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## Impact of Irrigation on Community Disorganization: A Review Study

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**Abstract:** *The concept of community has two relative aspects, namely, the geographical and the psychological. Geographically, it may be considered as a contiguous distribution of people with their social institutions. Psychologically, it may be thought of in terms of the elements that combine to make it a dynamic and living entity. Since both these elements are important, the community may be considered to be a complex social entity that has both a physical locus and psychological consensus.[1] Community, therefore, is defined as "a social unity whose members recognize as common, a sufficiency of interest to allow the interactivities of common life" and the definition is further qualified with the averment that "any circle of people ... who belong together, so that they share ... a whole set of interests wide enough and complete enough to include their lives, is a community".*

**Keywords:** Untouchables & Gandhian Philosophy.

### Introduction:

As civilized beings, humans need both the smallest as well as the larger circles of community. The larger community brings opportunity, stability, economy and the constant stimulus of a richer and more varied culture, while in smaller community, near and more intimate social satisfaction is found. Both these are essential to the full life process. While analyzing the 'community', it is necessary to consider the individuals, the families, informal social organizations and organized institutions that are related and interrelated in the social structure of the community. Community is more than a mere geographical or psychological grouping of individuals. It has an existence of its own.

### Community Disorganization:

Thus, within the community, there are various groups and organizations whose some interests are common, while others clash. Again, there are communities within the community, whose interests may be common or clash with each other and eventually lead to community disorganization. Also, some external events or factors may also precipitate community disorganization (in the case of project-affected population, coercive displacement from the original habitat and relocation at a new settlement). Community disorganization is always a relative phenomenon. But just as no community is completely organized, so no community is completely disorganized. "The vitality and effective functioning of the community are dependent upon harmonious cooperative efforts and consensus of social definition in agreement as to general ends and purposes. When this common definition is translated in a cooperative activity towards some common end, we have community efficiency". [5]

The process of community disorganization is a

complex one and develops out of many factors. The process of individual, family and community disorganization is an interrelated one. Community disorganization cannot logically be separated from the disorganization of the individual as well as family, which compose the community. However, there are certain aspects of the disorganization process which are more closely related to the community than to the individuals and the families which make it up. [6]

According to Coleman, a community is well organized if it can act collectively towards the problems that face it. If it cannot, then it is disorganized relative to those problems, through there may be a great amount of apparent organization. [7] It is also supposed that a community can become disorganized only upon the presumption that a previous state of organization had existed (in the instant case, prior to displacement, such a state indeed had existed). Displaced Population as a Disorganized Community

The mass displacement of people from the reservoir's submergence area to the new settlements has traumatic effects. The displaced men, women and children lose traditional community relationships and break family ties. They do not leave their homes out of volition but are forced out. They are displaced not only geographically but also socially and economically. The abrupt change in the community environment often results in community disorganization. Furthermore, they also lose their traditional way of life, the cycle of mundane activities that makes up the day, and quite often, kith and kin and peers. They arrive at the new location in emotionally disarrayed state and begin to pick up the threads of their shattered lives once again. According to K.D.Gangrade, "The disorganized community refers to one which is in (cultural) decadence, a community in which have arisen (upheavals) so sharp that its normal life

has been disrupted." [8]

### **Community Organization**

'Community Organization', as direct methods of professional social work, is one of the main approaches in social work that, in turn, is a delivery system of welfare services. It is a method that attempts to help communities to understand social problems that exist and to utilize available community resources to bring about solutions that will strengthen the total community and enrich the lives of its members. M.G.Ross defines it as a "process by which a community identifies its needs, gives priority to them, develops the confidence and will to work at them, finds resources - internal and external - to deal with them and in doing so, extends and develops cooperative and collaborative attitudes and practices within the community". [9] While attempting to broaden this definition, K.D. Gangrade has reformulated it to read as, "Community organization is the process by which the social system of the community provides for integration and adaptation within the community. This is a process which continues regardless of the work of the community organizer whose function is to initiate, nourish and develop this process. In participating in this process, the community organizer will have regard for certain values relating to the forms of social change and the means by which they may be brought about". [10] Since the primary function of the professional social work is to deliver social welfare services, this definition should more precisely read as, "Community organization for social welfare is the process of bringing about and maintaining adjustment between social welfare needs and social welfare resources in a geographical area ....". [11]

### **Community Organization Worker**

The community organization worker is essentially concerned with large community issues, with social policy and social planning. He would deal with the whole community and its major subcultures, would operate from a basis of socio-cultural theory, deal with such accounts of needs as people can express in meetings, seek to relate diverse groups to one another.

This means that, though knowledge of community processes and the elements of how to use it are important for all at the initial learning stage, yet in many instances, it is only a few who will use this skill to any great degree and that too at a later stage in the career. This subject is for experienced social workers in which they would study the structure and administration of social agencies, the coordination of organization through which they are brought together and the processes of policy-making, planning and implementation.

