



ROLE OF SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION IN TEACHING: A CASE STUDY OF KARACHI

Prof. Dr. Nasreen Aslam Shah

Meritorious Professor

Department of Social Work

Ex-Director Centre of Excellence for Women's Studies & Ex-Dean Faculty of Arts & Social Sciences

University of Karachi

Karachi - Pakistan

Dr. Samina Rauf

Assistant Professor

Department of Social Work

University of Karachi

Karachi - Pakistan

samina.rauf@hotmail.com

&

Dr. Kinza Farooq

Teaching Associate

Department Of Social Work

University of Karachi

Karachi - Pakistan

kinzagemini@gmail.com

Abstract

Social work is a professional service which based upon knowledge and skills in individuals in society. The social work education is basically compulsory for every person in a society. This study explore the social work education and their importance in Pakistani society. It is significant to consider some of the difficulties that need to be addressed, as well as the path whither a competent social work education might be formed. This research highlights the historical progress of social work education in Pakistan. Moreover, overall research discuss about job satisfaction, job scale, job occupation of a professional social workers, how many social workers want to provide social education to their children, they can easily get job and value of school social work in Pakistan. The present research was descriptive in nature, researcher's selected quantitative method for data collection. The multiple sampling techniques that were simple random and snowball used for this research. It was found that lack of knowledge and resources regarding social work education are present and it is



important for every person because it helps to resolve social issues and it is the basis of development and happiness of the individuals and the society.

Keywords: Social Work Education, Teaching, Role of social work, Field work, Practice, Learning

Introduction

According to British Association of Social Workers (2021), Social work is scientific discipline in which it provides basic necessities to the people for their better life. It is a helping profession working for individual, group and in community development. (Hepworth et al., 2006) Its main function is to restoration, provision of social services and prevention of the people in a society. Similarly, improve their social functioning as well. Moulabuksh et al., in (2021) stated that professional social work serves as the foundation of every society. One of the key responsibilities of this profession is to determine the laws that regulate each individual's social justice and human rights. (Howe, 1987)

Internationally, social workers have played a vital part in humanitarian aid (Muridzo et al., 2021), including post-disaster recovery, rebuilding, social and economic development. (Open, 2008) According to human services, in a society the social work goal is to tackle also remove the problems for providing better life in individuals. (Omokhabi, 2022) The scientific approach used in other fields and the advancement of their knowledge greatly influence social work. These include knowledge from the social sciences, which is more useful to society. (Hudson, 1997)

As the social work profession grows in popularity across the world, more efforts are being made to look at it from a global perspective. In contrast to the US, where the word "social work" is often used, other developing countries frequently operate the phrases "social development" or "developmental social welfare." As a global view developed, international professional organizations began to promote the profession. Only twenty years ago did social work programs curriculum endure formal reform in an effort to assure that students would receive the necessary training and experience. (Popple & Leighninger, 2002) The development of the profession and social work education are closely connected. (Estes, 1997)

If effective social support is vital, competent supervision is crucial. In addition, professional social workers can focus on their achievements for growth, training and education. This makes it necessary for the supervisor to assist the social worker in learning the most recent methods of case evaluation or sorts of creative cases, as well as to identify some philosophical issues. (Angela, 2022)



In Pakistan, professional social work first emerged in 1951, when a team from the UN initiated the creation of a comprehensive diploma for community service. The Pakistani government also invited UN expertise to provide training on how to work for the general welfare of people. (Moulabuksh et al., 2021)

The origins of Pakistani culture's conventions, values, and socio cultural activities are difficult to identify. Despite Islam is the dominant religion, policy and legislation are governed by the State-driven Pakistan ideology, which is presented as a body of principles derived from besides based on Islamic teachings. (Mumtaz & Mitha, 1996) Due to limited local course to knowledge component, a privation of correlations within classroom learning and field realities, social work education usually seen as an emerging profession. (Shah, 2018)

Following WWII, the field became more international, with social work profession arising all over the South, typically with cultural assumptions originating in the North. (Healy, 1999). As it grows in popularity across the world, more efforts are being made to look at it from a global side as one profession working in numerous nations. (Popple & Leighninger, 2002)

