡා විය. ඒ අනුව ග්‍රාමීය දරිද්‍රතාවය අවම කොට ග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රජාව නැවත ගොඩනැංවීම සඳහා සමාජ වැඩකරුට විශාල දායකත්වයක් ලබා දිය හැකි බව මෙම ලිපියෙන් අවබෝධකර ගත හැකිය.

ආශ්‍රිත ග්‍රන්ථ නාමාවලිය

ඇපා සෙනෙවිරත්න, අනුෂ (සංස්කාරක)(2003). *සමාජ වැඩ අධ්‍යාපනය*, ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ වෘත්තීයවේදී සමාජ සේවකයින්ගේ සංගමය: කොළඹ

ජයසිංහ, රිච්ලි (2014). *සමාජ වැඩ වෘත්තීය පිළිබඳ හැඳින්වීම*, සමාජ වැඩ ශාස්ත්‍රීය සංග්‍රහය, ජාතික සමාජ සංවර්ධන ආයතනය, පළමුවන කලාපය, ප්‍රථම මුද්‍රණය, 10-11)

කුරේ, ටීරල් (2006). *සමාජ සේවා ප්‍රවේශය*, සර්වෝදය විශ්වලේඛා ප්‍රකාශන: රත්මලාන

විජේරාම, ලයනල් (සංස්කාරක) (1998). *ග්‍රාම සංවර්ධනය සහ සංවර්ධනය*, ග්‍රාම සංවර්ධන හා පර්යේෂණ ආයතනය: කොළඹ

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ දරිද්‍රතා විමසුම, 2009/2010 ගෘහ ඒකක ආදායම් හා වියදම් සමීක්ෂණය ආශ්‍රිත අධ්‍යයනය, ජනලේඛන හා සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව

ආර්ථික විමසුම (2000) නොවැම්බර්/දෙසැම්බර්

ආර්ථික විමසුම (2008) ජුනි/ජූලි

විකිපීඩියා, නිදහස් විශ්වකෝෂය

இலங்கையில் போருக்குப் பிந்தய சூழலில் சமுதாய அபிவிருத்தியில் சமுதாயஒழுங்கமைப்பின் சாத்தியமான வகிபங்கு

Dr. S. Jeewasuthan

ஆய்வுச்சுருக்கம்

சமுதாய அங்கத்தவர் ஒவ்வொருவரும் பாதுகாப்பாகவும், வளமாகவும், நலமாகவும் வாழுவதையே விரும்புவர். எனவே சமுதாயத்தினர் அனைவரும் அனைத்து வசதிகளையும் அனுபவிக்க வேண்டுமெனில் சிறந்த பொருளாதார வசதிகளும், பயனுறுதி வாய்ந்த பொதுச்சேவைகளும் காணப்பட வேண்டும். சமுதாயப்பணியைப் பொறுத்தவரையிலும் மக்களுடைய சொந்த முயற்சியில் அவர்களுக்கான வேலை வாய்ப்புக்களை உருவாக்குவதோடு, விழிப்புணர்வை ஏற்படுத்துவதனுடாக நீண்டு நிலைத்திருக்கத்தக்கதான வாழ்க்கைத்தரத்தை மேம்படுத்துவதும் அதன் தலையாய கடமையாகக் காணப்படுகின்றது. இவ் ஆய்வின் குவிமையமானது சமுதாயப்பணிமுறை எவ்வாறு மக்களின் தங்குநிலையைக் குறைத்து அவர்களின் மீண்டெழும் திறனை மேம்படுத்திப் பாதிப்பின் விளிம்பு நிலையிலுள்ள மக்களின் இயலுமையை அதிகரிக்கவும் முயலுகின்றது என்பதாகும். ஏனைய தெற்காசிய நாடுகளுடன் இலங்கையின் சமூக, பொருளாதாரக் குறிகாட்டிகளை ஒப்பிடுகையில் அவை மிகவும் உயர்ந்த நிலையிலிருப்பினும், வட இலங்கைப் பகுதியில் போருக்குப்பிந்தய சூழலில் பெண்கள் தலைமை தாங்கும் குடும்பங்களின் சடுதியான அதிகரிப்பு, உளநலச்சேவைகளை விரிவாக்குதல் மற்றும் மக்கள் பங்கேற்பை மேம்படுத்துவதில் நிலவும் சவால்களைப் பயனுறுதி வாய்ந்த முறையில் எதிர்கொள்ளல் போன்ற விடயங்களில் இன்னும் சிறப்புறச் செயற்படவேண்டியுள்ளது. இந்நிலையில் இவற்றை எவ்வாறு சமுதாயப்பணியினுடாகச் செயற்படுத்திச் சமுதாய அபிவிருத்தியை எட்ட முடியுமென்பதனை இவ்ஆய்வுக் கட்டுரை விவாதிக்கின்றது.

திறவுச்சொற்கள்: சமூகப்பணி, சமூகப்பணியாளர், சமுதாயப்பணிமற்றும் சமுதாயஅபிவிருத்தி

அறிமுகமும் பின்னணியும்

சமுதாய அபிவிருத்தியின் பல்வேறுபட்ட புலங்களிலும், பரிச்சயங்களிலும் சமூகப் பணியாளர்களது செயற்பாடுகளில் சடுதியானதோர் அதிகரிப்பினை அவதானிக்கக் கூடியதாகவுள்ளது. சமுதாயப் பணிப்பரிச்சயம் என்பது சமுதாயங்களின் பொருளாதார நடவடிக்கைகளை மேம்படுத்தவும், உதாரணமாக: சமுதாயப் பணியினூடாக கிராமிய வாழ்வின் அல்லது உள்வூர்ப் பொருளாதாரங்களின் தரத்தினை மேம்படுத்தல் அல்லது குறிப்பிட்ட சமுதாய மக்களுடன் அல்லது குழுக்களுடன் அல்லது நிறுவனங்களுடன் பணி புரிவதன்மூலம் அகன்ற சமுதாய முறைமைகள், நிறுவனங்கள் மற்றும் அரசியல் செயன்முறைகளுடன் மக்களைத் தொடர்புற வைக்கவும் முடிகின்றது. சமுதாய அபிவிருத்தி அல்லது சமுதாய ஒருங்கமைப்பு நோக்கு நிலையில் பணிபுரியும் சமூகப் பணியாளரொருவர் சமூகப் பிரச்சினைகளை ஏற்படுத்தக்கூடிய நன்கு ஒழுங்கமைக்கப்பட்ட முறைமைகளைப் பற்றிய அறிவை தான் பணிபுரியும் சமுதாயத்தினர்க்கு வழங்குவதுடன் சில வேளைகளில் அவர் தனது சமூகப்பணி பதவிகளில் எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்டது போல தனிநபர்களின் பிரச்சினைகளைத் தீர்ப்பதிலும் கவனம் செலுத்தலாம் (Rwomire, 2011).

Estes (1997)இன் கருத்துப்படி, சமுதாயப்பணியாளர் சமுதாயங்களில் இருக்கக்கூடிய அதிகார இயங்கியலையும் (Power Dynamics) சமூக உறவையும் இவற்றின் செல்வாக்கிற்கு உட்படும் வெவ்வேறுபட்ட கட்டமைப்புக்கள் மற்றும் வேறுபட்ட சமுதாயங்களிற்கிடையிலான தொடர்பையும் புரிந்து கொள்ள முனைகின்றார். மேலும் கட்டமைப்பு ரீதியான மாற்றங்களை ஏற்படுத்துவதனுடாக சமூக நீதியை ஏற்படுத்துவதனையும் இலக்காகக் கொண்டு செயற்படுகிறார். உதாரணமாக வறுமையென்பது ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட சமுதாயத்தின் முதன்மையான பிரச்சினையாக இருப்பின், சமுதாய நோக்கு நிலையுடன் பணிபுரியும் பணியாளரொருவர் இவ் வறுமை நிலையைத் தோற்றுவிக்கும் அரசியல் மற்றும் பொருளாதாரக் காரணிகளைக் கவனத்தில் கொள்வதுடன் வறுமைக்குக் காரணமாக அமையும் சமூகக் கொள்கைகளைப்பற்றி எடுத்துரைக்கவும் அல்லது அதற்கு எதிராகச் செயற்படுவதற்கு மக்களை ஒன்றிணைக்கவும் முனைவார்.

