Original Paper

Role of Social Workers for Education Development at the Local Level in Nepal

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Abstract

Social work has been developed before the 19th century. It provides support through various organizations. The short meaning of social work is work done for society, which is different from personal work. One can support the entire nation through the family members of the larger community. In fact, social work is self-service in various human lives, behaviors, social groups, and functions. It includes sociology, anthropology, practical knowledge, management, population, education, geography, history, law, political science, and psychology. In the name of religion, people are adopting social service or social work in an unknown way. Social service is self-desire, and people do it for soul satisfaction. Social service should be selfless, but today selfish people have entered every field. It cannot be said that theory and practice are different things. Since 72.5% of respondents agree to social work on an individual basis, a group or community is involved in social service to address the social, economic, and psychological aspects of the concerned person or society. Otherwise, it can adversely affect the concerned individual, family, community, or entire society. An individual or an organization improves social services. This is a voluntary service. It leads to the development of society and the country. People do not expect anything in return from the public. It means work is dynamic and unique in helping individuals, families, groups, and communities. The primary goal of social services is to improve the overall well-being of society, especially for the most vulnerable populations.

1. Introduction

The term social work is used to increase welfare by solving problems. Many difficulties have been going on in human society since ancient times. These are unemployment, poverty, disease, illiteracy, etc. The social environment for men is affected. Social work is a professional service. Whatever social problems

and social service work are done by systems based on scientific knowledge, a person cannot always fulfill his own needs. Social work helps solve problems and difficulties that cannot be solved it. Social work is a social science. It is based on scientific and systematic systems of knowledge, using which the clients are helped.

Services aimed at providing support and assistance to a particular group are lacking. These individual actors are provided by a government agency administered by the social services and welfare states associated with the concept of welfare, as countries with large welfare programs often provide a wide range of social services. Social services are employed to meet the wider needs of society (Jeremy, Nattrass, & Nicoli, 2015).

Social service is the process of helping individuals in a group or community on an individual basis so that they can help themselves. Through this, the client is able to solve some of his own problems arising from the present social conditions. Therefore, we can call social services an enabling process. It is totally different from all other businesses because social service is implemented from its own perspective by delineating all those social, economic, and psychological factors that affect the personal environment, community, and society. The social worker renders service to the client, keeping in view the dynamic interaction of individual biological, emotional, and psychological elements with the social, economic, and cultural forces of the environment. He is active in every aspect of the client's life and his environment.

In social work, the main center of service is the client. Client user of service (consumer of service) or to whom service or assistance is provided. Clients can be individuals, groups, or communities. As a client, a person may have some special needs and problems. If he is unable to solve them, then he comes to the organization for help. The problems of the client can be of any kind: mental, physical, or social. The person comes to the organization only after suffering from the problem, and the problems are related to his whole personality.

Humans are social animals. The Creature is the most developed organism in this world, and without this society, it is not only difficult but impossible for it to live. This society is formed only by including parents, siblings, relatives, etc. Without society, it would not be possible for the complete development of a human being. That's why a human being needs society at every step, and we spend most of our lives among the people of society. We eat, drink, and live in the society in which we live. We should selflessly serve and benefit the people of society. By doing so, the system of the whole nation can be improved. Financial help can be given to both the government and the public through social services. Serving your close relatives and neighbors is also a social service. Today, the future of our country depends on the youth. Therefore, it is the duty of every youth to serve young people. It is the duty of the servants of society to serve society with a true heart. Only social service done with a true heart can help the welfare of this country by developing society through education and awareness.

2. Statement of the Problems

The constitution provides that education up to the basic level shall be free and compulsory, and education up to the secondary level shall be free of charge. However, it has not been implemented. The work of collecting fees from students is going on in various ways. An education in every country should be guided by certain philosophical, cultural, and fundamental principles. However, Nepal's current education has neither assimilated the good practices and traditions of Eastern beliefs nor recognized the practical aspects of Western philosophy. The problem of educational development in Nepal is not being able to apply local resources, means, established values, and original traditions based on needs.

