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Section D

The Contribution of Social Work and
Social Work Education to Social Development

ESTABLISHING A UNIVERSITY
SOCIAL WELFARE CENTER

BY

Yang-chin (David) Chi

Professor, Department of Social Work

Director, Social Welfare Center

Chung-Ang University

Seoul, Korea

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Introduction

"Social work, like all other professions, requires both theory and practice and a primary purpose of social work education is to provide learning experiences for the acquisition of social work knowledge in the classroom and for the development of adequate practice skills in the field."¹⁾

This body of conceptual knowledge and trained skills must contribute to social development in accordance with the particular constellation of political, economic, social, and administrative arrangements that obtain in each country. Considering the reflection of government social policy in Korea, the Chung-Ang University Social Welfare Center can contribute to social development policy by participating in a joint project under government supervision.

Based on the above assumption, the Chung-Ang University Social Welfare Center is designed to provide not only direct services to the neighbourhood community,

1) A. J. Kahn "Social Work Field of Practice" in Lurie, Harry L. (ed), Encyclopedia of Social Work (New York, 1967) p. 755

but also in undertaking experimental and research activities, in order to project a model of social development.

Rationale

The goals of a practice-oriented profession such as social work are broadly based and difficult to assess and the educational program is comprehensive in scope. To be effective social work training has to be geared to specific country needs.

In social work education, the intellectual, emotional and skill levels of learning are consciously directed from the perceptual base to the conceptual level or vice-versa, i.e. from the general to specific, but these are always expressed in direct application or professional practice. Thus, theory and practice are the inter-dependent components of social work education.

Theory is usually taught in the classroom and so a number of courses in social work are organized and taught for theory building and conceptual learning. But with adequate and appropriate supervision in field work, the students also learn theory while in practice. New knowledge may be gained in the field depending very much on the quality of supervisory experience the students are provided.

Educators and practitioners agree that knowledge is deeper and of greater and lasting value when the learning process is guided and derived from within the relevant social context.

"Field work is, therefore, to be regarded as the practice and evaluation center of social work education. The field is the real-life laboratory where students can apply what they learn and test theory. Field supervision is the demonstration area where social work educators become visible for the agency and the community to see. This practice aspect of the social work curriculum provides needed opportunities for students to become creative professionals. As much time should be provided for students to practice what they learn in the classroom as may be applicable in varying situations and in differing circumstances, as they would experience in real life."²⁾

A school or department of social work is committed to provide this kind of an educational experience, academic and pragmatic, of direct significance to the attainment of national goals. The schools of social work in Korea, and more specifically, the Department of Social Work at Chung Ang University have come at the crossroads and they will have to come to grips with the realistic demands of students that they be given relevant training and experience.

Function

The Center functions primarily as explicated in the following:

2) A. C. Almanzor. Report on Consultation Visit, 1975. p. 20.

- 1) provides appropriate services according to the needs of the community.
- 2) promotes activities within the context of family welfare and development to enhance and improve the quality of life of the people served
- 3) cooperates with other welfare agencies serving the Bong Chun community
- 4) serves as the field instruction base for the department of social work where students will be given professional supervision
- 5) undertakes experimental and research activities to provide inter and multi disciplinary experiences for students, faculties and other social workers in Korea.

The first objective is the explicit statement of how the services are to be organized at the Center. Services are provided for the needs expressed and recognized by the members of the community. No help will be effective unless the community is made aware of the existence of problems that are very obvious to observers and researchers may not rank in importance to people concerned.

The second and third objectives explain the approaches and the framework for the services to be organized. The family welfare approach will be utilized and the immediate and long range goals are to enhance the capacities of the members of the family so that their levels of living may be raised. The third objective refers to cooperating activities. The multi-disciplinary and multi-purpose center can only be a reality if all the other agencies in the community will be drawn in under the leadership of the department of social work.

Translating the objectives into operational activities and expressing the humanitarian objectives, the fourth and the fifth objectives correspond to the university concerns in the Center. In effect, these are the major reasons for the establishment of the Center.

