

Community engagement

Assessment – 2

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INTRODUCTION

This reflective report is created to compare and analyse the best practices of a certain charity organisation with the previously researched charity The Ben Kinsella Trust. While accomplishing the module Community Engagement, in Assessment 1, I prepared a report by describing the activities and the best practices of The Ben Kinsella Trust in terms of knife crimes by the young people throughout the different streets of different cities. However, in this report, I will discuss about another charity organisation that is working for the resettlement of the youths coming from custody (Goodfellow et al., 2015). I will compare and analyse both the programme with a reflective approach and will find out the best practices of both the charities. After finding out the best practices, I will then link those best practices to each other and illustrate how all those best practices can be worked to accomplish the purpose of both the charity. Moreover, there will be a section where I will stress the stakeholder's participation and how they will be benefited if they stay with these organisations (Williams et al., 2020).

BEYOND YOUTH CUSTODY (BYC)

Beyond Youth Custody (BYC) is a charity programme which is funded by the popular organisation Big Lottery Fund and this programme initiated numerous initiatives for promoting better thinking policy so that the young people who are in leaving custody can receive good resettlement. BYC has initiated its investigation and found out why the resettlement practices have not improved although we know how does it work and we have proper knowledge of creating suitable accommodation and education placement (Barnes and Schmitz, 2016). Along with BLF, this programme is also funded by the Nacro, ARCS, and the University of Bedfordshire. Because of its urgency, the charity programme is running for almost six years consecutively. During the programme, it has been found that the resettlement programme is not fully unsuccessful, rather the programme is successful in some cases where the activities are involved an individual journey for young people (Nacro, 2018). Moreover, the programme started its journey to provide assistance to ensure positive youth justice and with the charity, the Ministry of Justice directly involved with the programme as the BYC model looked positive and they have given importance to the theory of change as their motto. The charity promoted the strengths and capabilities of the youth people which helped them to grow their pro-social identity (Pinder, 2020).

Now a question is arisen, why this programme is important. The probable importance is here:

- ❖ The programme has been initiated in such a way so that it can bring about a greater impact on thousands of youths' lives.
- ❖ Youths' experience will be at the core of the task's proof with regards to what requirements to change to further develop post-YOI resettlement, and Youths will be associated with examination, interchanges and venture the board.
- ❖ Examination and interchanges are intended to build up one another: exploration will be educated by the prerequisite to discuss adequately with the task's partners and crowds and our correspondences will be established on excellent and crucial proof.
- ❖ It gives an entire program assessment of YIF projects with the goal that various methodologies can measure up and differentiated (Barnes and Schmitz, 2016).



Figure: Youths' justice facts and figures (Goodfellow et al., 2015)

BEST PRACTICES OF BYC

The project as I have mentioned earlier is mainly focusing on achieving changes in the resettlement programme of youth and for this reason, they have some best practices. They need to identify what will work in which circumstances and for which type of young people. After getting this information, they need to find out what they need to do for solving the issue for a particular youth (Gardinier, 2019). Moreover, they initiate research and promote their resources that are highly necessary to bring about the change. The charity programme will have to work in such a condition where they will have to bring changes in the youth and criminal justice sector for which they will not be able to depend on less quality information.

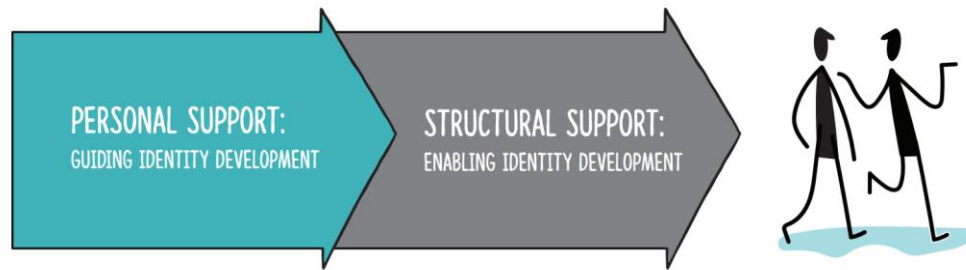


Figure: Best Practices of BYC (Nacro, 2018)

Personal Support

Among the best practices of the BYC, personal support is the most significant and here the charity initiates activities to guide the identity development of the children. Here, the charity creates a friendly environment for the youth with befriending and supervision with the help of the professional who can guide the identity of the children. The charity develops some hooks through which the youth can get a new identity (Murphy, 2012). Some of the hooks are –

A significant birthday, for instance, 15 or 18. Here the narrative is such “Currently, I am grown up, immature earlier, and becoming to act big being a responsible person”.

Besides, other hooks are such as, a new relationship, moving out from home, a new youth, a new role, and so on (Bateman et al., 2013).

