

REV-01
BSW/24/003

BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK
FOURTH SEMESTER
SOCIAL WORK WITH COMMUNITIES
BSW – 402
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

2024/05

SET
A

Duration: 3hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. What distinguishes a community from a society?
 - a. Size of the population
 - b. Geographical location
 - c. Shared values and interests
 - d. Economic activities

2. Which of the following is an example of a closed community?
 - a. A small town with diverse cultural groups
 - b. A religious commune with strict entry criteria
 - c. An urban neighborhood with transient residents
 - d. A volunteer organization with open membership

3. Who among the following advocated for the "Bhoodan Movement" as a means of social transformation?
 - a. M.K. Gandhi
 - b. Vinoba Bhave
 - c. Ambedkar
 - d. All of the above

4. In a community with a decentralized power structure:
 - a. Power is concentrated in the hands of a single leader
 - b. Power is evenly distributed among all members
 - c. Power is determined by age and gender
 - d. Power is influenced by external agencies

5. Which factor is often a barrier to challenging existing power structures in a community?
 - a. Social media activism
 - b. Fear of retaliation
 - c. Strong democratic institutions
 - d. Access to resources

6. Which factor is least likely to escalate a conflict within a community?
 - a. Scarce resources
 - b. Ideological differences
 - c. Strong leadership
 - d. Mutual understanding

7. What is a potential consequence of prolonged community conflict?
 - a. Increased social cohesion
 - b. Distrust among community members
 - c. Enhanced cooperation
 - d. Economic prosperity

8. What is the primary method of social work that emphasizes grassroots-level engagement and empowerment?
 - a. Individual counseling
 - b. Community organization
 - c. Legislative advocacy
 - d. Research studies

9. In community organization, what does the term "empowerment" refer to?
 - a. Delegating authority to external agencies.
 - b. Strengthening the capacity of individuals and groups to take control over their lives.
 - c. Controlling access to resources within the community.
 - d. Exercising power over community decisions.

10. How does the power structure within a community impact social work interventions?
 - a. It has no influence on interventions
 - b. It shapes the accessibility of resources and decision-making processes
 - c. It determines the length of interventions.
 - d. It controls the legal framework of interventions

11. How does community organization differ from individual casework in social work practice?
 - a. It focuses on broader social change rather than individual needs
 - b. It involves working with one person at a time.
 - c. It does not require collaboration with community leaders.
 - d. It prioritizes immediate solutions over long term impact.

12. How does the practice of community organization vary when applied to children's settings?
 - a. By excluding children from decision-making processes
 - b. By prioritizing child rights and participation
 - c. By neglecting child-specific issues
 - d. By relying solely on adult perspectives

13. What is an essential consideration when applying community organization principles to women's settings?
 - a. Ignoring gender disparities.
 - b. Empowering women and addressing gender-based issues.
 - c. Excluding women from decision-making processes.
 - d. Promoting patriarchal norms.

14. When practicing community organization in settings involving the aged, what is a key principle?
 - a. Promoting age discrimination
 - b. Valuing the experiences and contributions of older adults
 - c. Neglecting elder care services
 - d. Excluding older adults from social activities.

15. Who is known for their contributions to social action as a method of social work practice?
- a. Max Weber.
 - b. Saul Alinsky
 - c. Paulo Freire.
 - d. All of the above
16. Which method of social work practice focuses on grassroots activism and mobilizing communities for social change?
- a. Social action
 - b. Community Organization
 - c. Individual counseling
 - d. Legislative advocacy
17. What is the ultimate goal of using PRA tools in social work practice?
- a. To maintain professional control over community initiatives.
 - b. To enhance community participation, ownership, and sustainable development.
 - c. To minimize community involvement in decision-making.
 - d. To rely solely on quantitative data for assessments.
18. Which PRA tool involves visualizing community resources such as water sources, schools, and health facilities?
- a. Social mapping.
 - b. Resource mapping.
 - c. Venn diagram.
 - d. Focus group discussions.
19. What does a transect walk aim to accomplish in PRA?
- a. Collecting household income data.
 - b. Identifying natural resources and land use patterns.
 - c. Conducting health screenings.
 - d. Distributing survey questionnaires.
20. In PRA, what is the purpose of using seasonal calendars as a tool?
- a. To track community events and festivals.
 - b. To monitor changes in weather patterns.
 - c. To understand seasonal activities and resource availability.
 - d. To plan agricultural interventions.

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Descriptive

Time : 2 hr. 30 mins.

Marks: 50

[Answer question no.1 & any Four (4) from the rest]

1. Define community organization by Murray G. Ross. Explain any six principles of community organization. 5+5=10
2. How does H.Y. Siddiqui's model of Community Organization emphasize cultural competence and diversity? 10
3. Explain about the approaches to community work by Mahatma Gandhi & Vinoba Bhave 5+5=10
4. What do you mean by community? Discuss different types of communities in details. 10
5. What is PRA? Explain the tools of PRA. 5+5=10
6. In what ways can social workers apply the principles of social action advocated by Max Weber, Saul Alinsky, and Paulo Freire in their practice? 10
7. What factors influence the power structure within a community, and how does this structure impact decision-making and resource distribution? 10
8. How do community conflicts arise, and what are some common factors that contribute to their escalation? How can social workers and community leaders effectively address and manage conflicts within a community to promote harmony and cooperation? 5+5=10

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