



NEERAJ®

M.S.W.-1

Origin and Development of Social Work

**Chapter Wise Reference Book
Including Many Solved Sample Papers**

Based on

I.G.N.O.U.
& Various Central, State & Other Open Universities

By: Kshyama Sagar Mehier



**NEERAJ
PUBLICATIONS**

(Publishers of Educational Books)

Mob.: 8510009872, 8510009878 E-mail: info@neerajbooks.com

Website: www.neerajbooks.com

MRP ₹ 280/-

Content

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

Question Paper—June-2023 (Solved)	1-2
Question Paper—December-2022 (Solved)	1-2
Question Paper—Exam Held in March-2022 (Solved)	1-2
Question Paper—Exam Held in February-2021 (Solved)	1-2
Question Paper—June, 2019 (Solved)	1-2
Question Paper—December, 2018 (Solved)	1-2
Question Paper—June, 2018 (Solved)	1-2
Question Paper—December, 2017 (Solved)	1-2
Question Paper—June, 2017 (Solved)	1-2

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Chapterwise Reference Book</i>	<i>Page</i>
1.	History of Social Work in the Americas	1
2.	History of Social Work in Europe	12
3.	History of Social Work in Asia Pacific-I	22
4.	History of Social Work in Asia Pacific-II	38
5.	History of Social Work in Africa and Middle East	46
6.	Social Work As A Profession	56
7.	Social Work Education: Retrospect and Prospects	62
8.	Social Work Education Through Distance Learning	69

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Chapterwise Reference Book</i>	<i>Page</i>
9.	Values, Principles and Ethics of Professional Social Work	73
10.	Introduction to Social Work Concepts	83
11.	Social Case Work	92
12.	Social Group Work	98
13.	Community Work in Social Work	104
14.	Social Action	111
15.	Social Work Research	118
16.	Social Welfare Administration	126
17.	Generalist Practice	134



**Sample Preview
of the
Solved
Sample Question
Papers**

Published by:



**NEERAJ
PUBLICATIONS**

www.neerajbooks.com

QUESTION PAPER

June – 2023

(Solved)

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

M.S.W.-1

Time: 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 100

Notes: (i) Answer all the five questions. (ii) All the questions carry equal marks.

Q. 1. Explain the implications for indigenization of social work knowledge.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-7, Page No. 64, 'Implications for Indigenization of Social Work Knowledge', Page No. 66, Q. No. 3 and Q. No. 4.

Also Add: 'Indigenization' of social work means 'culturally constructed knowledge for identification and addressing social problems' or 'process of making something relevant to the social realities of local context'. It has become a debate for last three decades in Asia and Pacific region. It is found, by and large that formal social work in many countries of these regions started from the training needs of voluntary workers and employees of government as well as non-government organizations engaged in social welfare activities. Thus, professional social work has grown slowly and the unprecedented growth of this field has been observed in the Asian and Pacific countries during the 1990s and present decade with the rise of globalization.

Or

Discuss the scope and importance of social work through ODL in India.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-8, Page No. 69, 'Distance Education in Social Work' and Page No. 70, Q. No. 1.

Q. 2. Trace the historical development of casework in the West and in India.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-11, Page No. 92, 'Historical Development of Case Work in the West and India'.

Or

Differentiate between social action and community organization. State the importance of social action as a method with examples.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-14, Page No. 111, 'Introduction', Page No. 114, 'Social Action and

Community Organization' and 'Importance of the Method'.

Q. 3. Answer any two of the following questions:

(a) Trace the history of social work in Australia and New Zealand.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-4, Page No. 40, 'Australia' and 'New Zealand'.

(b) Discuss the place of community work in social work profession.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-13, Page No. 106, 'Importance of Community Work' and Page No. 105, 'Place of Community Work in Social Work Profession'.

(c) Describe social administration as a field of study and process.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-16, Page No. 127, 'Social Administration as a Field of Study and Process'.

(d) Explain the strengths and limitations of systems theory.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-17, Page No. 137, Q. No. 1 and Q. No. 2.

Q. 4. Answer any four of the following questions:

(a) List some of the developments in social work education in South Africa.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-5, Page No. 52, Q. No. 2 and Page No. 53, Q. No. 4.

(b) State the basic components of a profession.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-6, Page No. 56, 'Introduction'.