Under social work field the value of being able to comprehend, assess, and apply appropriate facts has long been considered. (Natland et al., 2016) A rising variety of global difficulties and challenges are influencing social work education and practice. Growing disparities caused by neoliberal globalization, climate change, environmental disasters, economic, political corruption, and wars are a few examples. (Loakimidis & Sookraj, 2021)

The researchers Adam et al., in (2004) said that when teaching practice to students, social work educators confront a number of obstacles, including contradictions among the goals of research and practice, issues in capacity and apparent capabilities to teach research, and as noted that lack interest in research learning, methodology and practice in students. (Orme & Powell, 2008) Providing a conducive learning environment also requires the utilization of organized and progressive learning opportunities. Hence, it is important to provide a social education at initial state of an individuals for their learning and development. Teachers have the primary responsibility for educating children although professionals who spend their precious time with children at school are teachers, diagnosticians, administrators, counselors, nurses, speech therapists, school social workers, psychologists, vocational counselors or transition specialists, teacher's aides, and physical therapists. (Open, 2018)

As far as spread of social work in a foreign country has difficulties due to some issues like a lack of licensing, registration, a lack of standards, an absence of concise job descriptions and job titles. (Riaz, & Granich, 2022)



In South Africa, Van Zyl in (1989) also looked towards social work future, examining the future environment, its impact and the identification of essential social worker abilities. Another research conducted by Shah in (2018) said that in Pakistan, social work education is providing with strong teaching methods, field work, and observation. It's critical to discuss some of the difficulties that need to be addressed, including social worker certification and license.

Literature Review

The knowledge domain of professions that support interactions like social work, should be highly reflective of the values, concerns, and cultures in which they are to be taught and performed. It would be erroneous to say that social workers in Pakistan have not yet developed the need to localize its knowledge however discussing social work education. (Shah, 2018)

In development social work profession may be found in practically all domains of practice and in every nation and region of the world. International professional social workers operate as caseworkers, group workers, community organizers, members of boards of directors, administrators, social planners, researchers, educators, and consultants in social work field. It's crucial to recognize that more and more aspects of global practice may now be completed from one's home. Such as, the rise of migration as resulted in an increase in social workers strength that working with immigrant populations in their home nations, whether or not identify as worldwide social workers. Thus, they are working locally or worldwide, they must become aware with global concerns and acquire an internationally focused multicultural competency in order to effectively serve vulnerable communities. Similar to how social work education is necessary to make sure that students and future practitioners integrate their international competence. It must concentrate on what is considered important to the profession as it relates to a country's unique realities, including comprehending and picking up knowledge from concepts and solutions developed for societal problems in other parts of the world. (Hokenstad & Midgley, 2004)

Being a social work expert have an ability to deal in all kind of situations. Social work students will only be taught, led, and trained by social work professionals. The same is true for professional students, who can only be furnished by graduates, just as medical or law students can only be instructed by medical or law lecturers. (Shah, 2018)

However little known about social work and social welfare in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, despite the country having a significant social welfare system and offering social work courses at the university level since the early 1950s. In order to examine and update curriculum to address current difficulties in the field and set it even more contextually relevant and beneficial in Pakistani culture, various institutions should make use of these opportunities. (Jabeen, 2013)



Pakistan is glad to have had a strong start in the field of professional social work. It began with a short-term training course in social service offered by the Karachi social service. Both genders who were ready to volunteer were included in the training program. Social workers did not receive any payment for their services till that time. The department began a professional training program in social work. (Khalid, 2016)

On October 2, 1952, the first in-service training session began and ended on April 2, 1953. The training course's major goal was to figure out what kind of social work training would be most suited to Pakistan's needs. Although Pakistani culture and customs were chosen as the training course's base, the curriculum tended to adhere to a Western model of social work education. (Rehmatullah, 2002)

In September 1953, a three-month seminar was conducted in Dacca. The training team developed several criteria for future social work training in Pakistan while reviewing Dacca course. In Pakistan it must illustrate clearly how concepts and practices, believed and important to societal work. (Livingstone, 1957)

