

Reference Guide for Family Social Problems



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Reference Guide for Family Social Problems

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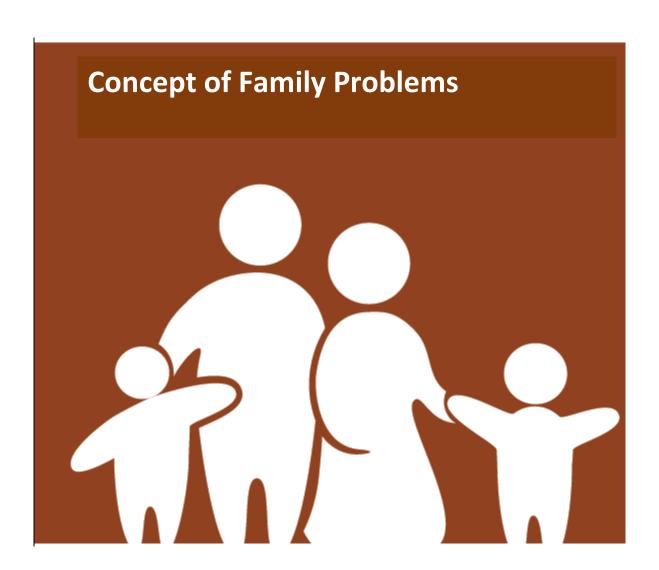
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Introduction

This Reference Guide is designed as part of the ongoing pursuit of excellence, contributing to the development and enhancement of the existing practices while providing the necessary services by identifying the social problems in a scientific and precise manner, ultimately achieving the desired goals and vision for all individuals and groups within society.

Reference Guide Objectives

- Serve as a reference of the professionals studying social issues, particularly those whose work requires social thinking to explore the causes, consequences, and solutions related to social problems.
- Develop intervention and treatment strategies.
- Provide a deeper understanding of the complex and interconnected factors contributing to these issues.
- Define key themes, concepts, issues, skills, and the cultural and structural foundations of social problems.
- Assist individuals and groups in understanding social issues and taking the necessary actions to address them.



Definition of Family Problems
Indicators of Family Problems
Characteristics of Family Problems

Concept of Family Problems

Definition of Family Problems

Family problems refer to a state of dysfunction or challenges faced by individuals and families, negatively affecting family relationships and daily life stability, and arise due to a combination of social, economic, psychological, or cultural factors.

Indicators of Family Problems

Social Indicators

- Family disintegration: High divorce and separation rates leading to broken families.
- Social isolation: Individuals feeling disconnected from society.
- Decline in family cohesion: Weak relationships among family members, reducing cooperation and sense of belonging.

Economic Indicators

- High unemployment rates: Growing number of unemployed individuals, signaling economic and social problems.
- Widespread poverty: A significant portion of the population living below the poverty line.
- Income disparity: A wide gap in income and wealth distribution among social classes.

Health Indicators

- Increase in chronic diseases: Rising cases of chronic illnesses such as diabetes and heart disease.
- Lack of healthcare access: Limited availability of basic healthcare services.
- High mortality rates: Elevated child and maternal mortality rates, along with deaths caused by infectious diseases.

Educational Indicators

- High dropout rates.
- Increasing number of students leaving school before completing their education.
- Low school enrollment: A small percentage of children and youth enrolling in educational institutions.
- Poor education quality: Weak academic performance and low achievement levels.

Living (Housing) Indicators

- Homelessness: A large number of individuals living without proper shelter.



- Overcrowded housing: A large number of people in inadequate or overcrowded housing.
- Deterioration of housing infrastructure: Poor housing conditions and a decline in the level of essential services such as water and electricity.

Security indicators:

- Increased crime rates: growth in violent crimes, theft, and other offenses.
- Increased in domestic violence incidents: High incidence of violence against women and children.
- Spread of drugs: An increased number of drug abuse and trafficking cases.

Characteristics of family problems:

- Broad impact: Affecting a large number of individuals or society as a whole.
- Deep-rooted causes: Often resulting from multiple complex and interrelated factors.
- Need for social change: Changes in policies, laws, and social practices are required.
- Impact on social relationships: Affecting individuals and groups interaction within the society.
- Cultural, economic, and political dimensions: Affected by cultural, economic, and political factors.



