**Last Date of Submission of Assignments to the Study Centre**
**July 2026 Session - March 31, 2027**
**January 2027 Session - September 30, 2027**

**Programme Code: BSW**
**Course Code: BSWE-001**
**Total marks: 100**

# Introduction to Social Work
## ASSIGNMENT

**Note:**

(i) Answer all **five** questions
(ii) **All** questions carry **equal** marks.
(iii) Answers to questions no. **1** and **2** should not exceed **500** words each

1. Highlight the historical roots of the social work profession in the UK and the USA. 20

OR

Describe the Generic Values and Principles of Social Work. 20

2. Explain the concept of social stratification, class, caste, and their various dimensions. 20

OR

Describe the concept of personality. List the factors influencing the development of personality. 20

3. Answer any **two** of the following in about **250** words each:

a) Explain the relationship between individual and society. 10
b) Describe the role and importance of the State in modern society. 10
c) Discuss the role of psychology in social work practice. 10
d) Define family. Explain its types and functions. 10

4. Answer any **four** of the following questions in about **150** words:

a) Distinguish between social progress and social development. 5
b) Describe the concept of plurality of culture. 5
c) Highlight the role of voluntary organizations in social development. 5
d) Mention the major characteristics of Early childhood. 5
e) Elaborate on the features of different defense mechanisms. 5
f) List any two determinants of abnormal behavior with suitable examples. 5

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

a) Community 4
b) Forms of social interaction 4
c) Causes of Abnormality 4
d) Socialization 4
e) Attitude 4
f) Social Defense 4
g) Stereotype 4
h) Babyhood 4

## 1. Highlight the historical roots of the social work profession in the UK and the USA. (20)

### Answer

Professional social work developed gradually from religious charity, organised poor relief, voluntary associations and movements for social reform. In the United Kingdom and the United States, industrialisation and rapid urban growth brought poverty, overcrowded housing, illness, unsafe work and family difficulties into public attention. Earlier personal charity was no longer sufficient, so organised methods of helping people began to emerge.

### Historical roots in the United Kingdom

The English Poor Laws provided an early public framework for assisting poor people. The Elizabethan Poor Law of 1601 made local parishes responsible for relief and distinguished between different categories of people needing assistance. Although its approach could be harsh and moralistic, it established that poverty was also a matter of public responsibility. The Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834 introduced a more restrictive workhouse system. Criticism of such treatment encouraged later humanitarian and reform movements.

During the nineteenth century, voluntary societies tried to make charity more systematic. The Charity Organisation Society, established in London in 1869, promoted the investigation of need, record keeping, coordination among charities and individual assistance. Its method of 'friendly visiting' was an early influence on social casework, although it sometimes blamed poverty on personal shortcomings.

The settlement movement offered another approach. Toynbee Hall, founded in London's East End in 1884, brought educated volunteers into working-class neighbourhoods to learn from residents and work for education, recreation and better social conditions. This helped shift attention towards the environment and collective reform. Later, the growth of labour legislation, public health services and the welfare state, especially after the Beveridge Report of 1942, strengthened social work's connection with social rights and public services.