**MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK COUNSELLING**

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

1. WHAT IS THE NASW CODE OF ETHICS? EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF NASW CODE OF ETHICS

ANS. The NASW Code of Ethics is a set of standards that guide the professional conduct of social workers. The 2021 update includes language that addresses the importance of professional self-care. Moreover, revisions to Cultural Competence standard provide more explicit guidance to social workers. All social workers should review the new text and affirm their commitment to abide by the Code of Ethics. Also available in Spanish.

* The first Section, "Preamble," summarizes the social work profession's mission and core values.
* The second section, [**Purpose of the NASW Code of Ethics**](https://www.socialworkers.org/About/Ethics/Code-of-Ethics/Code-of-Ethics-English#purpose), provides an overview of the Code's main functions and a brief guide for dealing with ethical issues or dilemmas in social work practice.
* The third section.Ethical principles presents broad ethical principles, based on social work's core values, that inform social work practice.
* The final section, Ethical standards includes specific ethical standards to guide social workers' conduct and to provide a basis for adjudication.

Purpose of the NASW Code of Ethics

Professional ethics are at the core of social work. The profession has an obligation to articulate its basic values, ethical principles, and ethical standards. The NASW Code of Ethics sets forth these values, principles, and standards to guide social workers’ conduct. The Code is relevant to all social workers and social work students, regardless of their professional functions, the settings in which they work, or the populations they serve.

The NASW Code of Ethics serves six purposes:

1. The Code identifies core values on which social work’s mission is based.

2. The Code summarizes broad ethical principles that reflect the profession’s core values and establishes a set of specific ethical standards that should be used to guide social work practice.

3. The Code is designed to help social workers identify relevant considerations when professional obligations conflict or ethical uncertainties arise.

4. The Code provides ethical standards to which the general public can hold the social work profession accountable.

5. The Code socializes practitioners new to the field to social work’s mission, values, ethical principles, and ethical standards, and encourages all social workers to engage in self-care, ongoing education, and other activities to ensure their commitment to those same core features of the profession.

6. The Code articulates standards that the social work profession itself can use to assess whether social workers have engaged in unethical conduct. NASW has formal procedures to adjudicate ethics complaints filed against its members.\* In subscribing to this Code, social workers are required to cooperate in its implementation, participate in NASW adjudication proceedings, and abide by any NASW disciplinary rulings or sanctions based on it.

The Code offers a set of values, principles, and standards to guide decision making and conduct when ethical issues arise. It does not provide a set of rules that prescribe how social workers should act in all situations. Specific applications of the Code must take into account the context in which it is being considered and the possibility of conflicts among the Code’s values, principles, and standards. Ethical responsibilities flow from all human relationships, from the personal and familial to the social and professional. \*For information on the NASW Professional Review Process, see NASW Procedures for Professional Review.

2. DEFINE COMMUNITY WORK. EXPLAIN HOW COMMUNITY WORK IS RELEVANT TO SOCIAL WORKERS WITH RELEVANT EXAMPLES.

ANS. Community means different things to different people. There are numerous definitions and various theories used to analyze the concept of community. Community, in many ways represents a valid and meaningful social concept that has found a prominent place in social work practice. Community social work signifies 'the practice of professional social work with communities as target population or setting for interventions'. Communities are the context for community social work and community social work recognizes the diversity of communities. So, understanding different perspectives and dimensions of community is significant for effective community social work practice. This article reviews the concept, definitions and theories of community; and observes how it is understood generally in social work and specifically in community social work.

Community social work is where nonprofits and grassroots organisations employ professionals working in the field to raise funds, support individuals in need, and plan infrastructure. Since they work with communities, building human relationships is vital and their given name is community social workers.

A community might have many problems, and therefore there are many types of community social workers. People need to feel safe.

A community social worker can help improve the quality of life of people.

In addition, they can help educate and create awareness which can help improve the day-to-day living of people int he community.

Some social workers specialise in mental health or substance abuse, and others might work with families and children.

These professionals are usually classified as macro social workers because they work on issues on a larger scale.

Individuals who share a culture, a hobby, attend the same school or even use the same park can all be considered types of communities. The role of a community social worker is to unite members of these groups to work toward a common goal, so the community can function effectively.

3. Answer any two of the following questions in about 300 words each:

c) Define Case work. What is the importance of case work in contemporary society.

Ans.  In social work, casework means to engage a client in learning their situation, to build a suitable plan of action, and helping the client to solve their problems through client commitment and use of their own and community resources, the coordinated service is called [case management](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Case_management_%28mental_health%29).