The balanced development of the country is necessary to effectively plan what kind of skilled personnel is needed for the present and the future. School education is considered an important and indispensable aspect of building a better society by identifying and mobilizing existing resources. However, in the context of our country, the state does not have a clear opinion on what kind of school education is needed for the present and the future.

The form of struggle is also changing with time. Ancient history used to be a policy war; from the 12th century to the 19th century, there was physical war. Now is a time of physical and mostly ideological war. Class enemies are also changing according to time and period. The needs of society are also changing. Although there is no struggle for physical existence like before, we are in a society that is struggling for its strong presence, and the current class enemy is the class that spreads social inequality by seizing resources and means. Social conflict is increasing due to unequal access to resources. The future of social transformation is easy access to resources for every citizen to be financially strong. 1% of the country's population has 90% of the state's resources, while 99% of the population has only 10% of the resources. Those who own 90% of the state's resources are enjoying themselves, while 99% of the population is making a living with 10% of the state's resources.

Inclusive education is indispensable for inclusive development. Quality child-centered planning, child-friendly teaching and learning, and gender-, class-, social-, and environmentally-friendly sustainable developments are considered the development of inclusive education. The inclusive education of an egalitarian society is measured by science and practicality in field subjects. Basic general education is provided by our schools. We need education to understand the land of our birth from childhood and be able to socialize and earn a living by playing on it in the future. Geography, language, caste, culture, social environment, geography, environment, and subjects like agriculture are indispensable subjects for the agricultural country of rural Nepal.

Society is stuck in the quagmire of social injustices with unequal distribution of resources like social discrimination, caste discrimination, and religious superstition. Due to economic development and poverty, many temptations and superstitions increase in people, and from there, the branches and branches of inequality like caste, religion, and custom begin. They are exploited in the names of caste, religion, gender, geography, and accessibility. So the research questions about why social services help backward people what are the primary elements of social development? What are the roles of social

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workers in education? What are the affection factors for social development and education? These questions are trying to get answers from this paper. The studies' objectives are to identify the role of social workers in education sectors, analyze aspects of social work in society, and evaluate the trend of social work in the current context. Every citizen must be financially able to end this social discrimination and transform society. Economically strong citizens do not have a fundamental difference in their lives due to caste, religion, or orthodoxy; those who are poor are the victims, and some are the perpetrators.

3. Review of Literature

A significant development of social services first began in Japan after the conclusion of World War II. Due to rising levels of social inequality following the reform of the Japanese economy in the 1950s, the current liberal Democratic Party enacted comprehensive health insurance legislation in 1958 and pension legislation in 1959 to address the social upheaval. In Singapore, a compulsory retirement scheme was introduced in 1955. Within Korea, voluntary health insurance was made available in 1963 and made mandatory in 1976. Private insurance was only available to civilians employed by large corporate firms, while a separate insurance scheme was provided for civil servants and military personnel. In 1953, the Taiwan Kuomintang government promoted a health-inclusive workers' insurance program. A separate insurance scheme was also provided for bureaucrats and the military in Korea at that time. In 1968, Singapore increased its social service program to include public housing and further expanded it in 1984 to include medical care. Within both Korea and Taiwan, the number of workers covered by labor insurance did not increase by more than 20% until the 1980s (Wong & Joseph, 2010).

There are many findings that show that social services have a positive impact on the quality of life of individuals. An OECD study in 2011 found that the countries with the highest ratings were Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland, while the lowest ratings were given by Estonia, Portugal, and Hungary. Another study reported in 2011 by the Global Barometer of Happiness found similar results. Both of these studies indicated that the most important aspects of quality of life for people were health, education, well-being, and the cost of living. Additionally, countries with high perceptions of the quality of public services, notably Finland, Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands, scored highest on the happiness scale. In contrast, in Bulgaria, Romania, Lithuania, and Italy, which scored low on the level of satisfaction with social services, happiness levels were low in the U.S. Some sociologists argue that this indicates that there is a strong link between happiness and social services (Dimian & Gina, 2012).

