

A Study on Profile of Womens Social Workers at Tiruchirappalli City

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ABSTRACT

“Women do two thirds of the world’s work, receive ten percent of world’s income and own one percent of the means of production.” Women in a social work play a crucial role in the society, as professionals they have to maintain balance their work as well their life effectively. In this respect any field of social work as counsellor, medical psychiatrist, Child psychiatrist, women psychiatrist and so on any of these roles they have to be intellectually, physically and mentally balanced. Here comes role of patience, empathy, and other internal, external personal trait to attain the goal efficiently being phillontheraphist. Women as a multitasking has to be maintained their professional quality of life by overcoming the various problems of their target group being a problem solver. In this profession as women has to balance their career and others livelihood by analysing the root cause of the problem, finds the permanent solution of the problem rather for time being. Through pinpointing the Basic source of problems and eradicating the crisis for ever ,apart from this they assist their clients analyse themselves to solve their needs.

The study deals on Professional quality of life of women social worker practitioner in Trichirappalli city, Researcher has chosen sample size of 150 women respondent using structured questionnaire. Researcher has surveyed the descriptive study by using various statistical tools and found that women plays a vital role being social worker practitioner with respect to seven dimensions being professional social work such as stress, coping, empathy, emotional intelligence, reflective ability, resilience, professional quality of life.

Key words:- Social Work, Origin of Social Work, Scope and Method of Social Work Practise,

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INTRODUCTION

Social work is a profession that began its life as a call to help the poor, the destitute and the disenfranchised of a rapidly changing social order. It continues today still pursuing that quest, perhaps with some occasional deviations of direction from the original spirit.

Social work practice is the primary means of achieving the profession's ends. It is impossible to overstate the centrality or the importance of social work practice to the profession of social work. Much of what is important about the history of the profession is the history of social work practice.

We must consider both social work practice per se (the knowledge base, practice theories and techniques) and the context for social work practice. The context of practice includes the agency setting, the policy framework and the large social system in which practice takes place.

Social work practice is created within a political, social, cultural and economic matrix that shapes the assumptions of practice, the problems that practice must deal with and the preferred outcomes of practice. Over time, the base forces that create practice and create the context for practice, change.

The profession of social work seeks to improve the quality of life for individuals and to effect system-wide change through the pursuit of social justice. Just like a helping profession, such as nursing and teaching, social work seeks to help people overcome some of life's most difficult challenges. What separate social work from other helping professions is its focus on the person-in-environment model and its emphasis on social justice. Social workers not only consider individuals' internal struggles, as a counselor might, they also work with people to examine their relationships, family structure, community environment, and the systems and policies that impact them in order to identify ways to help address challenges.

Social work also emphasizes a strengths-based approach in which all individuals have strengths and resources and the social worker's role is to help build upon a person's skills and support systems. The profession of social work is varied serving people young and old, from every walk of life, in a number of settings such as hospitals, schools, neighborhoods and community organizations. It involves work with families, couples, groups, organizations, and communities. Social work is dedicated to the pursuit of social justice through direct service and through advocacy on the local, national, and global levels. These areas of practice are also referred to as the micro, mezzo, and macro levels. You can read more about specific careers in social work as well as the differences and intersections between micro, mezzo, and macro social work.

A. Origin Social Work

a). Development of Social Work Profession

Historically, social work in India is as old as the Indian society itself. Every aspect of Indian culture is predominated by humanitarian philosophy. But social work of institutional services is of recent origin. Political dependency and economic backwardness have been the main obstacles in the development of social work. After independence, social work has assumed new dimensions in India. Its evolution and development could be discussed with reference to the following periods of the Indian history.

- 1) Ancient and Medieval Periods
- 2) British Period
- 3) Period after Independence

b). Scope and Methods of Social Work

The concern of social work's is to help people who are in need so that they develop the capacity to deal with their problems by themselves. It is both science and an art. Social work is a science in the sense that the knowledge taken from different disciplines forms the body of knowledge for a social worker and shake holder uses this theoretical base for helping people i.e., for practice. What theory postulates has to be put into practice. The required capacity to do it is known as skill.

Hence, professional social work with selected knowledge and the set of social work values has to be transformed into a professional service. A social worker has to establish a positive relationship with the clients. She should know how to interview and write reports. He or she should be able to diagnose i.e., find out the cause for the problem and finally should work out a treatment plan. An Assessment of the problem, planning for its solution, implementing the plan and evaluating the outcome are the four major steps involved in social work. Social worker's keen interest in helping the client, alone will not solve the problem.