Also Add: According to American social reformer Abraham Flexner, social work profession has six attributes:

- (i) it is an intellectual operation and large responsibility;
- (ii) it is based on science and learning;
- (iii) knowledge is applied for a practical and definite conclusion;
- (iv) it has an educationally communicable method;
- (v) it has tendency to self-organize, and
- (vi) it is a helping profession with altruistic motives.

(c) Distinguish between community development and community organization.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-13, Page No. 109, Q. No. 6.

(d) Mention the contribution of social work research to practice.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-15, Page No. 120, 'The Contribution of Social Work Research to Practice'.

(e) Explain the foundation of generalist practice.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-17, Page No. 136, 'Generalist Practice' and 'Generalist Foundation'.

(f) What tasks can a social worker using the generalist perspective and foundation perform?

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-17, Page No. 136, 'Variety of Roles Played by a Social Worker'.

Q. 5. Write short notes on any five of the following:

(a) NASW code of ethics.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-9, Page No. 75, 'NASW Code of Ethics'.

(b) Social reform.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-10, Page No. 85, 'Social Reform'.

(c) Social security.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-10, Page No. 86, 'Social Security'.

(d) Future directions in social work research.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-15, Page No. 122, 'Future Directions'.

(e) Relevance of generalist practice in India.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-17, Page No. 136, 'Relevance of Generalist Practice in India'.

(f) Three properties of a system.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-17, Page No. 134, 'Introduction' and 'General Systems Theory'.

(g) Social case work.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-11, Page No. 93, 'Definition'.

(h) Social defence.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-10, Page No. 86, 'Social Defence'.

Sample Preview of The Chapter

Published by:



**NEERAJ
PUBLICATIONS**

www.neerajbooks.com

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

History of Social Work in the Americas



INTRODUCTION

International social welfare focuses on developing social resources and mechanisms beyond national and regional boundaries to deal with the impact of different social, political and economic circumstances. In global social work, the organized practice of the profession across the world is emphasized. It includes the different problems and challenges they face and the different roles they assume and methods they use to tackle them. Social workers perform various roles in different circumstances.

The social welfare and social work have been shaped by historical influences across the world. For understanding the profession, universal influences and culturally specific ones have to be taken into consideration. In this chapter, we will study factors which have shaped the evolution of social welfare and social work in America. We will understand its differences in developed and developing countries and common ground in them with regard to this field.

According to a United Nations 1986 document, prediction on the developmental perspective is made on how human potential is maximized and the population is mobilized to deal with social problems and achieving social advancement. The earlier vision of social welfare focused on enabling certain population groups to overcome individual or group limitations.

The Director of the Division for Social Policy and Development at the UN states that people have the right to live in freedom and dignity, free from poverty and despair. All individuals also have freedom from fear and want.

There are differences over defining the problems in social welfare and how they should be addressed through social work.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

HISTORICAL MILESTONES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Social work and social welfare originated in ancient European and Asian societies during the period of Before the Common Era (BCE). They developed in the context of broader, worldwide historical influences.

According to Robert L. Barker, major dates and events in social work in the Americas include the following:

- (i) **BCE 2500:** The duties of a king, including care for the sick, hungry and homeless, have been mentioned in *The Books of the Dead*, Egyptian papyrus scrolls, placed in many pyramids.
- (ii) **BCE 1750:** In Babylonia, King Hammurabi's code of justice asked people to help each other in times of need.

2 / NEERAJ : ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

- (iii) **BCE 1200:** Jewish in Israel believed they should help the poor, orphans, elderly, Disadvantaged and widows.
- (iv) **BCE 530:** Gautam Buddha teaches that love and charity for others cause enlightenment.
- (v) **BCE 500:** In ancient Greece, act of love for Humanity or Philanthropy was introduced. People were encouraged to donate money for the common good.
- (vi) **BCE 300:** In China, Confucius said that humans are related by Jen. The social act of helping others in need is presented about it.
- (vii) **BCE 300:** King Ashoka set up hospitals and shelters for people and animals.
- (viii) **BCE 100:** The rich in Roman tradition provided free or low-cost grain to all citizens.
- (ix) **C.E. 30:** Christians gave importance to giving to those who are less fortunate.
- (ix) **400:** In India, hospitals or shelters were established for the poor and disabled.
- (xi) **542:** Hospitals were built all over China, Middle East and Europe.
- (xii) **650:** In Islam, Muslims believed paying *zakat* to help the poor is one of the Five Pillars (duties) of Islam.
- (xiii) **1100:** The Roman Church asked rich people to help the poor believing it as their moral and legal obligation.
- (xiv) **1215:** In England, the Magna Carta spelt out human rights for the wealthy class.
- (xv) **1348:** The poor became vulnerable after the bubonic plague, which killed about one-third of the population and European feudalism starts to break-down.
- (xvi) **1531:** England's first legislation passed on providing relief to the poor. It allows the older and disabled people to beg in their own neighbourhoods.
- (xvii) **1601:** The Elizabethan Poor Law was established. As per this law, people were taxed to support basic needs of dependent people in their communities. It provided a model for colonial American laws.

