

II/BSW/202

2015
(2nd Semester)
BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK

Paper: BSW-202

(Working With Groups)

Full marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B-DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Distinguish between 'Educational Group' and 'Task group'.
Illustrate with suitable examples. 5+5=10

Or

What is 'Social Group Work'? Explain the significance of social group work in working with children having behavioral problems. 5+5=10

2. Discuss the four stages of group development in social group work and explain the role of group leader in each of the stage. 5+5=10

Or

What is 'social group work process'? Explain the significance of Evaluation and Termination in the process.

3+7=10

3. Distinguish between 'skills' and 'techniques' in group work and explain the skills that are important in working with elderly in recreational centre.

5+5=10

Or

What is 'group dynamics'? Explain the significance of 'cohesiveness' in while observing group dynamics in group work. Illustrate with suitable example.

3+7 =10

4. Discuss any four values of social group work. 10

Or

Write short notes on.

5+5=10

- (a) Open Ended Group
- (b) Mutual aid

5. List out the problems faced by an alcoholic person and explain the role of group worker in the 'treatment group'

3+7=10

Or

Explain the issues of women self-help group and discuss the role of group worker in the entire process. Illustrate with suitable example.

3+7=10

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2015
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BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK

Paper: BSW-202

(Working With Groups)

(PART : A-OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

I. Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided: 1x10=10

1. The 'right to life and liberty' in group work is known as

- (a) Judeo-Christian values ()
- (b) Democratic values ()
- (c) Puritan values ()
- (d) None of the above ()

2. The function of social group worker is

- (a) To enable individual member ()
- (b) To enable group member ()
- (c) To enable Both (a) and (b) ()
- (d) Neither of the above ()

3. The principles of group work include:

- (a) Principle of continuous individualization ()
- (b) Principles of specific objectives ()
- (c) Principle of evaluation ()
- (d) All of the above ()

4. The correct order of group development is

- (a) Forming, storming, norming, performing ()
- (b) Performing, norming, storming, forming ()
- (c) Forming, norming, storming, performing ()
- (d) Norming, storming, performing, forming ()

5. Remedial model focus on
- (a) Increase social functioning ()
 - (b) Remedy social dysfunction ()
 - (c) Individual change ()
 - (d) All of the above ()
6. A group formed to meet the socio-economic needs of its members is known as
- (a) Treatment group ()
 - (b) Recreational group ()
 - (c) Task group ()
 - (d) Educational group ()
7. According to Hamilton, 1949, social group work is
- (a) Physical process ()
 - (b) Psychological process ()
 - (c) Social process ()
 - (d) Psychosocial process ()

8. The relationship in social group work is
- (a) worker to member ()
 - (b) worker to group ()
 - (c) member to member ()
 - (d) All of the above ()
9. The types of social support provided in group work includes
- (a) Esteem support ()
 - (b) Emotional support ()
 - (c) Network support ()
 - (d) All of the above ()
10. The role of group worker includes
- (a) Documentator ()
 - (b) Empowerer ()
 - (c) Commentator ()
 - (d) None of the above ()

II. State whether the following statements are True **(T)** or False **(F)** by putting a tick (✓) mark. 1x5=5

1. Group worker plays a facilitator role. (T / F)
2. Analytical skills is important for the group worker. (T / F)
3. Expectation of the group members does not have an effect on leadership. (T / F)
4. It is not necessary to have specific objectives in group work. (T / F)
5. Interest alliance and emotional bonds lead to formation of subgroups. (T / F)

III. Answer the following.

2x5=10

1. What is recording in group work?

2. What are the group goals.

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4. What do you mean by Support Groups.

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3. Write any two principles of group work.

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5. Leadership.

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