The methods of social work will help his/her to understand ways of helping people. Social work methods are:

c). Primary Methods (Direct Helping Method)

- 1) Social Case Work
- 2) Social Group Work.
- 3) Community Organisation.

d). Secondary Methods (Auxiliary Methods)

- 4) Social Work Research.
- 5) Social Welfare Administration.
- 6) Social Action

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REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Kori R.Bloomquist et.al, (2016) “Self-care and Professional Quality of Life: Predictive Factors among MSW Practitioners”.

The main aim of the study was to explore the effects of self-care practices and perceptions on positive and negative indicators of professional quality of life, including burnout, secondary traumatic stress, and compassion satisfaction among MSW practitioners. The study results indicated that MSW programs and employers did not teach social workers how to effectively engage in self-care practice. Various domains of self-care practice contributed differently to indicators of professional quality of life. Social work practitioners, agencies, and educators should no longer just pay lip service to the value of self-care, but instead embrace self-care as a legitimate tool to support professional quality of life.

2. Selwyn Stanley and G. Mettilda Bhuvaneswari (2015)

Reflective ability, empathy, and emotional intelligence in Undergraduate social work students: a cross-sectional study from India.

A quantitative study was conducted and collected data from students of all three years of their undergraduate social work course from a ‘women only’ college in India. The objectives of the study were (1) To portray the socio-demographic profile of undergraduate students of social work in a women’s college in Tiruchirappalli, India. (2) To assess the manifestation of reflective ability, empathy and emotional intelligence in these students. (3) To compare students of different stages/years of their degree course across these three key study variables.(4) To ascertain correlations if any between the three key study variables and with Socio-demographic variables.

The study is cross-sectional and used survey methodology for data collection. A correlational design has been incorporated to explore significant correlations among variables included in the study. The study is also comparative in nature and compares the manifestation of key variables between students of different year groups. The Setting of the study Cauvery College is an exclusive college for women in Tiruchirappalli city (Trichy in short), in the state of Tamilnadu in South India. A total of 73 social work students across the three

years of the undergraduate degree provided the data for the study. No sampling procedure was used. Students of each cohort were briefed about the study in advance and pre-determined dates for data collection were announced during the briefing. Standardized instruments to assess empathy, reflective ability and emotional intelligence were administered. Data were collected during the academic year in June 2015. Statistical tests revealed a higher manifestation of these dimensions in final-year students than those in the first year. Further it was seen that the total emotional intelligence and empathy scores were positively correlated. The three dimensions were interrelated and it was seen that reflective and empathetic ability predicted the manifestation of emotional intelligence. It is important for social work training to consciously focus on enhancing these aspects in students through supervision and other small group activity to enable them to develop effective practice skills and to flourish as competent professionals.

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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Significance of the Study

Social work profession helps the people either to solve their problem or to improve their lifestyle. In era of globalization and liberalization, every aspect of life gets changed. But there are a few aspects that do not get changed thoroughly. One such aspect is the professional social work education. At this juncture, the profession is at the crossroads. On another side the influence of external forces, due to globalization, is increasing day by day in the life of Indians. These two different aspects reemphasize the need for professional social work. Even though our people imbibe the western culture partially, they are with inherent qualities of the motherland India. They do not change totally. Therefore, social work professionals have to work with individuals who are socially as well as culturally in transition. In the changing scenario in India, due to globalization and liberalization the need for professional social workers has tremendously

B. Statement of the Problem

Professional quality of life is the quality one feels in relation to their work as a helper. Both the positive and negative aspects of doing your work influence your professional quality of life. People who work helping others may respond to individual, community, national, and even international crises. They may be health care professionals, social service workers, teachers, attorneys, police officers, fire fighters, clergy, transportation staff, disaster responders, and others. Understanding the positive and negative aspects of helping those who experience trauma and suffering can improve your ability to help them and your ability to keep your own balance. Social work profession in future may be professional practice, which takes into consideration the culture of the country. The profile of a social worker in the next century will be a helping person with head, heart and hands.