- The Importance of Addressing Family Problems
- Steps of Intervening in Family Problems
- Methods of Resolving Family Problems
- Roles of the Social Worker, Psychologist, and Legal Researcher in Family Problems
- Skills of the Social Worker
- Tools and Techniques for Data Collection and Analysis
- Standards of Social and Psychological Work

Addressing Family Problems

The Importance of Addressing Family Problems

- Improving Quality of Life: Providing a better and more stable life for community members.
- Achieving Social Justice: Reducing economic and social disparities among different societal groups.
- Enhancing Social Stability: Reducing violence and crime while fostering a sense of security in society.
- Increasing Productivity: Creating a more positive environment that encourages individuals to work and be productive.
- Building a Cohesive Society: Strengthening social bonds and fostering solidarity within the community.
- Understanding social problems and working to resolve them are fundamental pillars in building more just, stable, and progressive societies.

Steps of Intervening in Family Problems

- Identifying the Problem: Clearly understand the problem and identify its causes.
- Collecting Information: Gather data and details on the problem.
- Analyzing Problem: Analyzing the information to identify the roots and causes.
- Proposing Solutions: Generating possible ideas and solutions.
- Evaluating Solutions: Assessing potential solutions and selecting the most suitable one.
- Implementing the Solution: Applying the chosen solution.
- Monitoring and Evaluation: Tracking the solution's effectiveness and making the necessary adjustments.
- Understanding problems correctly is the first step toward solving them effectively, making it an essential skill in daily life and work.

Methods of Resolving Family Problems

- Awareness- raising and Education: Spreading knowledge about social problems, their causes, effects, and prevention methods.
- Education and Training: Improving education systems and vocational training to provide individuals with better opportunities.
- Community Interventions: Efforts by local communities and NGOs to offer support and assistance to those in need.
- Government Policies: Developing and implementing policies and laws aimed at addressing root of problems and improving social conditions.



Roles of the Social Worker, Psychologist, and Legal Researcher in Family Problems

Therapist:

Assessment and Diagnosis: Gathering data on the social and psychological conditions of individuals to identify problems and develop the appropriate treatment plans.

Advocate:

- Defending Individual Rights: Protecting the rights of individuals and marginalized communities, speaking on their behalf to ensure they receive the services and rights they deserve.

Mediator:

- Mediating between Individual and Services: Helping individuals access to social, health, and educational resources.
- Disputes Resolution: Intervening to resolve disputes between individuals or between individuals and institutions in a fairly.

Facilitator:

- Organizing Programs: Developing and implementing programs aimed at improving the living conditions of individuals and communities.
- Encouraging Community Participation: Promoting individuals' involvement in community activities and enhancing their abilities to contribute to the betterment of their communities.

Educator:

- Awareness- raising and Education: Providing information and raising awareness about social and psychological issues and how to address them.
- Training and Development: Training individuals and groups in new skills and help them develop their own abilities.

Researcher:

- Conducting Researches: Collecting data and conducting studies to better understand social and psychological issues.
- Applying Research Findings: Utilizing research results to develop and improve social programs and services.

Planner:

- Developing Strategic Plans: Creating work plans and strategies to solve social problems and improve the quality of life for individuals and communities.
- Case Management: Follow up of individual cases and providing continuous support to achieve the goals set out in the plans.

Manager:

- Managing Programs and Projects: Planning, implementing, and evaluating social programs and projects to ensure the achievement of its objectives.
- Managing Resources: Organizing and allocating financial and human resources efficiently to support activities and programs.

Monitor and Evaluator:

- Following up and Evaluating Cases: Monitoring individuals' and families' progress toward their goals and providing ongoing support.
- Assessing Programs and Services: Evaluating the effectiveness of social programs and services and offering recommendations for continuous improvement.

Community Leader:

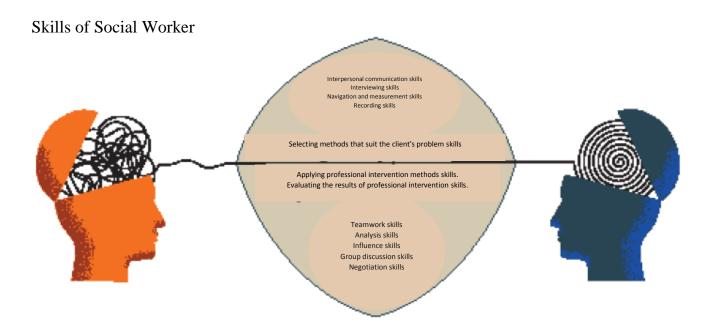
- Building Partnerships: Establishing partnership with governmental and non-governmental organizations to strengthen social work efforts.
- Encouraging Social Change: Leading initiatives aimed at creating positive societal transformations.