Social services have played a central role in the global response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Health workers, public officials, teachers, social welfare officers, and other public servants have provided important services in preventing epidemics and ensuring that society functions. The impact of the pandemic was compounded by a global shortage of social services, with the world needing six million more nurses and midwives to achieve the targets set within the Sustainable Development Goals at the time of the outbreak. Social services, such as education, need to adapt to changing social conditions while providing essential services. Social services have expanded worldwide through the introduction of

economic stimulus packages, with governments globally committing US$130 billion by June 2020 to manage the pandemic (UN, 2021).

The Dalit minority community itself has been providing information in this regard through many facts, magazines, books, and other means. From all of this, realities that have not been found even in ancient history have been unfolding one after another. As the most marginalized and excluded Dalit people of Nepal, which constitute about 13.6% of the total population of the country, the mechanism could bring about change for Dalits in Nepal (Human Rights, 2015). Social services, especially education, are recognized by UNICEF as an effective way to combat gender inequality. Social services such as education can be employed to address discrimination and challenge gender norms (UNICEF, 2021).

The definition of social services varies among researchers and depends on each country's level of institutional development. The concept of personal social service has a narrower sense than social service. Personal social service refers to a support and care service that aims to meet the social protection needs of social services (Cutler & Waine 1994). In the US, social service also refers to a narrow sense of service that supports socially disadvantaged groups in terms of social protection, disabilities, and diseases, excluding income, education, healthcare, and culture (Kendall et al., 2006).

Proper management of a child-friendly classroom becomes a more difficult subject. Therefore, the answer of the participating teachers on this subject was as follows: 90% of the participants were of the opinion that an adequate computer room was needed. There were 95% votes for toilets for the disabled, 85% for kindergartens, 75% for clean drinking water, 65% for proper playgrounds, and 60% for self-study rooms. In this way, according to the results, they wanted extra support from social workers (khanal, 2021). In implementing social services, Korea adopts a broad sense of the term and defines it as a service socially provided to improve the welfare and quality of life of individuals or society as a whole. It was similar for other countries like Nepal and its present context (Jung, 2009; Lee, 2010).

The women are suffering from poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, and household burden in the present Nepali context. The economic development of households and decision-making is very poor in the whole of south Asia, especially in Nepal, Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan. The socio-economic status of women is an important factor that leads to economic development in a nation. The social workers are properly helping to implement an awareness program and reduce social discrimination. The men are always in front of each other's decisions by comparing women. The goals of development activities in the main streams can't be fully attained by supporting men's and women's equal development (Khanal, 2021).

The term social service is often used for social welfare, social security, social assistance, social care and social work. Like, are replaced with other words, with many words overlapping in features and characteristics. What is considered a 'social service' in a specific country is determined by its history, cultural norms, political system, and economic status. The most central aspects of social services include education, health services, housing programs, and transportation services. Social services can be both communal and individual. This means that they can be implemented to provide assistance to the community at large, such as financial aid for unemployed citizens, or they can be administered

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specifically to an individual's needs. Social services may be available to the entire population, such as the police and fire services, or they may be available only to specific groups or sections of society. Some examples of social service recipients include elderly people, children and families, and people with disabilities, which include both physical and mental disabilities. These may extend to drug users, youth offenders, refugees, and asylum seekers, depending on the country and its social service programs, as well as the presence of nongovernmental organizations (Chris, 2004).

Erik Erikson (1902-1994) believed we knew what motivated us throughout life. We make conscious choices in life, focusing on meeting particular social and cultural needs rather than purely biological ones. For instance, humans are driven by the need to experience the world as a trustworthy place, feel we are capable individuals, believe we can contribute to society, and possess confidence in having lived a meaningful life. These are all psychosocial problems. Erikson divided the lifespan into eight crises, usually called stages. Each stage or crisis consists of psychosocial tasks to be accomplished. Erikson believed that an individual's personality takes shape throughout his lifespan in the face of life's challenges. According to Erikson, successful development involves positively dealing with and resolving the goals and demands of each crisis. If a person does not resolve a crisis successfully, it may hinder his ability to deal with later crises (Thompson, 2019).