The major objectives are to be attained as will be shown in the following pages. The specific objectives are action-oriented.

Major objective:

To serve as the field instruction base for the department of social work where students are given professional supervision.

Specific Objectives:

1. As field instruction center, it serves as a laboratory where students under supervision
 - a) participate in carrying out the agency or center programs and services:
 - b) learn and immediately relate himself as a responsible representative of the agency to the staff as to the clients:
 - c) apply and verify knowledge gained in all courses taken and experiences learned in real life situations:
 - d) develop skills and demonstrate the effective use of social work methods.
2. The Department of Social Work and cooperating agencies shall share in the

and joint responsibilities mean delineation of tasks, as follows:

a) The Department Responsibility in the Center includes:

- i) providing a trained supervisor to speak for the department and serve as liaison person:
- ii) giving cooperating agencies, confidential data about student educational growth and preparation:
- iii) sharing professional expertise with the supervisor and other faculty members so that the agencies and the center may profit from their professional experience and training:
- iv) working out a detailed plan for field training of students considering agency policies and education needs of students as well as the welfare of clients.

b) A cooperating agency Responsibility includes:

- i) an understanding and commitment to social work education
- ii) providing a learning experience for students at the same time that agency programs or services are being carried.

Joint Responsibility includes:

- 1) Continuous examination of agency policies and program.
- 2) Strengthening and developing school training and program services not only to provide services but also to give students educational experience and training.
- 3) Giving students the same physical facilities and professional treatment like regular workers in the agency.
- 4) Sharing in the task of building a manpower potential for welfare services.

The Beginning Phase

The idea of establishing a multi-disciplinary community welfare center was conceived as early as 1974 by the faculty of the Department of Social Work Chung-Ang University, in connection with its participation in the IASSW pilot project on social work education and family planning.

In the midst of all the exploratory activities, this writer was invited to participate in the IASSW faculty development seminar in Hong Kong in 1975. On this trip the proposed Center plans were discussed with IASSW Secretary-General, Dr. Katherine A. Kendall, who assigned Dr. Angelina Almanzor, IASSW Regional Representative for Asia, to Korea for several weeks to provide technical assistance. She was greatly instrumental in developing the conceptual framework for the welfare center.

Indeed, the establishment of this multi-disciplinary community welfare center has provided many answers to the problems of the Department of Social Work in terms of meeting the field work needs of social work students to prepare them for social development practice.

In considering and discussing the major purpose of the Center, demonstration and experimental programmes utilizing inter-disciplinary approaches were given the highest priority. This was considered the best way to meet the desire of the Department to innovate in the field and to tackle the unmet needs of the community through a systematic wholistic approach.

The location of the center was mulled over and thought about most carefully. Exploratory visits, talks and conferences were conducted with other agency representatives working or contemplating to work in the neighbourhood of the University. It turned out that the Christian Children's Fund was also looking for a place close to its client-recipients in a Family Helper Project in the vicinity of the Chung-Ang University Campus. It was decided then to establish the Center in the Bong Chun District.

For the formation of appropriate programmes needed for the potential clients around the center, a systematic observation and community social survey was designed and developed to gather the necessary facts. An analysis of the social problems in the area indicated that much work was needed. For programme activities, it was decided to work at the beginning with the most vulnerable group, the children. However, the environment also needed immediate improvement. For our project purposes the ranking of problems according to the most pressing are:

A. Environment

1. Water supply and sewerage
2. Health and public sanitation
3. Better roads and improvement of environment
4. Unemployment and raising the levels of living

B. Activity-Related Problems

5. Juvenile delinquency
6. Family guidance and counselling, including family planning
7. Lack of recreational and center activities
8. Day care facility for working mothers.

Problems under A will require government intervention. Thus, workers in the area will have to make representations to authorities to remedy the situation. Those under B are problems which were envisioned in setting up programmes for the center.

In the last stage of establishing the center, a significant problem arose in finding space to be utilized as a center building and offices. After the failure of many attempts to secure needed space for the center, the problem was brought to the President of the University, Dr. Churl Soon Yim. He was convinced of the value of the involvement of the University in improving the slum community not far from the University. Dr. Yim immediately made available the needed funds to

An organizational structure with a committee of operations was also discussed in a faculty conference and a center organizational chart was formulated along with the appointment of committee members and center staff.

