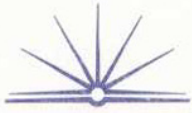




## SECTION I - PART C → QUESTION 16 - GROUPS IN CONTEXT!

16a) The location of resources can have a direct and quite major affect on employment. Rural families is a primary example of this. Rural families are those who live outside regional areas. <sup>A</sup> ~~They~~ major problem endured by rural families is the lack of resources that is available to them. For example, many rural <sup>communities</sup> ~~families~~ do not have access to resources such as shops, banks, chemists, schools and other utilities.

This lack of resources available in rural areas means there is also a lack of places to be employed in rural areas. Therefore there is a large number of unemployed people in rural areas due to the lack of resources available in rural areas. Some may have to travel far



to go to work at there is more employment opportunities in areas that have more resources, such as banks, cafes, universities and shops.

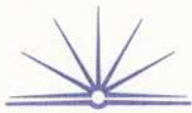
Unemployment in rural areas has become a major problem and can lead to such things as depression, family conflict and the most extreme effect of all suicide.

## b) GROUP → CHRONICALLY ILL.

The chronically ill have many needs which are specific to them. The chronically ill are defined as those suffering from an illness that develops slowly or lasts a long time. Examples of chronic illnesses include arthritis, diabetes, cancer and asthma (severe).

The needs that are highly significant to the chronically ill, include =

HEALTH → Poor health is a major



problem endured by those who are chronically ill. The health problems and issues they have will depend on their illness (eg. those suffering from asthma endure breathing problems and those suffering from diabetes incur health problems relating to sugar intake). The chronically ill people will have to take extra care in the way they conduct themselves and their daily lives to ensure their health problems do not get worse and that they can attain optimum health. They will have to eat healthily (eg. fruit, veges, meat, breads and cereals) and may have to take special food supplements depending on what chronic illness they are enduring (eg. those with chronic fatigue syndrome need high  $\beta$  iron and carbohydrate foods to help increase energy), they will also need



adequate amount of rest sleep and relaxation to remain healthy and will need adequate shelter, and appropriate medical care. Chronically ill people will also experience a change in lifestyle as they will have to take care in the way they conduct themselves and their daily lives to ensure optimum health and so that their medical condition does not get worse.

**FINANCIAL SUPPORT** → May be a problem for chronically ill people as sometimes their physical condition prevents them from obtaining employment and poor health can also lead to work days being lost. It is important for those who are chronically ill to have an adequate income to support their many needs which include: food, shelter, clothing, nutri-

tional supplements, medical care, leisure and recreation.

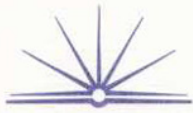
This is a highly significant need for the chronically ill. In many cases it can be achieved via financial support from Centrelink, the carers support financial benefit is also available for carers, carers may also work and support the chronically ill person themselves or the chronically ill person may participate in full-time or part-time work to ensure that their needs are being met.

**SENSE OF IDENTITY** → A major difficulty endured by the chronically ill is a change in the way they perceive themselves. A chronic illness may leave the <sup>person</sup> ~~person~~ unable to do things ~~which~~ <sup>they</sup> could previously do which could lead to a decrease



in self confidence and self-esteem and a change in the way they perceive themselves. Those suffering from a chronic illness need to maintain a sense of identity. This is very important for the emotional and psychological wellbeing of the person and is a very important need for those who are chronically ill. It can be achieved through acceptance and belonging from family and friends and participating in some activity that makes them feel good about themselves (eg. A hobby such as painting) this will also lead to optimum psychological wellbeing.

C) Those who are disabled are highly disadvantaged ~~to~~ when compared to the vast majority of the community. In terms of equity the disabled are severely disadvantaged. <sup>Depending</sup> ~~They~~



on the disability the individual endures they can face a large amount of ~~at~~ problems. For example <sup>for</sup> those with a physical disability their main problem is access to resources and impaired mobility. (Eg. Access to resources is a problem if they cannot enter a building that does not have a ramp). Those with intellectual disabilities endure problems with access to information and discrimination and those with physical disfigurement may experience problems such as loneliness and isolation.

Those who are disabled often have trouble finding employment which <sup>will</sup> also cause them to endure financial difficulties.

To help overcome these problems endured by the disabled the government has put into place many



mechanisms to help achieve equity for those who are disabled. This included includes mainstreaming which involves getting the disabled out of special institutions and integrating them into the wide community. This helps to fulfil the social needs of the disabled as it provides them with the opportunity to belong to a social group and to interact with others. It can also ~~also~~ <sup>expand</sup> the psychological wellbeing of the disabled as it can reduce the loneliness and isolation they may endure and participation in society can offer acquire them a feeling of belonging and acceptance.

The Government has also implemented the Disability Discrimination Act which makes it illegal to discriminate against the disabled. This has helped to achieve

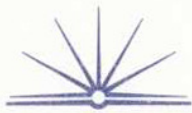




equity for those who are disabled by ensuring they are treated with respect and providing them with an avenue to enforce their rights if they do experience some form of discrimination.

Jobsearch also helps find ~~jobs~~ jobs for those with a mild to moderate intellectual disability. Enabling them with the opportunity to work will ~~eff~~ achieve equity for them and will also help to fulfil their needs such as their social needs (eg. belonging to social group, interaction with others), psychological needs (eg. acceptance and belonging from peers) and physical needs (eg. An income to support food, shelter, clothing, medical care etc.).

Centre line is also available



Providing financial support for the disabled who are eligible for this benefit and ramps are also provided in many public places to help achieve equity for the disabled and also to enhance their access to resources.

Youth are another special needs group. Youth can be defined as the age ~~is~~ group between 15 and 25 years. Youth may endure many problems such as homelessness, ~~sub~~ education<sup>and</sup> un~~employment~~ and the government has recognised the problems endured by today's youth and has provided mechanisms to help achieve equity for youth.

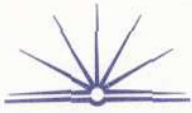
These include Youth allowance and ~~Abstudy~~<sup>Abstudy</sup> which are provided to youth who may not have access to financial resources as an



incentive for them to stay in school and receive a higher education. Centrelinks <sup>financial</sup> support of youth helps ensure equity is achieved for them. Leaving home allowance is also provided to youth who have experienced homelessness. This helps to support their physical needs (eg food, shelter, clothing, education) and helps to ensure youth are not disadvantaged and equity is achieved for youth.

Youth these days also have a wide range of employment opportunities such as apprenticeships and traineeships which help youth to find employment and helps achieve equity for youth.

In conclusion, the government provides a large amount of management strategies to help



achieve equity for those who have been disadvantaged in our community, for example youth and the disabled. These incentives have been effective ~~is~~ helping those special needs groups have access to resources however equity has not been achieved. Everybody ~~is~~ is not equal and it is impossible for everybody to be equal simply by implementing a few strategies. Although the government has tried to provide equity through the ~~use~~ implementation of management strategies, true equity can not be achieved till everybody is in fact equal. And that day may never come.