4. Methods and Materials

The search for knowledge is uniquely human. Society can be changed only through the power of new knowledge. The scientific method or process of producing knowledge is research. Research is conducted to reexamine established theories and develop new ones. It conducts factual studies and analyses of various events in society. While doing scientific research, the researcher should be independent and study or analyze the events, environment, and situation. In research, data or information is collected, classified, and evaluated. A researcher conducts intellectual activities to solve complex national or global problems. Social development theory began with a man named Lev Vygotsky, a scientist in the Soviet Union. He developed a model for social development that continues to be widely used. His theory of social development states that children and individuals develop their behaviors and habits based on the actions of their peers and those whom they see as authority figures. Through these interactions, they develop a mental framework of things they can do, things they can only do with help, and things they cannot do under any circumstances. They also develop a zone of proximal development, which includes certain behaviors. So the study is based on social development theory. A mixed-methods approach is used to analyze existing data as well as collect and analyze new detailed numerical data. Such integration helps us understand adolescents' experiences throughout their second decade of life and what change strategies worked at what age and in what contexts in their lives. Primary and secondary sources of information were used to prepare the paper. The 200-person sample population was collected by field survey in December 2022. The data were taken from Kathmandu district local community members, teachers, and acting agencies. The data was collected, and the remaining was secondary data taken by

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relatives in the fields. All information was used by briefly analyzing social work as education. The data was presented with a qualitative explanation.

5. Presentation and Discussion

5.1 Definition of Social Services and Work

Social service, or work, is a form of professional service consisting of a mixture of knowledge and skills, some of which are specific to social work and some of which are not. On the one hand, it helps to satisfy the problems of the social environment of individuals, and on the other, as far as possible according to the powers of the individuals, it tries to remove the obstacles by presenting the way to maximum satisfaction—***Helen.***

The art of mobilizing various resources to influence the needs of individuals, groups, and communities through the application of scientific methods of helping people is called social services—***Stroop.***

Social work for the social, economic, political, and cultural welfare of the individual, family, and group in any situation of social development in society requires dynamic action by public or private effort in its implementation—***Sushil Chandra.***

Social work is the provision of services, either individually or in groups, to assist individuals against present or future social and psychological barriers that prevent or may prevent full or effective participation in society—***Freak.***

Social work is based on scientific knowledge and skill in human relations. is a commercial service that helps individuals achieve social and personal satisfaction and freedom, whether alone or in a group—***Friedlander.***

From the above definitions, we can conclude social workers are a professional person, educated and trained in social ability that is knowledgeable about the principles of social work. The social worker has professional skills and expertise and also has an understanding of human behavior, activities, and attitudes. A social activist has knowledge of social matters. A person in a social worker group who has the ability and understanding of the needs and problems of the community the social worker helps the client by understanding his problem and developing his self-awareness to provide full opportunity for problem solving, along with developing his personality.

The social worker works for the formation of a group by ascertaining the needs of the group under group work. In group work, the relationship of the social worker with the group is also important. He fulfills the needs of the group through the program of the group. He establishes a dynamic harmony between the needs and resources of the community, which helps him, overcome the problems of the community. Social work is a professional service. It is based on systems of scientific and systematic knowledge. Social work is provided after a psychosocial study and diagnostic evaluation of the problems. It is the act of providing help to people with problems, and assistance can be provided to an individual, a group, or a community. The ability to self-help has to be generated in the social work client.

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5.2 Aims of Social Service

The objective of social service is to maximize the welfare of individuals, groups, and communities. The social worker tries to make the client capable of solving their problems with the expected improvement. The potential of a client's powers has to be used to achieve his goal. The present form of social service has been built on (a) the inherent individual potential: social work believes in the client's ability to change and progress; and (b) the right of self-determination: The social worker provides complete freedom to the client in determining his needs and planning for their fulfillment. Undoubtedly, the worker helps the client get a clear insight so that he accepts reality and is oriented towards the achievement of the goal. (c) Equality of opportunity: Social service is equally available to all and provides assistance to all members of the work group or community according to their ability and need, free from all kinds of biases and prejudices. (d) Rights of social responsibility: determination and equal opportunities are related to his responsibility towards his family, group, and society. Therefore, the social worker directs the attitudes of the individual and the interactions, behaviors, and goals of the group and community members in such a way that, along with their interests, society is also beneficial.

