

# Nexus Between Education and Social Values: A Case Study of District Nawabshah

Khushboo Pathan<sup>1,\*</sup>, Muteeullah Channa<sup>2</sup>, Amjad Ali<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Statistics, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Nawabshah, Pakistan

<sup>2</sup> Department of Statistics Ali Baba Government Boys Degree College, Kotri, Sindh, Pakistan

<sup>3</sup> Department of Statistics, University of Sindh-Jamshoro, Sindh, Pakistan

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## KEYWORDS

Social Value  
Educational Culture  
Education Impact  
Case Control Study

## ABSTRACT

### Abstract

**Background:** Education plays a pivotal role in shaping societal norms, beliefs, and values. In a rapidly changing world, understanding the nexus between education and social values is essential for the betterment of communities and the development of a harmonious and progressive society. This research study explores the intricate relationship between education and social values, focusing on the context of District Nawabshah, Pakistan.

**Study Design:** Empirical and Analytical study (case-control study).

**Place of Study:** Data for this study is collected from district Nawabshah, Pakistan.

**Methods:** The research adopts a mixed-methods approach, combining both quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis methods. A representative sample of students, and educators in District Nawabshah is surveyed and interviewed to gain a comprehensive insight into the dynamics of education and its impact on social values.

**Result:** Preliminary findings suggest that education in District Nawabshah has a significant influence on the social values of individuals, with both formal and informal aspects of education playing crucial roles. The research identifies several factors that contribute to the alignment or divergence of educational practices with the broader social values and norms of the community.

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## 1. Introduction

The nexus between education and social values is a complex and multifaceted relationship that plays a crucial role in shaping individuals, communities, and societies as a whole. Education, in its various forms, is not just about acquiring knowledge and skills; it also influences and is influenced by the values, beliefs, and norms of a given society. Here is a link that there is interconnection between education and social values. Education serves as a primary means through which a society imparts its core values and cultural norms to new generations. Schools, families, and communities collectively participate in instilling societal values such as tolerance, justice, equality, and civic

responsibility. Moreover, the content and methods of education are often shaped by the cultural and historical context of a society. The values that a society holds dear are reflected in its curriculum, textbooks, and educational policies. For example, a country with a history of democratic principles is likely to emphasize civic engagement and democratic values in its educational system. In addition, education plays a significant role in shaping an individual's identity and worldview. It helps individuals develop a sense of belonging to a particular community or nation, which is closely tied to the social values associated with that group. Schools and educational institutions are crucial in molding individuals' beliefs, attitudes, and sense

of self within a broader societal framework. Moreover many educational systems include moral and ethical education as a component of the curriculum. This education aims to teach students values such as honesty, integrity, empathy, and responsibility. The values learned in educational settings can significantly influence a person's ethical decision-making throughout life. Education can act as a catalyst for social change and progress by challenging existing values and norms. For instance, educational movements have played a pivotal role in advocating for civil rights, gender equality, and other social justice issues, often challenging prevailing norms and advocating for new, more inclusive values. In diverse and multicultural societies, education can either reinforce existing social values or promote values of inclusivity and respect for diversity. The curriculum and teaching methods can impact how students perceive and interact with people from different backgrounds, thereby shaping social attitudes and values related to diversity and inclusion. Education equips individuals with the knowledge and skills to participate in society as informed and responsible citizens. This includes an understanding of civic values, democratic processes, and a sense of social responsibility, which are essential for the functioning of a democratic society. In short, the nexus between education and social values is a dynamic and reciprocal relationship. Education both reflects and shapes the values of a society, impacting individual beliefs, cultural norms, and social progress. Recognizing this intricate connection is essential for designing effective educational systems that contribute to the betterment of individuals and the advancement of society as a whole.