Such initiatives, takeaways as from short courses were intended to serve as a springboard for further in-depth instruction at the university level. As a result, on November 15, 1954, the University of the Punjab created a two-year postgraduate diploma in social work, which was later elevated to a master's degree in 1956. Recognizing the scarcity of indigenous literature, the developers set out to "create a training pattern suitable to Pakistan's specific socioeconomic and cultural demands" and the course was designed to accommodate this. Another social work department was created at the University of Karachi in 1961. (Khalid, 2016). No body of knowledge and skills, no matter how successful elsewhere, should be accepted uncritically as essential to the social welfare needs of this country, so students were encouraged to "evolve an indigenous social work philosophy grounded in the needs and aspirations of the Muslim society of Pakistan." (Department of Social Work, 1969)

As the time passes social work education is still providing in all provinces of Pakistan with updated and advanced curricula. It is very important for every individuals because it provides basic information about the society, social norms, and ethics. How to survive in a society and built personality development according to their environment. Every year almost hundred plus students awarded master's degree in social work. Besides, in this present research, the researchers found that the majority of respondents are working in a private school sectors and working in other fields, they provide normal and social education as well. The school social work is basically not active in Pakistan and professional are working in a school as a teacher not as a school social worker. This is a biggest loss of talented social workers utilizing their abilities in different field of areas. The government job vacancies were limited and social workers are not approach them. As according to these issues they faced many different situations.



Professional social worker in Pakistan are confronted with a complex situations like social, cultural, economic, political, and even geographical, ethnic, linguistic, cultural, regional, caste, and religious divisions in which they are providing their best services. (Shah, 2018) The focus of this paper will be the how much professional social workers in an educational institutions and they are providing social education to their offspring. The professional social workers job satisfaction level and find out the social education is necessary for everyone in society. The following objectives are given below:

Objectives

To find out the role of social work education for students.

To identify the current problems, and future opportunities of social work education for students in Pakistan.

To investigate how many professional social workers want to provide social education to their children?

To find out the importance of social education.

Hypotheses

Social education is important for every person in society because it helps to resolving social issues.

Social education is essential for every person because it is the basis of development and happiness of the individuals and the society.

Methodology

The multiple research methodology has been used in this study that is descriptive, qualitative and quantitative methods. Descriptive method is basically a fact finding approach, which has been used to study the variables of social education is necessary for everyone, it helps to resolving social issues, the implement of it can base of individuals and society's development and happiness, how many social workers want to provide social education to their children. The quantitative methods have been used to collect vast, precise data and outcome. The simple random techniques of probability sampling method is used for making list of professional social workers from the Alumni Directory of Social Workers, University of Karachi; then snowball techniques of non-probability is applied because social workers who's address took from alumni directory recommended more fresh social workers to collect the data, applied on the basis of availability of 200 respondents (Male 92, Female 108). Sampling method has been used in order to wind up the study in the given time frame and especially because it allows for more adequate scientific work by managing the time of the researcher.

Discussion and Result



Table. 1
Age of Representatives

Ages	Frequency	Percentage
25-30 years	115	57.5%
31-35 years	34	17%
36-40 years	17	8.5%
41-45 years	7	3.5%
46-50 years	13	6.5%
Above 50 years	14	7%
Total	200	100%

Table: 1 shows the respondents ages that 57.5% participants falls within the age group of 25 to 30 years, 8.5% respondents fall within the group of 36-40 years of age, around 7% of respondents are over 50 years of age, whereas the lowest number of respondents is 41 to 45 years of age, that is 3.5%. Sherer et al., (1994) conducted a research in Israel and examined that the welfare state, the social work profession, and social work education along with the future of Israel's society in a number of areas, including immigration, the family, the Arab community and the elderly. The research then discusses the adjustments that are required in social work jobs and education based on these expectations.

Table. 2
Salary of Respondents

Salary	Frequency	Percentage
15001-25000	40	20%
25001-35000	60	30%
35001-45000	39	19.5%
45001-55000	18	9%
55001-65000	12	6%
Above 65000	31	15.5%
Total	200	100%

In Table: 2 shows that 30% of participant's salaries falls in the group of 25001 to 35000 which illustrated in above table, 20% falls in the group of 15001 to 25000, and 19.5% respondents are in between of 35001 to 45000, while 6% falls in range of 55001 to 65000 Rs. per month.