The center inauguration ceremony was held on November 13, 1975, and the work commenced with rather simple programs, such as peer group activities, educational services for working young people, and family planning activities, etc.

Developmental Stage

The Center has made steady progress since its foundation in November, 1975. Efforts were immediately started to develop the project jointly with the Seoul City Government. A plan to construct a building for the new center proceeded in spite of many difficulties of finances. A mutual agreement between Chung-Ang University and Seoul Municipality covering administrative procedures was reached. The building was constructed and finally a dedication ceremony was held in December, 1977.

In the meantime, The International Human Assistance Program in Seoul developed a project to collaborate with the center to improve the field instruction of social work students. This project was put into effect in September, 1976, and has improved the quality of the center programs through assistance in the amount of \$200 per month.

The authorities of the Chung-Ang University have recently become more interested in the center and the operational structure of the center was reorganized. As of April, 1977, the center was raised to the status of Chung-Ang University Social Welfare Center with the University taking more responsibility for the Center operation than in the beginning stage. In addition, the College of Medicine with its annexed hospital has opened a medical clinic operation at the center as a result of the inter-disciplinary approach initiated in June, 1977.

Students from this Department and from the Department of Social Work of Soong-Jeon University have been assigned to the center for field practice.

The Field Work Programme

Under the guidance and supervision of this writer and two other field instructors, students are assigned to different activities in accordance with their school year and previous field experience. Students are required to spend two days a week at the Center. Usually they participate in field activities for one day and in intensive evaluation conferences with this writer and field instructors for another day. In the last two semesters a total of 42 social work students (38 undergraduate, 4 graduate) were placed at the center for field training.

In addition to their regular field placements, the social work students from the

Department of Psychology for a joint course in mental hygiene and special placements in the middle of the semester. A total of 64 students have been involved in this joint programme.

Four professors including a Fulbright professor have been participating in a multi-disciplinary research program for juvenile delinquents. This is a cooperative project between the Departments of Social Work and Psychology. Besides the benefits that the Center brings to university students, there is a night school program which provides educational opportunities for 45 students to take junior high school classes. The field work programme includes a variety of activities, as described below:

For the peer group program, 180 children and youths have participated in various group and recreational activities under the leadership of social work students.

With the establishment of a family casework program, 45 families have been provided intensive services by field work students assigned to casework practice.

The family planning program has been implemented by the social work students for field work practice by organizing group discussions for college students and young people working in industry.

With the completion of the new Center, sufficient space was available to start nursery classes. These have been organized as a financial venture to provide the center with seed-money. The College of Education provides and supervises the teachers who are under training and the classes become demonstration or experimental classes. The social workers screen the applicants in terms of their capacity to pay a reasonable amount and children and their families receive services under the family welfare programme. Currently 40 children are enrolled.

In this overall review, it can be said that the nature of the program and the quality of services have been steadily improved and will make further progress in the future.

Conclusion

The Center's objectives and functions have been described and as the work continues, these objectives and functions will gradually give way to new and even more vital directions. Similar flexibility will be observed in the organization of services. No service will become permanent and institutionalized to the point where the Center is unable to revise its programmes and shift gears to keep up with rapid social change.

The Government of Korea intends to concentrate attention and resources on the social aspects of development in the decade of the 1980's and there will be a need for highly trained social workers at various levels of operation in government and public programmes.

It is desirable for Schools or Departments of Social Work to establish their own centers for multi-purpose and multi-disciplinary activities which enable different university disciplines to contribute to social development through the direct application in the field of theories and professional skills.

This writer strongly feels that the practice of social work should always be action-oriented. It is not enough to have intellectual goals and rationales and to accept values and methods theoretically. As this writer has learned, assessment and implementation of goals and values and theories and methods can reveal many exceptions which can only be understood through actual practice.