C. Scope of the Study

Social work originated as a philanthropic activity by a few well- to- do individuals or groups but gradually grew as a profession in between these temporal and conflictual processes of change in value- facts and means-end interrelations. The perceptions, cognitive processes and whole approach towards life are in the continuous cycle

of change. As challenges have increased in number, complexity and variety, the mechanisms for coping with these difficulties have also taken a paradigm shift. Now a person is not labeled as a patient who is in need of a professional service with knowledge, skills and expertise in human affairs. A client in this sense of the term is prepared for the service rendered to him, and is very much aware of the results he is expecting to derive from such a professional relationship

D. Aims and Objectives

1. To study about socio-demographics profile of the respondents.
2. To analyze the level of stress and anxiety of the respondents
3. To study about the empathy and resilience of the respondents
4. To analyze the level of reflective ability of the respondents.
5. To analyze the level of emotional intelligence of the respondents.
6. To find out coping strategies of the respondents.
7. To know about the professional quality of life of the respondents.
8. To analyze the interrelationship among the personal data, stress and anxiety, empathy, resilience, emotional intelligence, reflective ability, coping strategies and professional quality of life of the respondents.

E. Hypotheses

1. There is a significant association between the age of the respondents and their opinion about over all professional social work.
2. There is a significant association between the designation of the respondents and their opinion about overall professional social work.

CHAPTER-4**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION***A. Education Qualification of the Respondents*

S.NO	Education qualification	No of respondent	percentage
1	UG	6	4.0
2	PG	106	70.7
3	MPhil&Ph.D	38	25.3
	Total	150	100

B. Designation of the Respondents

s.no	Designations	No of respondents	percentage
1	counsellor	68	45.2
2	Administrativework	7	5.0
3	Project director	4	2.7
4	Community organizer	10	6.7
5	Academicians	30	20.0
6	Medical social work	9	6.0
7	Field work	22	14.7
	Total	150	100

Karl Pearson's Co-Efficient of Correlation between Age of the Respondents and Various Dimensions of Professional Quality of Work Life

S.No	Age and Dimensions of Professional Quality of Work Life	Correlation Value	Statistical Inferences
1	Age and Burn out	-.317**	P<0.05 Significant
2	Age and Secondary Traumatic stress	-.163*	P<0.05 Significant
3	Age and Compassion & Satisfaction	.153	P>0.05 Not Significant
4.	Age and Overall PQWL	-.145	P>0.05 Not Significant

The above table shows that there is a significant relationship between age of the respondents and professional quality of life with regard to dimensions of burnout and secondary traumatic stress.

However, there is no significant relationship between age of the respondents and professional quality of life with regard to the dimension of compassion and satisfaction and over all professional quality of life.

It is inferred from the above table as lower the age of respondents higher would be their burnout and Secondary Traumatic stress. It may be due to the heavy workload the youngsters were not getting used to work than the experienced that were well prepared to tackle the everyday challenges being female social worker.

Karl Pearson's Co-Efficient of Correlation between Socio –Demographic Profile of the Respondents and Various

C. Dimensions of Professional Quality of Work Life

S.No	Dimensions	Correlation Value	Statistical Inferences
1	No. of Children and Overall	-.048	p>0.05 Not Significant
2	Income and Overall	-.079	p ^s 0.05 Not Significant
3	Working Time and Overall	-.172'	p<0.05 Significant
4	Experience and overall	-1.88	p<0.05 Significant

The above table shows that other demographic factors such as no. of children, Income with overall professional quality of life is not significant , these factors does not influence quality where as working time and Experience contributes highly in professional quality of life which has significant relationship.

D. Major Findings

1. Half (51.3percent) of the respondents belong to the age group of (25-35)
2. Majority (70.7 percents) of the respondents are PG Holders.

3. Half (45.3percent) of the respondents are counsellors.
- 4 Half (53.3percent) of the respondents are five years of experiences.
5. Majority (66.6 percents) of the respondents are Hindu.
6. Majority (65.3 percents) of the respondents are urban.
7. Majority (64.7 percents) of the respondents are married.
8. Majority (76.7 percents) of the respondents are nuclear family.
9. Majority (80.7 percents) of the respondents are RS.15, 000.
10. Majority (61.3 percents) of the respondents are passion towards the profession.



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CONCLUSION

Social workers play an eminent role and practise in their fields. Social workers helping the people to help themselves. The professional quality of life of the respondents is increases the level of women social workers practitioners. Social worker in various fields to cope with their quality of life. Practise Makes man perfect, similarly Irrespective of Demographic factor Practice in the various field of social work will have positive impact in the professional quality of life of the women social work practitioner.

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