## 2. Literature Review

This section is based on the existing literature review between education and other variables. (Afzal et al. 2012) conducted analysis on time

series data based on education and other related variables spans from 1971 to 2010 by applying the ARDL approach. The result showed that with the physical capital on economic growth is significant and shows a positive relation. This study also explore that education growth needs to be increase for the economic growth. (Baş and Bas 2012) conducted study on the behaviour of reading attitudes of student in school. This study comprises on total sample of 426 students and statistical test like ANOVA, T-Test and Tukey-HSD are employed. Based on these test it is found that the reading attitude is statistically different from student to student with respect to gender, age and other factors. (Doğan 2018) shed light to examine the relation between social values and maturity level of the folk dances. This study compares on 251 samples to achieve this end. By applying T-test, ANOVA, and correlation it is found that there is a significant relation between social values and other underlying variable like moral and folk dance. (Hoge, Petrillo, and Smith 2011) focused to explore the relation between the religious transmissions from parents to teenage. This study includes 254 sample size which comprises on mothers, fathers and teenage. The study showed that there is a weak correlation between parent and child moreover, the implications of this work was also discussed. (Ross and Wu 1995) analyzed the nexus between health and education. This study includes a sample of 2031 respondents between the age of 20 to 64 and the statistical test of association was applied. From the results it is found that there is a positive link between education and health and both directly proportional to each other. (Fahim et al. 2023) applied VAR model to assess the significant relation between education and economic growth. The result showed that there exists a unidirectional causality relation between education and other variables and holds a long run. (Verburgh, Elen, and Lindblom-Ylänne 2007) investigated the nexus between education

and research in higher education by an empirical review. This study used an empirical review questions and found that operationalization of education and research is not vast and need improvements. (Urbán et al. 2006) conducted analysis to explore the relation between smoking related (mental) and educational behavior. This study comprises 574 adults including males. The authors applied logistic regression and statistical association test to find the significant relation. The results revealed that there is a significant relation between smoking and depressive relation moreover, the study revealed that more information is required to explore the relation between education smoking and other mental relating variables. (Irvin et al. 2012) examines the relation between the educational barriers of youth with contextual differenced variables. This study uses the high school data of rural areas from United State (US) which comprise on 7000 individuals. The results showed that variables like race and their parent education are differenced predictive variables and has significant relation. (Zivengwa et al. 2012) this study investigates the nexus between the education and economic growth. To achieve this end, vector auto-regressive (VAR) Granger causality test, unit root test and and F-statistic was used. The results of this finding showed that education has significant relation with economic growth, this study also explore the relation between physical investment and capital tools. Furthermore, the policy was also discussed. (Afzal et al. 2014) conducted an analysis by applying the statistical association between school education and economic growth of Pakistan. This study spans from 1970 to 2008. This study used the bounding technique approach to access the short and long run relation between variables. The results showed that there is inverse relation between school education and economic growth and has the short run relation. The relation between education and other variables is common

details can be found at (Ehrlich 1975), (Hanif and Arshed 2016) and references cited therein.

### 3. Methodology

After completion of the literature review this section explores the methodology that provides clear picture of data to assess the validity research. In social science, two types of exploration approach are used, quantitative and qualitative. On the base of the functional particularity of ideas, suppositions, and observation methodologies, the contrasts between quantitative and qualitative exploration are banded. It's important to note that these study styles do not represent mutually exclusive factors of a topology.

The target population of this study comprises on local male and female individuals and students Nawabshah district and data is collected through convenient sampling technique by using questioner. A group male and females make up the sample size of the study which includes the students of Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Quaid-i-Awam University of Engineering Science and technology (QUEST), and locals of Nawabshah district. The total male and female students included in this study are 300 in total.

To find the impact of education on social values this study uses the chi-square test of independence and descriptive statistics. The independence chi-square test is a test that is used whenever the testing variable is nominal, dichotomous, serial, or group, independent is used to examine differences between the groups of variables. Mathematically the model can be presented in equation as

$$X^2 = \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}} \quad (1)$$

$$E_{ij} = \frac{(R_i)(C_j)}{n} \quad (2)$$

Where (r-1) (c-1) degrees of freedom.

