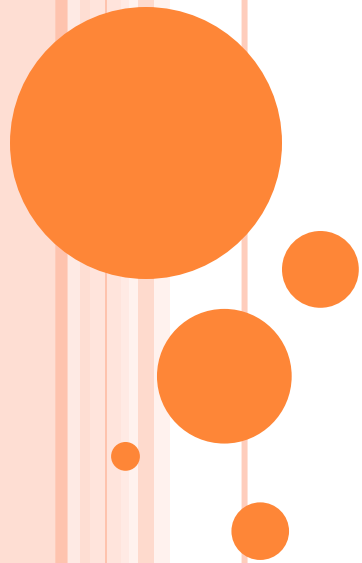


GROUP WORK PROCESS



GROUP WORK PROCESS

Group work process consists of various stages as follows :

- Intake
- Study
- Objectives
- Goal Setting
- Intervention Strategies and
- Evaluation




1. INTAKE

- In intake members are selected according to the benefits they will gain from the group effort.
- During intake, the presenting concerns and needs of prospective members are identified.
- Judgments that some or all of these people could benefit from a group approach are made.
- An agreement is often formulated between the members of the group and the group leader about tentative group goals.

This stage may also be referred to as the contract stage, as the leader and the members make a commitment to pursue the situation to the next step.

2. STUDY

- Study can be also termed as “fact finding” or “gathering of facts or information”.
 - Intake and study are going together. It includes collecting facts about each individual in the group or group as a whole.
 - Here the principle of individualisation is important. That is each individual is unique to the group worker and each group is also unique to the group worker.
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2. STUDY

Fact finding in social group work is done by means of


- (1) observation and listening in the group,
- (2) occasional individual contacts with a group member or with members of his/her family, and
- (3) home visits and a sound knowledge of the economic and social influences of the neighbourhood and work place from which the individual or his parents come.



3. GOAL SETTING

- In the first few meetings, groups often spend a considerable amount of time discussing the goals.
- When the worker discusses the groups purposes, the process of goal formulation begins.
- Goals continued to be defined and modified as the functioning of the group and its members are assessed.
- Once goals are set, the task necessary to accomplish the goal must be determined next, responsibilities for carrying out the tasks must be agreed upon or assigned, and deadlines for completing those tasks must be set.

3. GOAL SETTING

- As the process proceeds, the extent to which deadlines have been met and tasks achieved must be evaluated.
 - The final measurement is whether the group has achieved the goals or not. An effective group is one that has considerable success in achieving its goals.
 - Group members will be more motivated to achieve group goals if they are involved in setting these goals.
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4. INTERVENTION STRATEGY

- Gestalt Therapy : In gestalt therapy the worker aids the clients in learning how they prevent themselves from maturing.
- Transactional Analysis : It is a process of analyzing and explaining intra-personal and interpersonal processes.
- Behavioural Model : The group worker calculates the specific elements of the disturbing behaviour to be decreased or desired behaviour to be developed.
- Facilitative Intervention



5. EVALUATION

- Evaluation of individual growth Group is composed of individuals.
- They become the member of the group because of certain needs and desires.
- Therefore, the main objective of social group work is to fulfil these needs and desires in accordance with the prescribed rules and procedures.
- But how can the worker be able to know the level of fulfilment of their needs without evaluating their growth process.
- The worker evaluates the presence of each member.



Thank you

