

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA BILASPUR
M.S.W (First Semester) Examination, 2013
Model Answer Sheet

SEMESTER-I

PAPER: -MS-103: Social Work Profession: History, Philosophy and Fields

Paper Code-AS2447

Section- A

Objectives type questions

1. The Elizabethan Poor Law came into force in :
Ans: 1601
2. Field work in social work helps to acquire:
Ans: All of the above
3. Who was the first Director of Sir. Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work?
Ans: Clifford Manshardt
4. Services rendered voluntarily by an individual or group to another individual or group is called as :
Ans: Social Service
5. Anna Hazare's Movement is Associated with :
Ans: Janlokpal Bill
6. Who has written book called "Papers on Social Work-An India Perspectives."
Ans: Banerjee, G.R
7. Who is the father of General System Theory?
Ans: Talcott Parson
8. When the first UGC Social Work Education Review Committee appointed in India?
Ans: 1960
9. Services provided to weaker sections of the society is called as ...
Ans: Social Welfare Services
10. Which of the following is not the value of Social Work?
Ans: Specific objectives.

Section- B

Attempt any five questions. Each question carries equal marks.

1. What is Social Reform? Explain the concept with example.

Ans:When social evils began to cause human unhappiness, some individuals started giving a serious consideration. Reform means “the improvement or amendment of what is wrong” According M S Gore, “*Social reform involves a deliberate efforts to bring about a change in social attitudes, culturally defined role expectations and actual patterns of behavior of people in a desired direction through processes of persuasion and public education*” The Collective non-violent attempt by a group of like-minded to eradicate immoral, unhealthy, corrupt and wrong practices.

A reform movement is a kind of social movement that aims to make gradual change, or change in certain aspects of society rather than rapid or fundamental changes. A social reform movement is distinguished from more radical social movements such as revolutionary movements. Reformists' ideas are often grounded in liberalism, although they may be rooted in utopian, socialist or religious concepts. Some rely on personal transformation; others rely on small collectives, such as Mahatma Gandhi's spinning wheel and the self-sustaining village economy, as a mode of social change.

There are some examples of social reformers and their reformatory work against different social evils. Any social reformer and their movement against different social evils will be considered as social reform.

- ❖ **Raja Ram Mohan Roy:** Raja Ram Mohan Roy was popularly known as the 'Father of Indian Renaissance ' was born on 22nd May 1772 in a Brahmin family in Bengal. He founded the Atmiya Sabha in 1815 and the Brahmo Samaj on 20th August 1828. Through these Institutions he fought against Orthodox Hindus and the fanatic Christian Missionaries. He was against of Sati system, Polygamy, Child marriage, Caste system and Untouchability. He was the great supporter of Inter-caste marriage, women education, Widow Remarriages etc. Ram Mohan started publishing Newspapers and Magazines for which he was called the 'Father of Indian Journalism'.
- ❖ **Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar:** Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was born on April 14, 1891 in Mhow (presently in Madhya Pradesh). Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is viewed as messiah of dalits and downtrodden in India. He was the chairman of the drafting committee in 1947. Bhimrao Ambedkar experienced caste discrimination right from the childhood. He was the first who reduce the bridge between tribal & non-tribal.
- ❖ *Student can give any example of social reformer and they can write about their work.*

2. What are the methods of social work practice? Briefly explain it.

Ans: Methods in Social Work Practice (Primary methods and Secondary Methods) Social Work methods are purely professional knowledge, not borrowed from any other disciplines. It is also called social work practice. These methods and application differentiate social work and many others social sciences that base mere on theoretical knowledge. For instance, sociology, psychology, anthropology and philosophy all lack specific methods like social work although having well advanced theory.

Methods of social work are grouped as

1. **Primary method:** are that systematic and planned way of performing an activity, which is fundamental to Social Work. These are just like roots of social work, which give birth to other branches.
2. **Secondary method:** these are secondary because it facilitates the primary methods. There are also the derivatives of primary methods.

Primary method:

1. Social Case Work
2. Social Group Work
3. Social Organization and development

Secondary method:

1. Social Research
2. Social Action
3. Social Welfare Administration

Brief explanation of each primary method along with suitable example.

3. What is system theory? Briefly explain it.

- General systems theory, which includes the narrower field of social systems, is a cross-disciplinary body of scientific thought that developed during the twentieth century. Social systems perspective: a philosophical viewpoint on the relationship of person with their social environment.
Social systems model: meaning that it is at the same time a hypothesis to be tested, primarily through its application to professional practice
- Systems perspective provides the best theoretical basis for the study of human communication.
- **System:** A set of things or parts forming a whole. A complex unity formed of many often diverse parts subject to a common plan or serving a common purpose.
- **Systemic Thinking:** Using the mind to recognize pattern, conceive unity, and form some coherent wholeness – to seek to complete the picture.
- A social system is composed of persons or groups of persons who interact and mutually influence each other's behaviour.
- A social system is a bounded set of interrelated activities that together constitute a single entity.