சமுதாயப்பணிக்கான பிரதான அணுகுமுறையென்பது “ஒன்றிணைந்து பணிபுரியும் மக்களிடம் தமது சூழ்நிலையை முன்னேற்றிக் கொள்வதற்கான இயலுமை, அதற்குரிய அடிப்படை அனுபவம் என்பன அவர்களிடமே காணப்படுகின்றன” என்பதனை ஏற்றுக்கொள்வதாகும். இவ்வாறான நம்பிக்கையென்பது சமூகப்பணியின் அடிப்படை விழுமியங்களில் மிகவும் பிரதானமானதொன்றாகக் காணப்படுகின்றது. சமுதாய அபிவிருத்தியினை

ஏற்படுத்துவதற்குச் சமுதாயப்பணியாளர்கள் பயன்படுத்தும் சில முதன்மையான கருவிகளாக,

- 1 சமூக விழிப்புணர்வை மேம்படுத்துதல்
- 2 தலைமைத்துவத்தை அடையாளம் காணுதலும் அதனை விருத்தி செய்தலும்
- 3 தேவைக்கு ஏற்ற வகையில் தேவையான பங்காளிகளுடன் தந்திரோபாயக் கூட்டுக்களை ஏற்படுத்துதல்
- 4 வளர்ந்தோர் கற்றலை ஊக்குவித்தல்
- 5 கூட்டுறவை மேம்படுத்துதல்
- 6 சமுதாயத்தின் இயலுமையைக் கட்டியெழுப்புதல் போன்றவற்றைக் குறிப்பிடலாம். இச்செயற்பாடுகளிற்கு மேலதிகமாகச் சமுதாயப் பணியாளரொருவர் வெவ்வேறுபட்ட, பரந்த விடயங்களிலும் தனது கவனத்தைக் குவிக்க வேண்டியுள்ளது. உதாரணமாக சமுதாயத்தில் நிலவும் வீடினமை தொடர்பான சவால்கள், அங்கு நடைமுறைப்படுத்தப்படும் அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்கள் தொடர்பான சவால்கள் பற்றித் தெரிந்து கொள்வதுடன் சமுதாய அபிவிருத்தி தொடர்பான ஆய்வுச் செயற்பாடுகளிலும் ஈடுபட முடியும். அத்துடன் சமுதாயப் பணியாளர்கள் சமூகக் கொள்கை வகுப்பாக்கங்களில் கவனம் செலுத்துவதன் மூலம் சமூக, பொருளாதார அரசியல் காரணிகள் எவ்வாறு அம்மக்களின் வாழ்க்கையில் செல்வாக்குச் செலுத்துகின்றன என்பதை அறிந்து கொள்வதுடன், சமூகக் கொள்கைப் பகுப்பாய்வினையும் மேற்கொள்ள முடியும் (Estes, 1997).

சமுதாயப் பணியாளர்கள் தமது பெரும்பாலான நேரத்தை சமுதாயத்திலுள்ள முதன்மை உறுப்பினர்களுடனும் (Key persons) கூட்டுப் பங்காளிகளுடனும் (Stakeholders) பணியாற்றுவதற்காக ஒதுக்குவதன் மூலம் அச்சமுதாயத்தினால் அடைந்துகொள்ளக்கூடிய பொதுவான மற்றும் சாத்தியமான இலக்குகளை அடையாளம் காண முனைகின்றனர். இந்நோக்கத்திற்காக சமுதாயப்பணியாளர் குறிப்பிட்ட சமுதாயச்சவால் தொடர்பாகத் தனக்குத் தெரிந்த அனைத்து தகவல்களையும் சமுதாயத்திலுள்ள முதன்மை உறுப்பினர்களுடனும், கூட்டுப்பங்காளிகளுடனும் பகிர்ந்து கொள்வதனுடாக பிரச்சினைகளைக் கையாள்வதற்கான சிறந்த வழிமுறையொன்றினைக் கண்டறிவதற்கான இயலுமையைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்கின்றார்.

எனவே சமுதாயப்பணியானது சமூகப்பணியின் ஒரு முதன்மையான முறையாகத்திகழ்வதுடன். அது

- 1 சமுதாயத்து உறுப்பினர்களிடையே அறிவை மேம்படுத்தல்

- 2 வேலைவாய்ப்புக்களை உருவாக்குதல்
- 3 வறுமையைத் தணித்தல்
- 4 பால்நிலைச் சமத்துவத்தினை ஏற்படுத்தல்
- 5 சமுதாயத்திற்குரிய நலச்சேவைகளை மேம்படுத்தல்

போன்ற பணிகளையும் தனது அடிப்படை நோக்கங்களாகக் கொண்டு செயற்படுகின்றது. எனவே சமூகப்பணிச் செயற்பாட்டிற்கு கோட்பாட்டுரீதியான அறிவும் உறுதியான பயிற்சி மற்றும் செயற்பாட்டு அறிவும் புறந்தள்ள முடியாத அடிப்படை மூலங்களாகக் காணப்படுகின்றன (Bernstein, 1995). இக்கட்டுரையானது சமுதாயப்பணி எவ்வாறு இலங்கைக்கு வெளியே ஏனைய நாடுகளில் சமுதாய அபிவிருத்தியை ஏற்படுத்துவதில் முனைப்புக் காட்டுகின்றது என்பதனையும் எமது நாட்டில் அது எவ்வாறு சிறந்ததொரு சமூகப்பணிச் செயல்முறைகளிலொன்றாக அமைய முடியுமென்பதனையும் விவாதிப்பதாக அமைகின்றது.

ஆய்வின் நோக்கங்கள்

1. சமூகப்பணிப் பரிச்சயத்தின் ஒரு பிரதான கூறாகச் சமுதாய அபிவிருத்தியமைந்துள்ளது என்பதனை வெளிக் கொண்டு வருதல்.
2. சமுதாய அபிவிருத்தியில் சமுதாயஒழுங்கமைப்பின் வகிபங்கைப் பரிசீலித்தல்.

எண்ணக்கருச் சட்டகமும் பிரதான எண்ணக்கருக்களும்

இவ் ஆயவுக்கட்டுரையின் எண்ணக்கருச் சட்டகமானது பின்வரும் பிரதான எண்ணக் கருக்களை மையப்படுத்துகின்றது. இவை ஆய்வின் நோக்கங்களைக் குறிப்பாகப் பின்பற்றுவதற்கும், ஆய்வின் செல்திசையை தீர்மானிப்பதற்குமான வழிகாட்டியாக அமைந்துள்ளது.

சமூகப்பணியும் அதன்உதவி தேவைப்படுவோரும்

சமூகப்பணியென்பது வெவ்வேறுபட்ட மூலோபாயங்களைப் பயன்படுத்தி தனிநபர், குழுக்கள், சமுதாயத்தினர் போன்றோரைத் தமக்குத் தாமே உதவிக் கொள்வதற்குரிய வலுப்படுத்தலை மேற்கொள்ளும் ஒழுங்கமைக்கப்பட்ட தொழில் வான்மையாகும். சமூகமொன்றில் காணப்படக்கூடிய விளிம்பு நிலைப்படுத்தப்பட்ட, எளிதில் பாதிப்படையக்கூடிய பிரிவினர், ஆதரவற்றோர், அரவணக்கப்படாதோர் போன்றோரே சமூகப்பணியில் உதவி தேவைப்படுவோர் (Needy people) என அழைக்கப்படுகின்றனர் (Skrodele-Dubrovskaya, 2012).

சமூகப்பணியாளர்

சமூகப்பணியாளர் எனப்படுபவர் “மக்கள் தமக்குத் தாமே உதவிக் கொள்வதற்காக அவர்களுக்கு உதவும் ஒரு தொழில் வாண்மையாளராகும்”. சமூகப்பணியாளரின் ஆதரவுடன் மக்கள் தமது அன்றாட வாழ்வினை முகாமை செய்யக்கூடியதான நிலையை எட்ட முடியும். இதற்குச் சமுதாயப் பணியாளர் சமுதாய ஒழுங்கமைப்பு உட்பட பல்வேறுபட்ட சமூகப்பணி முறைமைகளை பயன்படுத்துகிறார் (Cherry, 2017).

சமுதாய அபிவிருத்தி

சமுதாய அபிவிருத்தியென்பது மக்களின் பயனுறுதி வாய்ந்த பங்கேற்பு மற்றும் அவர்களின் சமுதாய முன்னெடுப்பு என்பவற்றின் அடிப்படையில் சமூக மற்றும் பொருளாதார மேம்பாட்டிற்கான அடிப்படை நிபந்தனைகளைப் பூர்த்தி செய்வதற்காக வடிவமைக்கப்பட்ட செயல்முறையாக காணப்படுகின்றது (Cavaye, 2006).

முறையியல்

இவ் ஆய்வு நோக்கத்திற்காக கண்டறிதல் ஆய்வு முறையியல் (Explorative research methodology) பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது. இதன் மூலம் துரிதமான சமூக, பொருளாதார அரசியல் மாற்றங்களிற்கு உட்பட்டுவரும் இலங்கைச் சமுதாயங்களில் சமுதாய அபிவிருத்தியை ஏற்படுத்துவதில் சமுதாயப் பணியின் பங்கு எவ்வாறு அமையக்கூடும் என்பதனை வெளிப்படுத்த முதலாம், இரண்டாம்நிலைத் தரவுகள், புலமைசார் கட்டுரைகள், நிகழ்நிலைக் கட்டுரைகள் (Online Journals) என்பனவற்றினூடாக சமுதாய அபிவிருத்தியில் சமுதாயப்பணியின் பங்கு பற்றி விபரிக்கின்றது. வடபுலத்தில் சமூகப்பணித்துறையில் ஐந்து வருடங்களிற்கு அதிகமாகப் பணிபுரியும் நோக்கம் கருதிய மாதிரியெடுப்பின் மூலம் தெரிவுசெய்யப்பட்ட 20நிபுணர்களின் நோக்குநிலைகள் மற்றும் கட்டுரையாளரின் சுய அவதானம் என்பவற்றினைப் பயன்படுத்தி ஆழமான நேர்காணல் மூலம் முதலாம்நிலைத் தரவுகள் திரட்டப்பட்டன.

