Programme: Master- in Social Work,
Dept. of Sociology, Patna University
*CC-7: Social Group Work, Unit-l,IV. Sem-ll*

Content:

SOCIAL GROUP WORK: AT A GLANCE
Definition

"Social group work is psychological process which is concerned no less with developing leadership ability & co operation than with building on interest of the group for social purpose**".(G.Hamilton)**

"Social group work is a method through which individuals in groups in social agencies setting are helped by worker who guides their interaction in program activities. So that they may relate themselves to others & experience growth opportunities in accordance with their needs and capacities". *(H.B Tracker)*
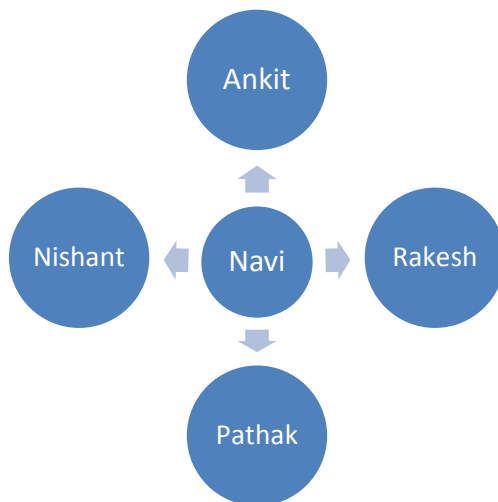
Group of People's

OBJECTIVES OF SOCIAL GROUP WORK:
- ➢ Social adjustment of this individual and in developing the social consciousness of the groups.
- ➢ Personality development – sharing experience.
- ➢ To profile opportunities – Stages.
- ➢ To fulfill the social needy human relation.
- ➢ To make responsible person.
- ➢ To help individuals & develop their capacities.
- ➢ To fulfill human needs.
- ➢ It helps people to recognize and understand their own needs.
- ➢ To bring behavior changes.

GOALS OF SOCIAL GROUP WORK:
- ➢ Comprehensive development of individuals.
- ➢ A sustainable development of community.
- ➢ To bring changes in attitudes towards the society.
- ➢ To modify individual behavior for community / social developments.

CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL GROUP WORK:
- ➢ **Group work is practiced with a group:** In social group work the group worker collect the individual & bring them in common place and motivate members for their sharing the experiences for individual developments. Group members helping each other for minimize their problem. Social group worker bring changes in attitude, behavior psychological & economical for the social development.
- ➢ **Social group work is as humanitarian philosophy:** Man is social animal, he can't live without society. He wants to share his joys, sorrows & nervousness with members of society. This is the philosophy of human being. Man never

stay alone he always required company of other members (Family, cast, religion, & friendship) with the help of individual man can achieved social development.

➢ **To know the status of individual with group:** Social group work is a purposeful activity for individual growth. In social group work the members share their experiences, requirements & problems and also they discussed how to tackle the problem of group. Through this process the members can identify the status of individual.

➢ **To obtain maximum information about the group:** In social group work the individual gets certain responsibility on their head. So that the always seek to get more information about the problem & solution. In-group work the members developed good relationship with themselves for to get maximum information about the individual.

➢ **It brings integration among the members:** With the help of small groups, we can achieve the integration process in a good manner. The group feeling developed among them & this group feeling brings integration in the group. Group member can belongs various caste & religion, but when they come together they feel & practiced a good sense if unity among themselves.

➢ **To understand various factors involve in group life:** In social group work various factors are involved in-group life. E.g an educational background of members & economic status. Potentiality, when individual becomes the members of that

the environment also effect on group life.

PRINCIPLES OF GROUP WORK:

- Principle of planned group formation.
- Principle of specific objectives.
- Principle of purposeful relationship.
- Principle of global group interactions.
- Principle of flexible functional organization.
- Principle of resource utilization.
- Principle of continuous individualization.
- Principle of democratic group self-determination.
- Principle of progressive programmed experience.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL GROUP WORK

INTRODUCTION:

The professional social work is the product of 20th century. Earlier social work was practice as a charitable work as well as philanthropically works. Religious institutions were providing basic needs to the poor families.