Bong Chun Welfare Center Survey

1. Community Background

Until 1965, this area was mostly wooded and farm land the jurisdiction of Bongsin-dong, Youngdeungpo-ku. However, since it was chosen as a collective settlement place for the 1965 Han River flood sufferers, the helpless and the houseless have been settling down, forming a large scale slum area. When Youngdeungpo-ku was divided into two with the increase of the population, this area fell under the jurisdiction of Kwanak-ku in 1973. Bongchun area is divided into 1, 2, 3, 4-dong. Since 3-dong is the most under-developed area which the government plans on developing first, it was chosen as the object of this investigation.

2. Peculiarity of the Community

This area south of the River has become a slum area, not because of a collective settlement plan, but because of a makeshift shelter plan. Bongchun-dong ranges from 1-dong to 4-dong. The low ground of 3-dong is occupied by the middle and upper classes, and the middle and the high city-owned areas are where the poor people crowd around. The high ground is densely populated and threatened with the danger of fire on account of bad roads and for lack of fire road. There being no industrial factories around, employment is next door to impossible to the majority of the residents. What most women do are labouring, peddling, knitting and household work. Accordingly, it appears that the parents fail to interest themselves in their children's emotional guidance and education. However, judging from the fact that there are little abandonments of their kids, they are likely to feel strongly responsible for their children. The facilities for water supply and sewerage are in poor condition. Public water service and lavatories are used. What with insufficient amount of watersupply and poorly equipped lavatories, the environments are so unclean and insanitary that the residents are exposed to the attack of diseases. Since there are no playgrounds, the children play on the filthy and steep paths. Also, this is one of the notorious lawless regions of Seoul. In line with the 1975 removal plan of the Seoul

University Campus, the roads leading to the center of Seoul are widened and well paved, which contrasts markedly to those in the slum areas. According to authorities concerned, city planning is drawn up for this area and the roads and houses will be improved until 1980. However, whether this plan is practicable or not is uncertain. And it is pre-supposed that even though this area is developed, the residents living standard will remain badly off. Even if government makes a housing loan of one million Won (\$2,090.00) to each household, the refunding of the loan seems impossible, considering their living status. At present, several households dwell in one house-collective residence. Transportation convenience induces a number of the needy people capable of finding jobs in the central part of the city to throng to this area. Except for the poor, *there are many middle and high-class families living here.* Therefore, in the event their understanding and cooperation are obtained, there seems to be a possibility of remarkable development in this area.

3. General Status

1) Community area and administrative district

Area: 1.5km²)

Administrative district: Bongchun 3-dong, Kwanak-ku Seoul 28 "Tongs" (22 Tongs are slum areas and 241 "Bans")

2) Population: 37,091 (As of October 1974)

3) No. of households: 7,334

4) Average number of people per household: 5:1

5) Rented houses: 3,322

6) No. of housing: 4,012

7) Kind of housing

a) Western-style houses: 420 (Good ones)

b) Slate and tile-roofed houses: 3,527 (Fair and poor ones)

c) Shack: 65 (Very poor ones)

8) Income level

The majority of residents composed of day laborers have little work during winter and so they start labouring with the coming of spring. Most of them *earn yearly mean income of 10 thousand to 30 thousand Won a month.* Nowadays, they are able to get work due to Samaul movement propelled by government. However, opportunity to work is given on rotation basis. Daily pay is 1,000 Won for men and 700 for women.

*In case of a family of five members, the minimum living cost should be 40 thousand Won per month, except for house rent and education expenses. Therefore, the monthly income of 10 to 30 thousand Won falls short of their basic requirements.