சமுதாய அபிவிருத்தியில் சமுதாய ஒழுங்கமைப்பு

சமுதாய ஒழுங்கமைப்பு என்பது தற்போது உலகளாவிய ரீதியில் பிரபல்யமடைந்து வருகின்ற சமூகப்பணி முறைமைகளிலொன்றாகக் காணப்படுகின்றது. சமுதாய ஒழுங்கமைப்பு அணுகுமுறையானது மக்கள் தாமாக முன்வந்து பொறுப்பேற்கும் சுய உதவிச் செயற்திட்டங்கள் தொடர்பாக அதிகம் கவனம் செலுத்துவதாக அமைந்துள்ளது. மக்களால்

பொறுப்பேற்கப்படும் இச் செயற்திட்டங்களானவை அவர்கள் உணர்ந்து கொண்ட தேவைகளைப் (Felt needs) பூர்த்தி செய்வதற்கும், அவர்களின் பொதுவான சமூக, பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தியை அடைந்து கொள்வதற்கும், உதவிகரமானதாக அமைகின்றன. சில நாடுகளில் சமுதாய அபிவிருத்தித் திணைக்களங்களே கிராமிய அபிவிருத்திக்கான முழுமையான பொறுப்பையும் ஏற்றுக் கொண்டிருப்பதனைக் காணக்கூடியதாகவுள்ளது. இலங்கையைப் பொறுத்தவரையிலும் அதன் சனத்தொகைக் கட்டமைப்பில் ஏறத்தாழ 60% ஆனது கிராமிய மக்களின் பிரசன்னமாகக் காணப்படுவதனால் கிராமிய அபிவிருத்தி முதன்மைப்படுத்தப்பட்டதோடு கிராமிய அபிவிருத்தித் திணைக்களங்கள் மாகாணமட்டத்தில் கிராமிய அபிவிருத்திக்குப் பொறுப்பாகக் காணப்படுகின்றன (Bernstein, 1995). இதனை விடவும் நகர அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்கள், சேரிப்புறங்களை மேம்படுத்துவதற்கான திட்டங்கள், உள்நோயாளர்கள், மது மற்றும் போதைப்பொருள் பாவனையாளர்களுக்கான புனர்வாழ்வுழிக்கும் திட்டங்கள், தொழிற்பயிற்சிச் செயற்பாடுகள், பொழுதுபோக்கு வசதிகளை ஏற்படுத்தல், குறைந்த வருமானப் பிரிவினர்க்கான வீட்டு வசதித் திட்டங்கள் என்பனவும் செயற்படுத்தப்படுகின்றன.

Estes (1997) இன் கருத்துப்படி பின்வரும் மூன்று காரணங்களிற்காக சமுதாய அபிவிருத்திப் பரிச்சயம் என்பது எப்போதும் நகர்ப்பகுதிகளில் சமூகப்பணியின் மைய எண்ணக்கருவாகத் திகழ்கின்றது. அவையாவன:

- 1 முன்னர் ஒழுங்கமைக்கப்படாமலிருந்த சமுதாயங்களைப் பரவலாக்கப்பட்ட / ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட சமூகச்செயற்பாட்டு நோக்கத்திற்காக பயனுறுதிவாய்ந்த முறையில் ஒன்றிணைத்தல். (உ+ம்:- பாடசாலை வசதிகளை மேம்படுத்தல் மற்றும் பாதுகாப்பான சுற்றியலை உருவாக்குதல்).
- 2 சமுதாயங்களின் பயனுறுதிவாய்ந்த தொழிற்பாட்டுக்கு அவசியமான சமூக ஒழுங்குகளை உருவாக்கக்கூடிய வகையில் பாரம்பரிய குடும்ப மற்றும் உறவுமுறைகளை வலுப்படுத்தல்.
- 3 சமுதாய அடிப்படையிலான சமூக நலன்புரி மற்றும் சமூகசேவைச் செயற்பாடுகளானவை வறியோருக்கு உதவுவதற்கான மிகப் பயனுறுதி வாய்ந்த வழிமுறையாகக் காணப்படுதல்.

தேசிய அபிவிருத்தியில் சமூகப்பணியின் தாக்கம்

கோட்பாடுகள் மற்றும் பரிச்சயம் என்னும் இரண்டு பரப்புகளிலும் அபிவிருத்தி பற்றிய கருத்தாடல்கள் முரண்படுபவையாக உள்ளன. இவை சிக்கல் தன்மை வாய்ந்ததாகவும் காணப்படுகின்றன. அபிவிருத்தியுடன்

தொடர்புடைய எண்ணக்கரு மற்றும் செயன்முறைரீதியான கருத்துக்கள் மற்றும் அவற்றுடன் தொடர்புடைய சிக்கல் தன்மை காரணமாக இக்கட்டுரையானது தற்கால அறிஞர்களால் பெரிதும் முதன்மைப்படுத்தப்படும் “அபிவிருத்தியடைந்து வரும் உலகில் மக்களின் தேவைகளைப் பூர்த்தி செய்தலே அபிவிருத்தியின் நோக்கமாகும்” என்கின்ற புள்ளியுடனேயே பொருந்திப் போவதாக அமைகின்றது. Rodney (1972) இன் கருத்துப்படி அபிவிருத்தியானது தனிநபரைப் பொறுத்தவரை அவரின் திறன்களையும், இயலுமைகளையும் அதிகரித்தல், சுதந்திரம், புதிது புனையும் ஆற்றல், சுயஒழுக்கம், பொறுப்புக்கூறல் மற்றும் பொருளாதாரரீதியான நலம் என்பவற்றின் மீது செல்வாக்குச் செலுத்துகின்றது என்கின்றார். சமூகமட்டத்தினைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் மக்களின் இயலுமையை அதிகரிப்பதுடன் உள்ளார்ந்த மற்றும் வெளிவாரியான உறவுகளை ஒழுங்குபடுத்துவதனையும் முதன்மை நோக்கமாகக் கொண்டதாகும்.

Todardo மற்றும் Smith (2003) இன் கருத்துப்படி அபிவிருத்தி என்பதன் அர்த்தம் நபருக்கு நபர் வேறுபடுவதுடன் சில வேளைகளில் வெவ்வேறு நோக்குநிலைகளிலிருந்தும் விவாதிக்கப்படலாம். இவரது கருத்துப்படி ஓரளவுக்கு நீண்டகால அடிப்படையில் தளம்பல் இல்லாத தேசிய பொருளாதாரத்தைக் கொண்ட நாடொன்று தனது மொத்தத் தேசிய உற்பத்தியை 5% தொடக்கம் 7% ஆல் அதிகரிப்பதே பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியாகப் பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. உண்மையில் இங்கு ஒரு நாடு அதன் சனத்தொகை வளர்ச்சி வீதத்தினைவிடவும் அதன் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சி வீதத்தினை உயர்த்துவதே பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தியாகப் பார்க்கப்படுகின்றது. எனினும் Stutz மற்றும் Desousal (1988) இன் கருத்துப்படி “ஐக்கிய நாடுகள் ஸ்தாபனமானது வளர்ந்த மற்றும் வளர்முக நாடுகளின் சமூக அபிவிருத்தியை அளவிடுவதற்காக மனித அபிவிருத்திச் சுட்டியைப் (HDI) பயன்படுத்துவதுடன், இது மனித, சமூக மற்றும் பொருளாதார விடயங்களான ஆயுள் எதிர்பார்க்கை, எழுத்தறிவு வீதம், தலா வீத வருமானம் மற்றும் கொள்வனவுச் சக்தி என்பன பற்றியும் விபரிக்கின்றது. எனவே இதனை நுணுகிப் பார்க்கும்போது அபிவிருத்திக்கான சில பிரதானமான சமூகக் குறிகாட்டிகள் அவசியமானவை என்பது புலப்படுகின்றது. உதாரணமாகச் சிறந்த எழுத்தறிவு வீதத்தினை அடைந்து கொள்ளல், மாணவர்களைப் பாடசாலைகளில் கற்றல் செயற்பாடுகளுக்காக இணைத்தல், சுகாதாரம் அதன் சேவைகளும், வீட்டுத் திட்டங்களை வழங்கல் போன்ற வெவ்வேறு செயற்பாடுகள் அபிவிருத்திச் செயன்முறையில் முதன்மைப்படுத்தப்படுகின்றன. எனவே அபிவிருத்தி மீள வரைவிலக்கணப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளதோடு, வறுமையைக் குறைத்தல் அல்லது

ஒழித்தல், பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியோடு வேலையின்மையைக் குறைத்து வருமானச் சமமின்மையை மட்டுப்படுத்தி மக்களின் வாழ்க்கைத்தரத்தை அதிகரிப்பதென்பதே அபிவிருத்தியாகும் எனும் கருத்தும் இன்று நிலைநிறுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது.

எனவே சமூகப்பணி நோக்குநிலையில் அபிவிருத்தி என்பது சமூகம், பொருளாதாரம் போன்ற இரண்டு முக்கிய துருவங்களை முதன்மைப்படுத்துகின்றது. பொருளாதாரம் என்பது பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சி மற்றும் அதிகரித்த உற்பத்தியைக் குறிப்பதோடு சமூகம் என்பது மக்களின் வாழ்க்கைத்தரம், உட்பாங்கு மற்றும் சமூக நிறுவனங்கள், வெளியக நிறுவனங்களுடனான உறவுகள் என்பவை மேம்படுவதாக அமைகின்றது. மேலும் அபிவிருத்தியென்பது ஒரு தொடர்ந்து செல்லும் இயங்கியில் செயன்முறையாகவும், இதன்மூலம் மக்கள் தம்மையொரு சமுதாயமாக இனங்கண்டு கொள்ளவும், தேவையான அறிவு, விழுமியங்கள் மற்றும் நிறுவனரீதியான திறன்கள் என்பவற்றைப் பயன்படுத்தித் தம்மைக் கூட்டாக வலுப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளவும், தொடர்ச்சியாக சமுதாய வளங்களைப் பகிர்ந்து கொள்ளவும், அவற்றை மேம்படுத்திக் கொள்ளவும், சமுதாயத்தின் அனைத்து உறுப்பினர்களிடையேயும் நேர் சீரான மாற்றத்தை ஏற்படுத்தி அதன்மூலம் அனைவரும் நன்மையடைய வைப்பதாகவும் உள்ளது. மேலும் சமுதாய அபிவிருத்தியென்பது பொருளாதார, பண்பாட்டு, சமூக உரிமைகளை உணர்ந்து அவற்றைப் பயன்படுத்துவதனுடாக வறுமை, அசமத்துவம் (inequality), வருந்துதல்கள் (sufferings) மற்றும் அநீதி (injustice) என்பவற்றை முடிவுக்குக் கொண்டுவரவும் முயலுகின்றது (Oxfam Community Aid Abroad, 2001).