4. What are the assumptions of social work? Explain two assumptions in short?

Ans:According to Prof.Herbert Bisno some of the philosophical assumptions underlying the theory of social work and practice are:

1. Each Individual, by the very fact of his existence is of worth.
2. Human suffering undesirable and should be prevented or at least alleviated, whenever possible.
3. All human behaviour is the result of interaction between the biological organism and its environment.
4. There are important differences between individual and they must be recognized and allowed for.
5. Social work rejects the doctrines of laissez-faire and survival of the fittest.
6. The rich or powerful are not necessary fit' while the poor or weak are not necessarily unfit'
7. A major responsibility for the welfare of its member rests with the community.
8. All classes of persons in the community have an equal right to the social services; there is community responsibility to relive adequately and without discrimination all members of the community.
9. The federal government is thought to have an important responsibility in providing for health; housing; full employment; education; and various types of public assistance and social insurance programmes.
10. Public assistance should be based on the concept of "Need"

Students have to explain any two assumptions in short, they can give any example from field but it is not compulsory.

5. Write note on ecological perspective in social work practice.

Ans:The ecological perspective makes clear the need to view people and environments as a unitary system within a particular cultural and historic context. Both person and environment can be fully understood only in terms of their relationship, in which each continually influences the other within a particular context. Hence, all concepts derived from the ecological metaphor refer not to environment alone or person alone; rather, each concept expresses a particular person: environment relationship, whether it is positive, negative, or neutral. (In accord with the unitary view, person: environment relationships are designated by a *Colon*, replacing the traditional hyphen, which visually fractures their connection.)

Another aspect of the ecological perspective is "ecological thinking," a mode of thought that differs markedly from linear thinking. The latter can explain some simple phenomena (for example, John drops a glass on a tile floor, causing it to break, while he remains unchanged). Ecological thinking can explain complex human phenomena, such as those that enter the social work domain. Ecological thinking examines exchanges between A and B, for example, that shape, influence, or change both over time. A acts, which leads to a change in B, whereupon the change in B elicits a

change in A that in turn changes B, which then changes or otherwise influences A, and so on. The process is further complicated by the fact that other variables are usually operating at the same time.

In contrast, linear thinking emphasizes that A causes an effect that changes B at a certain point in time, while A remains unchanged. Ecological thinking is less concerned with cause and more concerned with the consequences of exchanges between A and B and how to help modify maladaptive exchanges. Instead of valuing prediction based on simplistic cause and effect, ecological thinking embraces indeterminacy in complex human phenomena. The original ecological concepts, now refined, include the following.

Person: environment fit: Person: environment fit is the actual fit between an individual's or a collective group's needs, rights, goals, and capacities and the qualities and operations of their physical and social environments within particular cultural and historical contexts. Hence, for the person and environment, the fit might be favourable, minimally adequate, or unfavourable. When it is favourable or even minimally adequate, it represents a state of relative "adaptedness" (Dubos, 1978), which promotes continued development and satisfying social functioning and sustains or enhances the environment. Adaptedness reflects generally positive person: environment exchanges over time. It is never fixed but shifts in accord with shifts in reciprocal exchanges. When exchanges over time are generally negative, development, health, and social functioning might be impaired and the environment could be damaged.

6. What do you mean by social action explain it with suitable example?

Ans : Social action is a process for the achievement of social objectives. It is an organized group process which is used to solve the problems through actions. Different social workers have defined social action according to their perceptions, experiences which they had from their practice. Any definition given by an author, here I have given the definition of Friedlander and Jacob which defines very simply the features of social work and it can easily be understood in the social work method context.

W.A. Friedlander defines it, "Social action is an individual, group or community effort which aims to bring changes in social legislation and welfare services"

K.K. Jacob defines social action, "is an effort at initiating suitable changes and refers to improve socio-economic conditions and to better the social climate." So social actions in other words can be defined as organized efforts, which aim to solve social problems confronting individuals, groups or communities.

From both definitions we can understand that the term social action refers to organized and legally permitted activities designed to mobilize public opinion, legislation and public administration in favour of objectives believed to be socially desirable.

For Ex: In contemporary times Anna Hazare's Jan Lokpal bill movement, Medha Patkar's social action against the displacement of Tribal People which is known as Narmada Bachav Andolan, or if we will see the history then Birsa Munda revolt against British Rule

and Landlords, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Anti Caste movement or Movement for New Social order which would be based on the principle of Social Justice, Equality, Liberty and Fraternity Mahatma Gandhi's freedom movement, etc.

Student can give any example related to social action and they can define its salient and features.

