

PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt / Egyptology

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND DISRUPTIVE SOCIAL WORK

Dr.B.Manivasagam¹ and Dr.C.Neela Devi²

Associate Professor, Department of Sociology,
Assistant Professor, Department of Philosophy,
Annamalai University, Chidambaram, Tamilnadu, India.
drmanickam_au@yahoo.com

Dr.Manivasagam¹ and Dr.C.Neela Devi². Evaluation of Environmental Issues and Disruptive Social Work-- Palarch's Journal Of Archaeology Of Egypt/Egyptology 18(4), 1-14. ISSN 1567-214x

Keywords: Disruptive, Environmental, Issues, Social, Strategical, Workers

ABSTRACT

This research is an empirical nature. The study focused on environmental issues and disruptive social work in Thanjavur District. The primary data was collected from 305 social workers as respondents. The convenience sampling technique was used in the study and the structured questionnaire was used to gather the data. The primary data were evaluated through statistical tools such as Multiple correlation and ANOVA. The research findings would explore the current environmental issues faced by social workers. The study would assist the social worker to better understand the environmental issues and dare to face them by re-thinking strategical ideas. Further, this research would generate social awareness in society.

INTRODUCTION

Social work is a very noble work. The social workers deal with community problems and trying to solve them. It is a systematic approach and its focal point is all about community development. In India, more number of NGO 's are taking part in social work. Further, in this contemporary world, as society highly expected the support and hand of the social workers to face many challenges. As a result, the role of a social worker is very crucial. But on the other hand, the social workers were facing many challenges to progress their social work. The social workers were influenced by political intermediaries, economic issues, and environmental issues. Thus the present study investigated the environmental issues of social workers.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Alphonse, George, and Moffatt (2008) studied the Indian social worker's experiences. The researcher found that the volatile situation creates challenges among social workers. Further, the researcher revealed that the

local community expression may influence social workers. The researchers also suggest that encourage professional and qualify students was a wise decision to overcome the issues.

Gray and Coates (2015) researched environmental perspectives and social education. The researcher described that social work should be moving on towards education. The social work education would give qualified workers to understand the actual issues in the surrounding and they have a clear cut view to eradicating the problems. Further, the researcher pointed out that the climatic issue would be the biggest problem in social work but the researcher believes that the quality workers can be easily handled out the critical situations.

Schlosberg (2007) analyzed the Environmental Justice and social work. The researcher embraced environmental issues. Further, the researcher found that social works get affected due to many issues, in that environmental issue was a major one.

Muzingili (2016) analyzed the intervention of social work and environmental justice. The researcher described that the social workers had an idea about the poor roadways, volatile climate, and infrastructure problems like unavailability of electricity, unavailability of water, etc. and some of them know to face and handle them in a good way.

Taruvinga (2016) analyzed the challenges of social work in Zimbabwe. The researcher suggested that the educated social workers should re-think to overcome current challenges. Social workers should have to adopt new technologies and to learn professionalism in social work to sustain in this modern world.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The research was investigated in Thanjavur District among social workers. The sample size was 305 respondents. The data were collected through the interview schedule method. The sample data collected via a questionnaire that contains the environmental issue faced by the social workers and demographic details of the respondents. The questionnaire was consisting of a five-point Likert scale method. The questionnaire was validated through the reliability test and the Cronbach's value is 0.813, according to Nunnally the value is highly reliable. The researcher used convenience sampling to collect primary data. Further, the researcher reviewed various articles, journals, magazines, and e-book to acquire in-depth knowledge in a specific subject. The research data result would be determined with the help of the SPSS IBM statistical package. Multiple Correlation and Anova statistical analysis were used to scrutinize the objectives.

Research Objective

- To determine the relationship between disruptive in social work and environmental issues.
- To analysis the difference between the environmental issues and respondent experiences

Variables used in the study

- i) *Dependent Variables*: Disruptive in social work
- ii) *Independent Variables*: Damage Road, High Air Pollution, Poor sewage treatment, Unhygienic places, Poor sanitary facilities, Unsafe Situation, Heavy Noise Pollution, Poor Infrastructure (Energy, Gas, Water), Volatile climatic condition, Mischief of Local People.

The base paper of this research was “Social Work Practices and the Ecological Sustainability of Socially Vulnerable Communities” (Helena Belchior Rocha, 2018), and variables also picked from this base paper.