சமுதாய அபிவிருத்தியும் சமுதாயப்பணியும்: இலங்கையின் அனுபவம்

இலங்கையின் இரண்டு பிரதான இனங்களிற்கிடையே ஏற்பட்ட மூன்று தசாப்தங்களாக நீடித்திருந்த ஆயுத மோதல்கள் 2004 இல் உத்தியோக பூர்வமாக முடிவுறுத்தப்பட்டிருப்பினும் யுத்த வடுக்கள், கொடிய விளைவுகள் ஆறுவதற்கு இன்னும் நீண்டகாலம் தேவைப்படுவதோடு உளக்காயங்களை ஆற்றுவதல், இனங்களிடையே பரஸ்பரம் நம்பிக்கையை ஏற்படுத்துதல், மன்னித்தல், மீள்-நல்லிணக்கத்தினை ஏற்படுத்துதல் என்கின்ற பல்வேறு முயற்சிகள் நடைபெற்றுவரும் நிலையில் இச்செயற்பாடுகளை போரினால் பெரிதும் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட இப்பிரதேசங்களில் சமூகம் எனும் பெரும்பாக (Macro level) மட்டத்திலிருந்து அணுகுவதனை விடவும் சமுதாயப்பணி எனும் நுண்பாக அணுகுமுறை (Micro level approach) மூலம் அணுகுவதே சாலச்சிறந்ததாகும். ஏனெனில் தனிமனிதப்பாதிப்புக்கள் கவனத்திற்குட்படும் போதே அது முழுமொத்தச்

சமுதாயத்தினையும் கருத்திலெடுப்பதாக அமையும். எனவே இதற்குச் சமுதாயப்பணியின் தேவை இன்றியமையாததாகும்.

ஆயுத மோதல்கள் முடிவுக்கு கொண்டுவரப்பட்டாலும் யுத்தத்தில் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட சமுதாயங்களை அறிவு பூர்வமாகப் பலப்படுத்துவதற்கான முயற்சிகள் மிகக் குறைவாக நடைபெற்றுவரும் நிலையில் இவ்வாறான அறிவும் அனுபவமும் கொண்ட சமுதாயப்பணியாளர்களை உருவாக்கவேண்டிய தேவை இன்று உணரப்பட்டுள்ளது. இவ்வாறான சமுதாயப்பணியாளர்களை உருவாக்குவதன்மூலம் ஆர்வமும் விருப்பமுள்ள பல்வேறுதரப்பு பொதுமக்கள் அரசு அலுவலர்கள், இளைஞர் யுவதிகள், மாணவர்களுக்குப் பயிற்சியளித்து அவர்களின் ஆற்றலை மேம்படுத்துவதுதொடக்க யுத்தத்திற்குப்பின் பல்வேறு பிரச்சினைகளை எதிர்நோக்கும் மக்கள் தமக்குத்தாமே உதவுவதற்கும் பிறருக்கான உதவியை வழங்குவதற்கும் அவர்களைத் தயார்படுத்தும் பணி மிகவும் முக்கியம் வாய்ந்ததுடன் இதுவே சமுதாயப்பணியாளிடம் பெரிதும் எதிர்பார்க்கப்படும் பொறுப்பாகவும் காணப்படுகின்றது. இதுவே சமூகப்பணியின் அடிப்படைத் தத்துவமும் தாற்பரியமுமாகும்.

இலங்கையில் போருக்குப் பிந்தைய சூழலில் உளசமூக மேம்பாட்டை ஊக்குவித்தலிலும் உள்ளூர்ச் சமுதாயங்களை வலுப்படுத்துவதிலும் சமுதாயப்பணியின் வகிபங்கு

இன்று போர் ஓய்ந்த சூழலில் இளைஞர்களிடையே வன்முறைக் கலாசாரம், மது மற்றும் போதைப் பொருள் துஷ்பிரயோகம், சிறுவர் துஷ்பிரயோகங்கள், வீட்டுவன்முறை, வறுமை, வேலை வாய்ப்பின்மை, பெண்கள் தலமைதாங்கும் குடும்பங்களின் சகுதியான அதிகரிப்பு, நிதிநிறுவனங்களின் அதீத செயற்பாடுகளும் அவற்றின் விளைவுகளுமேன சமுதாயப்பிரச்சினைகள் பலப்பரிமாணம்பெற்று வருவதனை அவதானிக்க முடிகிறது. அத்துடன் யுத்தகாலத்தில் இருந்ததை விடவும் இன்றுள்ள சவால்கள் மிகவும் சிக்கல் வாய்ந்தவையாகவும் எளிதில் இங்குள்ள பாரம்பரிய வாழ்வியை அசைத்துப் பார்க்கும் வல்லமை கொண்டவையாகவும் உள்ளன. மக்களிடையே சுயாதீனமான, தங்கு நிலையற்ற வாழ்க்கையை மேம்படுத்துவதுடன் அவர்களின் பலங்களை இனங்கண்டு அவர்களின் பிரச்சினைகளை அவர்களாகவே தீர்ப்பதற்கு சமுதாயப்பணி மிகவும் இன்றியமையாததாக அமைந்துள்ளது.

எனவே சாதாரணமான, பாரம்பரியமான மற்றும் ஒரே வகைத்தன்மையான அணுகுமுறைகள் இவ்வாறான சவால்களைக் கையாள்வதற்குப் போதுமானதல்ல என புலமையாளர்கள் ஏற்றுக் கொண்டுள்ளதோடு தொழில் வாண்மையான செயன்முறைகளே இன்று தலையாய தேவையாக உள்ளது என்பதனையும் வலியுறுத்துகின்றனர். அதாவது

மேற்கூறப்பட்ட சவால்கள் ஒவ்வொன்றும் தனித்தன்மையுடையவை. சவால்களை எதிர்நோக்குபவர்களும் தனித்தன்மை வாய்ந்தவர்கள். எனவே ஒவ்வொரு சவாலுக்கும் ஒவ்வொருவிதமான அணுகுமுறை தேவைப்படுவதோடு பிரச்சினையை எதிர்நோக்குபவர்களும் வெவ்வேறான தலையீடு தேவைப்படுபவர்களாக உள்ளனர். உதாரணமாக மதுவுக்கு அடிமையானவர்களுக்கும் போதைப்பொருளுக்கு அடிமையானவர்களுக்கும் பயன்படுத்தப்படும் சமுதாயப்பணி அணுகுமுறை வெவ்வேறுபட்டதாகும். வெளிப்படையாகப் பார்க்கும்போது இரண்டும் ஏதோ ஒரு வகையில் ஒரேமாதிரியான சவாலாகக் காணப்பட்டாலும் இவ்விருண்டும் ஏற்படுத்துகின்ற தனியான, குடும்ப, சமுதாய, சமூக மற்றும் சட்டவிளைவுகள் வேறுபட்டனவாகும். அவற்றுக்கான சமுதாயப்பணித் தலையீட்டு அணுகுமுறையும் வேறுபட்டதாகவே அமையும் எனவே சாதாரணமாக ஒருவருக்கு அறிவுரை கூறுவது, பணம் அல்லது பொருளாக உதவிபுரிவது போன்ற விடயங்கள் சிலவேளைகளில் குறிப்பிட்ட பிரச்சினையைத் தீர்ப்பதில் வெற்றி பெறாமல் போவதுடன் பிரச்சினையின் தீவிரத்தையும் அதிகரித்து விடலாம். உதாரணமாக உள்ளோய்கள், வீட்டுவன்முறை, சிறுவர் துஷ்பிரயோகம் போன்றன இன்று தொழில் வாண்மையான கூட்டு அணுமுறை மூலமும் உறுதியான தொடர்பு வலையமைப்பின் மூலமும் தீர்த்து வைக்க வேண்டிய தேவையுள்ளவாக காணப்படுகின்றன.

இவற்றுக்குப் பாரம்பரியமான அல்லது தொழில் வாண்மையற்ற அணுகுமுறைகள் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டாலும் நிபுணத்துவம் வாய்ந்தவர்களின் வாதத்தின்படி மேற்கூறிய முறைகளோடு தொழில் வாண்மையான அணுமுறைகளும் தேவைப்படுகின்றன. மேலும் தலையீட்டின் எந்தப்புள்ளியில் பாரம்பரியமான அணுகுமுறையைப் புகுத்துவது எங்கே வல்லுனர்களை நாடுவது எனத்தீர்மானிப்பதும் இங்கு முதன்மையான விடயமாகும். எனவே இவ்வேறுபட்ட அணுகுமுறைகள் பற்றி மக்களிடையே எடுத்துரைப்பது சமுதாயப்பணியாளரின் கடப்பாடாகும்.