7. Write note on radical perspective of social work?

Ans :What is radical: readiness and capacity for critical questioning of all assumptions and institutions which have become idols under the same common sense, logic or what is supposed to be 'natural' (Fromm,)

- Capitalism is rejected in favor of socialism and Liberal reformism is rejected as a way of dealing with social problems. Conventional social work perpetuates social problems.
- 'Individual vs society' is a false dichotomy, Personal is political in RSW. 'Disabling profession' and need of 'de-professionalization'
- Inadequacy of social work in intervening in a range of complex and conflictual situations. Incorporation of multidimensional analyses of structural disadvantage must be at the forefront of social work thinking.
- Structural inequality and oppression are the context within which social workers practice. If they do not deliberately seek to be part of the solution, their practice will inevitably become part of the problem"

Confront a patriarchal Capitalist State, Culture and Economy

- "Act as 'revealers' by exposing, that which is hidden or excluded by the decision making process.
- Collective protest and mobilization bring to light those elements of silence, obscurity or arbitrariness buried within complex systems" (Melucci)
- Human being is capable of influencing and transforming one's reality.
- Radical change can only come from consciousness developed as a result of exchange rather than imposition.

RSW perspective chastises conventional social work for:

- failing to develop a critical self-awareness
- pathologizing oppressed people by offering individualistic explanation of social problem (Lagan & Lee)
- Warn against the dangers of allowing state to dictate the agenda
- Need to democratize the arena of work & the structures of 'welfare state'
- Need to build critical consciousness which empowers the individual and collectives
- Need for a transformative vision that looks beyond the situation we currently face

Practice of Radical Social Work:

Paradigm

- Recognizing Contradiction
- Dialectics of people and systems
- Systems: Oppressive and supportive
- Individual consciousness

Aims

- Education
- Linking people with system
- Building counter system
- Individual & Structural response

Section- C

Long Answer Question

Attempt any one question. Each question carries equal marks (Maximum 4-5 answer is expected)

1. Write essay on History of professional social work in USA and India?

Social Work History in USA:

- 19TH C – growing realization that charity needs to be organized to reduce costs and make it scientific or secular instead of religion based
- 1869 – Charity organization society founded in England
- 1874 – National Conference on Charities and Correction in the US. To bring attention to the organization and management of state and local custodial institutions, voluntary charity and other philanthropic agencies
- 1877 – First charity organization society set upon US based on the England model
- Scientific charity based on secular humanisms and rationalism. Scientific' because of the belief that helping should be rational. Idea of means and end rationality.
- Goal – moral improvement and effective regulation of disorganized and stigmatized working class people.
- Charity organization Society (COS)- Brought in the concept of friendly visitors'
- Functioned in close co-operation into various relief agencies under a board of their representatives and extensively utilized their services of voluntary workers for friendly visits
- COS's – forerunners of modern case work
- 1889 – First settlement Home was set up in the US
- Staff members were linked to the community. Rather than providing charity they sought to help the communities into all their problems in a geographical area.
- Use of strategies parallel to case work, group work and community organization
- Need for formal education of the functionaries of COS's and settlement Houses
- 1897 – At the National conference on Charities and Corrections, Mary Richmond made a plea for a training school in philanthropy
- 1898 - New York COS established the first School of Social Work
- 'Summer School of Philanthropic Work'- Began as a six weeks summer school Later on called the Columbia University of Social Work.
- 1899 - First full scale school of social work called Institute for Social Work Training, Amsterdam
- Turn of the century- shift from charity – welfare Friendly visitors – social workers, Philanthropy – social work
- 1910 – Professional social work, programmes were firmly established in several European and North American Countries

Beginnings of Social Work Education in India

- **1905** - Gopal Krishna Gokhale founded the *Servants Of India Society*
- Paved the way for a rational and scientific approach to the solution of social problems
- **1924** - Social Service League started a training class to train the voluntary cadre for social development offered a series of lectures on social subjects and introduced the students to the various social work activities being carried out in the city for voluntary unpaid services.
- Contribution of different social reformers, saints, bhakti movement, etc.
- **1936** – Sir.Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work set up. Sir Clifford Manshardt Was The First Director. Now this School is now known as s The Tata Institute of Social Sciences. School was initiated in the NagpadaNeighborhood House. To start the school, the bibliography was prepared by the University of Chicago library. Curriculum drawn from there. Commenced the legacy of American Professional Social Work in India
- Followed by Delhi School of Social Work, Madras School of Social Work and in many other places school of social work started.
- UGC appointed its first review committee on social work education in 1960. And step by step growth of social work profession.