Professional social work is born & brought up in UK & USA. In 1895 the diploma in social work started by western universities. In India still we are fighting for social work is as professional activity for social development. Professional social work are playing vital role in comprehensive development of individuals. It also works as a preventive, curative & rehabilitative work. Professional social work has been discovered the methods of problem solving,

social case work, social group work, community organization these methods known as *Primary Methods*. Social work research, social work administration & social action are called as *Secondary Methods*. NASW (National Association of Social Work) has been prepared principles, techniques & tools for professional social work.

Social group work is introduced by *Grace Cooley* in 1940th decade, individual problem are founded by sociologist and to solve this individual problem for that social case work started for group problem, group theory, group techniques are using social group work. In western countries social group work became a popular after 2nd world war.

In social group work certain principles and tools & techniques should be following by group worker.

GROUP FORMULATION:
- Collection of individual – more than one.
- Development of communication.
- Group feeling.
- Bond, Purpose (Plan), objectives (priorities)
- Planning or plan of actions.

TYPES OF GROUP:
- Support group.
- Educational group.
- Growth group.
- Social group.

CHARACTERISTICS OF TREATMENT GROUP:
- Members' personal needs.
- Development through interaction.

- Open communication.
- Flexible procedure.
- Based on common concerns.
- Self discloser
- Proceedings kept within the group.
- Success based on members meeting.

CHARACTERISTICS OF TASK GROUP:
- Task to be completed.
- Development through interaction.
- Focused on the discussion on a specific issue.
- Formal agenda & rules.
- Division of lab our.
- Expected to be low.
- Proceedings may be open.

PURPOSE OF TASK GROUP:
- Meeting clients need.
- Meeting organizational needs
- Meeting community needs.

LEISURE GROUP:

Leisure time activity group comes in treatment group as well as task group. People have some leisure time with them so that they can go for tour or recreational activities. The group member feels certain enjoy & relaxation. This relaxation creates motivation among the group members towards their jobs & objectives. Through this leisure activity group members can get encouragement & enthusiasm towards the social development. Leisure time activity group can be practiced in schools, industries and open settings.

QUALITIES OF GROUP WORKER:

- Clarity in speaking, dwell approach/meaning avoidance, small & easy sentences will be used for communication, also words to be used very simple & single meaning otherwise miscommunication is developed. E.g. suppose you are work with deaf & dumb or illiterate member.
- Group worker required keen observation.
- Sound knowledge about particular subject/issue/topic. What is technical knowledge, geographical condition, there nature & environment.
- Courage & Paitions: Paitions should be there, so you have changing the attitude of person.
- Group worker should be flexible.
- To maintain social relationship.
- The worker should be subjective.
- Worker should be the good activeness.

FUNTIONS OF SOCIAL GROUP WORKERS:

- Group formulation.
- To make interaction between each other.
- To find out the infrastructure & equipments.
- To design objectives.
- To write a report, to prepare reporting/drafting.
- Adjustment.

LIMITATIONS OF GROUP WORKER:

- Environment.

- Members
- Time
- Infrastructure.
- Lack of confidentiality.
- Lack of study material.
- It deals only with problematic groups.
- Environment: The geographical condition can be affect on group worker, which are having very problem like draught area, slum area.

STAGES OF GROUP WORK (EXPLAIN GROUP FORMULATION):

1. BEGINNING STAGE:

In the social group work the beginning stage is very important for the group formulation. It has certain content,

E.g. Planning, Assessing, Objectives, & Implementations.

A. PLANNING:

Establishing the group purposes in the first the group worker to play his or her objectives for group work. A statement of purpose should be broad enough to include different individual's goals, yet specific enough to define the common objectives or common purpose of group. A clear statement helps the member to understand with what they are going to do together? It helps to prevent lack of direction that can be frustration to group members. A brief statement of the group purpose generally includes, Information of problems or issues the group is designed to overcome the range/capacity of individual and group goals to be achieved and how individual member

and the group as a whole might work together.