Supporter:

- Providing Practical Assistance: Helping individuals meet their daily needs and offering practical support in crisis.
- Enabling and Enhancing: Help individuals develop their skills and abilities to achieve independence and self-reliance.

Consultant:

- Providing Professional Advice: Provide the departments and institutions with advice on how services provided to the target groups can be improved.
- Developing Policy and Procedure: Contributing to the development of social work policies and procedures to ensure the delivery of effective and fair services.



Tools and Techniques of Data Collection and Analysis:

- Comprehensive Social Study: Collecting and analyzing data.
- Exploratory Study: Surveys and questionnaires.
- Identifying Social and Psychological Problems Scales.
- Individual and Group Interviews: In-person, virtual, or phone interviews.
- Electronic Inquiry.
- Customer Satisfaction Surveys for Continuous Improvement.

Work Team:

- Social Worker.
- Psychologist.
- Legal Researcher.

Addressing Family Problems

Data is collected through individual or group interviews to understand and analyze individuals' experiences and opinions, gaining deep insights into a specific topic.

Individual Interview:

- Definition: An interactive process between an interviewer and a single interviewee, where questions are asked, and information and opinions are exchanged on a one-on-one basis.
- Benefits: Allows direct and in-depth interaction, providing a safe environment for participants to express their thoughts and feelings freely.

Group Interview:

- Definition: An interactive process between an interviewer and a group of individuals, where opinions, experiences, and information are shared collectively.
- Benefits: Allow direct and dynamic interaction, creating a supportive space for participants to express their thoughts and emotions freely.

What is SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats) Analysis?

The primary objective of SWOT analysis is to study the external and internal factors affecting a problem and identify both positive and negative aspects.

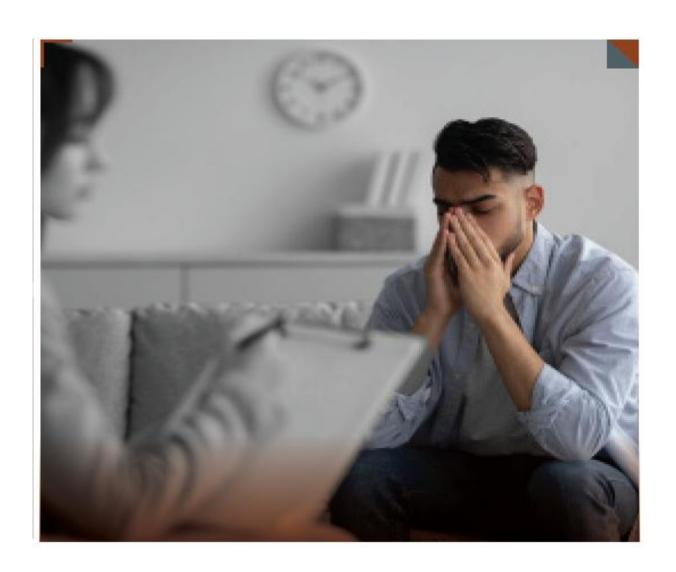
The problem-solving process follows these steps:

- Identifying current weaknesses that led to the problem.
- Identifying existing strengths that could have been leveraged to resolve the issue.
- Identifying potential opportunities that could have been utilized to address the problem.
- Determining possible threats that the problem may cause.

Fishbone Diagram

The main goal is to connect all aspects of the problem realistically while identifying specific causes that are most likely responsible for its occurrence and the corresponding action plan.

- Drawing a fishbone model.
- Placing the main problem at the head.
- Listing all possible contributing causes of the problem.



- Ask the following questions and record all achieved responses.

Scales

Scales are one of the essential tools used to collect data and improve research outcomes, especially in professional intervention studies. Scales consist of a set of statements, questions, or responses developed by the social worker, and linked to a specific range and represented on a continuum from "Strongly Agree" to "Strongly Disagree," allowing individuals to select the option that best aligns with their thoughts easily.

