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**ST. JOSEPH’S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), BANGALURU-27**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK**

M.S.W.–IV SEMESTER EXAMINATION- APRIL 2017

**0412 Urban Community Development**

**Time : 2 1/2 hrs                                                                   Maximum marks : 70**

*This question paper has 6  printed pages and 2 parts.*

**Section I**

**Answer 15** questions out of 25

All questions carry equal marks. Total marks 15 x 2 = 30

1. Characteristics of urban poor are:

a. they live in highly congested polluted areas, face identity crisis, and experience personal insecurity due to low levels of education and health, financial uncertainty; social and political exclusion, and experience livelihood issues

b. lazy and unwilling workers

c. not recognized as citizens

d. politically active

2. Statutory urban local government bodies include

1. Census towns
2. Ward peoples committees
3. Municipal Corporations, city municipal councils, town municipal councils, town panchayats, Cantonments and [Notified Area Committees](http://www.uddkar.gov.in/node/101/)
4. Habitat Planning Agency

3. The Karnataka Slum Clearance Board

1. is responsible for slum improvement, clearance, rehabilitation and resettling displaced slum dwellers
2. is not obliged to provide basic services in illegal slums also
3. is responsible for clearing declared slums also
4. is not able to prevent migrants coming into statutorily recognized city
5. Census Town is defined as
6. urban area semi government development planning organization
7. urban areas referred by the Census of India if they satisfy three conditions - more than 5000 population, density of 400 persons per km and at least 75% of main working population employed outside agricultural sector workforce participation. Census Town is administratively rural,
8. a place where residents travel from their residence to their place of work and return only at night to sleep
9. a place which has more than 50000 population
10. Characteristic features of unorganized workers are
11. 75% of India’s labour force
12. not home-based workers or self-employed workers
13. protected by Indian labour welfare laws
14. those who experience lower entry barriers, ease of entry and exit into labour market, whose legal status is uncertain and have no or erratic protection against employers’ unfair or illegal practices.
15. Principles of community organization social work method are

1. acceptance, understanding resources and needs, community self-determination, functional organization, diffusion of responsibilities, progressive program experience, people participation in decision making, resource mobilization, and evaluation
2. spreading consciousness of peoples’ ethnic identity
3. promotion of rights based approach among religious majority
4. to recognize the traditional leaders
5. Phases of community organization
6. Involves frequent group meetings
7. **starts with identification and analysis** **of community needs**
8. are not important
9. depends on social workers’ ability
10. Community organization as a social work method recognizes the power of individuals, groups and neighborhoods
11. to bring about social change
12. to prioritize needs of the ruling elite
13. to identify factions
14. for bringing about sustainable improvements in the social well-being of individuals, groups and neighborhoods
15. Organizing a community is about
16. developing confidence and empowering people to take action for sustainable inclusive social change and for barring discrimination
17. mobilizing resources for partisan decisions
18. diverting peoples’ attention from injustices happening
19. promoting welfare capitalism
20. Social heterogeneity
21. facilitates critical assessment and use of diverse sources of knowledge
22. requires strong leaders to channelize and expedite collective decision making
23. requires teamwork and adopting scientific methods to find sustainable solutions for social, economic and environmental problems and to promote social and economic progress
24. all the above
25. Paulo Freire
26. suggested curriculum and syllabus based education
27. thought current educational system is transforming
28. emphasized enhancing a sense of community and building social capital through dialogue and praxis (informed action)
29. recommended mechanical learning and teaching method
30. Empowerment

a. is the capacity of individuals, groups and/or communities to take control of their circumstances, exercise power and achieve their own goals

b. means increasing autonomy and self-determination in the poor people in order to enable them to act on their own authority.

c. means giving loans to poor people and enable them to start a micro enterprise of their own

d. is a tool used by the powerful ruling class to increase the responsibility of the poor

1. Dalit movements
2. try to reform the Indian caste system to change the problem of untouchability and to create an alternative socio-cultural structure by conversion to some other religion or by acquiring education, economic status and political power
3. initiated by the untouchables for their solidarity and integration into alternate religion
4. non-vedantik movement initiated by Hindu religious and social reformers
5. currently led by Brahmins aim to achieve casteless Hindu society
6. Access to services appear enhanced in urban areas
7. but are not gender sensitive
8. and their quality is good
9. and are convenient for use by children
10. are disabled friendly
11. Social mobility
12. Is assessed by the size of the house owned by the current generation
13. The government’s social mobility strategy emphasizes educational status of the candidate appearing for civil service exams
14. Depends on ownership of car or two wheeler
15. Means the extent to which people can do better than their parents and the extent to which an individual’s chances depend on their parents’ class or income.
16. Social Action
17. individual’s ability to change social structure simply by acting differently
18. means taking steps to change the things that are wrong in our society and introducing new ideas and processes for doing things better in the future
19. Community-focused services delivered at a local level
20. Social action theory began with the work of Max Weber
21. Backward classes
22. Refers to Other Backward Classes
23. a collective term used by the government of India to classify castes which are socially and educationally disadvantaged. It is one of several official classifications of the population of India, along with Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
24. Refers to comparatively economically poor groups
25. The castes listed by Backward Class Commission
26. Networking & coalition building
27. take advantage of skills to plan and make collective demands to government
28. Developing relationships and alliances with other CSOs
29. Forming supportive relationships and lead toward the formation of lasting networks for effective mobilization of political will for influencing policy and public financing welfare programmes
30. Is intended to cover extremes of wealth and poverty
31. Involuntary displacement caused by mega infrastructure projects
32. can be classified as i) dams, ii) urban renewal and infrastructure development and extraction of common natural resource by government
33. have extensively planned resettlement programmes for the displaced
34. offer immense employment opportunities for tribal people
35. are all financed by World Bank
36. Influence of corporate sector on urban policies, planning and programmes
37. encourages bureaucratic responsiveness and accountability
38. allows marginalized people to participate in urban planning
39. changes urban leadership and power structures
40. enhances citizens awareness of their entitlements

**Section II**

**Answer any three questions** out of questions # 1 to # 7. Question no 8 is compulsory

Total marks 40. All questions carry equal marks.

1. What is the difference between community organization and community development? Give examples from your field work experience.
2. General public opinion is that criminals and anti-social elements live in slums. Hence slums should be cleared. Do you agree? Justify your stand.
3. What are the urban local government organizations in Bengaluru city concerned with slums? As a social worker working in a NGO in the area, what steps will you take to assist the people living in illegal slums access drinking water?
4. What is urban development planning? What role can social workers play in the implementation of planned urban infrastructure development projects?
5. How can social workers assist a municipal corporation in disaster preparedness? Explain with reference to solid waste management.
6. Is street vending legal in Bengaluru? Which department of BBMP is concerned with regulation of street vendors? As a social worker what intervention strategy will you use to protect the street vendors’ right to livelihood?
7. What role do the rag pickers play in protecting environment? Describe the strategy of a NGO in supporting the rag pickers.
8. Write short notes on any five:
9. 74th Constitution Amendment
10. Homeless people
11. Disorganized community
12. Change agent
13. Self Help Group
14. Community power structure
15. Stakeholder Analysis
16. Non-directive method