

THE FIELDS OF SOCIAL WORK CHILD WELFARE

This field is concerned with the well being of children and youth through the provision of programs and services for their physical, social, psychological, spiritual and cultural development. The focus is on strengthening the relationship between parents and child, the role of the family, and the responsibility of the community in the child's development. It also includes supplemental and substitute child-caring services to prevent the child's suffering from parental deprivation.

2 typed of child welfare services:

Direct Service – is rendered in the form of:

- a) Assistance to children in their own homes in the form of material assistance, educational services, sports and recreation, health services, and etc.,
- b) Child placement through residential care in an institution, foster care, or adoption. Indirect Service – is in the form of :

- a) Financing on a national or international level (sponsorship of programs)
- b) Coordination to facilitate and avoid duplication among agencies with similar or related services

ACTIVITIES

- Admission interviews with the child, family and/or significant others,
- Following through recommendations given which institutions if this is what is called for assisting the child and his family in coping with their situation, or assisting youth conducting individual counseling or group sessions.
- Conducting individual counseling or group sessions with child and/or his family.
- Interpreting the child's needs and problems to the staff/other members of the helping team.
- Following up the adjustment of the child if he is with foster or adoptive parents.
- Planning appropriate activities with the youth to meet their individual as well as group needs
- Preparing the child for discharge/placement in the

- Following up the adjustment of the child if he is with foster or adoptive parents.
- Planning appropriate activities with the youth to meet their individual as well as group needs
- Preparing the child for discharge/placement in the case of children in residential homes, or helping the child and his family during the period of probation if this is the court's disposition on the case, and then helping him prepare to make satisfactory adjustment in the community
- Recommending discharge of the client or closure of the court case if conditions call for it.

CHILD CARING SERVICES OR CHILD PLACEMENT

- **ADOPTION** - Legal process whereby a child who is deprived of a birth family is provided with substitute new ties.
- **LEGAL GUARDIANSHIP** - A process undertaken to provide substitute parental care through the appointment of a legal guardian for the child, including his property until the child reaches the age of majority
- **FOSTER CARE** - Substitute temporary parental care provided by a licensed social worker. The ultimate aim of the foster family care is reunite the child with biological parents or to prepare the child for adoption, in case of older children, to prepare them for independent living.
- **RESIDENTIAL/INSTITUTIONAL CARE** - Temporary 24 hours residential group care to children whose needs cannot, at the time be adequately met by their biological parents or other alternative family care arrangements.

FAMILY WELFARE Family welfare is concerned with the improvement, strengthening and support of the family in meeting its own needs. Programs that provided by the SW agencies are the following:

- Parent effectiveness
- Marriage strengthening (pre-marriage counseling)
- Establishment of community support programs
- Strengthening of family values and preservation of cultural heritage
- Family and environment service
- Livelihood programs
- Fertility and family planning ACTIVITIES
- Engaging the family in problem-solving relationship
- Mobilizing existing resources and creating nonresources needed by the family
- Regularly assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of existing policies, programs and services that relate to the family
- Supervising staff in their various activities to the families being served Health Concentrated in hospitals which provide social services to patients who are emotional and social situations directly or indirectly cause, maintain, or aggravate their illness.

Medical social services are aimed at the following:

1. Better acceptance of and more favorable reaction to medical treatment
2. Better understanding, on the part of medical personnel, of the patient's illness, and to enlist the family's cooperation in the treatment and rehabilitation of the patient
3. Health education of the patient and their families
4. Utilization of community services that would facilitate rehabilitation and prevention of illness
5. Helping the patient and his family to deal the psycho-social components of the physical illness ACTIVITIES:

Eligibility studies (this is done during admission since there is need to determine whether a patient should be given free or partly free medical treatment)

- Interpretation to patient and his family of hospital policies and regulations
- Data gathering on patient's personal and social situations to assist medical staff to arrive at a more accurate diagnosis
- Use of appropriate forms of help to patient and his family during the period of medical treatment, including counseling as well as group treatment activities with his family and/or together with other patients
- Mobilizing hospital as well as community resources to meet various patient needs
- Performing coordinating and liaison activities between the patients and the medical staff, the patient and the hospital administration, and the patients/hospital and the community at large

CORRECTIONS Corrections is the administration of penalty in such a way that the offender is corrected, that is his current behavior is kept within acceptable limits at the same time his general life adjustment is modified. It is a process of treatment, prescribed by the court for person convicted of offenses against the law, during which the individual on probation lives in the community and regulates his own life under conditions imposed by the court and is subject to supervision by a probation officer. While parole is the release of a prisoner under him might be returned to the correctional institution if he violates the conditions of his parole.