Social and Psychological Work Scales

Mental Health Scales

- Beck Depression Inventory (BDI): Used to assess levels of depression in individuals.
- Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI): Used to evaluate anxiety levels.
- Psychological Stress Scale: Measures levels of stress and psychological tension.

Social Support Scales

- Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS): Measures social support from family, friends, and significant people in an individual's life.
- Functional Social Support Scale: Assesses the availability of practical and emotional support received from the individual's social network.

Quality of Life Scales

- Quality of Life Scale (QoL): Evaluates all aspects of quality of life, including physical and mental health, social relationships, and living environment.
- World Health Organization Quality of Life Scale (WHOQOL): Assesses quality of life from a global health perspective.

Satisfaction Scales

- Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS): Measures general life satisfaction levels.
- Social Services Satisfaction Scale: Evaluates individuals' satisfaction with the social services they receive.

Work and Social Performance Scales

- Functional Assessment Scale (FAS): Evaluates the individual's ability to perform daily activities and social functions.
- Social Adaptation Scale: Assesses the individual's ability to adapt to society and their surrounding environment.



Family Relationship Scales

- Family Cohesion Scale: Measures the level of cohesion and interaction among family members.
- Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS): Assesses individuals' satisfaction with their marital life.

Needs Assessment Scales

- Needs Satisfaction Scale (NSS): Evaluates individuals' and families' basic needs, such as food, housing, healthcare, and education.
- Service Quality Scale (SERVQUAL): Measures the quality of provided services and how well they meet individuals' needs.

Social Intervention Scales

- Intervention Effectiveness Scale (IMS): Assesses the effectiveness of social interventions and their impact on beneficiaries.
- Intervention Satisfaction Measure (ISM): Evaluates beneficiaries' satisfaction with the social interventions they received.

Community Development Scales

- Community Participation Scale: Measures the level of individuals' participation in community activities and their influence on society.
- Community Empowerment Scale: Assesses individuals' sense of empowerment and control over their lives and social conditions.

Social Interaction Scales

- Social Networks Scale: Measures the size and strength of an individual's social networks.
- Social Interaction Scale: Evaluates the quality and quantity of social interactions in which an individual engages.

Classification of Major Family Social Problems



- Classification and Definitions of Sub-Problems in:
- Social Aspect
- Economic Aspect
- Livelihood Aspect
- Health Aspect
- Legal Aspect (Religious Rights)
- Independence Aspect
- Professional Aspect
- Educational Aspect
- Behavioral and Ethical Aspect
- Parenting Aspect
- Psychological Aspect (Personal & Behavioral)
- Marital Aspect

Classification and Definitions of Sub-Problems in the Social Aspect



Lack of Family Dialogue:

Lack of effective communication among family members.

Family Neglect:

Failure to provide sufficient care and attention to family members who are dependent on their caregivers. This can affect both children and adults and includes physical, emotional, and educational neglect, negatively impacting individuals and society as a whole.

Family Disintegration:

Breakdown of family cohesion and dysfunction due to conflicts or one parent's abandonment of the essential roles.

Domestic Violence:

Inflicting harm among family members, including spousal abuse (husband toward wife or vice versa), parental abuse toward children, or children abusing their parents. This includes physical, sexual, or psychological abuse, threats, neglect, or deprivation of rights.

Foster Care and Family Integration Issues:

Problems between the foster family and the fostered child.

Family or Marital Conflicts and Disputes:

Differences in opinions and perspectives between two or more parties leading to conflicts.

Custody Disputes:

Disagreements between parents over the care and upbringing of their child in pursuit of the child's best interests.

Disagreements on Child Contact:

The disagreement and conflict between parents and family members on the implementation of the child's fundamental right to be contacted.

Child's Refusal to be visited by one of the Separated Parents:

The child's refusal to visit a parent for various reasons.

Interference from Relatives:

The involvement of one spouse's family in family affairs, leading to disputes.

Abandonment of the Family (Desertion of the Parent):

When the father leaves the family home, neglects parental responsibilities, and disregards the children's well-being, exposing them to health and security risks, as well as failing to pay court-mandated financial support.

Loss of a Family Member:

The disappearance of a person whose whereabouts are unknown, making it uncertain whether they are alive or deceased.