5.3 Importance of Social Service

Physically, mentally, financially, and emotionally, a person does not always remain in the same condition. As long as a person is physically fit, he does not need anything. But the condition of a person does not always remain the same. There is hardly any house without emergencies, illness, and death. People are selfish by nature. People only see problems when they see themselves and do not see problems when others see them. Society does not know the importance of society until it falls on itself and ignores society, and when it falls on itself, it has some expectations from society, but because it has no investment in society, it does not know society, does not get what is expected from society, and starts abusing society. If we hope to get something from society, we should also learn to give something to it. The minimum values and beliefs of society should be followed. The rules and customs of society should be followed. Society will evaluate you only if you stay close to it and get involved in every activity. Every community has its own culture and traditions. It is not possible for society. Therefore, it is necessary to have a close relationship with one's own community.

Jyotipunj Abal Brahmachari Shadananda, of spiritual awakening, started the Awakening of education and culture in eastern Nepal. He attained siddhi through severe austerities. This good man started a Gurukul School in Dingla, Bhojpur, in 1932, which led to great progress in education in that area. Bhojpur not only became a center of Dingla Vidya for students from far and wide, but all the facilities needed by the students were provided free of charge in the Gurukul. He built Patipauwa, Dhara, Chautara, etc. for ordinary people. There was no caste discrimination or untouchability in the Gurukul and other religious institutions established by him. People of all castes were treated equally. People in society used to set aside some percentage of their income for social service and contribute to the organization established by Abal Brahmachari. The educational and spiritual organizations established by him are still continuing with changes and modifications according to time.

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Dayavir Singh was another great social worker. In 2002, there was a large epidemic of diarrhea in Kathmandu. Many were dying. Apart from Veer Hospital, there were only a limited number of homeopathic dispensaries as health institutions. Cholera has afflicted many villages in Kathmandu. Dayavir was personally active in saving the average person from the epidemic. He was inspired by the feeling that he should do as much as possible for the sad, poor, and helpless Nepali people, and since then he has dedicated himself to public welfare work. At that time, there was no one to donate blood when it was necessary to save sick people. The tradition of blood donation had not yet begun. Due to several diseases, he had to die without receiving blood. Dayavir Singh donated his blood to save the sick. A great philanthropist, he was active throughout his life in the advancement of the charitable institutions he founded. The institutions established by him provide exemplary services in health and education for many Nepali and 72.5% of respondents agreed that social work is very important for society.

5.4 Social Service and Education

The community has both formal and informal influence on the education of children. The positive message has to be shown through social service in education. We have discussed the formal efforts of social workers to change community and child behaviors. The social worker has presented an education in changing society through social contribution. The opinions are presented below.

Table 1. Help from Social Services and Education

S.N	Categories	Number	Percent
1	Establishment of schools	34	17
2	Formulated education	27	13.5
3	System of public education	24	12
4	Curriculum Development	31	15.5
5	Provision of Vocational Education	13	6.5
6	Adult Education	19	9.5
7	Funds for schools	20	10
8	Support from citizens	32	16
9	Total	200	100

Sources: Field Survey 2022

The community builds different types of schools so that the culture of the community can be protected and passed on to future generations of boys and girls. Some communities even establish their own private communal schools in which children can be trained for the service and welfare of their particular community. 17% of respondents support the establishment of schools. The community creates the purpose of education and also controls the education provided in different schools to achieve it, and 13.5%