The purpose of group can be frequently clarified how the idea for establishing the group was generated. The ideas & solutions can come from various sources such as group worker, agency, and employee's of institution of group members.

B. ASSESSING OR STUDYING OR POTENTIAL CAPABLE SPONSORSHIP & MEMBERSHIP:

Though the study of capable sponsorship & membership for the group might be seen & separate in reality, the agencies and its client are interrelated the worker must study both the sponsoring agency and potential capable member to plan the group. Along with the study agencies sponsorship the worker should begin to study the capable membership of group.

In this early study the worker is thinking about who should be admitted to participated in plan group? When studying potential of members the worker can begin gathering, collecting information about extent of the problem the need for new group services. As potential clients are identified the worker can collect information about then by direct observation, by personal or telephonic conversation. The workers try to collect various types of information about the clients from colleges, relatives, & friends. This information can be help to the worker & agency for justification of problem.

C. BEGINNING PHASE OF OBJECTIVES:

1. The workers primary objective is help member to work together in co-operative & productive manner. While feeling that they are contribute some information to the group.

2. The worker makes a position to introduce himself or herself to the group member and group member introduced their self with in-group. Worker make easy to the member to contribute & sharing about the problems as well as solutions.

3. The worker makes clear-cut purpose & objectives of group, means the worker help client to finalize the objectives of group. He/she can be explaining the various functions of group.

4. The worker generates the sincereness and seriousness about the problem. He/she explains the limitations or boundaries of group. He also tries to keep confidentiality among the group member.

5. The worker or agency plays a vital role to facilitate the group member for achieving certain goal of group.

6. The worker and agency find out the difficulties, barriers and obstacles with in a group. Agency tries to minimize these difficulties through various sources.

2. ASSESSMENT STAGE:

Assessment is a process of assessment consists of collective, organizing & judgment about the information. (Study, Diagnosis & treatment).

The assessment is also called as examination of group members. Agency and worker make an assessment of the group & group member on the basis of information.

In this stage the worker has rough and unclear information about the group & its member. The worker feels and find out certain loophole or gap of information. Workers begin to analyzed the information and organize it systematically. In this process the member should be involved as much as possible.

Methods for assessing group member:

Various methods exists to help members as well as worker in assessing the functioning of the group as follows,

A. MEMBERS SELF OBSERVATION:

Self-observation means member examine himself or herself about their behavior & presentation. It help member for encouraging there self for improvement of group activity. Self-observation or self-evaluation members & workers make reflection of behavior and group dynamism. The self-evaluation is important task for improvement of their own behavior through their activity members try to change their behavior towards the society.

B. WORKERS EVALUATION:

Another method, which is available outsiders' observation workers, makes certain observation for development of group as a whole as well as members. In this workers observation the workers can take test, games and certain activities. Through workers observation the group member can get motivation towards the group development.

C. REPORTS BY OTHER:

Sometimes the other members of society who knows the group members and group activities they present the reports to the agency or worker. This outside person can be give good judgment of observation of group members. Worker to the group members can explain the reports by other because the outsider makes some judgment on the basis of members' information & behaviors.

D. STANDARDIZE INSTRUMENTS:

The worker also used for assessments of group members behavior there are some standard measurement & instrument to make observation of members behavior. This instrument can be used partially & practically. Such as personal interviews, questionnaire, feedback, group discussion & corner chat.

3. TREATMENT PHASE:

In treatment phase the group worker provided certain treatment to the members for modification in their behavior. The worker also takes responsibility to help the members for carry out treatment plan for their development. The worker can make various intervention & roles to help the members for minimizing their problems. The worker plays a role such as, enabler, brokers, mediator, advocate & guide. Sometimes the worker takes group members to the medical treatment. (Under medical treatment)

E.g. Mental retired member. They take medicine, tablets, and injection from the clinic & hospitals.