9) Status of education

INDIVIDUALS	FAMILY	STAFF	AREA	UNITED	TOTAL
5,071	9,150	2,950	430	334	17,935

4. Residents' Living Conditions and Their Interest in the Community

Majority of the day labourers live in rented rooms and live on cheap, poor-nourished food, namely noodle and cereals of low nutritive value. They are so poor as to keep their body and soul together, frequently buying rice, subsidiary articles of diet and daily necessities on credit at the nearby shops and borrowing money at high interest. Thus, they can not afford to save for the improvement of their living. The reason they can not move to better areas is largely because they are out of basic funds and partly because they have become attached to the place where they have lived for the past 10 years. While poverty and hard living deprive the needy of their concern over their community, the middle and upper classes take deep interest in the development of their community, knowing that it connects closely with the safety of their homes and children, which might be adversely influenced by the distressed. In case of Bongchun 3-dong, for example, they have established "Dong" office with the help of the city and have had loud speakers installed in the village for the announcement of public news and information. *A plan to build a village hall is under way.* The Youth Guidance Committee which was reorganized and re-strengthened in November 1974, is now prepared for more activities. In December 1974, it opened a "charity" tea-room a few days for the benefit of the needy neighbours.

5. Status of Poor People and the Contents of Helping

1) Registered poor family: 362 (Actually more)

Livelihood Protection: 87 & Paupers: 275

2) Unemployed poor family: 1,365 (Day Labourers)

3) Status of helping

CCF	EPP, SCF	Government (1974)
33 children	35 children	Food: 81, 549kg a year Wage: 15, 939, 911 Won a year (Saemaul Wage Increase Movement)

As other foreign social welfare organizations except CCF are changing their welfare work places, their projects are being terminated. In case of FPP, its service will come to the complete end by 1977.

6. Government Counterplan

According to authorities concerned, plans are made to redevelop part of Bongchun 2 dong, and 3-dong by 1980. The roads and houses will be improved and the houses standing 100 meter above sea level will be removed in accordance with the green belt plan. However, *When* is still unknown. Saemaul (New Village) movement for wage increase will be carried on.

7. Community Resources

- 1) "Ku" and "Dong" office
- 2) Bongchun Day Care Center and Nam Buk Ae Yook Won
- 3) YWCA Program
- 4) Yang Ji Center
- 5) Saemaul Advisory Committee
- 6) Banks (Seoul Bank, Housing Bank, National Bank, Middle Industry Bank)
- 7) Churches (12)
- 8) Schools (located Bongchun 1, 3, 4, "Dongs")
 - Primary Schools: 5
 - Middle Schools: 2
 - Seoul National University: 1
 - Seungjeon University: 1
- 9) Police-box
- 10) Theatre
- 11) Sungshim College Research Institute (Bongchun 4-dong)
- 12) Youth Guidance Committee
- 13) Bus Companies (Shinchon, Kwanak Transportation, Shinchon Traffic)
- 14) Old Men's House
- 15) The Rest

8. Community's Interest in and Understanding of CCF

From interviews with the chief of the "Dong" office and the chief of police box is that they are not informed of the detailed content of CCF's activities other than providing subsidy to paupers monthly for their living and children's education. However, when they were made to recognize CCF's activities as a Social Center, they showed more positive interest and expressed their wishes to work in cooperation with the residents for the development of the community.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

1. Community and Family Problems

1) Unemployment and Low Income

Except for people capable of finding employment, the ill-educated, without potential ability can only become day labourers. The women obtain livelihood by labouring, peddling, knitting and working as housemaids. They live from hand to mouth and are wanting in emotional and spiritual stability. In spite of the Saemaul, there is little relief from distress because of lack of work and job rotation.

Government and community resources and people's resources will have to be made best use of.

2) Housing and Environment

Out of 4,012 houses, 3,592 stand in mass formation. A floor space of 12

built on an area of 8 "Pyung" has two or three rooms and a kitchen.

3) Water supply and sewerage

Water supply is insufficient because of water rationing. Public wells are used only for laundry. Sewerage is poor and environment is insanitary.

4) Health and Public Sanitation

Public lavatories are inadequate and unclean. Filthy environment is cause of diseases. There are few medical facilities, and high increase in bathing and hair cutting charges create more health problems.

5) Road

There are no fire roads and hazards are numerous.

6) Education

In Bongchun area, 79.3% are illiterates or primary school graduates. Most of the children are sent to primary schools but percentage of higher school students is below 60%. These areas are in need of employment agencies, recreation facilities, libraries and facilities for group activities for those who do not go to school.