Case work is a critical method of social work practice that provides individualized support, empowerment, and advocacy to clients in contemporary society. Its importance lies in addressing complex issues faced by individuals and families, promoting social justice, and fostering holistic well-being.

1. Individualized support - `Case work provides individualized support to client, acknowledging thheir unique circumstance, strength and challenges. In this society, individual face a wide range of complex issues such as mental health problems,substances, abuse, domestic violence, homelessness and poverty.

2. Empoerment and self determination – Social work collaboratively with clients, racognising their expertise and lived experiences. By engaging client in the decision making process, setting achievable golas and building on their strength, case work supports client intaking control of their lives and making informed choices.

3. Holistic assessment and intervention – It ensures that intervention sre comprehensive , addressing not only the immediate issues but also underlying factors contributing to clients dificulties.

4. Adovacy and social justice- It contributes to the creation of a fairer and more inclusive society.

5. Collaborations and networking – This multidisciplinary approach ensure that client receive complementary and holistic services.

6. Prevention and early intervention – By working proactively, case work help individual and families address issues before they more complex and difficult to resolve.

7. Trauma and informed practice- Many clients seeking social work assistance have experienced events or adverse life experiences.

8. Evaluation and continious experiences – By evauating outcomes and engaging in reflective practice social workers enhance the quality and effectiveness o case work intervntions.

d) Discuss the significance of Social Welfare Administration in your own words.

Ans. Social welfare administration is a process through which social policy is transformed into socialservices. It involves the administration of government and non-government agencies.The American Council of Social Work Education in its curriculum study has given acomprehensive definition of social welfare administration. It states “administration is theprocess of transforming community resources into a programme of community services, inaccordance with goals, policies and standards which has been agreed by those involved in theenterprise. It is creative in that it structures roles and relationships in such a way as to alter andenhance the total product. It involves the problem solving process of study, diagnosis andtreatment”.Herleigh Tracker (1971) interprets social welfare administration as a “process of working withpeople in ways that release and relate their energies so that they use available resources toaccomplish the purpose of providing needed community services and programmes.

1. Social welfare administration deals with social welfare agencies and helps them toachieve their objectives for the target groups for which they are working. It isspecifically concerned with identification of social objectives, the formulation andimplementation of proposed programmes to achieve the objectives laid down.

2. From functional point of view, social welfare administration includes threeperspectives of social problems:

a. restoration of impaired social functioning;

b. provision of resources, social and individual, for more effective social functioning;

c. prevention of social dysfunction

3. Despite variations in size, scope, structure and types of programmes, every agency hasa governing board as an apex body for final decision-making. The board is generallyrepresented by the community it intends to serve.

4. Social welfare administration requires optimum utilization of its available resourcestogether with active community participation, so that the ultimate goal of programmescan be achieved properly

5. Social welfare agencies have to allocate certain portion of their resources for survivalso that the organization can continue to exist. But this should not limit their capacityto achieve quantitative and qualitative growth.

6. Social welfare agencies generally function in a cooperative manner and ensureparticipation of all the members in administration of their activities.

7. There is a growing trend in thse agencies to recruit professionally qualifiedmanpower. It has helped in introducing professional approach in their functioning.

4. Write short notes on any four of the following in about 150 words each:

b) Discuss the challenges in the development of the Global Standards in Social Work Education.

Ans. The present era has been variously described as the ‘Information age’ “Telecommunications revolution” and “computer revolution” in view of the rapid and radical developments in information technology. The technological developments have had a significant impact on higher education, including social work education. The basic function of higher education is the transmission of knowledge. Today’s teachers have at their disposal, along with traditional tools of chalkboard, books and paper, a wide variety of electronic tools to assist them in the transmission of knowledge. Higher education in general and social work education in particular have been slow to take advantage of the technological developments that have occurred during the information revolution.

 In recent years, however, most schools of social work have responded to these technological developments in two main ways:

 1) First, schools have responded by including in their curricula content related to information technology, such as the use of computers for research purposes, in agency administration, and in client assessment.

2) Secondly schools of social work have responded to the information revolution is by using new technologies to facilitate and enhance teaching.

Technologies may be classified into three groups:

 Computer applications,

Computer networks, and

Distance education technologies.

c) While conducting social work research what are the safeguards that needs to be considered?

Ans. Ethics and social work research: An understanding of the ethics of research is imortant for social workers.Emphasis has been given on the need for researchers to put safegaurds into their research to prevent ethical problems from taking place. The poicy statement on ethical principles and guidelines for the protection of human subjects ofbiomedical and behavioural research in 1979 is a step in this direction. The department of health and human services has released in document called the Belmont Report.