Under treatment phase the worker make attraction towards the group members, the workers also take participation from the members in treatment plan.

Treatment phase is very important to the group members as well as workers for minimizing group problems.

4. EVALUATION PHASE:

It is process of obtaining information about the effect of single intervention or the effect of the total group experience. The worker can used informal or formal measures to obtain such information for the total evaluation. The evaluation is aspects for find the graph of development or important of members. Sometimes the worker can take quarterly evaluation of members regarding behavior. Through evaluation the worker can makes certain changes in treatment. Evaluation also gives help to the workers as well as group members for continuing group work process. Evaluation also helps the candidates/clients to find out the difficulties and requirements. There are number of methods of evaluation.

A. INFORMAL METHOD:

In this informal method the worker take informal communication with the group members about group progress. There is no a specific measurement or instruments for understanding of group development. The worker can be used very simple language & places cannot be fixed. Informal method time, place, language, communication patterns are not making any difficulties for understanding group progress.

B. FORMAL METHOD:

Formal method requires systematic & redesigned tools & techniques. The worker used systematic approach before & after evaluation. He makes certain intervention and specific steps according to principles & methods. In formal method also required the schedule of programmed means Venue, time, dress up & certain stationary. It has certain design plan and specific approached towards member evaluation. Most workers find it difficult to conduct the evaluation because of lack of time, lack of understanding about evaluation process.

5. TERMINATION PHASE (ENDING PHASE):

Group termination phase is a vital role in social group work practice. The group termination is natural process. In social group work the termination is essential part for achieving goals & objectives. The group never perform permanently because it is purposeful activity & most important thing that it is one of the method of social work which are try to solve the problems of group. After achievement of goal & objectives the worker withdraw him/her self from there groups & he also declare the termination of group. In some cases/situation the group termination cannot make successfully because of human nature. But in professional angle the workers play a vital role in-group termination process. In termination phase the group work is complete the decisions, reports, recommendation & other things as a whole are completed & attention is paid on how the result of the work can be based the implemented. In social group work the certain changes made by individual, group member are stabilized and plans are made for maintaining their changes after the group end.

Termination occurs when individuals or group no longer needs the professional services are not remaining. Termination can be planned or non- planned.

VARIOUS TASKS DURING TERMINATION OF GROUP:

i. Maintaining & generating change efforts.
ii. Reducing group attraction & promoting independent functioning of individual.
iii. Helping members' deal with their feelings about termination.
iv. Planning for future.
v. Making referral.
vi. Evaluating the work of group.

CRISES AND CONFLICT SITUATION:

INTRODUCTION:

When the plenty of minds or more than two minds comes together the conflict & crises situation occurs in the group. Through the crises & conflicts the individuals get mental ventilation and sometimes through their activity the sharing of experiences and knowledge can be spread in the group. The group members try to come out from their problems in this situation the some individuals make dominancy on others. In group situation more than two leadership generate in the group that time the conflict situation may occurs in the group.

In social group work certain time this type of situation occurs and the worker play a vital role for controlling the conflict & crises. There are certain ways to solve the crises & conflicts situation by the group worker.

Conflict is to be expressed when people of different background & different experience interact with one another. Conflict in small group is not to be avoided, it is to be managed. Difference about what the task & functions of the group is who would feel roles & what the knoms of groups should be are to be discussed & negotiated. Negotiation is the process in which each party to a conflict stated his or her point of view & reason for that point of view, these point of view are then examine to discover if there is any faulty thinking & if there are any aspect of points of view the parties are willing to give on the disagreement. Conflict is not to be avoided but brought into the open & dealt with by the total group members.

SOLUTIONS OF CONFLICTS:

1. Define the conflict, not as one person's problem.
2. Listen to each person's point of view & seek to identify similarities as well as differences among them.
3. Seek clarification so that each point of view is fully understood.
4. Try to avoid 'Win or lose' solutions.
5. Do not ignore cups that conflict exists, cheek them out.
6. Work for co-operation rather than concentrative climate.

………………..