இதுவே இன்று ஒன்றிணைக்கப்பட்ட சமூகப்பணி அணுகுமுறையாகக் (Integrated Social Work Approach) காணப்படுவதுடன் தொழில்வாண்மையான மற்றும் பாரம்பரியமான அணுமுறைகள் இணைந்த சமூகப் பணித்தலையீட்டு அணுகு முறையெனவும் (A Combination Of Professional & Traditional Approach) இது அழைக்கப்படுகின்றது. இவ்வாறு நாம் அதிகம் கேள்வியுறாத அணுமுறைகள் மனிதர்களின் தனித்தன்மை அவர்கள் எதிர்நோக்குகின்ற சவால்களின் தீவிரம் மற்றும் இயல்பு என்பவற்றைப் பொறுத்து வேறுபடுகின்றன. இன்று நாம் நுண்பாக, இடைப்பாக மற்றும் பெரும்பாகத்தலையீடுகள் என வகைப்படுத்துமளவிற்குச் சவால்களின் தன்மைகள் வேறுபட்டுள்ளதோடு

அவற்றைக் கையாள்வதற்கான அறிவு, தேர்ச்சி மற்றும் அனுபவமட்டங்களும் வேறுபடுகின்றன.

இவை சமூகஆதரவு, உளவளத்துணை சமூகப்பணி, சிகிச்சை முறையிலான அணுமுறைகளென இன்று பல்வேறு தளங்களிற்குப் பரவலாக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. அத்துடன் பிரச்சினையைக் கேட்டறிந்து, அதனை வெவ்வேறுபட்ட படிமுறைகளினூடாக அதாவது நேர்காணல், சமூகவரைபடம், அவதானம், வாசிப்பு, நிபுணர்கள் மற்றும் சுகதொழில்வாண்மையாளர்களின் அனுபவப்பகிர்வு என்பவற்றினூடாக நோய் நிர்ணயம் செய்யப்படுகின்றது. மேலும் பொருத்தமான தலையீட்டுத் திட்டமொன்றைத் தயார்செய்து, அதனை வெவ்வேறுபட்ட பங்களிப்புகளோடு இணைந்து நடைமுறைப்படுத்தி, விளைவுகளை ஆய்வுசெய்து அவற்றில் உரிய மாற்றங்களை ஏற்படுத்தி, தொடர்ந்து நடைமுறைப்படுத்துவதோடு, அவதானித்து, நீண்டு நிலைத்து நிற்கக்கூடிய வகையில் நேர்மயமான மாற்றங்களைப் பேணி, எதிர்மறையான மாற்றங்களைக் களைவது என்பதாக தொழில்வாண்மையான அணுகுமுறையென்பது பல்வேறுபட்ட செயன்முறையினூடாக மேற்கொள்ளப்படுகின்றது.

சமுதாயப்பணியில் முழுதளவிய அணுகுமுறையின் தேவை

இலங்கையின் தற்போதைய சமூகச்சூழலில் தலையீடு செய்வதற்கு சமுதாயப் பணியில் முழுதளவிய அணுகுமுறையின் தேவை காணப்படுகின்றது. இதற்குச் சமூகப்பணியாளர்களுக்கு உரிய துறைரீதியான முறைசார் அறிவு, கள அனுபவம், புத்தாக்கப் பயிற்சி, அனுபவப்பகிர்வு, மேற்பார்வை என்பன தேவைப்படுகின்றது. இன்று உரிமம்பெறுதல், ஆய்வுகளை மேற்கொள்ளல் உள்ளூர் மற்றும் சர்வதேசக் கருத்தரங்குகளில் கட்டுரைகளைச் சமர்ப்பித்தல், தொழில்வாண்மைச் சங்கங்களில் அங்கத்துவம் பெறுதல், அறிவுத்தளத்திற்குப் பங்களிப்புச் செய்தலென சமூகப்பணித் தொழில்வாண்மையென்பதன் அர்த்தம் மற்றும் புரிதல் என்பன பலமுகங்களைக் கொண்டு காணப்படுகின்ற நிலையில் சமுதாயப் பணியாளர்களும் தம்மைப் பயிற்றுவிப்பதுடன் தமது திறன்களைப் புதுப்பிக்க வேண்டிய நிர்ப்பந்தமும் காணப்படுகின்றது.

இன்றைய கல்வியுலகில் சமூகப்பணியானது சான்றிதழ், பட்டப்படிப்பு, பட்டப்பின் படிப்பு, கலாநிதிப் படிப்பு, கலாநிதிப் பின்பட்டப்படிப்பு என விரிவடைந்து செல்வதுடன் தேவைக்கேற்ற வகையில் தனியன்களுடனும் குடும்பங்களுடனும் பணி புரிதல், சமூகக் குழுக்களுடன் பணிபுரிதல், சமுதாயங்களுடன் பணிபுரிதல், சமூகக் கொள்கைவகுப்பு, சமூக நலன்புரிநிர்வாகம், சமூகப்பணி ஆய்வு, சமூகச் செயற்பாடு என பல்வேறு பாடப்பரப்புகள் உள்வாங்கப் பட்டுள்ளதோடு களக்கற்கையும் சரி

விகிதமாக அல்லது தேவைக்கேற்ற வகையில் கலந்து பாடநெறிகள் உருவாக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதோடு சமூகவிஞ்ஞானத் துறைப்பாடங்களான உளவியல், சமூகவியல், பொருளியல் போன்றவற்றுடன் மனித உரிமைகள், சட்டம், இடர்முகாமைத்துவம், உலகமயமாக்கம், முரண்பாட்டுத்தீர்வு, மனித வளமுகாமைத்துவம், இரண்டாம் மொழி, கணினி அறிவு என வெவ்வேறு முறைகள் கலந்த ஒரு மாறுபட்ட யதார்த்த அணுகுமுறையாக வளர்ந்துள்ளது. எனவே சமுதாயப் பணியாளர்களும் தம்மை இவ்வாறான மாற்றங்களிற்கு முகம் கொடுக்கத் தயார்படுத்த வேண்டியுள்ளது.

மேலும் இன்றைய இலங்கைச் சமுதாயங்களோடு பணிபுரிவதற்கு மருத்துவ சமூகப்பணி, உள சமூகப்பணி, முதியோர்பணி, சிறுவர்களுக்கான பணி, பாடசாலைச் சமூகப்பணி, பெண்கள் பணி, மாற்றுத்திறனாளிகள் மற்றும் விசேட தேவையுள்ளோருக்கான பணி மற்றும் குடும்ப நலச்சமூகப் பணியென பல்வேறு சிறப்புத் தேர்ச்சிகளைக் கொண்டும் சமுதாயப் பணியாளர்களைப் பயிற்றுவிக்க வேண்டியுள்ளது. இதனைவிடவும் அரசஅலுவலர்கள் அரசசார்பற்ற நிறுவனப்பணியாளர்கள், பொதுத்தொண்டர்கள், ஆர்வமுடையோர் என வெவ்வேறுபட்ட தரப்பினரையும் இலக்குக் குழுக்களாகக் கொண்டு இன்று பயிற்சிப்பட்டறைகள், குறுங்காலக் கற்கை நெறிகள் என சமூகப்பணியின் வீச்சு விரிவடைந்து கொண்டு செல்வதோடு இன்று இதன் எல்லையை வரையறுக்கமுடியாதுள்ளது. எனவே பல்பேர்பட்ட பங்குதாரர்களை இணைத்தும் அவர்களோடு பரஸ்பரம் தொடர்புகளைப் பேணியும் சமுதாயப் பணியாளர்கள் தொழிற்பட வேண்டியுள்ளது.

இலங்கை போன்ற நலன்புரி அரசுகள் நடைமுறையிலுள்ள அபிவிருத்தியடைந்து வருகின்ற நாடுகளிலும், போரழிவுகளிலிருந்து மீளும் மற்றும் பேரிடர்களுக்கான அச்சுறுத்தலுள்ள நாடுகளிலும் சமுதாயப்பணியின் தேவை அதிகரித்துள்ளதோடு சமூக சேவைகள் நலன்புரிகள், சமூகஅபிவிருத்திச் செயல்முறைகள் என்பவற்றை மேம்படுத்தவும் சமுதாயப்பணியின் பங்களிப்பு இன்றியமையாததாக உள்ளது. மேலும் இலங்கை போன்ற நாடுகளின் போருக்குப் பிந்திய வாழ்வியலில் மீள்குடியேற்றம், நிலங்கள் கையகப்படுத்தல் நீண்டகாலச் சிறைவாழ்வு, காணாமல் போதல்கள், இளையோர் வன்முறை, வேலையின்மை வறுமை என சில விசேடமான சவால்களும் காணப்படுவதோடு இவற்றுக்கு விசேடமாகத் தேவைப்படும் அறிவு, அனுபவம் என்பன மிகவும் பற்றாக்குறையாக உள்ளது.

அத்துடன் சிறுவர் துஷ்பிரயோகம், சிறுவர் ஊழியம், பாடசாலை இடைவிடல் என்பன இன்று கூர்மையடைந்து வரும் சவால்களாக இனம் காணப்பட்டுள்ளன. ஆகவே சிறுவர்களோடு பணிபுரியக்கூடிய வகையில்

ஆர்வமுள்ள தரப்பினரை இனங்கண்டு, அவர்களின் ஆற்றலையும் அனுபவத்தையும் மேம்படுத்துவது மிகவும் அத்தியாவசியமானதும் அவசரமுமான தேவையாக உள்ளதுடன் பொதுவான சமூகப்பணி அணுகுமுறை அறிவும் (Generic approach) கலந்த சமதாயப்பணியறிவு எமக்கு இன்றியமையாததாக உள்ளது.