Hypothesis Statement

	Hypothesis Statement
<i>Hypothesis 1</i>	H0 – There is no relationship between the volatile climatic condition disruptive in Social work
	H1 – There is a relationship between the volatile climatic condition disruptive in Social work
<i>Hypothesis 2</i>	H0 – There is no relationship between high air pollution disruptive in Social work
	H1 – There is a relationship between high air pollution disruptive in Social work
<i>Hypothesis 3</i>	H0 – There is no relationship between heavy noise pollution disruptive in Social work
	H1 – There is a relationship between heavy noise pollution disruptive in Social work
<i>Hypothesis 4</i>	H0 – There is no relationship between unhygienic places disruptive in Social work
	H1 – There is a relationship between unhygienic places disruptive in Social work
<i>Hypothesis 5</i>	H0 – There is no relationship between poor sewage treatment disruptive in Social work
	H1 – There is a relationship between poor sewage treatment disruptive in Social work
<i>Hypothesis 6</i>	H0 – There is no relationship between the unsafe situation disruptive in Social work
	H1 – There is a relationship between the unsafe situation disruptive in Social work
<i>Hypothesis 7</i>	H0 – There is no relationship between poor infrastructure (Energy, Gas, Water) disruptive in Social work
	H1 – There is a relationship between poor infrastructure (Energy, Gas, Water) disruptive in Social work
<i>Hypothesis 8</i>	H0 – There is no relationship between poor sanitary facilities disruptive in Social work

	H1 – There is a relationship between poor sanitary facilities disruptive in Social work
Hypothesis 9	H0 – There is no relationship between Damage road disruptive in Social work
	H1 – There is a relationship between Damage road disruptive in Social work
Hypothesis 10	H0 – There is no relationship between the mischief of local people disruptive in Social work
	H1 – There is a relationship between the mischief of local people disruptive in Social work
Hypothesis 11	H0 – There is no difference between the volatile climatic condition and Experiences groups of the respondents
	H1 – There is a difference between the volatile climatic condition and Experiences groups of the respondents
Hypothesis 12	H0 – There is no difference between high air pollution and Experiences groups of the respondents
	H1 – There is a difference between high air pollution and Experiences groups of the respondents
Hypothesis 13	H0 – There is no difference between heavy noise pollution and Experiences groups of the respondents
	H1 – There is a difference between heavy noise pollution and Experiences groups of the respondents
Hypothesis 14	H0 – There is no difference between unhygienic places and Experiences groups of the respondents
	H1 – There is a difference between unhygienic places and Experiences groups of the respondents
Hypothesis 15	H0 – There is no difference between poor sewage treatment and Experiences groups of the respondents
	H1 – There is a difference between poor sewage treatment and Experiences groups of the respondents
Hypothesis 16	H0 – There is no difference between the unsafe situation and Experiences groups of the respondents
	H1 – There is a difference between the unsafe situation and Experiences groups of the respondents
Hypothesis 17	H0 – There is no difference between poor infrastructure (Energy, Gas, Water) and Experiences groups of the respondents
	H1 – There is a difference between poor infrastructure (Energy, Gas, Water) and Experiences groups of the respondents
Hypothesis 18	H0 – There is no difference between poor sanitary facilities and Experiences groups of the respondents

	H1 – There is a difference between poor sanitary facilities and Experiences groups of the respondents
Hypothesis 19	H0 – There is no difference between Damage road and Experiences groups of the respondents
	H1 – There is a difference between Damage road and Experiences groups of the respondents
Hypothesis 20	H0 – There is no difference between the mischief of local people and Experiences groups of the respondents
	H1 – There is a difference between the mischief of local people and Experiences groups of the respondents

Limitation of the Study

- The study was only conducted in Thanjavur District.
- Even though there are more issue to influence social work, this study only focused the environmental issues
- Due to limited duration, the data were only collected with the 305 sample respondents

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 - The Correlation analysis of poor performance in social work and environmental issues.

Variables	Pearson Correlation	Significance
Volatile climatic condition	0.651*	0.043
High Air Pollution	0.476*	0.012
Heavy Noise Pollution	0.598	0.414
Unhygienic places	0.505*	0.039
Poor sewage treatment	0.518*	0.033
Unsafe Situation	0.313	0.452
Poor Infrastructure (Energy, Gas, Water)	0.842*	0.051
Poor sanitary facilities	0.645**	0.001
Damage Road	0.631**	0.002
The mischief of Local People	0.549*	0.021

Table 1 shows the correlation result of dependent and independent variables. The results describe that among ten variables, nine variables were correlated with the dependent. Those nine variables have the P-values which is less than 0.05 and it shows the correlation effects among variables. The results explore that the Poor Infrastructure (Energy, Gas, Water) was correlated with the poor performance in social work with Pearson value of 0.842, followed by the Volatile climatic condition, Poor sanitary facilities, Damage Road, the mischief of Local People, Poor sewage treatment, Unhygienic places, Air

Pollution with 0.651, 0.645, 0.631, 0.549, 0.518, 0.505, 0.476 respectively. The correlation results show that there is a relationship between poor performance in social work and environmental issues. Hence all the H0 were rejected except Hypothesis 2 H0 is accepted due to insignificance results.