The purpose of community organization is similar to that of other forms of social work, except that the focus is upon the community or group interaction rather than on individuals or groups. Its aim is to help communities and groups in interaction, whether geographical or functional, to become more aware of and better able to use their own resources to satisfy needs, wants or lacks of which they have become aware, and in so doing, to become more confident, more socially responsible, better integrated as a community, less hostile to other groups and increasingly able to work

cooperatively with others.

This intergroup activity is usually designed to bring about a better adjustment between given social needs and social resources. The assumption of community organization is that although people are resistant to change, yet they are prepared for change. If motivated by awareness of some better aspect of living which they might achieve. It is also assumed that solutions, services or benefits imposed upon people rather than desired and worked for by them meet with resistance and may either be rejected or passively accepted. It is the basic tenet of community organization that the methods made by the community itself to achieve something it desires have considerable value in themselves in intensifying community knowledge, abilities, cooperation and conversion.

The philosophy of community organization is the acceptance of the community's right to decide what it wants rather than building the capacity of people to find richer and more satisfied ways of living, if they are helped to use the proper resources within themselves and the environment. [12]

## **PROCESS OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION**

### **Activities under Community Organization**

Under community organization, the community organization worker has to perform many activities, chief among them are as under:

#### **Organizing Activities**

The needs of the community may be very diverse, requiring a balanced and integrated programme for their fulfillment. Therefore, the worker has to prepare a programme in accordance with community needs and resources.

#### **Leadership and Promotional Activities**

The community organization worker should develop the leadership within the community. He has to motivate community members towards the solution of their collective problems.

#### **Coordinating Activities**

The functions dealing with the community welfare are of diverse nature having numerous dimensions. In order to avoid repetition and wastage of energy, coordination between various activities is essential. In this regard, the worker brings a desirable change in the behaviour of the community members. He inspires scientific thinking regarding health and social welfare.

#### **Budgeting Activities**

When a programme is determined for community welfare, the problem of finance emerges. Therefore, the worker has to make financial arrangements according to the nature and scope of the plan.

#### **Administrative Activities**

The success of any welfare programme is based on its proper administration. Therefore, the worker has to discharge administrative functions.

#### **Public Relations Activities**

In order to implement and carry out any welfare programme in the community, the worker has to do a lot of liaisoning/public relations work with the concerned authorities, government and funding agencies.

### Research Activities

Under these activities, the worker takes a review of the programme and on its basis, evaluates the achievements.

#### Development of Community Consciousness

The worker endeavours to create consciousness among the community members. It becomes possible with the help of education, communication and participation.

### Community Process and Community Organization

The community organization worker must become familiar with the community, community neighborhood and the agencies with which he is working, before he attempts to engage in actual community organization. This exercise will include gathering the knowledge of its history and subgroups, its power structure, its avowed and unavowed purposes and goals, its attitude towards change, its cultural patterns and values, its economic life and the effect of all these on its purposes and functioning, its emotional satisfactions, motivations and desires.

Sometimes, complexity arises because community leaders are diffusely aware of their community problems and feel powerless to do much about them, or because the needs of the community turnover to have much bigger ramifications in relation to other problems than were at first suspected or because there are conflicting power groups involved in any given way of meeting a need or hostile enough to impede the progress of the work. The task of the worker at this stage is to help the community or particular agencies or groups to identify what they themselves feel about a problem. Those who should be brought together to discuss community needs are likely to be local leaders, representatives of subgroups or agencies or the committee of an organization.

It is important that these leaders should really speak for and know the needs of the community and bring together the representatives of different groups with different points of view, in relation to exploring whether it is a problem about which action could be taken, and in deciding what should be done about it. The function of the worker at this stage is to help the community leaders to look at the tentatively identified problem, to take their own decisions as to whether they want to take action about the problem and then to help them to see what next steps are required to be taken to solve the problem.

### Scope and Importance of Community Organization

Community organization is a recent and developing branch of the modern social work. Still, it may be stated that its scope covers economic upliftment, education, health, roads and housing, recreation and cultural development, social services and community life.

### The importance of community organization may be stated as:

- It promotes a sense of participation among the people,
- It brings about individual progress towards material and recreational goals,
- It helps in personal acceptance and appreciation of each other,
- It creates an atmosphere of respect for the rights and

interests of people,

- It promotes a sense of belongingness and neighborliness among the people of the community and thereby develops a healthy community life.

### Basic Assumptions in Community Organization

#### The process of community organization functions on the basis of the following basic assumptions:

- People can develop a capacity to deal with their own problems;
- People want change and can change;
- People should participate in the process of change in their community;
- Democracy requires cooperative participation and action;
- A holistic approach is more successful than piecemeal approach;
- People in the community frequently need help in organizing themselves. [13]

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