Loss of One or Both Parents:

The loss of one or both parents due to death, imprisonment, or travel, depriving children of their essential needs.

Loss of Parent:

The father's inability to provide for the family's needs due to illness, imprisonment, travel, or addiction.

Neglect:

Failure to exercise the required care towards someone under a specific circumstance, resulting in unintentional harm to the other party.

Marriage Guardian Obstruction:

Filing a lawsuit against a guardian for unjustifiably preventing a daughter from getting married.

Delayed Marriage Age:

Reaching an advanced age for marriage by either a young man or a woman.

Pressure of Family Responsibilities:

Life demands that exceed the capacity of the spouses.

A Spouse Being Overly Occupied with Work:

A partner being committed to long working hours, preventing quality time with the other spouse.

Parental Disobedience:

Any words or actions that cause harm to parents by their child, such as neglect, raising one's voice, defiance, or even physical abuse.

Loss of Social Care:

The deprivation of an individual's right to social care and protection due to abandonment by their family (e.g., a child of unknown parentage).

Social and Cultural Incompatibility:

A lack of harmony in customs, traditions, social and cultural levels, or differences in language.

Classification of Major Family Social Problems

Classification and Definitions of Sub-Problems in the Economic Aspect



Unemployment:

The inability to secure a job despite having the ability to work and actively searching for employment.

Poverty:

A condition in which an individual lacks the essential financial resources necessary to maintain a basic standard of living and well-being.

Low Income:

A situation where the minimum wage is insufficient to meet basic needs.

Husband's Stinginess:

Excessive financial frugality that results in failing to meet the essential needs of the family.

Failure to Provide Financial Support:

The guardian's failure to provide the wife and children's financial needs.

Lack of Financial Support:

Lack of necessary provisions such as food, clothing, housing, and money from the responsible party.

Refusal to Support Children:

Failure to provide essential living requirements for children, including food, drink, clothing, shelter, healthcare, etc. required for a stable life.

Inability to Provide Necessities and Purchase Supplies:

Inability to secure the basic supplies.

Bank Loans:

A specific amount borrowed from a bank to finance a particular purpose, such as obtaining a service or product.

Excessive Financial Obligations and Debts:

Increased financial liabilities owed to institutions or individuals.

High Family Consumption Patterns:

Excessive consumer demands within the family, leading to spending beyond necessary limits.

Wife's Extravagance:

Purchasing expensive items despite the availability of alternative products of similar quality.

Blackmail:

The act of threatening to disclose certain information or take harmful actions against someone unless they comply with specific demands.

Classification and Definitions of Sub- Problems in the Living Conditions Aspect

Unavailability of a Bed:

Lack of a piece of furniture designated for sleeping.

Lack of Basic Needs:

The inability to meet essential life necessities, including food, water, and shelter.

Unavailability, Inadequacy, or Insufficiency of Furniture:

The inability of family members to provide appropriate and sufficient furniture for household needs.

Lack of Housing:

ack of shelter where an individual and their family can live, seek protection, and fulfill their needs.

Unavailability or Insufficiency of Essential Electrical Appliances:

Lack of necessary household electrical and electronic appliances required for a decent living.

Inadequate or Insufficient Food and Clothing:

Lack of sufficient nutritious food for all family members and the unavailability of appropriate clothing.

Unclean Living Conditions:

Set of administrative and executive operations carried out on the building to correct its condition and ensure its proper functioning (e.g., cleaning the premises, removing garbage, repairing building

facilities, maintaining electrical systems and other utility services, improving and renovating the building).

Unsuitability of Housing:

Poor housing conditions due to inadequate facilities, weak infrastructure, poor family member distribution, and lack of ventilation.

Home Overcrowding:

A situation where the number of people within a given space exceeds acceptable health and safety standards.

Lack of Cleanliness:

Lack of a culture of maintaining daily living and hygiene, leading to the accumulation of dirt and waste.

