relationship

dynamics drives

c. Giving expression to creative

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK SECOND SEMESTER WORKING WITH GROUPS MSW-201 (REPEAT)

[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Full Marks: 70 Duration: 3hrs. Objective) Marks: 20 Time: 30 min. 1×20=20 Choose the correct answer from the following: 1. Which one of the following is not a 'secondary group'? b. Family a. Nuclear family d. Joint family c. Association 2. Group Work is the _____ method of social work. a. First b. Secondary c. Second d. Auxilary 3. Leader in a group does NOT depend on? a. Authoritarian Approach b. Distribution of responsibility c. Rapport with individual d. Understanding group dynamics 4. Who among the following helped group work rooted in social work profession? b. H.B. Trecker a. Kurt Lewin d. G. Hamilton c. Murry G. Ross Responsibility for the choice of programme in group work rest with ______. a. Members of the group b. Group worker d. Members of the group with the help of c. The Agency group worker 6 The basic objective of group work is __ b. Problem solving a. Personality development d. Remediation c. Readjustment 7. Value of the programme in group work lies in? b. Enhancing knowledge of possible Establishing satisfying affective (love)

alternative activities.

programme activity.

d. Increasing proficiency in the chosen

2024/05

SET

501	al group work ources sources of the g		b.	? Interests and resources of the wor
	as a method of			
of c	democratic lif capability of	ife style		Development of leadership qualit All the above
rs	s to			
a	a group		b.	Coordination in a group
p			d.	Team spirit in a group
vii	ring is NOT a p	principle	of s	ocial group work?
			b.	Guided group interactions
	ogramme			Evaluation of the progress made begroup
pi	oioneer in the	e settleme	nt I	nouse movement in London?
			b.	Harriet Belet
			d.	Mary E. Richmond
Gre	roup Work - A	A Helping	g Pro	ocess" is authored by?
			b	G. Konopka
				Peter Samuel
ar	n effective me	ethod of		Constitution of
S				Group diagnosis Group treatment
3			u.	Group treatment
ing	ng, storming, n	norming,	perf	forming, adjourning is the contribu
			b	Bruce Tuckmen
				James Albert
-	a c asan J	araum I-		
d	a s econdary g	group is	b	Intimate
				Informal
		2		USTM/0

₹-01

17.	is a graphic representation of	the choices or the association of group				
	members using symbols for people and t	heir interactions.				
	a. Histogram	b. Sociogram				
	c. Sonogram	d. Isogram				
18.	No compromise on law is characteristic of	leadership.				
	a. Democratic	b. Autocratic				
	c. Bureaucratic	d. Laissz Faire				
19.	Field work in social group work helps to acquire					
	a. Knowledge	b. Skill				
	c. Attitude	d. All the above				
20.	The Mutual Aid Model of group work pracproposed by	tice has its roots in the practice theory				
	a. H.B. Trecker	b. Konopka				
	c. William Schwartz	d. Naiper				

Descriptive

Tin	ne: 2 hr. 30 mins.	Marks: 50
	[Answer question no.1 & any Four (4) from the rest]	
1.	Write is Social Group Work? Explain group work objectives.	5+5=10
2.	a. Write the principles of Group work practice.	5+5=10
	b. Explain the application of principle of Resource Utilization.	
3.	a. Discuss the roles of the group worker in different field setting.	5+5=10
	b. Social group as an instrument of change. Comment	
4.	Write short notes on the following: a. Observation as a skill in practice b. Techniques of social group work	5+5=10
5.	a. Briefly explain Tuckman's stages of group formation.	5+5=10
	b. What are the principles you would apply during the middle stage of group work practice. Discuss	of
6.	Elaborate the phases of group work practice.	10
7.	a. Are you a good social worker? Justify	5+5=10
	b. Briefly explain programme media.	
8.	a. Use of self in practice. Discuss.b. Write short note on social groups.	5+5=10