Table. 3
Job Scale of Respondents

Job Scale	Frequency	Percentage
No scale	147	73.5%
1-5	6	3%
6-10	4	2%
11-15	1	0.5%
16-22	42	21%
Total	200	100%

This table indicates the job scale, that highest number of respondents which is 73.5% have no pay scale because they are working in a private sector such a school, college and visitors, 21% falls in the group of 16 to 22, 3% of respondents are in between 1 to 5, while the lowest number which is 0.5% falls in the group of 11 to 15 respondents. The study conducted by Gray et al., (1996) stated that significance of education for social workers to participate in social development projects. At various stages of training, there are teaching and practice curricula. The research finishes with suggestions for future collaboration, both across educators and disciplines, as well as research and literature.

Table. 4
Respondent institute's objectives, nature and teaching experience

<u>Institute's Objectives</u>							
For Women Welfare	For Children Welfare	For Youth Welfare	For Mentally Retarded People	For Social Evils	Do Work For Education	Other	Total
22 (11%)	40 (20%)	21 (10.5%)	23 (11.5%)	20 (10%)	66 (33%)	8 (4%)	200 (100%)
<u>Nature Of Institute</u>							
International	Private	Government	NGO'S	Trusty	Welfare	Other	Total
2 (1%)	102 (51%)	52 (26%)	22 (11%)	11(5.5 %)	9 (4.5%)	2(1%)	200 (100%)
<u>Share Respondent's Experience If They Are A Teacher</u>							
1-5 Years	6-10 Years	11-15 Years	16-20 Years	More than 20 Years		Total	
27 (40.9%)	1(1.51%)	3 (4.45%)	14 (21.12%)	21 (31.8%)		200 (100%)	



As we see in Table:4, the highest 33% of respondents said that work for education is the main institute's objective, either in public and private schools, colleges and according to the literature review, there is no school social work working in Pakistan. As far as social education is eliminated from colleges. The majority of respondents taught as a simple teacher of other subjects and their experience in teaching in between 1 to 5 years that is 40.9% and majority of 51% of respondents said the nature of their institute is private base that clearly shows that new fresher respondents working in a private firm due to the lack of awareness regarding jobs, 26% of respondents said their institute nature is Government base, NGO's are also a nature of institute that is formed 11%. 5.5% of respondents said trusty is an institute nature. While 4.5% of respondents said their institute nature is welfare base. Rest of 1% respondents said their institute is international in nature.

First, as the social work profession expands its service to the field of youth development, which is already happening, social work education should include a course or class on strengths-based juvenile development. One of the issues confronting the youth development field is determining who will take the lead in claiming this practice as their own. However, social work education does not place a strong emphasis on youth development. (Hellison, 2000)

Table. 5

Respondents are being asked the following questions:

s.no:	Answers to Respondents	Yes (percentage)	No (percentage)	Total (Percentage)
	Satisfied with their income	151(75.5%)	49(24.5%)	200(100%)
	The implement of social education could be base of individuals and society's development and happiness	175(87.5%)	25(12.5%)	200(100%)
	Is social education necessary for every person of society	189(94.5%)	11(5.5%)	200(100%)
	Satisfied from their job	163(81.5%)	37(18.5%)	200(100%)
	Being a social worker, in respondent's opinion can we make our social system better to follow western culture	167(83.5)	33(16.5%)	200(100%)
	School social work should be included in schools	185 (92.5%)	15(7.5%)	200(100%)



Professional people can get easily job in society	75(37.5%)	125(62.5%)	200(100%)
Should education of social work also common like other subjects	190(95%)	10(5%)	200(100%)
To spread this education, will help to resolve society's problems	180(90%)	20(10%)	200(100%)
Would respondent like to give their children the education of social work	180(90%)	20(10%)	200(100%)

This table demonstrates that 75.5% respondents are content with their income because they are pleased with their expenditures, they get some saving from their income, transportation facility is free and salary is fine as suitability of job whereas, 24.5% said they are not satisfied with their income because salary is not enough to fulfill their expenditures, no compensation is given from advertence of work, salary is spending in transportation and expensiveness.