Need for Housing Maintenance:

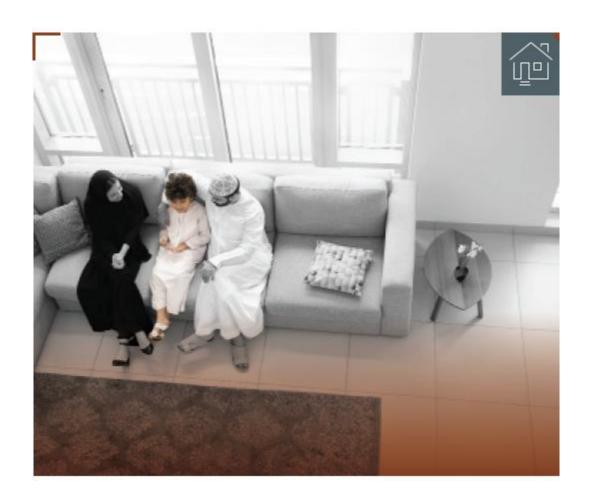
The need to make radical modifications or expansions to the shelter.

Rental Housing:

The lack of a dedicated family-owned residence, forcing individuals to live in a rented or non-owned property, either at no cost or for a fee.

Homelessness:

Where the individuals lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.



Classification and Definitions of Sub- Problems in the Health Aspect

Illness and Health Problems:

A condition affecting the human body or mind, causing discomfort, functional impairment, or exhaustion.

Chronic Diseases:

Long-term medical conditions requiring continuous treatment throughout a person's life.

Mental Illness:

A health condition involving changes in emotions, thinking, or behavior due to a specific event.

Infertility:

The inability to conceive after a prolonged period of marriage due to health-related issues in either spouse.

Lack of Physical Activity:

Failure to maintain physical health by regular exercise and sports activities.

Natural or Acquired Disability:

A functional impairment due to a medical condition, health deterioration, or an accident.





Disability (Physical - Mental - Sensory):

A permanent or long-term impairment in one or more physical, sensory, mental, communicative, or learning abilities.

Mental Illness:

A health condition affecting a person's thinking, emotions, behavior, or mood.

Psychosomatic Disorders:

Physical illnesses caused or worsened by psychological factors (e.g., high blood pressure, diabetes).

Sleep Disorders:

Conditions affecting sleep patterns, including insufficient or excessive sleep or poor sleep quality.

Psychotic Disorders:

A severe mental condition causing detachment from reality, leading to delusions, paranoia, and auditory or visual hallucinations.

Delirium, Dementia, and Memory Loss Disorders:

A sudden and fluctuating decline in cognitive function, characterized by confusion, disorientation, impaired thinking, and fluctuating levels of awareness.

Classification of Major Family Social Problems

Classification and Definitions of Sub- Problems in the Legal (Rights and Religious) Aspect

Unfavorable Reputation of One or Both Parents:

Failure of parents to comply with traditions and respect laws.

Unfavorable Reputation of One or More Children:

Failure of children to comply with traditions and respect laws.

Misconduct of One or Both Parents:

Having a criminal record, financial violations, or ethical misconduct.

Misconduct of One or More Children:

Having a criminal record, financial violations, or ethical misconduct.

Legal Incompetence (Partial Legal Capacity):

A person who has reached the age of discernment but not adulthood, or an adult who is mentally incompetent, reckless, or negligent.

Incapacitated:

A person who is either a minor lacking discernment, insane, or intellectually disabled.

Lack of Paternity:

A person of unknown parentage.

Illicit Relationships:

Any extramarital romantic relationship involving a married man or woman.



Voidable Marriage:

A marriage that fails to meet some of the conditions of a valid marriage.

Birth of an Illegitimate Child:

A child born to parents who are not legally married.

Negligence of a Guardian or Trustee:

Failure to manage the minor's financial affairs and responsibilities properly.



Lack of Legal Awareness and Contemporary Legal Culture: Lack of Knowledge of Applicable Regulations and Laws.

To have Legal Cases or Claims: To have a pending lawsuit in court.

Refusal to Provide Spousal Alimony:

Failure to provide essential living requirements for the wife, including food, clothing, shelter, and healthcare, which are necessary for sustaining life.

Lack of Reference Guide, Advice, and Counseling:

Lack of interest in awareness, reform, and providing assistance.

Lack or Weakness of Religious Restraint:

Deviation from religious teachings in words or actions, significantly and negatively affecting behavior and morals.

Weakness in Values and Principles:

Deficiency in adhering to valuable life choices rooted in high morals and ethics.