Some of the functions of social worker in relation to juvenile probation work are:

1. Preparation of social case studies to facilitate legal decision-making
2. Provision of counseling and other necessary services to the youth and his family throughout the period that the youth is on probation
3. Referral and mobilization of community with other groups/agencies which are engaged in activities relating to or affecting probationers

4. Preparing reports/recommendations on the basis for decision making by the courts.

ACTIVITIES During the correctional periods the service of the correctional agency is viewed as Re: socialization, in the personal community that will response to his needs as an individual For his re: socialization process to be effective, the offender will have to provided;

1. Significant individual relationships that allow him to see himself as a person or worth
 2. Membership in groups that offer genuine satisfaction through legitimate experiences
 3. Access the normal opportunity structures of the community, such as employment, education, recreation and religious instruction
 4. Remedial services appropriate for dealing with his individual problems in social functioning such as vocational training, psychotherapeutic help or medical rehabilitation. Children and adolescence that are not granted probation by family courts because their adjustment cannot be achieved in their own homes are committed to reformatory or training schools.(boys- Vicente Madrigal rehabilitation Center/ Girl Marilac Hills)
- SCHOOLS Social Worker exist primarily to provide helping service to those students whose problems in school stem from social and emotional causes which interfere with their adjustment and potential academic achievement.

The purpose of social work is to provide services they would achieve any or all of the following:

1. Restoration of impaired adjustment
2. 2. Provision of resources by mobilizing capacities of individual students, their parents, families and the academic and larger communities
3. 3. Prevention of maladjustment SPECIAL GROUPS Drug Dependents - Are person, who , as a result of periodic or continuous use of drugs (usually in the form of sedatives, stimulants, hallucinogens) have developed a physical/ psychological need for / dependence on these drugs to the extent that their denial

Drug Abuse or Substance Abuse - General term that includes all drug-taking. - Use of any drugs legal or illegal when it is detrimental to the user's physical, emotional, social intellectual and spiritual well-being.

Dangerous Drugs Board - Leading agency in development and implementation of drug abuse prevention and control programs in the country.

Five components regarding anti-drug program of the government

1. Intensified information drive against dangerous drug
2. Prevention through a variety of actions to protect the communities against dangerous drugs
3. Law enforcement
4. Research and studies to support legislative proposals
5. Establishment of affordable rehabilitation and treatment centers for victims of dangerous drugs

SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED WOMEN - Include women who are victims of gender-based violence.....

RELEASED PRISONER AND FORMER PATIENTS OF PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS

OLDER PERSON – PWD

COMMUNITY WELFARE As a field of social work practice, it encompasses a variety of programs and services which have for their main goal the well-being of entire communities. Social workers in this field work with individuals, families, and small groups, and their concern is the provision of opportunities that would enable people in the community to work together towards common goals, particularly those that would bring about their common upliftment. Social work practice in all these settings involves not only the provision of needed community services and in the process cooperating and collaborating with various groups and organizations, but also organizing communities for their own problem solving. Role of social worker in the field of housing relocation and resettlement:

- Helping families prepare for relocation (including providing opportunities for them to participate in the process of planning their relocation)

- Helping families cope with and adjust to the changes that go with relocation and resettlement
- Involving the people in the efforts to develop their conditions in the resettlement sites
- Identifying and developing local leaders
- Helping develop local organizations
- Promoting/facilitating the coordination of community groups and organizations which are all trying to work for the well-being of the relocated families
- Provision of certain social services needed by the relocated families, such as food and transportation assistance, day care services, counseling services, family planning services, skills training and job placement, and the like.