In various cultures during different period, societies have recognized that people do not have equal access to resources and the basic necessities of survival. Religious and spiritual influences have provided guidance over the ways to respond to these needs.

Many cultures have developed methods to address the inequities in social orders through donations, taxation, or legislation.

DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL WELFARE IN NORTH AMERICA

Many common influences such as the social, political, and economic practices particularly from Europe and the United Kingdom have shaped the social welfare policies and practices in the United States and Canada. French influences were significant in Canada as they led to the development of diverse practices in a common national context.

United States of America

The starting of social work education in the United States was traced when the first lectures to persons working with the poor were offered at the School of Social Economics, in Chicago, Illinois, about a century ago. L. Diane Bernard, former Dean of the College of Social Work at Florida State University, said that the sick, indigent, orphaned, elderly and destitute have been helped from the beginning. In the early period, people had problems, but poverty and dependency were viewed as both unusual and temporary because the population was small and the resources were plentiful.

Alms houses and work houses were established for people who could not be productive. Voluntary societies emerged from religious groups to help various categories of the poor and unproductive. The following are some milestones given by Barker in the evolution of social welfare and social work in the US:

- 1624: Laws were enacted by Virginia Colony to help the disabled soldiers and sailors.
- 1642: The first such legislation was enacted in the "New World" by Plymouth Colony on the basis of Elizabethan Poor Law.
- 1650: The "Protestant Work Ethic" became prominent. It emphasized on self-discipline, frugality and hard work. It justified those who accepted its view to look down upon unemployed people and those who were dependent on others.
- 1692: Massachusetts introduced indentured servitude to help the homeless children. Families who could need these children to work paid pay for their care.
- 1776: The U.S. Declaration of Independence was signed. It promoted freedom for everyone except the slaves.

HISTORY OF SOCIAL WORK IN THE AMERICAS / 3

- 1787: The U.S. Constitution was adopted. It brought social welfare into political discourse in America.
- 1813: Connecticut passed Child labour laws requiring that factory owners teach reading, writing and arithmetic to children they have employed.
- 1830: The National Negro Conventions discussed civil rights, health and welfare for their people.
- 1843: The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor was set up. It helped people to abstain from alcohol, become self-disciplined and develop a work ethic to eliminate poverty.
- 1848: Feminists held meeting for establishing rights to vote and equal opportunities in education and employment for women.
- 1870: Influence of Social Darwinism increased. It supported the idea that poverty was a part of the human condition, and the poor become lazy when they get help.
- 1874: The first Charity Organization Society was set up. It started with giving only advice to the needy and not any financial support to them. Charity Organization Societies (COS) aimed at bringing order and organization to private and religious responses to the poor. The objective was to help everyone to stand on their own. Economically fortunate have to volunteer to rehabilitate the disadvantaged.
- 1886: The first US settlement house was set up. It was modelled on the efforts in the UK. The objective was to remove the distance between socioeconomic classes by accommodating the poor in working class areas. In the beginning, settlement houses provided day nurseries for working mothers, healthcare facilities and classes in art, dance, drama and sewing. Later on they became more politicized and focused on the needs of those with whom the poor were working through advocacy and social change. Supports were given to deserted women, damages for injured operators and insurance for bewildered widows.
- 1895: Chicago's School of Social Economics started offering lectures to people working with the disadvantaged. This educational institution was recognized as the founding centre for modern social work.
- 1900: Simon Patten used for first time the term "social workers". He did not agree with Mary Richmond whether the major role of social workers should be the delivery of individual services or social advocacy.
- Four Ps for dealing with the poor—Patronage, piety, poor laws and philanthropy were acknowledged by Van Wormer. Patronage means improving a segment of society by providing enhanced political and economic power and making them self-sufficient.
- Piety is moral duty or religious aspect of serving the needy. According to Specht and Courtney, the Poor Laws reflect the imposition of middle class values and standards of character on the needy. They were "mean spirited and means tested". Private philanthropy is voluntary financial donations for public welfare.
- 1915: Abraham Flexner stated that social work is not yet a profession since it does not have a written body of knowledge and techniques which are educationally communicable.
- 1917: Mary Richmond published Social Diagnosis. He emphasized an approach to client problems on the basis of his understanding their inner lives and familial environments. He came under the influence of Sigmund Freud.
- 1933: Under a New Deal, US President Franklin D Roosevelt established major social welfare programmes to eliminate poverty and tackle unemployment problem.
- 1950: The Social Security Act of 1935 was amended to cover children and relatives with whom needy children were living. It also intended to help the disabled totally and permanently.
- 1955: The incident of a black woman, Rosa Parks, refusing to go to the back of a bus in Montgomery in Alabama triggered the modern civil rights movement.
- 1960: The NASW adopted its first code of ethics.
- 1964: US President Lyndon B. Johnson set up the "Great Society" programmes. Racial discrimination in public places became illegal under the Civil Rights Act.
- 1965: Older Americans were provided medical care and their other needs fulfilled and provision for education made under more "Great Society" programmes.