87.5% of respondents said the implement of social education is base of individuals and society's development and happiness to make better the level of education, to make better a person's life, to provide basic needs and to end the classical division. The development of public policy initiatives and practice interventions for working with African American youth in urban school settings is an overwhelming task for the social work profession if it is to continue playing its historical role as an advocate for change in the education of urban minority youth. (Teasley, 2004)

Researcher Lipscomb in (1995) have identified a set of concerns that are crucial in the education of African American youth. Data on resource allocation, family systems, growth, development, risk and protective factors in neighborhoods and communities, peer relationships, strengths and resilience, socioeconomic conditions, learning styles, practice, teachers, administrators, and counsellors' unequal treatment of black children are just a few of the issues raised. This Table:5 demonstrates that 94.5% respondents said social education is necessary for every person in society because through this knowledge we could bring betterment in society, they could give awareness about rights, could attract towards social betterment, the crime could be reduced and the awareness of good things is highlighted.

Teachers are educated about cultural adaptations by school social workers, who also develop programs, serve as liaisons between parents, teachers, and administrators, advocate for the purchase of resources for children, promote diversity, add to the body of professional knowledge, give information to school systems, investigate social and environmental issues that are specific to schools. (Teasley, 2004) The 92.5% respondents of Table: 5 said school social work should be



included in schools for fulfillment of good personality, for child's good training, for society's development, for better environment, to watch and resolve the problems of school students and for enlightenment. Meanwhile, if school social work should include in schools, better for society and especially for students and their career. We can see that already social worker working in a schools and if it will add, they will work in a proper in the premises of their profession/field.

In Table: 5 shown that 95% of participants said that education of social work should also common like other subjects because for pleasurable environment, for society's development, for mutual unity cooperation, for helping each other and to create educational awareness. To better comprehend the role performed by human service organizations in creating "information exchange networks" that encourage practice-based research and evidence-based practice. (Austin, 2012)

Above Table: 5 demonstrates 90% of respondents said to spread this education, will help to resolve society's problems through spreading awareness through educating the society could be a better way, it can be increased by increasing mutual cooperation, adaptation of moral values will promote it and we can achieve our goal by eliminating capitalism. In recent years, practice has been under growing able to illustration outcomes. Evidence-based practice, documentation, and intervention results are all crucial elements of social work practice. (Kwong, 2017)

However, (62.5%) of respondents of the above Table: 5 said professional people can get easily job in society because of professional education, they have experience of field work, more employment opportunities and they have gifted abilities. Thus 90% of respondents said they would like to give their children the education of social work because ethical values will be coefficient, educational awareness will enhanced, the passion of social welfare will grow, children's self-confidence will increased and quests to move ahead will increased and leadership abilities will be enhanced.

Table. 6

On which level social education should be provided								
Primary level	Secondary level	Community level	Government level	Welfare society level	Total			
157 (78.5%)	20 (10%)	15 (7.5%)	4 (2%)	4 (2%)	200 (100%)			
As a professional social worker, How can respondent make better educational level								
Through different seminars	By motivate the students	Through addition of more data in course	Arrange course through an educational board	To reduce fees	To Give education in native language	To Eliminate cheating trend	Make better level of Govt. schools	Total



139 (69.5%)	27(13.5 %)	9(4.5%)	4 (2%)	6(3%)	11(5.5%)	3(1.5%)	1(0.5%)	200 (100 %)
Importance of school social work in society?								
Children can easily convey their thoughts to social workers	Help in fulfillmen t of a good personalit y	We could raise the spirit of humanity and service in children from beginning			Mutual cooperation increases	A strong society is create		Total
144 (72%)	13(6.5%)	34 (17%)			1(0.5%)	8 (4%)		200 (100%)
Why social education is eliminating from colleges								
There is no value of this subject in society & people	Does not give importance on Government al level	Because of lack awareness about this subject	This subject is losing importance by time		Because of economically low scope		Total	
151(75.5 %)	13(6.5%)	29(14.5%)	5(2.5%)		2(1%)		200 (100%)	
In the race from other countries what is the degree of our social work								
First degree		Middle degree			Low degree		Total	
24(12%)		118(59%)			58(29%)		200 (100%)	

In Table: 6, 78.5% participants said social education should provide from primary level, 10% of respondents said it should provide from secondary level, 7.5% of respondents said it should provide from community level. The lowest 2% of respondents said it should provide from Government and welfare society level. Communities in Schools is a fantastic social work technique that involves working with schools through neighborhood-based groups. (Lewis, 1998) According to (Allen- Meares, 1996), Social workers may be successful change agents in the educational reform setting because they draw on a range of ideas, concepts, and abilities. Social workers can use ecological, systems, and empowerment techniques to intervene in the complex and multifaceted educational reform context. (Lipscomb, 1995) Further, 69.5% participants in the above Table:6 highlighted that as a professional social worker through different seminars they can make better educational level, 13.5% respondents said by motivating students they can make better educational level, 5.5% said to give education in native language can make better educational level,



