1. Explain the emergence of Social Work as a profession in the United States.

**Ans:** Social work as helping profession emerged in the 19th century. Its emergence lies in early social welfare activities, the charity organizations the settlement house movement in United state. When society become more complex and the natural helping system fail to support individuals, different programs started to developed, the dimension of care to the vulnerable groups of society shifted from charity organizations like churches, family to government based service programs. This also entails professionals who facilitate and intervene in the interaction between people and their environments (which affects their abilities to meet their needs, life desires) social workers work at various levels to enhance the interaction between the two. The preamble of National association of social workers code of ethics, describe the primary mission of social work is to enhance human wellbeing and help meet the basic human needs of all people, with particular attention to the needs and empowerment of people who are vulnerable, oppressed and living in poverty. A historic and defining feature of social work is the professional’s focus on individual well-being in a social context and the well being of society. Fundamental to social work is attention to the environmental forces that create, contribute to, and address problems in living.

Social workers promote social justice and social change with and on behalf of individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities. Social workers are sensitive to cultural and ethnic diversity and strive to end discrimination, oppression, poverty, and other forms of social injustice. These activities may be in the form of direct practice, community organization, supervision, consultation, education, and research and evaluation. Social workers seek to enhance the capacity of people to address their own needs. Social workers also seek to promote the responsiveness of organizations, communities, and other social institutions to individuals’ needs and social problems. The mission of the social work profession is rooted in a set of core values, who serve as guiding principles in social work profession such as human service, social justice, dignity and worth of the person, importance of human relationships, integrity and competence. Starting from the early time since settlement house and social reform movement social workers engaged in health care services, Jane Adams was the founder of Hull house in Chicago and public sanitarian in her community. The social reformist movement in child and maternal care and the engagement of social activist in the health sector contribute for the development of community health and public health nursing (Schild and Marjorie, 2006).

Social work and public health as different disciplines share certain theoretical and practical backgrounds in common. Social workers use ecological perspectives to scan their physical and social environment which is more similar with the social epidemiological approach in public health. Likewise, the two professions share the ethical principle of working to reduce health disparities and to enhance social and economic justice. Beside this public health social workers involve in the public setting at various level in policy advocacy, preventive and rehabilitative activities. For instance, public health social workers play a major role in prevention of both intentional and unintentional injuries by implementing policies and programs. Public health social workers apply the epidemiological approach to identify social problems affecting the health status and social function of all population groups. They also involve in health promotion for the development of positive health behavior at individual, family, groups and improving the environment and reducing risk factors. They involve in assessing the health need of the target population and planning and implementing interventions against ill health.

Or

**Enlist the guiding principles for social work practice.**

**Ans:** The social work profession is guided by a distinct set of abstract values and a Code of Ethics. These values are transformed into accepted practice principles for the purpose of informing our intervention with clients. What follows is a listing of nine Social Work Principles and brief description of each.

- **Acceptance** - Acceptance is a fundamental social work principle that implies a sincere understanding of clients. Acceptance is conveyed in the professional relationship through the expression of genuine concern, receptive listening, intentional responses that acknowledge the other person's point of view, and the creation of a climate of mutual respect.

- **Affirming Individuality** - To affirm a client's individuality is to recognize and appreciate the unique qualities of that client. It means to "begin where the client is." Clients expect personalized understanding and undivided attention from professionals. Individualization requires freedom from bias and prejudice, an avoidance of labeling and stereotyping, a recognition and appreciation of diversity, and knowledge of human behavior.

- **Purposeful Expression of Feelings** - Clients need to have opportunities to express their feelings freely to the social worker. As social workers, we must go beyond "just the facts" to uncover the underlying feelings.

- **Non-Judgmentalism** - Communicating non-judgmentalism is essential to developing a relationship with any client. It does not imply that social workers do not make decisions; rather it implies a non blaming attitude and behavior. Social workers judge others as neither good nor bad nor as worthy or unworthy.

- **Objectivity** - Closely related to non-judgmentalism, objectivity is the principle of examining situations without bias. To be objective in their observations and understanding, social workers must avoid injecting personal feelings and prejudices in relationships with clients.

- **Controlled Emotional Involvement** - There are three components to a controlled emotional response to a client's situation: sensitivity to expressed or unexpressed feelings, and understanding based on knowledge of human behavior, and a response guided by knowledge and purpose. The social worker should not respond in a way that conveys coldness or lack of interest while at the same time cannot over identify with the client.

- **Self-Determination** - The principle of self-determination is based on the recognition of the right and need of clients to freedom in making their own choices and decisions. Social workers have a responsibility to create a working relationship in which choice can be exercised.

- **Access to Resources** - Social workers are implored to assure that everyone has the necessary resources, services, and opportunities; to pay attention to expanding choices, and opportunities for the oppressed and disadvantages; and to advocate for policy and legislative changes that improve social conditions and promote social justice.

- **Confidentiality** - Confidentiality or the right to privacy implies that clients must give expressed consent before information such as their identity, the content of discussions held with them, one's professional opinion about them, or their record is disclosed.