Table 2 – ANOVA table of environmental issues and social worker experiences

ANOVA						
		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Damage Road	Between Groups	0.100	1	0.100	0.251	0.617
	Within Groups	121.388	303	0.401		
	Total	121.489	304			
High Air Pollution	Between Groups	3.374	1	3.374	14.886	0.000
	Within Groups	68.672	303	0.227		
	Total	72.046	304			
Poor sewage treatment	Between Groups	0.015	1	0.015	0.055	0.815
	Within Groups	83.539	303	0.276		
	Total	83.554	304			
Unhygienic places	Between Groups	2.358	1	2.358	9.131	0.003
	Within Groups	78.245	303	0.258		
	Total	80.603	304			
Poor sanitary facilities	Between Groups	0.002	1	0.002	0.007	0.934
	Within Groups	90.149	303	0.298		
	Total	90.151	304			
Unsafe Situation	Between Groups	0.357	1	0.357	1.513	0.220
	Within Groups	71.577	303	0.236		
	Total	71.934	304			
Poor Infrastructure (Energy, Gas, Water)	Between Groups	0.015	1	0.015	0.053	0.818
	Within Groups	85.539	303	0.282		
	Total	85.554	304			
Heavy Noise Pollution	Between Groups	4.240	1	4.240	15.813	0.000
	Within Groups	81.248	303	0.268		

	Total	85.489	304			
Volatile climatic condition	Between Groups	1.127	1	1.127	4.500	0.035
	Within Groups	75.902	303	0.251		
	Total	77.030	304			
The mischief of Local People	Between Groups	1.187	1	1.187	4.873	0.028
	Within Groups	73.816	303	0.244		
	Total	75.003	304			

Table 2 shows the ANOVA results of the environmental issue and the respondent's experience. The result indicates that high air pollution, unhygienic places, heavy noise pollution, volatile climatic condition, the mischief of local people had the difference among the experience groups of the respondents with the P-Value of (0.000), (0.003), (0.000), (0.035) and (0.028) respectively. Hence the above variables hypothesis H₀ was rejected and an alternative hypothesis was accepted. Further, poor sewage treatment, unsafe situation, poor infrastructure (Energy, Gas, Water), poor sanitary facilities, and Damage road P-Values were more than 0.05. It shows that there is no different opinion among the experience groups. Thus these variables hypothesis were accepted and the alternative hypothesis was rejected.

Conclusion

The core of this research gives a clear viewpoint of the environmental issues and the poor performance of social workers. The research explores the relationship between environmental issues and the poor performance of social workers. Understandably, in the study area, the poor performance of the social worker has highly interrelated with environmental issues especially due to poor infrastructure. Every human being needs the basic needs without them they cannot survive in their life. Hence without having the proper infrastructure like good water, electricity, gas the social worker cannot perform well. Moreover, the study also reveals the difference between environmental issues opinion among various experience groups. The result reveals that few issues like high air pollution, unhygienic places, heavy noise pollution, volatile climatic condition, the mischief of local people were had different opinions among the experience groups. It explores that some difficulties are easily overcome with the experience. Thus there are some different opinions among the experiences groups.

The research findings suggest that the community would understand the social worker's issues and support them in all aspects. The government also encourages social workers and holding them in their critical situation. Further, social workers also have to learn and motivate themselves to deal with these issues.

References

- Alphonse, M. (2008), "International Social Work Practice: The Exchange Experience In India", *Canadian Social Work Review*, Vol.25 pp 2215–2221
- Gray M.Coates J. (2015), "Changing Gears: Shifting to an Environmental Perspective in Social Work Education", *Social Work Education*, 34(5), pp. 502-512.
- Helena Belchior Rocha (2018), "Social Work Practices And The Ecological Sustainability Of Socially Vulnerable Communities", *Sustainability*, pp: 1-27, Doi:10.3390/Su10051312
- Muzingili, T. (2016), "The Pedagogy of Bio-Space: Call For Social Work Intervention towards Environmental Justice In Africa", *Journal Of Social Development In Africa*, Vol 31(1).
- Schlosberg, D. (2007), "Defining Environmental Justice: Theories, Movements, and Nature New York", Oxford University Press.
- Taruvinga Muzingili (2016) "Greening the Profession: A Missing Perspective in Contemporary Social Work Practice in Zimbabwe", *African Journal Of Social Work*, 6(2), December 201, pp 29 – 38.
- Babakus, E., & Mangold, W.G. (1992). Adapting the SERVQUAL scale to hospital services: an empirical investigation. *Health Service Research*, 26(6), 767-80
- Essam, J. G. (2005). A positioning strategy for a tourist destination, based on analysis of customers' perceptions and satisfactions. *Marketing Intelligence & Planning*, 23(2), 172-188
- Jason Behrmann and Elise Smith (2010), Top 7 Issues in Medical Tourism: Challenges, Knowledge Gaps, and Future Directions for Research and Development, *Globa Journal of Health Science*, published by Canadian Center of Science and Education.
- Jay Kandampully (2000), "The impact of demand fluctuation on the quality of service: a tourism industry example", *Managing Service Quality*, Volume 10(1), pp 10 - 18
- Manpreet Kaur (2014), Medical Tourism in India, *Paripex- Indian Journal of Research*, Vol. 3 (1), pp. 64-66.
- Shardual Nautiyal and Sapna Dogra (2005), "Medical tourism set to take off in a big way" retrieved from <https://nextbillion.net/news/medical-tourism/>, om 14.12.2020