4.5% said through addition of more data in course make better educational level, 3% said to reduce fees make better educational level, 2% respondents said by arranging course through an educational board, 1.5% said to eliminate cheating trend make better educational level, and 0.5% said by making better level of Government schools they can make better educational level. The study of the improvement of professional practice has attracted the interest of several social work students. Many students work even though they study also their practice might lead to research issues. (Kwong, 2017)

In Table: 6 indicates that 72% respondents said that children can easily convey their thoughts to social workers, 17% said that we could raise the spirit of humanity and service in children from the beginning, 6.5% said that it help in fulfillment of a good personality, while 4% said that it is important to create a strong society, 0.5% said that their importance in society is that it increases mutual cooperation. The social worker can help families cope with their emotions by giving support, advocacy, and counselling. (Teasley, 2004)

Table: 6 demonstrates that 75.5% respondents said there is no value of social education in society and people, 14.5% said that it is eliminating from colleges because of lack awareness about this subject, 6.5% said that because social education it does not give importance on Governmental level, 2.5% said that this subject is losing importance by time and 1% said that it is eliminating because of its low economic scope. In the educational environment, professional social work practice has significant potential for promoting social and educational development. (Teasley, 2004)

In the above Table: 6 indicates that 59% respondents said that our degree of social work is of middle degree in the race from other countries, 29% said it is lower degree in the race from other countries, and 12% respondents said it is of first degree in the race from other countries. It is the necessity of social workers to do research and apply it in practice. Many social work professional bodies consider the capacity to engage in research-informed work to be a core skill. (Fouche & Bartley, 2016)

HYPOTHESIS-1

Problem Analysis:

H1 = Social education is important for every person in society because it helps to resolving social issues.

H0 = Social education is not important for every person in society because it helps to resolving social issues.

Statistical Test



Chi-Square Formula: $\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(fo - fe)^2}{fe}$

Step-1: The Contingency Table

Social education is important	Resolving social issues		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	177	12	189
No	3	8	11
Total	180	20	200

Step-2: Enter fe in Contingency Table

Social education is important	Resolving social issues		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	177(170)	12(19)	189
No	3(10)	8(1)	11
Total	180	20	200

Step-3: Find $(fo - fe)^2$ Of Each Cell Of The Contingency Table

fe

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(177 - 170)^2}{170} + \frac{(12 - 19)^2}{19} + \frac{(3 - 10)^2}{10} + \frac{(8 - 1)^2}{1}$$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(7)^2}{170} + \frac{(7)^2}{19} + \frac{(7)^2}{10} + \frac{(7)^2}{1}$$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{49}{170} + \frac{49}{19} + \frac{49}{10} + \frac{49}{1}$$

$$\chi^2 = 0.28 + 4.9 + 2.57 + 49$$

$$\chi^2 = 56.75$$

Step-4: Find the Degree Of Freedom (df)

$$\chi^2 = (c - 1) (r - 1) \text{ (Degree of freedom with 0.05 significance value)}$$

$$\chi^2 = (2 - 1) (2 - 1)$$

$$\chi^2 = 1 \times 1$$

$$\text{Value} = 3.841$$

Step-5: Result

The H1 is approved while the H0 is rejected since the computed value is more than the tabulated value.



HYPOTHESIS-2

Problem Analysis:

H1 = Social education is essential for every person because it is the basis of development and happiness of the individuals and the society.

H0 = Social education is not essential for every person because it is not the basis of development and happiness of the individuals and the society.