7) Spiritually poor and "survival" living

The poor living conditions remain unchanged for so long that it is necessary for social workers to guide and lead them to work for and plan better live for them and their children.

8) Juvenile delinquency

There are about 1,000 criminals in the Bongchun dong areas, who are blacklisted. It is said that 2/3 of the criminal acts happening in 22 "Dongs" in Norangjin police area happen in these slums. Measures recommended point to joint-projects and cooperation of people in residence.

9) Necessity of Social Center's Function

There are social welfare facilities as Bongchun Day Nursery, Yang Ji Charity Society, YWCA, kindergarten, Youth Guidance Committee at Bong chun 3-dong. There is need for coordination and community development programs on a unified level. A social center should carry on multi-purpose programs.

10) CCF proposals:

- a) Child Welfare programs-consultation about youth problems, education, employment, group guidance, temporary protective homes for abandoned children, volunteers' organization, referral, etc.
- b) Family Welfare programs-Family consultation, vocational guidance, health, hygiene, legal problems and most especially family planning and population education, old age, programs, etc.
- c) Community development programs-Organization of social welfare committee to operate night and vocational schools, family planning-cooperate with health

center & group adult activities, vocational guidance. Other activities so planned by community

11) CCF plans: for Bong Chun area

Extensive service will be rendered to Bongchun 3-dong. Bongchun area will have target of 680 children 9200-250 families. The staff of six will be moved by August 1976, and the FHP project will be carried on by December, 1976.

抄 錄

本 研究 報告書는 中央大學校 附設 社會福祉館 運營의 合理性과 그 機能의 考察을 中心으로 하여 低所得層에 있어서 社會福祉館의 役割과 그 奉仕活動의 內容이 어떠해야만 한다는 假說과 合理性을 記述하는 同時에 今般 이스라엘, 예루살렘에서 1978년 8월 14일부터 8월 18일까지 開催되는 國際社會事業 大學協議會 設立 50周年 記念學術大會에서 本 研究報告書를 發表하도록 의뢰됨으로써 그에 準하여 作成하였으며 同時에 英文으로 기재하였다.

本 附設 社會福祉館의 運營의 趣旨와 目的은 아래와 같이 要約하고자 한다.

福祉社會 建設이라는 時代的이며 全國的인 與望에 副應하여 大學은 그 先導的 役割을 擔當하고 人間의 尊嚴성과 生存의 權利를 주장할 뿐만 아니라 國家復興의 80年代를 향한 福祉 施策의 基調를 鞏固히 하고 社會事業의 土着化 內至 自主성을 確立해야 한다는 哲學的 使命을 다하여야 하기에 本 中央大學校 社會事業學科에서는 그러한 示範事業의 一環으로 本 大學校가 位置하고 있는 隣近地域에 社會福祉館을 設立하고 다음의 세가지 目的을 달성하고자 廣範한 事業을 計劃, 展開하고 있다.

1. 社會事業學은 理論과 實際의 긴밀한 連繫가 강조되는 學問으로서 學生들의 實習을 敎授가 직접으로 指導, 監督함으로써 社會事業의 專門生을 開發내지 發展시켜 나가야 한다.
2. 直接奉仕와 學究的 實驗을 통하여 새로운 奉仕技術과 事業計劃을 開發하고 定立시킴으로써 國家的 次元에서 實際分野에 직접 應用되도록 하여야 한다.
3. 大學이 位置하고 있는 隣近地域, 특히 零細住民들의 慾求에 따라서 適切한 奉仕를 직접 提供하여 줌으로써 地域社會問題 解決에 直接 參與하여야 한다.

4. 事業內容

위의 目的을 達成하기 위하여 다음과 같은 事業을 한다.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| (1) 靑少年 集團指導事業 | (2) 家庭福祉事業 |
| (3) 兒童相談事業 | (4) 醫療診療事業 |
| (5) 夜間敎育事業 | (6) 讀書室運營事業 |
| (7) 職業訓練事業 | (8) 家族計劃事業 |
| (9) 法律相談事業 | (10) 託兒施設事業 |
| (11) 其他 위와 關聯된 事業 | |

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