4 / NEERAJ : ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

- 1990: Discrimination against the disabled in any business employing above 15 people became illegal under the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- 1990: Funds were provided for prevention, intervention, treatment and community planning in relation the HIV/AIDS under the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act.
- 1996: The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act signed by President Clinton signs into law. It restricted or eliminated many entitlement programmes for the poor, and replaced them with more temporary aid aimed at promoting freedom.

In the 20th century, social welfare in the U.S. sees the debate on whether the poor themselves are responsible for their condition and they should “work their way out”, or they are the results of the unequal distribution of income and opportunities. Social workers can address the immediate problems and concerns of the disadvantaged with bandaid solutions.

Canada

Canada has many similarities with the United States with regard to historical influences on social welfare. It has also been influenced by major events in its neighbour to the south. However, Canada’s social welfare systems differ substantially from those of the US. Allen defines Canadian welfare as payments to the poor. Canada’s public welfare has a long history. Its welfare programmes are jointly funded by public and private sources.

These programmes cover health, personal, and social services. Before Canada was established as a nation in 1867, there were two major thrusts – one was modelled on the English Poor Laws and the other was under private charities. In the 19th century, Canada’s social welfare came under Colonial influences.

- 1840: Slavery in all British colonies in the Western Hemisphere was abolished.
- 1864: The first scientific study on poverty by French sociologist P.G.F. Le Play was completed. The study covered the extent, causes, results and possible solutions of poverty.

The initial development of Canada’s social welfare happened in the first three decades after its Confederation as a nation in 1867. The objective of the government was to make a good life possible. When

the economy shifted from rural and agrarian to urban and industrial with the Industrial Revolution, changes in assumptions about self-reliance and independence happened. Self-reliance was emphasized and those who could not become self-dependent get support from relatives, friends and private charity.

In the early 1880s, the idea that the government should make some provisions for the relief of the poor got support even as it faced criticism that this would discourage moral virtues such as parental devotion, filial piety and Christian benevolence. Churches also rejected the idea that the government would provide better aid to the needy.

The debate regarding whether social welfare should be addressed through family and community or through the government started over mandatory, publicly funded schools. Some suggested that government welfare kills the sense of duty in the parent towards their children. Gradually, attitudes started changing. People believed that government should intervene to prevent men and women from dying of hunger. By 1900, the demand for reforms to combat problems in old age, unemployment and poverty increased. It also set the stage for the emergence of professional social work. Developments in the US also influenced the experiences in Canada.

1919: The first organization promoting uniform standard for education and training was set up by the 17 schools of social work in Canada and the US. It was later called as the Council on Social Work Education in 1952.

1926: The Canadian Association of Social Workers (CASW) was set up.

Canada’s domestic social welfare net was built during the period of compensatory liberalism from 1941 to 1981. Canada pays more attention to social welfare and issues related to income distribution during this period. During this period, there was national growth as well as a global economic expansion after World War II. There was also displacement of people left behind in the workforce during the period and the concerns of these people had to be confronted.

1935: The first unemployment insurance legislation, The Unemployment Insurance Act, was passed in 1940 making Canada a welfare state during the Great Depression.

1943: Guidelines for the Canadian post-war welfare system was formalised by the Marsh Report.