Additionally, the null and alternative hypothesis for this test can be stated as

$H_0$ : There is no association between two classified variables

$H_1$ : There is association between two classified variable

#### Decision rule

The decision rule is if  $X^2 > X^2_u$  reject the null hypothesis  $H_0$ .

Where  $X^2_u$  is from the independence chi-square distributed by (R-1) (C-1) degree of freedoms.

#### 4. Data Analysis and Interpretation

The process of data collection has been discussed in earlier section. This section explores interpretation and data processing to understand the properties and nature of the data. Table No 1 explore the frequency of students that are included in this research. Table No 1 shows that 49% of students falls between the age 18 to 20, 41% falls between the age of 21 to 23, 6% fall between the age of 24 to 26, and 4% falls between the ages of 27 to 30. Table No 2 shows the frequency of gender variable and there are 56% of males respondents in this study. Moreover, in

Table No 3 the education of respondents is given. From the table it is found that 54.3% of the respondents are graduates. Additionally, Table No 4 indicates the area status of the respondents and from table it is found that most of them belongs to the urban population with 51.3%. Furthermore the tables are given below. After this we apply the chi-square contingency table to explore the association between education and other variables. Table no 5 represents the significant variables at 0.05% level of significance. From the results it is found that education has a significant association on the age variable having p-value of .000 which is indication that age variable contributes towards the education impact in society. Additionally, the variables like marital status, pardah system, hospitality, and social values are found statistically significant with education which means that with education increasing or decreasing there will be impact on these variables proportionally or inversely. Further from results it is found that the education has no impact on the festival and justice system in Nawabshah as these both variables are not statistically significant with education. For further details tables are given below.

**Table No: 1**

**Frequency Distribution table for Age**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	18 to 20	146	48.7
	21 to 23	124	41.3
	24 to 26	17	5.7
	27 to 30	13	4.3
	Total	300	100

Table No: 2

## Frequency Distribution table for Gender

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Male	169	56.3
	Female	131	43.7
	Total	300	100

Table No: 3

## Frequency Distribution table for Education

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Matric	49	16.3
	Intermediate	80	26.7
	Graduate	163	54.3
	Master and above	8	2.7
	Total	300	100

Table No: 4

## Frequency Distribution table for Area status

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Urban	154	51.3
	Rural	146	48.7
	Total	300	100

Table 5: Association of education level with different factors

Variables	Chi-square	P-value
Age	71.24	0
Marital status	79.954	0
Is there any effect of education on the Pardah system	17.917	0
Has education brought changes in festival celebrations	5.357	0.147
Do you feel any impact of education on hospitality	15.233	0.002
Do you think education has contributed to improvement in justice in Nawabshah	4.336	0.227
Do you feel any impact of education on social values in Nawabshah	14.628	0.002

Cronbach's alpha is a measure of a collection of scale or test items' internal consistency, especially

dependability. Cronbach's alpha values vary from 0 to 1, with higher values indicating stronger

internal consistency. To test the reliability of the data we apply Cronbach's alpha and from the results in Table No 6 it is found that the Cronbach's alpha value is 0.673. While this is below the commonly suggested threshold of 0.7, it is still indicative of moderate internal consistency.

**Table No: 6 Realibility Analysis**

Cronbach's Alpha	No of Items
0.673	27

## 5. Conclusion and Recommendation

In conclusion, this research contributes to the existing body of knowledge on the interplay between education and social values in a specific regional context. The findings will provide valuable insights for policymakers, educators, and community leaders striving to create an education system that is not only academically enriching but also conducive to the promotion of positive social values in District Nawabshah and beyond.

## Future work

In this work the authors applied the chi-square test of association between the education and social values. Furthermore, this work can be extended to make a comparative study of the machine learning classifier and traditional statistical methods.

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