எனவே இன்று வழங்கப்படும் சமூகப்பணி மற்றும் சிறுவர் பாதுகாப்பு டிப்பளோமாப் பாடநெறிகள் பொதுவான மற்றும் சிறப்புப் பிரச்சினைகளைக் கையாள்வதற்குரிய வகையில் சமுதாயப்பணியாளர்களை பயிற்றுவிக்கத்தக்கவாறு வடிவமைக்கப்பட வேண்டியுள்ளதுடன் இதற்குரிய களப்பயிற்சியும் இந் நோக்கத்தினை நிறைவேற்றத்தக்கவாறு அமையவேண்டும். இன்று எமது மக்களிடையே சிக்கலான உளநோய்கள் மற்றும் உடல்நீதியான சிறுநீரக நோய்கள், வெளித்தெரியா நோய்களென சவால்கள் பெருகியுள்ளதோடு, டெங்கு போன்ற சூழல்தொடர்பான சவால்களும் பெருமளவு அதிகரித்துள்ளன. மேலும் புவி வெப்படைதல், சிறந்த கழிவுமுகாமைத்துவமின்மை, வீதிவிபத்துக்கள், கொலைகள், ஆயுத வன்முறைகள் என்பனவும் அதிகரித்துள்ளன. இவற்றிற்கென சூழல்சமூகப்பணி, பசுமைச்சமூகப்பணி, சமுதாய அணித்தரட்டல் போன்ற விசேட அறிவுகள் தேவைப்படுவதோடு அண்மையில் மீதோட்டமுல்லையில் ஏற்பட்ட அனர்த்தமும் மலையகப்பகுதியில் ஏற்பட்ட அனர்த்தமும், அங்கு ஏற்படுகின்ற மண்சரிவு இடர்களும் பெரும் சவால்களாக உள்ளதுடன் இவற்றை எதிர்கொள்ளுவதற்கான தயார்படுத்தலும், இடர்களுக்குப் பின்னரான நெருக்கடித்தலையீடும் மிகவும் அவசியமாக உள்ளன.

அத்துடன் மனிதக்கடத்தல்கள், நிதிநிறுவனங்களின் மோசடி, பெண்கள் பங்கேற்பு, வலுப்படுத்தல் போன்ற துறைகளும் மிகவும் கவனத்திலெடுக்கப்படவேண்டிய விடயங்களாக உள்ளன. மேலும் மேலைத்தேய அறிவுத்தளங்களை மட்டும் நம்பியிருக்காமல் எமக்கான சமுதாயப்பணியை உருவாக்குவதும், அவற்றை மக்களிடையேயும் ஏனைய துறையினரிடையேயும் பிரபலப்படுத்தி, அனைத்து துறைகளிலும் ஏதோ ஒரு வகையில் சமுதாயப்பணி அணுகுமுறையை உட்புகுத்த வேண்டியுள்ளது. பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் இன்றும் இந்தவிடயத்தில் மிகவும் அடிப்படை நிலையிருப்பதோடு, ஒருசில பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் பலமான அல்லது மிகச்சரியான களப்பயிற்சிகளில்லாமல் சமுதாயப்பணி முறைமையின் நோக்கத்தை அடைய முடியாமலுள்ளன.

முடிவுரை

தேசிய சமூக அபிவிருத்தி நிறுவனம் மேற்கூறப்பட்டுள்ள நிலமைகளைக் கருத்தில் கொண்டு, இன்று இலங்கையில் சமூகப்பணிப் பாடத்தை

வெவ்வேறுபட்ட மட்டங்களில் வழங்கக்கூடிய அங்கீகாரமும், அதிகாரமும் உள்ள நிறுவனம் என்ற வகையில், சமுதாயப்பணி முறைமையினை தொழில்வாண்மையின் தேர்ச்சியோடு தனது பெரும்பாலான பாடநெறிகளிலும் வழங்கத் தீர்மானித்திருப்பதுவும் ஒருவகையில் சமூகப்பணிச் செயற்பாடுகளைப் பரவலாக்கம் செய்யும் ஒரு முயற்சியாகக் கொள்ளலாம். மேலும் தேசிய சமூக அபிவிருத்தி நிறுவனம் தனது கற்கை நெறிகளைக் கொழும்புக்கு வெளியேயும், வட-கிழக்கு மாகாணங்களிலும் கூட்டிணைந்த முயற்சியாகவும், தனியாகவும் வழங்குவதோடு சமுதாயப்பணிக் களச்செயற்பாடுகளை மாணவர்கள் மேற்கொள்ளும்போது அந்தந்தப் பகுதிகளிலேயே மேற்கொள்வதும் சமூகப்பணி மாணவர்களையும், மக்களையும், உரிய பங்களிப்பையும் சமூகப்பணி பற்றிய புரிதலில் ஒருபுள்ளிக்கு கொண்டுவர உதவும் எனலாம்.

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The Role of Social Worker Using Social Work Methods for Poverty Alleviation

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Abstract

Poverty is a multifaceted challenge. For poor families in the developing world, living in poverty means trying to survive with few options and opportunities. Ultimately poverty impacts individuals and entire economies. In Sri Lanka, The history of poverty alleviation programmes goes back to the post liberalization period. Sammurdhi programme is one of the national programme for poverty alleviation. It is the largest government sponsored micro finance programme in Sri Lanka. Furthermore, the role of social worker is very needed to the poverty alleviation. Therefore it is necessary to discuss the role of social worker using social work methods for poverty alleviation.

Keywords: *Role of social worker, Social work methods, Poverty alleviation*

Introduction

Poverty as a social problem is a deeply embedded wound that permeates every dimension of culture and society. It includes sustained low levels of income for members of a community. It includes a lack of access to services like education, markets, health care, lack of decision making ability, and lack of communal facilities like water, sanitation, roads, transportation, and communications. Furthermore, it is a poverty of spirit that allows members of that community to believe in and share despair, hopelessness, apathy, and timidity. Poverty, especially the factors that contribute to it, is a social problem, and its solution is social.

Meaning of “Poverty”

There is hardly a universal way of defining poverty because it affects many aspects of human conditions. However, the conventional concept of poverty depicts it as a condition in which people live below a specified minimum income level and are unable to provide the basic necessities of life needed for an acceptable standard of living.

The evidence suggests that poverty is a multidimensional social phenomenon. Definitions of poverty and its causes vary by gender, age, culture, and other social and economic contexts. Poverty is a global challenge that goes beyond social and political issues to include economic issues. Therefore, solutions aimed at breaking the vicious cycles of poverty cannot be limited to political and social policies, but call for radical set of measures that are comprehensive and well-coordinated.

Whereas the concept of poverty has been expanded in many ways beyond solely economic considerations, new elements have been recognized as being crucial to sustained poverty alleviation at national levels. This has also contributed to significant challenges in the ways

poverty has been conceptualized by major donor agencies over the last years. The discussion on 'new' poverty concepts by agencies such as the world bank, Asian development banks and UN circles more or less focuses around three main key components.

- Pro-poor growth, looking mainly into the creation of labor-intensive employment, infrastructure investment in poor regions and environmental sustainability.
- Good governance, focusing on accountability and transparency of state policies and actions, legal frameworks, public participation and anticorruption initiatives:
- Social development, promoting human and social capital, ensuring social security for vulnerable groups and addressing forms of inequality (e.g. gender-based) (Poverty issues in Sri Lanka. 2003)

The issue of poverty cannot be separated from the issue of unequally distributed power and wealth. By empowering those in poverty and giving them more control and say over what happens to resources and wealth the obvious effect will be at least some redistribution and retaining of resources and wealth.

Poverty is a sign which affects people all over the world, though generally considered as one of the manifestations of underdevelopment. Poverty, as cited in Aderonmu (2010), was defined as lack of command over basic consumption needs, having inadequate level of consumption and inability of a person to attain a minimum standard of living and high status in a society (World Bank Report, 1990). Nevertheless, to attempt a compromise definition of poverty, one can see it as a condition "where an individual is not able to cater adequately for his/her basic needs (food, clothing and shelter), is unable to meet social and economic obligations, lacks gainful employment, skills, assets and self-esteem; and has limited access to social and economic infrastructure (education, health,

potable water and sanitation), and consequently has limited chance of advancing his/her welfare to the limit of his/her potentials and capabilities.

Three levels of poverty have been identified, extreme poverty, moderate poverty and relative poverty. Extreme poverty occurs when families cannot get their basic needs for survival. They may be frequently hungry, lack safe drinking water, cannot afford education for their children, may lack shelter and have inadequate clothing. This level of poverty is most likely in developing countries. Moderate poverty occurs when families just meet their basic needs, while relative poverty refers to circumstances in developed countries when household income is below a given proportion of national income. Three dimensions of extreme poverty namely; income poverty, human development poverty and social exclusion have been central concepts in the development of social work over the past century. Income poverty if chronic and severe, can lead to homelessness, hunger, lack of health care and suspension of parental rights. Development poverty epitomizes the non-fulfillment of rights and needs in the vital area of health, education and training, access to information and employment, while social exclusion is not only a violation of human dignity but a phenomenon that leads to isolation, alienation and a hidden existence. The effects of poverty are often reflected in a multitude of the vulnerable groups such as; youths, children, women, elderly, disabled, refugees, migrants, homeless and all those at risk.

Social Work Method

Case Work:

The idea of a social worker acting as a caseworker or a counselor is a recurrent and powerful notion in social work throughout its history, and has also been closely associated with some of the key values of social work and particularly recognizing the inherent worth of the

individual and respecting him or her. Casework also appeals to those whose view of social work as a whole is one in which helping or supporting individuals is a key component. The method involves bringing change in the behavior or outlook of a client. (<http://www.scotland.gov.uk>)

Group Work:

Group work aims at the improved functioning of group members through greater ability for a mature relationship, self-awareness and a greater sense of belonging. Supportive treatments, such as clarification, suggestion, development of alternative solutions, and reflection, are used by social workers through group processes and interpersonal relationships. Social group work utilizes the group as a tool to bring about desired changes in social functioning with troubled persons. Social group work involves use of small group interaction as a mechanism to facilitate social change.