2. Discuss the various fields of social work with relevant examples?

Ans: Introduction:The scope of social work practice is remarkably wide. Social workers practice not only in the traditional social service agency, but also in elementary schools; in business, factories, and offices, in social welfare services, state, and local government agencies and legislative bodies; in private practice as individual, family, and marriage therapists; counselling, in hospitals and in mental health facilities; in courts and correctional settings; in home health care; community development services and in services to the elderly. In fact social workers can be found anywhere and everywhere there are people who need the help of a professional to alleviate personal or social problems.

Medical And Psychiatric Social Work: Provide assistance to patients and their families who are coping with the many problems that accompany illness or inhibit recovery and rehabilitation, such as economic need, disability, and lack of resources after discharge to home. Collect and analyze patient information to help other health professions understand the needs of patients and their families.

Coordinate services for home care and equipment following discharge. Make referrals to rehabilitation and long term care facilities. In outpatient settings – medical social workers provide referral services,

Supportivecounselling, and coordinate after care and follow up services. Provide crisis intervention. Function as part of an interdisciplinary team. Demystify healthcare

terminology, personnel and procedures. For example : counselling for patients and their family members, fund mobilization poor family patients, connecting health related services, at community level, awareness or capacity building training for para-professionals, etc.

School Social Work: Provide help to students and families to overcome the social, behavioural, emotional, or economic problems that prevent learning. Interview students and families to assess problems. Make appropriate referrals for professional and community services. Follow up to assure that services provided and that conditions improve.

The school social worker closely works with teachers and school administrators. Provide crisis intervention for such problems as teen suicides, drug/alcohol-related, Issues and school violence, school dropout issue, helps in learning disability and referral services.

Social Work – Children and Families: Counsel Families to find better solutions to their problems. Remove children from abusive situations and place in caring homes. Find employment and housing for homeless families. **For ex:** Assist pregnant women, adoptive parents, and adopted children to navigate the adoption system. Provide assessment, support, counselling, resource coordination, and advocacy. Evaluate potential foster homes; monitor the foster home during placement. Provide assistance to women and their children who are victims of domestic violence.

Social Work in Industries/ Labour Welfare Administration: Help workers with problems that affect their job performance and satisfaction. Assist corporations reengineer their structure and methods to improve efficiency, Creativity, productivity and morale.

Work for a trade union or handling HR or security concerns of industry workers and be involved in job counselling or organizing them for their security or pension concern. To co-ordinate with labour welfare department to ensure the entitlements of worker as per the different laws and policies. Be an employee assistance counsellor to counsel individuals, lead groups and run workshops. Deal with substance abuse, domestic violence, single parenting and vocational Rehabilitation. Work with foundations, as well as utility companies and bank trustdepartments.

Social Work Practice in Community Development Settings: The Social Worker either work as Community Organizer or Community Development officer through government office, NGOs or CSR department, Co-operatives or foundations. Especially the community social worker plays roles in defining or assessing the community problems or needs, planning for tackling the needs, mobilization of resources, co-ordination with different stakeholders, monitoring and evaluations. Be an effective communicator to help build coalitions in the community. Provide direction and guidance to the community in order to mobilize inner or outer resources

for an identified cause or needs. The community social worker works across Rural, Urban and Tribal Community setting and address the needs and concerns.

Social work in community setting is to organize, mobilize and help the communities to identify their own needs with resources in the community to address those needs accurately, and motivate community members to realize their aspirations. The social worker role is empathetic, to felt himself as a community member and realize on the same way as each member of the community feel the problem. Then he tries to teach the community with skill and knowledge of community development. This makes the community empowered to help themselves and become self-reliant. Sympathetic approach on other hand on the part of the social worker will leads to dependency. As in sympathy the helper mostly extend all sort of help without the community involvement. Each community having problem is also full of resources. No one can resolve the community problem and to address it as accurately as the community can do. There is a common proverb, "That the village rabbit can be caught easily by the village dog", as the dog of the village better knows the ways to her home. Her eating, playing timing. Social worker just enables the community to work in an organized way. **For ex.** Those who have MSW degree they are being appointed as *Programme Officer in for MGNREGA implementation at Block and District Level or Recently the government appointed many social workers in NRLM/JEEVIKA Programme.*

Correctional Social Work Setting: The correction social work field mainly deals with officially identified delinquents and criminals; every democratic society has created as system of correctional agencies. These agencies have been given the task of administering the penalties assigned to delinquents and criminals. These agencies are expected to protect the community during the offender's period of supervised status by controlling his behaviour. Furthermore, they are expected to help the offender, so that he can return to normal status, better able to be a constructive member of the community. Probation and Parole are the two main agencies in the correctional system. Different kinds of correctional institutions are as follows:

- ❖ Prisons
- ❖ Borstal Schools
- ❖ Schools for Juvenile Delinquents
- ❖ Remand/Observation Homes
- ❖ Beggar Homes
- ❖ Reception Centres, Protective Homes
- ❖ State Homes, Probation Hostels