Statistical Test

Chi-Square Formula: $\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(fo - fe)^2}{fe}$

Step-1: The Contingency Table

Social education is essential for every one	Development and happiness		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	169	20	189
No	6	5	11
Total	175	25	200

Step-2: Enter fe in Contingency Table

Social education is essential for every one	Development and happiness		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	169(165)	20(24)	189
No	6(10)	5(1)	11
Total	175	25	200

Step-3: Find $(fo - fe)^2$ Of Each Cell Of The Contingency Table

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(169 - 165)^2}{165} + \frac{(6 - 10)^2}{10} + \frac{(20 - 24)^2}{24} + \frac{(5 - 1)^2}{1}$$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(4)^2}{105} + \frac{(-4)^2}{10} + \frac{(-4)^2}{24} + \frac{(4)^2}{1}$$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{16}{105} + \frac{16}{10} + \frac{16}{24} + \frac{16}{1}$$

$$\chi^2 = 0.09 + 1.6 + 0.66 + 16$$

$$\chi^2 = 18.35$$

Step-4: Find the Degree Of Freedom (df)

$$\chi^2 = (c - 1)(r - 1) \text{ (Degree of freedom with 0.05 significance value)}$$



$$x^2 = (2 - 1) (2 - 1)$$

$$x^2 = 1 \times 1$$

$$\text{Value} = 3.841$$

Step-5: Result

Since the calculated value exceeds the tabular value, the H1 is accepted but the H0 is rejected.

Conclusion

Study reveals social work education at school and college level eliminated from Pakistani society due to lack of resources and irresponsibility. The analysis of the present research, Social education is essential for every person because it is the basis of development and happiness of the society also it resolving the social issues of the individuals. Their goal for spreading awareness about social work through educating the society could be a better way, it can be increased by increasing mutual cooperation, adaptation of moral values will promote it and we can achieve our goal by eliminating capitalism. As we see that 73.5% have no pay scale because the professional social workers doing jobs in a private school set up, they have skills and mostly remain jobless and those failing to find better opportunities for their career, if they get a chance were more likely to want to emigrate and mostly 78.5% participants said social education should provide from primary level,

Recommendations

Encourage professional social workers and learners to achieve well in school.

Strengthen social work education in Pakistan at the national and local levels to deal with concerns and difficulties in a logical manner. To overcome the concerns and obstacles, social work education should be designed in a more straightforward approach.

The policy and program activities need to be redesign to promote the development of school social work as well as social education in colleges, to protect against the development of any problematic issues.

Further studies should be done on the development of principles and strategies which are needed for better social work education promotion practice.

Government should promote new professional social worker to create more job opportunities.



References:

- Angela, B. M. (2022). Supervision in Social Work. 84-88. DOI: 10.29302/Pangeea21.10
- Adam, N., Zosky, D.L., & Unrau, Y. A. (2004). Improving the research climate in social work curricula: Clarifying learning expectations across BSW and MSW research courses. *Journal of Teaching in Social Work*, 24(3-4), 1–18. https://doi.org/10.1300/j067v24n03_01
- Allen-Meares, P. (1996). The new federal role in education and family services: Goal setting without responsibility. *Social Work*, 41(5), 533-40
- Austin, M. J. (2012) Introduction. *Journal of Evidence-Based Social Work*, 9, 1-2. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15433714.2012.636305>
- British Association of Social Workers, What do social workers do? Retrieved on <https://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/CDP-2021-0041/CDP-2021-0041.pdf> retrieved from March 21, 2021
- Department of Social Work. (1969). Effectiveness of Social Work training at the Punjab University (in relation to social welfare need of Pakistan). Lahore: Department of Social Work, University of the Punjab, Lahore
- Estes, R.J. (1997). Social Work, Social Development, & Community Welfare Centers in International Perspective, in *International Social Work*, 40(1), 43-55
- Fouche, C. & Bartley, A. (2016). Teaching data analysis to the data-averse: A framework for educators. *Journal of Teaching in Social Work*, 36(1), 70-83. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08841233.2016.1125231>
- Gray, M., Mazibuko, F., & O'brien. (1996). Social work education for social development accessed from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/292938209_Social_work_education_for_social_development on December, 20, 2020
- Healy, L. (1999). 'International Social Work Curriculum in Historical Perspective', in R.J. Link and C.S. Ramanathan (eds) *All Our Futures: Principles & Resources for Social Work Practice in a Global Era*, New York: Brooks Cole. 14–29
- Hellison, D. R. (2000). Youth development & physical activity: Linking universities & communities. Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics. 9-14
- Hepworth, D. H., Rooney, R. H., Rooney, G. D., Gottfried, K. S., & Larsen, J. (2006). *Direct Social Work Practice: Theory and Skills*, (7ed), Belmont: Thomson Brooks/ Cole
- Hokenstad, M. C., & Midgley, J. (2004). *Lessons from Abroad: Adapting International Social Welfare Innovations*. Washington, DC: National Association of Social Workers Press
- Howe, D. (1987). *An introduction to social work theory: Making sense in practice*. Vol.24. Ashgate Publishing, Ltd
- Hudson, J. D. (1997). A model of professional knowledge for social work practice. *Australian social work*, 50(3), 35-44
- Jabeen, T. (2013). Social work & social welfare in Pakistan: for the society but not from the society. *Journal of Law and society*, university of Peshawar. 44(63)