Community organization

Community organization entails bringing people together to deal with shared problems and to increase their say about decisions that affect their lives. This approach also entails engaging in a broad range of social change activities, including advocacy with and on behalf of the community for reform underlying social, political, and economic conditions that undermine human dignity, and social workers are normally the primary professional leaders of highly effective community welfare organization worldwide. Community organization addresses problem such as lack affordable housing, drug abuse, discrimination and lack of access to health care. Community organizing helps develop people's skills, their sense of efficacy and competence, and their sense of worth; it also creates capacity for democracy and for sustained social change.

Social welfare administration

Social welfare administration process is to organize & to direct a social agency. The administrative aspects of social work have to do with the organization & management of social agencies public & private. Social work becomes increasingly institutionalized; there is a need to know about the organization of the relevant institutions, such as schools, hospitals and the criminal justice system. Social administration is the area of social work concerned with the practicalities of service organization and delivery.

Social Work Research

This is “the systematic, critical investigation of questions in the social welfare field with the purpose of yielding answers to problems of social work and of extending and generalizing social work knowledge and concepts (Friedlander, 1958). Apart from conducting their own research, social workers also document the scholarly work of and engage in collaborative research with other human service professionals such as doctors, nurses and psychologists.

Using their professional skills and knowledge, social case workers help in assessing the clients’ needs and applying agency, community and public welfare resources and programmes to address relevant social, health or economic problems. They help clients who become eligible for a variety services designed to improve their economic, social and/or health functioning, thereby working toward improving the clients’ quality of life or standard of living. In community development, social workers work in cooperation with the community to identify the needs and to develop or improve services and systems to meet those needs.

Role of the Social Worker for poverty alleviation

Social workers concern about poverty has increased because of their long history in working with the marginalized or excluded, those lacking resources, scenarios which push them to poverty situations. At the micro level of daily practice, social workers are used to dealing with poverty and also with the risk assessment, working creatively and innovatively to help people to understand their situation and to change their behavior and their environment, where possible.

Social worker increased attention is community development, which requires skills in community analysis, social planning, community organizing and social action. Community development requires the ability to foster economic opportunities for area residents through work on industrial retention, local business development, job training, and placement. Another role is community practice which calls for to help people to discover their own resources and their own ability to create influence and positive change. The importance of this has been underscored by realizing that poverty involves a complex set of interactions between personal characteristics and a community's resources and opportunities.

The role of social workers involves making tough judgments about risk to individuals and at times they have to use their ability and influence to protect the victims of poverty from themselves or from others. Examples: situations of domestic violence, child abuse or mental health. Social workers' long history of working with people in poverty situations and witnessing their changing behavior illustrates the importance of integrating theory about professional values that respect people, their choices and decisions.

Advocacy

Social workers help the poor by providing advocacy services, such as acting as mediators or directly intervening with social services

organizations or governmental agencies. They may be affected by mental illness, physical disability or other conditions that make it difficult or impossible for them to advocate for their needs. For example, a social worker may advocate on behalf of a client facing eviction with local housing organizations or help the client locate community resources, such as church and religious organizations, that might help pay the rent on a temporary basis.

Social Policy Development

Social workers also help the poor on a macro, or large-scale, level by working to bring changes to social policies. They accomplish this goal in a variety of ways, such as through community organization or political action. Some social workers join committees or work directly with elected officials to discuss community needs or to suggest possible changes to specific social policies that affect the poor. They might also help influence social policies through other activities, such as organizing community protests or fundraisers.

Community Education

Role of social workers is providing community education on poverty and related concerns. For example, poor communities are often affected by issues like gang violence, drug and alcohol abuse, a lack of available child care or educational limitations. Social workers help educate communities on how to avoid or reduce these problems, help communities find more productive ways of working together and advise communities about how to find creative or practical solutions to problems.

Needs

Providing assistance with needs is one of the most important ways that social workers help the poor. Concrete needs might include basic requirements like food, clothing and shelter, but can also include social benefits, health care or child care. Social workers help clients

with concrete needs in a variety of settings, including social services agencies, community services agencies and international aid organizations. They may refer clients to appropriate resources, meet clients to directly provide them with goods or help clients fill out paperwork required for certain social benefits.

In the mid-1970s, the concept of ‘popular participation’ was recognized as an essential part of discussion and policy formulation with regard to poverty alleviation. (Centre for poverty analysis (CEPA).2003.Gunarathne offset Ltd.). Development focuses on social development as well as economic development. It includes focusing on objectives such as poverty alleviation, social justice and popular participation. Development involves moving from dependence to independence and interdependence. It means that communities are not left to simple notions of self-help in the absence of resources from community development as aided self-help.

Conclusion

Social work undergoes constant development worldwide and it is always targeted at human. It is complex and various needs and opportunities to use necessary resources for its realization. In social work context assessment of person as a physical, mental, spiritual and social being that finds itself in constant interaction with processes in society is an integral basic principle.

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Use of Case Management to Enhance Effective Services for Poverty Alleviation

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Abstract

Case Management is one of the primary methods in human service systems, where an individual is taken into account and a client's total situation is assessed through a process. As a part of this process client's needs and problems are addressed through understanding his strengths and interests to improve the overall situation wherever possible. Poverty cannot be totally eradicated as it largely caused by human factors. Over the past decades there has been lot of poverty alleviation programmes designed to break the vicious cycle of poverty in many households and communities in the world and even in Sri Lanka. Though there are remarkable results there is still lot to be done. Poverty alleviation involves the strategic use of tools such as education, economic development, health and income redistribution to improve the livelihoods of the world's poorest by governments and internationally approved organizations. As a Social Work direct intervention method, one of the primary purposes of Case Management is to improve the quality of life for the client and secure social protection. Case Management process ensures alleviate injustice, discrimination and poverty through creating accessible, responsible and accountable human service programmes to deliver quality services to those who are in need of support and assistance.

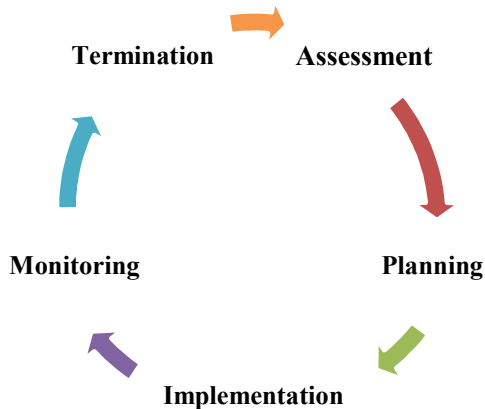
Keywords: Case Management, Human Service Systems, Social Protection, Poverty Alleviation

History of Case Management

The profession of Social Work and the practice of Case Management emerged simultaneously in the United States during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Fueled by poverty and other social problems associated with industrialization, urbanization, immigration, and population growth, Charity Organization Societies (COS) and Settlement Houses sprang up across the United States. The complementary and contrasting emphases of the Charity Organization Societies (COS) and Settlement House Movements manifest, to some extent, in 21st-century social work case management. In the first half of the 20th century, social work incorporated psychodynamic perspectives from the field of psychiatry, and social casework was the primary practice approach. The sociopolitical events and movements of the 1960s expanded the theory base of social casework and renewed the social work profession's emphasis on social action, planning, and policy (McNutt, 2008). Micro-, mezzo-, and macro-level social work practitioners now draw on a variety of theories and techniques, many of which manifest in Case Management practice. In the late 1980's the term case worker evolved into the term case manager and they took on a greater responsibility for managing resources, finding innovative supports and coordinating services. Most of the agencies began to use case management as a procedure to assess needs, to find ways to meet those needs and follow clients as they used those services. Case managers used a more holistic approach while managing scarce resources for their clients rather than addressing only those that brought the client in for assistance. Case Management is not a cookie-cutter approach which only supplies services but it is a directive and holistic approach which leads an individual towards overall empowerment and development.

Case Management Process

Case management service plans shall be based on meaningful assessments and shall have specific, attainable, measurable objectives. The social work case manager shall collaborate with clients to plan, implement, monitor, and amend individualized services that promote clients' strengths, advance clients' well-being, and help clients achieve their goals. Case Management process has five basic components such as assessment, planning, implementation, monitoring and termination.



