UNIT II- PRINCIPLES ,SKILLS AND MODELS OF
SOCIAL GROUP WORK

SWRK 4010

BY- Dr. Aprajita Upadhyay
Assistant Professor
Dept. Of Social Work
MGCUB, MOTIHARI

PRINCILES OF SOCIAL GROUP WORK

- **The Principle of Planned Group Formation**
- **The Principle of Specific Objectives**
- **The Principle of Purposeful Worker Group Relationship**
- **The Principle of Continuous Individualization**
- **The Principle of Guided Group Interaction**
- **The Principle of Democratic Group Self Determination**

- **The Principle of Flexible Functional Organization**
- **The Principle of Progressive Programme Experiences**
- **The Principle of Resource Utilization**
- **The Principle of Evaluation**

SKILLS

In a General sense **skill** means *the capacity to perform activities*. The Webster Dictionary defines it as "knowledge of and Expertness in execution and performance".

V. Robinson : Refers t**o skill as** "the capacity to set in motion and control a process of change. in specific material in such a way that the change that takes place in the material is affected with the greatest degree of consideration for and utilization of the quality and capacity of the material".

H.B. Trecker: defines methods and skill as-

*"**Methods** means the purposeful use of insights and understanding based upon a body of knowledge and principles.*

***Skill** is the capacity to apply knowledge and understanding to a given situation. Jekins has listed certain skills that are essential for a social group worker to become more productive in-group situation.*

1) Skill in Establishing Purposeful Relationship

- The group worker must be skilful in gaining the acceptance of the group and in relating himself to the group on a positive professional basis.

- The group worker must be skillful in helping individuals in the group to accept one another and to join with the group in Common Goal.

2) Skill in Analysing the Group Situation

- The worker must be skillful in judging the **developmental level of the group** to determine what is the level of group and what are the group needs. This calls for skill in direct observation of groups on a basis of analysis and judgement.

- The group worker must be skillful in helping the group to express ideas.

3) Skill in Participation with the Group

- The group worker must be skilful in determining, interpreting, assuming and modifying his own roles with the group.

- The group worker must be skillful in helping, group members to participate, to locate leadership among themselves and to take responsibility for their own activities.

4) Skill in Dealing with Group Feeling:

- The group worker must be skilful in controlling his own feelings about the group and must study each new situation.

- The group worker must be skillful in helping groups to release their own feelings, both positive and negative.

5) Skill in Programme Development

- The group worker must be skillful in guiding group thinking so that interests and needs will be revealed and understood.

- The group worker must be skilful in helping groups to develop programmes, which they want as a means through which their needs may be met.

6) Skill in Using Agency and Community Resources

- The group worker must be skilful in locating and then acquainting the group with various helpful resources which can be utilized by the members for programme purpose.

- The group worker must be skilful in helping certain individual members to make use of specialized services by means of referral that cannot be met within the group.

7) Skill in Evaluation

- The group worker must have skill in recording the development processes that are going on as he works with the group.

- The group worker must be skilful in using his records and in helping the group to review its experiences as a means of improvement.

Role of Social Group Worker:

Group Worker arrange the opportunities to members for educational or growth experience

Understanding by the leader of the significance of group characteristics including type, composition, structure and milieu in which the group lives.

Use of programme resource to meet desires and need of the group members.

Use of Communication Resources

Adaptation of Knowledge from other areas to the requirement of social group work.

Understanding by leader of Personality organization.

Development of leadership qualities and skills in the professional workers.

Knowledge of technique for promoting constructive interpersonal relations within group.

Group Work Models

- **1. Social Goals Model: Rothman**
  - Designed to bring about important social gains for the group.
  - It is likely to address itself to problems within communities and is practiced in settlement houses, organizations, and community service and neighborhood councils.
  - Model has been used in addressing social problems accompanying community development and growth.

- **2. The Remedial Model: Fertz C/Deli**
  - Tends to be clinically oriented.
  - Facilitates the interaction among members of the group to achieve change for the individual.
  - The group supports the member, encouraging new, more appropriate modes of functioning.
  - Intervention is reality focused and addresses the problem of dysfunction in the group and within the full range of the individual's relationships.

- **3. The Reciprocal Model: Willium Schwartz**
  - Serves both the individual and society.
  - Sees the individual largely as an abstraction that can be studied, understood, and treated only in relation to the many systems and subsystems of which they are a part.
  - It views the individual as being created, influenced, and modified by their relationships, social institutions, and the interdependency between society and the individual.

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THANK YOU