- Khalid, M. (2016). *Social Work Theory & Practice: With Special Reference to Pakistan*, (8ed), Karachi: Kifayat Academy.
- Kwong, K. (2017). Advancing Social Work Practice Research Education- An Innovative, Experiential Pedagogical Approach. *International Journal of Higher Education*. 6(5), 1- 13
URL: <https://doi.org/10.5430/ijhe.v6n5p1>
- Lewis, M. R. (1998). The many faces of school social work practice: Results from a research partnership. *Social Work in Education*, 20(3), 177-190
- Lipscomb, R.C. (1995). The role of the school social worker in the educational achievement of African American children. *School Social Work Journal*, 19, 39-46.
- Livingstone, A. (1957). *Social Work in Pakistan*. Lahore: West Pakistan Council of Social Welfare.
- Loakimidis, V., & Sookraj, D. (2021). Global standards for social work education & training. *International Social Work*. 64(2) from <https://doi.org/10.1177/0020872821989799>
- Moulabuksh, M., Zarar, R., & Gul, A. (2021). Professional social work practice international & Pakistan perspective. *Pak. Journal of Int'L Affairs*, 4(4), 434-447
- Mumtaz, K. & Mitha, Y. (1996). *Pakistan: tradition and change*. Oxford: Oxfam UK & Ireland.
- Muridzo, N. G., Mumba, J. C., & Fometu, F. A. (2021). International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW) African Social Work Conversation Forum: Sharing social work practice stories & interventions in Africa. *African Journal of Social Work*, 11(3), 145-148
- Omokhabi, A. (2022). Social Work Education: Standards of Social Work Practice in the digital age. *International Journal of Adult Learning & Continuing Education*. 6(1). 8-15
- Open, S. (2008). *Social Work in Schools: Principles & Practice*. Guildford Publications.
- Orme, J., & Powell, J. (2008). Building research capacity in social work: Process & issues. *British Journal of Social Work*, 38(5), 988–1008. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bjsw/bcm122>
- Natland, S., Weissinger, E., Graaf, G., & Carnochan, S. (2016). Learning practice-based research methods: Capturing the experiences of MSW students. *Journal of Teaching in Social Work*, 36(1), 33-51. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08841233.2016.1117366>
- Popple, P. R & Leighninger, L. (2002). *The policy based profession: An Introduction to Social Welfare Policy for Social Workers*. Allyn & Bacon.
- Rehmatullah, S. (2002). *Social Welfare in Pakistan*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Riaz, S., & Granich, S. (2022). Professional development of social work education & practice in Pakistan within a global context. *Social Work Education: The International Journal*. DOI: [10.1080/02615479.2022.2032631](https://doi.org/10.1080/02615479.2022.2032631)
- Shah, N. A. (2018). Social work education in Pakistan: issues and future opportunities. *Pakistan Journal of Applied Social Sciences*. Vol. 7, 1-15. ISSN: 2409-0077.
- Sherer, M., S. Spiro & N. Korin-Langer. (1994). 'Turning of a Century: Social Work Education in Israel 2000'. Unpublished manuscript. Bob Shapell School of Social Work, Tel Aviv University.



Teasley, M. (2004). School Social Workers & Urban Education Reform with African American Children & Youth: Realities, Advocacy & Strategies for Change. *The School Community Journal*. 14(2), 19-38

Van Zyl, M. A. (1989). 'An Analysis of Future Roles, Outputs & Competencies of Social Workers', *Maatskaplike-Werk/Social Work* 25(4), 271–5

What is social work?

https://catalogue.pearsoned.ca/assets/hip/us/hip_us_pearsonhighered/samplechapter/0205001971.pdf retrieved from March 10, 2022.