The crucial etghical safegaurds are.

a) Confidentiality

b) Informed consent

c) Monitoring the effects of a study on the participants and providing help If required

d) Involving partcipants in decision making on the study

e) Selecting researchers without any bias.

d) List the essential components of Social Action. Explain any one.

Ans Essential Components of Social Action

 1) Although action might begin with the initiative of one or more individuals, group action is essential for its fulfillment, which begins with the awareness creation.

 2) Action has to be organized and given the shape of a movement. For this there is a need to share analysis with the people, organize and plan for strategies.

3) Belief in social progress should form the motivation of the participants.

4) Action should be in accordance with the established democratic practices, within the constitutional rights of the citizen.

5) The authority of the group arises out of the consent of its members.

6) The force behind social action lies in group compulsion.

7) Social Justice has to be the very root of all social action. Social action should arise out of the conviction that social justice calls for such an action and the specific situation requiring change is a matter of relative urgency and could not be left to the slow process of gradualism or voluntary acceptance..

e) Explain Social Justice with relevant example.

Ans. Matthew Robinson, defines "Social justice as "... promoting a just society by challenging injustice and valuing diversity." It exists when "all people share a common humanity and therefore have a right to equitable treatment, support for their human rights, and a fair allocation of community resources." In conditions of social justice, people are "not be discriminated against, nor their welfare and well-being constrained or prejudiced on the basis of gender, sexuality, religion, political affiliations, age, race, belief, disability, location, social class, socioeconomic circumstances, or other characteristic of background or group membership"

Two of the most prominent statements about social justice, each of which posits its own theory of social justice, are John Rawls' (2003) Justice as Fairness and David Miller's (2003) Principles of Social Justice. While neither of these theories can be considered an exhaustive treatment of the subject matter, each offers a complex theory of social justice that illustrates its broad meaning. Both conceptions of social justice are similar, so there is significant overlap between the main ideas of the theorists; this is likely due to the fact that they are founded on like principles and based on previously posited theories from significant historical political philosophers

5. Write short notes on any five of the following in about 100 words each:

a) Any two difference between social welfare and social work

1. Ans. Social Work is a professional practice, and the social workers are highly trained professional practitioners. Social welfare is a programme that is not a professional practice, and employees involved in the welfare activities are not necessarily trained in welfare provision.
2. Social work is becoming more formalised and has emerged as a new profession. Where social welfare continues to be an informal activity.

e) Advantages of Group Work

Ans. (a) They promote interaction and intermixing between individuals who join as members.

(b) This type of facilitated learning within groups brings forth a lot of change. Members can experiment with new actions in their groups, and learn to use them outside the group.

(c) At the community level, when efforts of small groups succeed, they are used for building and strengthening people organizations.

This apart, groups are a place where the very fact that an interaction would take place with others who are having similar problems, provides immense security to the members. The individual problems when shared in groups become shared problems.

f) Friendly Visitors

Ans. The term Friendly Visitors was subsequently supplemented by the term ‘Paid Agents’. These Paid Agents developed systematic procedures in performing their task. They collected data about the needy individuals and families and helped them after assessing their needs. Paid Agents also maintained records including personal data and the type of help given to the clients. The collective experience of Friendly Visitors and Paid Agents facilitated the understanding of human behaviour. With the development of Schools Of Social Work, Friendly Visitors received training and instructions about the method of investigation, diagnosis and treatment from experienced social worker.

g) Skidmore definition of Social Welfare Administration

Ans. ‘Social welfare administration may be thought of as the action of staff members who utilize social processes to transform social policies of agencies into the delivery of social services …….Basic processes most often used are planning, organising, staffing, directing and controlling. Social work profession involves enhancing the social functioning of individuals and groups for which various methods are employed. Case work, group work and community organization are considered as core methods. The ability to perform well and wisely, to steer the social agency constructed for humane purposes, is best acquired by professional social work education and experience, combined with powerful identification of social wok values and ethics. The ability to put all these together is to be sought in the professional social worker rather than in the professional administrator.

h) Social Work Research

Ans. Research can be defined as a critical and exhaustive investigation of something. It is somewhat like an exploration of something in order to gain more clarity and at times to know its advantages and disadvantages, its strength and weaknesses. It is well established that scientific research is different from other types of information gathering and is based upon certain values and principles:

a) It has a systematic set of procedures that is to be followed; (

b) all elements of bias have to be eliminated or controlled as far as possible;

c) It follows a special code of ethics that includes integrity and neutrality in conducting research, and a concern for protecting people;

d) it is intended for public use (see Dudley, 2005).

The aim of scientific research is to test and validate existing theories and to generate new theories. .