INDUSTRY Social welfare services in the field of modern industrial operations are generally concerned with any or all of the following:

- (a) efforts to establish or improve social security, health and general welfare of employees and their families;
 - (b) finding the best-suited workers for employers and the right job for workers seeking employment;
 - (c) the use of social workers to assist the employees and their families in personal, health, and financial problems and difficulties; and
 - (d) the development and maintenance of community welfare services.
- Role of social worker in the field of industry:

- Counseling employees on work and/non-work related problem
- Providing counseling and other forms of help to the families of employees
- Engaging in informational and educational programs to maximize employee and company services
- Assisting management in making employees understand company policies and rules
- Interpreting worker's needs and problems to management/employers and assisting them in developing responsive services to workers
- Providing referrals to workers and their family members for needed community-oriented services that would benefit the communities where workers live, especially when their problems emanate from the community situation
- Developing employee-oriented training programs **CULTURAL COMMUNITIES** a.k.a tribal Filipinos, ethnical minorities, indigenous peoples and national minorities In direct work with cultural communities or what is also referred to as “grassroots practice” most agencies in the past were project oriented, convinced primarily with the accomplishment of specific projects that would benefit the community.

RA 8371 (IP'S RIGHTS ACT) EDUCATION AND TRAINING - Facilitative instructional method – performed by social work teachers and trainers **INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL WELFARE** The Goals of International Social Work Agreement also exists in the social work profession concerning the goals of development-focused international practice:

- The elimination of barriers to development which, in every society, have been used to oppress historically disadvantaged population groups— especially women; older adults; children and youth; persons with disabilities; political and economic refugees; persons with mental illness; and persons who have been disadvantaged on the basis of gender, race/ethnicity, poverty, religion, social class, caste, and sexual orientation

- The realization of more balanced approaches to social and economic development
- The assignment of the highest priority to the fullest possible human development
- The fullest possible participation of people everywhere in determining both the means and outcomes of development
- The elimination of absolute poverty everywhere in the world
- The promotion and protection of human rights for all citizens
- The realization of new social arrangements that accelerate the pace of development and assure the satisfaction of basic needs of people everywhere
- The transformation of societies toward more humanistic values based on social justice, the promotion of peace, and the attainment of the fullest possible human development.

LIST OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations leads international efforts to defeat hunger and acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy. FAO's mandate is to raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity, better the lives of rural populations and contribute to the growth of the world economy.

International Maritime Organization (IMO), formerly known as the Inter Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), was established in 1948 through the United Nations to coordinate international maritime safety and related practices.

International Monetary Fund (IMF) provides monetary cooperation and financial stability and acts as a forum for advice, negotiation and assistance on financial issues.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Its stated purpose is to contribute to peace and security by promoting international collaboration through education, science, and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, the rule of law, and the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the UN Charter.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations system, headquartered in Vienna, Austria. The Organization's primary objective is the promotion and acceleration of industrial development in developing countries and countries with economies in transition and the promotion of international industrial cooperation.

World Health Organization (WHO) acts as a coordinating authority on international public health. Established on 7 April 1948, the agency inherited the mandate and resources of its predecessor, the Health Organization, which had been an agency of the League of Nations

Refugee A refugee is a person who is outside their country of origin or habitual residence because they have suffered persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or because they are a member of a persecuted 'social group'. UNHCR provides protection and assistance not only to refugees, but also to other categories of displaced or needy people. These include asylum seekers, refugees who have returned home but still need help in rebuilding their lives, local civilian communities directly affected by the movements of refugees, stateless people and so-called internally displaced people (IDPs). IDPs are civilians who have been forced to flee their homes, but who have not reached a neighboring country and therefore, refugees, are not protected by international law and may find it hard to receive any form of assistance.

SOCIAL PLANNING - Charged with the responsibilities of seeing to it that the country's strategy for social development "includes as essential components those welfare activities which help to insure plans and policies are fully responsive to the needs and aspiration f people; to alleviate the most urgent social problems without undue delay and prevent further social disruption and to achieve a more equitable distribution of benefits accruing at each stage of national development