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of people believe that education is needed to change society. Similarly, 12% of respondents responded. System of public education determines different levels of community education and arranges for universal education. A curriculum is needed to develop and achieve educational objectives. The community prepares the framework for the basic curriculum, and education organizations agree with 15.5% of the respondents. The provision of Vocational Education was agreed upon by 6.5% of people. Professional and industrial education is essential in the present era, but the community builds various types of professional, industrial, and technical schools. The education of boys and girls was deemed necessary for the progress of the community by 9.5% of respondents, but more than this, there is a need for adult education. This responsibility rests on the shoulders of the community, as does the burden of solving the various needs and problems seen in it. The community also provides proper management of adult and disabled education. Educational institutions require funds to run smoothly. There was a 10% response rate. Therefore, the community arranges more money for various things such as building construction, furniture, and teachers' salaries at these institutions. The support of citizens and school leaders was agreed upon at 16% and was absolutely necessary. The development of community education not only controls the school by giving financial support but also arranges support for citizens and school leaders.

5.5 Community Education Is an Effective Tool

To make community education an effective tool, we highlighted the suggestions in the table.

Table 2. An Effective Tool of Community Education for Social Change

S.N	Components	Number	Percent
1	Ideal example	22	11
2	Broad View	19	9.5
3	development of personalities	15	7.5
4	Educational Environment	31	15.5
5	Establishment of a Community School	13	6.5
6	Educational demand in society	19	9.5
7	Development of critical powers	20	10
8	Support from other means	32	16
9	State Aid	29	14.5
10	Total	200	100

Sources: Field Survey 2022

The community should give ideal and supportive examples of social service and justice to the child so that he can manage the social contribution to his progress as much as possible. There were 9.5% of

people who agreed with the broad view: The community approach should be broad and not limited to narrow communal and ethnic groups. In other words, the community should not limit its influence only to a particular community or caste but to the wider community, i.e., the world. In this view, there should be no sense of personal interest or enmity between different communities. The people of India are so bound by narrow, communal, and caste ideas, prejudices, and social bonds that they do not get the opportunity for self-expression and self-realization. If the goal of the community is to truly serve humanity, it must rise above these biases and attachments.

The 7.5% respondent agreed that every child has different interests, abilities, and ideas. It can also be seen that the community suppresses the child's personality and forces him to develop to the same level only on the basis of communalism. This is the reason why, in India, the children still living in rural areas are forced to take up the same profession that their caste has been doing for generations. The bond of communalism and ethnicity is more complicated in relation to marriage, etc. This is not a proper action. The community should pay special attention to the development of a child's personality and make every possible effort to develop it. Educational Environment: The social environment has a deep hand in making and spoiling the child, according to 9.5% of the population. The community should protect the child from critical power, according to 10% of respondents.

The school should conduct the process of education according to the needs of the child and the demands of the community. By getting such education, neither the child experiences any difficulty in participating in any community development activities nor can the community get any available. Therefore, the child should be educated in such a way that it benefits the entire community. If the school continues to help the community in this way, the community work will become very effective. Support from other means accounts for 16% of the opinions in the study. In order to make community education an effective tool, close contact should be established with important institutions such as family, school, and the state. Parents, teachers, and government officials should also provide more support for the development of the community. In order to make the education of the community a powerful tool, the support of the state is also essential. The state should give more financial support to the schools opened by the community, inspect them, and follow the rules of social security, which has a 14.5% response rate.

5.6 Influence of the Community and Recovery by Social Workers

The community influences the children formally and informally in different sectors. Social workers play a vital role in solving the present and future problems of individuals. We had highlighted the influence of the community on the child's positive development. There were different arguments arising from the survey. The information was presented as follows:

Table 3. Influence of the Community and Recovery by Social Workers on the Children

S.N	Elements/Factors	Number	Percent
1	Effects of physical development	25	12.5
2	Effects on mental development	33	16.5
3	Impact of social development	21	10.5
4	Influence of cultural development	24	12
5	Implications for character and moral development	27	13.5
6	Influence of political ideas	37	18.5
7	Impact of business development	21	10.5
8	Influence by other means	12	6
9	Total	200	100