The social work case manager should recognize that care planning is an important resource allocation function and be cognizant of the costs and financing of the particular service plan. This service plan incorporates the client's expectations and choices and the short- and long-term goals to which the client clearly has agreed. In assessment the social work case manager shall engage clients and, when appropriate, other members of client systems—in an ongoing information-gathering and decision-making process to help clients

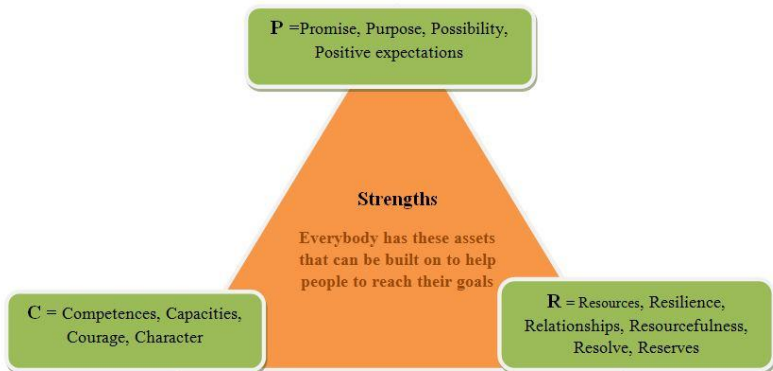
identify their goals, strengths, and challenges. The case manager supports and helps the client in prioritizing needs and establishing goals. Case management assessment is rooted in the profession's person in environment perspective and accordingly seeks to understand the relationship between the client, other people as well as the physical and social environment. After the assessment the second task is to develop an initial plan with the client that is comprehensive and addresses all the issues raised during assessment. This plan should show incremental steps towards improvement and expected outcomes. As a case manager one cannot plan with his client unless he is thoroughly aware of the services, social activities and resources in his community. Need assessment, intervention planning and resource identification are the three key components in planning task. After the planning through implementation, it arranges continuum services which provide to the client through informal and formal systems. Linking resources throughout the implementation step is one of the very important aspects in case management process. Case managers identify the existing resources, make referrals and write service authorization while linking resources with the client. The next step monitoring is an ongoing process of evaluating the treatment plan, adjusting goals/ referrals and then taking action as requested or required. It provides the continuity of care that is particularly important if the treatment plan breaks down. Monitoring helps the client to focus on achieving his or her goals. Monitoring can be in both ways as formal and informal. Informal monitoring occurs during every contact with the client. The case manager observes the client's condition and notes any changes to physical, affective or cognitive states. Formal monitoring occurs when the case manager or client wants more objective or quantitative assessment of a particular life area, most standardized approaches to monitoring can provide a formal case evaluation. Service coordination refers to working with other agencies or systems in a client's life. Many of the clients are

involved in diverse programmes and systems which has different plan for each client. In the termination process the case manager should appropriately terminate case management services based upon the client and other stakeholders in order to achieve goals and maximize positive client outcomes.

Strength Based Approach

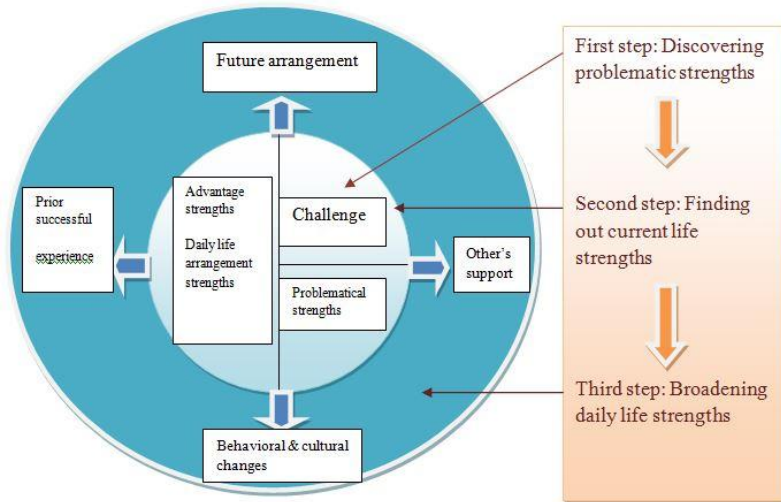
The Strength Base Approach is one of the main approaches which used in Social Work practice and especially in Case Management. The strengths perspective is a relatively recent development in social work theory. The purposeful amplification of the strengths perspective as an approach to social work practice began in the early 1980s at the University of Kansas' School of Social Welfare (Saleebey, 2008). In 1989, Weick, Rapp, Sullivan, and Kishardt coined the term "strengths perspective" to address a system in which practitioners recognize the authority and assets a client possesses in the client's frame of reference to their life story (Eimers). Strengths-based approach was a stance taken to oppose a mental health system (a new model, the strengths-based case management, was developed to deal with the main problems faced in the social work practice when applying the traditional deficit-focused perspective) that overly focused on diagnosis, deficits, labelling, and problems, initially implemented in case management, moving into other areas of social work and the helping professions (Saleebey, 1996: see Manthey, Knowles, Asher, Wahab, 2011). A new paradigm has emerged in the social work perspective—focusing from deficits to strengths. Traditional approaches have changed as the society has changed (Gillingham, 2006; Lonne et al., 2009). Innovative practitioners have started to challenge the traditional views with these alternative approaches to human problems. In social work literature, there has been a great deal of discussion about strengths-based approach (Berg & Kelly, 2000; Shlonsky & Wagner, 2005; Corbett, 2006; Probst, 2010; Lietz, 2011).

This framework emphasizes discovering, affirming, and enhancing the capabilities, interests, knowledge, resources, goals, and objectives of individuals (Cederbaum& Klusaritz, 2009).The strengths perspective demands a different way of looking at individuals, families and communities (Saleebey, 1996)—seeking to develop in clients their natural abilities and capabilities. It is based upon the assumption that clients come for help already in possession of various competencies and resources that may be tapped into that will improve their situation (Saleebey, 2006a). Saleebey (2006a, p. 10) defines client's strengths through three interlinked aspects, called “CPR”. C represents competence, capacities and courage; P stands for promise, possibility, and positive expectations; and R means resilience, reserves, and resources.



Through this CPR method in Strength Base Approach it was easy to identify the inner strengths of the client, required resources for the planning step and the competencies as well as the capacities of the client. Later on the Client Centered Integrative Strength Based Approach was introduced by Min in 2011 to fulfill the two fundamental demands of social work, which is to assist clients to make full use of their strengths and resources, and to cope better with

and exceed the “problems”, and to enrich their life through the process of transition and reduction of “problems” with the help of social workers. In the process of establishing professional relationship between social worker and client, this new strengths-based approach considers client as the director, and social worker as a partner or facilitator.



In this approach the first step is discovering the problematic strengths and it helps to transfer the client’s problems in to challenge and also it helps him to understand in his own perspective and it helps the client to identify his inner strengths at the same time. In the second step it helps the client to identify the current life strengths which includes the daily life arrangement strengths which are not related to the problems. The third step is about broadening the life strengths which reveal the client’s previous successful experiences, his future arrangement, other’s support as well as his behavioral and cultural changes. Through this approach the social case manager can assist the client to transform problems in to challenges and utilize the

client's strengths and resources for the enhancement of coping capacity and problem solving.

Case Management as a Social Work Method in Poverty Alleviation

Poverty can lead people in to vulnerability and lack of knowledge. Through the following case example we can understand how poverty can lead a person in to vulnerability and lack of knowledge. The client was a teenage boy and youngest child in his family who had five elder brothers and one elder sister. His father passed away even before he was born. His mother had to struggle a lot since she was the breadwinner of the family. She tried hard to earn money for sending her children to school. The eldest siblings of the client were very stubborn and they were unable to continue their education due to drug addiction. The client was very studious and good in studies. He is famed among other students because of his intelligence. He couldn't continue his studies in an appropriate manner because; his elder siblings sold every single thing including his books and cloths to buy drugs for them. He left his house and lived as a street child for sometime but he continue schooling with the money he got from his part time job in a super market. After sometime his mother found him and took him back to his house but the condition was same and some days it was worse and he use to get beat by police officers due to his sibling's behaviors. The case manager was able to connect this client to Sarvodaya Day Care Shelter's electrical welding section in vocational training center to get non formal education. The client's inner strength was identified as he was very good in studies and through service coordination the case manger was able to get admission in the nearby school with the help of school administrative and staff members of Sarvodaya Day Care Shelter as a result of conducting a case conference with client's mother, school principal, the manager of Sarvodaya Day Care Shelter and a legal officer.

Though he got admission to grade 8, his academic performance was excellent he had lot of economic constrains. He didn't have enough money to spend for his food, books and stationeries. The case manager was able to identify the need and she was able to connect this client to two teachers in the school who were willing to spend their own money for client's education expenses. The client did his G.C.E O/L exam and since he passed the exam he was able to continue his senior secondary education. The case manager did facilitate in resource identification and generic resource provision through finding a donor for the client and linking him with the client. Due to highcompetition he was not able to get university entrance but he is now studying as an external university student and doing a part time job in a renowned company. The client is taking care of his mother and his siblings are no longer staying with them and now he is socially accepted as a young, hardworking educated person though he was marginalized from the society earlier due to poverty and his family issues. The client centered strength based approach was used throughout the case management process in handling this case. The client's initial problem poverty was identified with the core problems and it was converted in to a challenge where the client's main strength intellectual power helped the client to overcome the economical constrains, vulnerability and lack of knowledge about available resources to overcome his problems. The intellectual power and education played a key role in developing his cultural and behavioral changes and for his future goal attainments.

Conclusion

Case Management plays a vital role in poverty alleviation as one of the main methods in Social Work practice. It essentially works as a social protection tool for poverty alleviation and empowerment. The process of Case Management starts with assessment where the client's initial information will be gathered and through the gathered

information the decision making process will be designed to identify client's needs, goals, strengths and challenges. In the second step planning, the social work case manager helps the client identify and prioritize specific, attainable, measurable objectives and the steps needed to attain those objectives. Need identification, intervention planning and resource identification are core objectives during the planning process. In the third step implementation the case manager implements the initial service plan which involves continuum of services to be provided to the client through formal and informal systems and ensuring that these services both meet the client's needs and are cost effective. Then accordingly the case manager links the client with required specific services to carry out the plan. Monitoring as the fourth step helps to evaluate the treatment plan and during the last step termination, the case manager will appropriately terminate case management services based upon the client and other stakeholders in order to achieve goals and maximize positive client outcomes. Case management can be used as a major tool for poverty alleviation and Client centered strength based approach helps to identify the inner strengths, transform client's problems in to challenges and discover and utilize client's strengths and resources to enhance the coping power in problem solving. As Nelson Mandela stated, "Poverty is not an accident like slavery and apartheid it is man-made and removed by the actions of human beings". There are many poverty related cases in Sri Lanka, where case management can be used as a direct method with strength base approach for poverty alleviation and poverty reduction.

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