Influence of Friends:

The individual's tendency to follow their friends in thoughts, behaviors, and habits.

Bad Company:

Associating with individuals of poor behavior, negatively influencing the person's own conduct.

Harassment:

A deviant behavioral phenomenon where males harass females or vice versa in various ways, aiming to establish relationships forbidden by law, with the gravest being adultery.

Imprisonment:

Deprivation of the convicted individual's freedom by placing them in a legally designated institution in execution of a court order.

Classification and Definitions of Sub- Problems in the Independence Aspect



Inability to Perform Self-Care Independently:

The inability to fulfill personal needs such as bathing and shaving.

Inability to Cook and Prepare Meals:

The inability to provide and prepare food.

Inability to Communicate with Others (Phone – Television – Radio):

The inability to connect and engage with the outside world.

Inability to Move Independently:

The inability to travel from one place to another.

Lack of ID and Personal Independence Documents:

Failure of the guardian to issue official documents (passport – ID – residence permit).

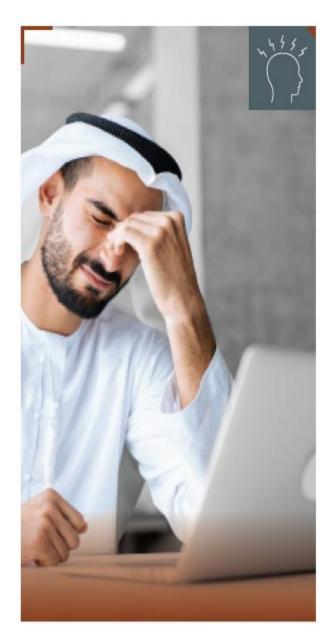
Failure to Renew Identification Documents:

Failure of the guardian to renew official documents (passport – ID – residence permit).

Delayed Issuance of Family Court Orders:

Failure or refusal of the head of the family to implement issued orders (alimony order – contact order).

Classification and Definitions of Sub- Problems in the Professional Aspect



Poor Financial Management:

A situation where money is managed in an unorganized manner.

Inability to Work:

The inability of a person to perform work due to health or psychological reasons.

Voluntary Unemployment:

A condition where a person voluntarily withdraws from their job and does not engage in any profession.

Loss:

A one-time decrease or depletion of assets in a resource or commercial material.

Refusal to Work:

A behavior in which a person consistently refuses to engage in employment.

Long Working Hours:

A job with extended hours that hinders an individual's ability to fulfill their family role.

Ongoing Conflicts with Colleagues:

Persistent disputes with colleagues that negatively affect family life.

Unsuitable Job:

A job that does not align with a person's values, traditions, or religion.

Classification of Major Family Social Problems

Classification and Definitions of Sub- Problems in the Educational Aspect



Failure to Enroll in School or Education:

Not joining the formal education system upon reaching school age.

Failure to Complete Education:

Dropping out of formal classroom education.

Lack of Interest in Education:

Not valuing the academic and ethical knowledge gained from school and educational institutions.

Skipping School:

Leaving school during official hours without permission or notification.

Skipping Class:

Leaving a lesson without the teacher's permission.

Forgetting to Bring Notebooks and School Supplies:

Failing to bring necessary school materials.

Poor Study Time Management:

Inefficiently managing time for reviewing lessons.

Challenging or Arguing with the Teacher:

Engaging in disputes or arguments to prove them wrong with the intent of belittling them.

Cheating in Exams:

A method used by students to obtain answers they do not know in an illegal manner.

Academic Underachievement:

A decline in academic performance below the normal level due to intellectual, physical, social, or emotional reasons.

Ignorance:

Illiteracy and lack of knowledge on a subject.

Absenteeism:

Failure of a student to regularly attend school.

Learning Difficulties:

A disorder that affects an individual's ability to acquire and use academic skills (such as reading and arithmetic). Learning disorders are not considered intellectual or physical disabilities.

Classification and Definitions of Sub- Problems in the Behavioral - Ethical Aspect

Extremism or Fanaticism:

Excessive rigidity and strictness in a belief, ideology, or sect, political, or ideological. religious, Fanaticism is an intense admiration for a principle or idea, accompanied by a rigid inclination that sometimes blinds a person to the truth.

Lack of Respect for Others:

Unacceptable behaviors or actions directed at others due to dissatisfaction with a situation or action.