Structural Support

Under this practice, the charity focuses mainly on enabling the identity development of the children. Here, the charity provides some necessary and practical assistance that is highly necessary for the youths such as accommodation, education, or even training facilities. This is the implementation stage of establishing personal support. They initiate this structural support on the basis of four common questions described in the personal support section (Murphy, 2012). All Structural Support offered ought to consistently be adjusted and suitable to the plans made in Personal support. Professionals ought to have the option to eloquent to the youngster how any viable game plans are going to assist them with moving towards who they need to be. In the event

that viable game plans, irrelevant to where the kid sees themselves going, are set up, they are more averse to draw in with them. For example, a good-natured YOT official might have discovered an instructional class an open door in development, however, this is far-fetched to draw in a kid whose Personal Support has assisted with seeing them recognize a future and as courses to be a business visionary (Harter, 2015).

BYC VS THE BEN KINSELLA TRUST

While doing the Assessment 1 of this module, I initiated my research on The Ben Kinsella Trust where I described their programmes against knife crimes by the youth of the London and other city streets. The programme initiated different workshops in numerous schools and colleges and community-based places to educate people about the deadliness of knife crimes. However, in terms of Beyond Youth Custody, this programme does not work this way rather they take custody of the children by developing personal and structural identity development (Mathur and Clark, 2014).

The Ben Kinsella Trust has initiated its best practices through two different ways that I have discussed in the previous assessment where the first best practice is socio-cultural integration, and the last one is multi-culturalism. In socio-cultural integration, the main focus is on empowerment, policy consideration, equal rights, and community participation. This best practice can easily be implemented in the Beyond Youth Custody programme as the primary intention is to make the youths' resettlement by empowering themselves, ensuring equal rights, and enabling them to participate in the community (Watson, 2014).

However, the best practice of multi-culturalism is both relevant and irrelevant to the Beyond Youth Custody programme. It can be utilised for those youths who have come from other cultures. Since different cultural youths require different norms and practices for initiating development, this best practice could be utilised easily. However, this practice is mainly a part of reducing alcoholism, street violence, and other sorts of crimes that are not relevant to the activities of the Beyond Youth Custody (Gardinier, 2019).

BYC does mainly identity development by providing personal and structural support as the programme is initiated for the resettlement of the youths. On the other hand, The Ben Kinsella Trust is organised for creating awareness among the parents and the youths so that the youths do

not engage with knife crimes. So, a basic difference is seen between the two programmes where one is taking developing activities, where the other one is creating awareness (Shafer et al., 2016).

COMMUNICATION AND BENEFITS OF STAKEHOLDERS' PARTICIPATION OF BYC AND THE BEN KINSELLA TRUST

The Ben Kinsella Trust as I have mentioned earlier is initiating numerous workshops in various schools and colleges in different cities and counties. This will ensure a better environment for the stakeholders as they would be able to move through the roads with safely. So, they are communicating with the parents and the college authorities to help them accomplish the programme successfully. For this reason, the charity is utilising social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and so on (Bateman et al., 2013).

Beyond Youth Custody (BYC) on the other hand, is mainly communicating with the stakeholders who tend to donate to the charity. This is because they have youths who need resettlement in plenty of numbers and the charity does not initiate any awareness activities. The charity rather just initiates personal and structural development of the youths. This is beneficial for the stakeholders as these youths will be taking the control of the country in future and will bring about prosperity for the nation (Goodfellow et al., 2015).

I can link the activities of both the programme as they tend to bring about changes in society by working with youths who are involved in the crimes. The Ben Kinsella Trust in protecting the stakeholders by creating awareness among the youths and the people. On the other hand, BYC is protecting the stakeholders by initiating a resettlement programme for those youths who committed the crime and passed their valuable time in custody. Both the programmes require higher stakeholders' participation as both the charity require donation and voluntary services (Barnes and Schmitz, 2016).

CONCLUSIONS

So, to conclude, it is seen that both the charities are working for the community especially for the youths of the community. Both the programmes are engaging themselves with the community to initiate their purposes and aims successfully. In terms of The Ben Kinsella Trust, the process of community engagement is through accomplishing numerous workshops and seminars in different schools and colleges of different cities and counties. However, in terms of Beyond Youth Custody (BYC), they are initiating numerous activities for the personal and structural development of the youths coming from the custody. Initially, BYC appoints a professional who can provide personal support to develop the identity of the youths coming from the custody. Here, they tend to make them believe four different perspectives such as they are a new child, a new relationship, a new birthday, and a new job of being responsible. The charity works to raise awareness among the youths that they have changed after the life they have spent in custody. In terms of community engagement, BYC tries to communicate to the stakeholders who tend to donate to the organisation which boost the activities of the charity. Most of their donation is spent on the resettlement programmes of the youths coming from custody after their usual sentence and the activities are run in such a way so that they can never engage with other crimes in the future. Both the charities have their own website to operate their activities and have many volunteers who work voluntarily for the betterment of society.

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