Sources: Field Survey 2022

Effects of physical development: family and school institutions have a deep influence on the physical development of the child. There were 12.5% respondents, but the influence of the community's environment is not lessening in this regard. Communities are built by local organizations. Such organizations organize the cleaning of villages, towns, streets, etc., and arrange gardens and parks in places. By living in a clean and hygienic environment, the child gets the habit of cleanliness, and by playing, jumping, running, and walking around in the open environment of the garden and park, the child gets clean and pure air. Staying clean and having clean and pure air keeps the child's health healthy. This leads to his proper physical development. Not only this, but the community also organizes health centers and hospitals. From such places, the child gets enough knowledge about health and physical development. The community organizes a library in every place. It increases the knowledge of the child. Not only this, but from time to time, it also organizes debate competitions, poet conferences, and various types of conferences. Such activities entertain the child and also develop them mentally, which was a 16.5% response. There are social gatherings, fairs, festivals, and religious functions in the community from time to time. The child happily participates in all these activities and establishes contact with various people in the community. A sense of sociability develops in children when they live and work together with others. When socialization develops in this way, he gains knowledge of social customs, traditions, beliefs, and ideals. Such an impact of development accounted for 10.5% of the response.

Influence of cultural development got a 12% response. The family has a special influence on the character and moral development of the child, but the community also has an influence on him in this regard. This effect can be good or bad if the environment of the community is fresh, disciplined, and simple. Moral qualities will develop in the child's character; otherwise, immoral qualities will develop. In this way, moral and immoral characters are influenced by both family and community. An implication

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for character and moral development was found in 13.5% of responses. Influence of political ideas: by listening to the debates of different members of the community and the speeches of the leaders, the child gets to know about different political ideologies. Even without reading, he knows which political ideologies are the main ones in the world and which political ideologies are prevalent in which countries. He starts adopting one of these political ideologies. In this way, the political influence of the community indirectly affects the child's political opinion.

Impact of business development: The influence of the community also affects the professional development of the child. The child observes the businesses through which people in the community meet their financial needs. He also started to take an interest in the same business. Finally, he adopts the same business model in rural areas even today. So, a situation can be seen where the child goes against society and starts working, which society does not want. In this way, the community has a powerful influence on the professional development of children. Influence by other means in the community, such as radio, cinema, theater acting centers, newspapers, and magazines, also arranged a 6% response. Through these tools, the child gains knowledge about various problems in the community and how to solve them. In this way, the community develops this type of influence on the child through informal means, which results in the child's overall development.

5.7 Transformation of Socio-Cultural Elements

The social worker helped transform culture in different aspects and sectors. They helped change society by providing positive thoughts and motivation. The argument of the study population has been admitted as a table.

Table 4. Transformation of Socio-Cultural Elements

S.N	Effecting Factors	Number	Percent
1	Development	11	5.5
2	Idea and theory use	14	7
3	Social Movement	15	7.5
4	Education Development	21	10.5
5	Notice of Technology Development	26	13
6	Political Awakening	25	12.5
7	Cultural Effect	17	8.5
8	Revolution /Awareness	34	17
9	Migration	14	7
10	Environment	7	3.5
11	Globalization	4	2

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| 12 | Modernization | 12 | 6 |
| 13 | Total | 200 | 100 |

Sources: Field Survey 2022

Progress/Development: Sociologist/anthropologist According to organic change, social change is something internal because of the possibility of becoming gone. From a perspective of development, the way slowly Society transforms goes through industrialization and modernization, as well as Social development from the process itself, where traditional societies agree on a 5.5% response to modern society.

Idea and theory use: There were 7% responses to freedom, equality, identification, inclusiveness, "fairness, human rights, democracy," and socialism as ideological and theoretical concepts in society that the revolution brought. The idea plays the most important role in conversion.

Social Movement: The 7.5% response was support for the person's orderly movement. It means the social movement can change any traditional arrangement made by a social worker or social service.

Education Development: From the study, 10.5% responded that getting an education of consciousness, the carrier of society's navel, the guide, and the strong medium of social and cultural change, the human of empowerment, could be taken. Formal and informal education by means of social power is components of transformation.

Notice of technology Development: the present era of technology It is done by technology in a humane way to the relationship at the height of development. It received 13% of the vote. Complex Social relationships today are easily found in the village. Social to the network only to take yes said too today along with the person of society movement carrying feeling happens.

Political Awakening: The political awakening right to attainment of your own right interests, identification, public participation, caste and community interests, and protection subject was accepted with a 12.5% response rate. Democracy, human rights, equality, exploitation, repression and differentiation immunity was such as to the subject, picked up social transformation to big contribution.

Cultural Effect: new thinking, culture, and structure development through old social discrimination and disintegration are in order. This social is to make intercalation easy. Social-cultural values are going to be recognized, and customs and lifestyles are progressive, reaching 8.5% of respondents.

Revolution/Awareness: Big Political Change Financial and social transformation Cultural Conversion by Revolution: Qualitative A leap killed found the old social structure must be demolished and replaced in order for the government system and society to change. It had a 17% response rate for the study. Martin Luther King, according to: One social movement that to society motivated only said that rebellion. That's it. The man and institutions that both change the same will do revolution.

Migration: Poverty is starvation complex Geography difficult living superstitions distinction, such as from conditions free to be of man migration. Likewise, education, health, employment, accommodation,

income earning, investment, and New in place to go desire and by necessity, people one from place, another one in place migration, while of society original in structure, the same transformation has been found in 7% of respondents who agreed.

Environment: The 3.5% response was submitted in terms of geographical intelligibility, historical co-relationship, cultural proximity, and the financial status of the party because of humane ups and downs in relationships. Environmental based on taking status quo psychology or from continuity society consciously forward transformation.

Globalization: Technology is doing well with development. There was a 2% response in social relationship service behavior to the activity of internationalization. Today's social systems are changing, and people have become international consumers. The capital, with the development of the people's financial position, didn't change. Social relationships' behavior, lifestyle, and good luck set the motion for change.

Modernization: By 6% of responses, modernization Humane to the relationship is new in the way it is defined. The family' is Private property, and society's structure changes. Bad cultures despised becoming gone; some of them were civilized. Some of them are new cultures.

6. Conclusion

A social worker has not contributed anything to society; a social worker who is paid by the government through people's fees, a social worker whose job it is to protect, is also a social worker. I don't answer myself and keep silent. Who says who is a social worker? What is social service? What are Social workers and social services? Regardless of the difference in theory and practice, social work is work dedicated to society and its citizens in particular. It always stays away from personal interests. During the development of Nepal, social services and work also had a long history. There are many examples of activists devoting their lives to social service in different eras. Any society is moving towards progress with the good efforts of social activists who are compassionate and far-sighted. The thinking of such personalities is indispensable for a civilized and prosperous society. There is no shortage of such social workers throughout the country, but the state rarely recognizes and appreciates them.

The modern man in the world has not lost humanity. Humanity is forever hit on the day of sad service and growing up with hands proven. Youth clubs, or any social club or Union institution, are social at work because of the increasing use of this social technology. Social action development in the 19th century has been Social action various in institutions and through institutions support persuasive work does it start people to give donations. Transmit its culture to next generations of boys and girls. The community constructs a variety of schools. Some communities even create their own private communal schools where pupils can receive training for helping their particular community and its members. 17% of respondents are in favor of starting schools. 13.5% of individuals think that education is necessary to transform society, and the community sets the purpose of education and regulates how it is delivered in various schools to achieve it. Likewise, 12% of those surveyed gave an answer. Public education system

determines various community education levels and makes plans for universal education. It takes a curriculum to create and accomplish educational goals. The framework is prepared by the community. Social change is something internal, according to organic change, because it may disappear. When viewed from the standpoint of development, society gradually changes through industrialization, modernization, and social evolution resulting from the process itself, with traditional societies agreeing on a 5.5% reaction to contemporary society. Using ideas and theories Freedom, equality, identification, inclusivity, "fairness, human rights, democracy," and socialism as theoretical and ideological principles introduced by the revolution received 7% of the responses. The most crucial factor in conversion is the idea. It Support for the person's orderly movement was expressed by 7.5% of respondents. It implies that any customary arrangement put in place by a social worker or social agency can be altered by the social movement.

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