Desire for Control and Possessiveness:

A tendency to dominate those around **Practicing Begging:** and manipulate them to fulfill one's desires.

Inability to Build Friendships:

Inability to establish meaningful human relationships with others.

Illicit Relationships:

An association between a man and a woman without a legitimate marriage contract.

Acceptance and Endorsement of Violence:

Approval or consent to experiencing violent actions, abuse, or offensive speech.

Negative Past Experiences:

Behaviors and thoughts shaped by past actions and events that a person has experienced.



Engaging in the act of soliciting sympathy and appealing to others' generosity as a means of earning a livelihood for survival.

Engaging in Prostitution:

The practice of performing sexual acts in exchange for money.

Drug or Alcohol Addiction:

A compulsive desire to continue consuming narcotic substances or obtaining them by any means, with an increasing tendency to escalate the dosage, leading to psychological and physical dependence, causing harm to both the individual and society.



Moral and Behavioral Deviation:

An individual's action that contradicts social values.

Sexual Assault:

A sexual act committed by an adult to violate another person's bodily autonomy without their own consent.

Sexual Harassment:

Unwanted words or actions that violate a person's body, privacy, or emotions, making them feel uncomfortable, threatened, unsafe, fearful, disrespected, intimidated, humiliated, abused, or coerced.

Homosexuality:

A person's sexual and emotional attraction to individuals of the same sex.

Behavioral Disorders:

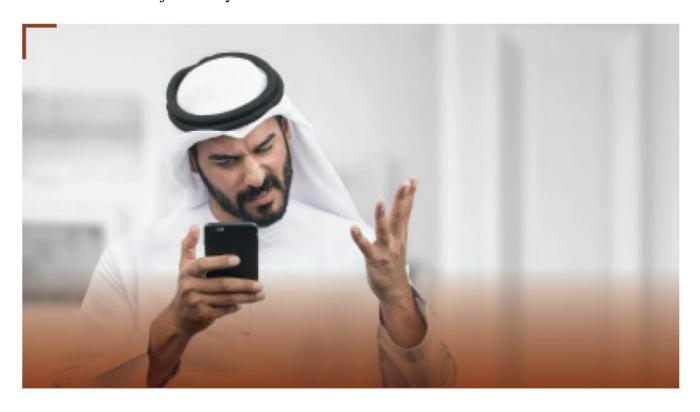
Various behavioral problems that violate laws or societal norms.

Stubbornness and Rebellion:

Expressing refusal to perform an action, even if beneficial, or persisting in an action, even if wrong.

Immodesty and Unveiling:

Displaying physical beauty and adornments openly to men.



Slander:

Publicly attributing a specific act to someone; an intentional crime that constitutes an attack on a person's reputation.

Sexual Assault:

Any act of violence, including physical harm or injury, committed against a person regardless of their age or gender.

Jealousy:

An emotional state a person experiences and tries to conceal, which manifests through behavioral actions.

Insult:

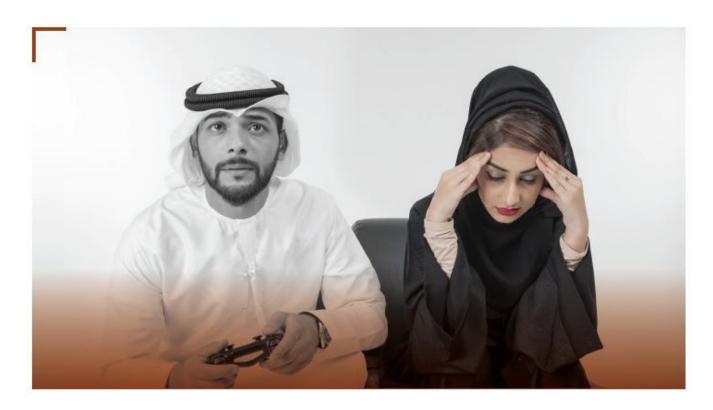
Attributing a defect or using expressions that demean and offend a person.

Lying:

Providing false information, whether by speech, gestures, or silence.

Suspicion:

Doubt regarding an event or action that results in harm or assault against any person, regardless of their age or gender.



Shyness:

A feeling of embarrassment, anxiety, and tension, especially around unfamiliar people.

Anger:

An emotional state that arises due to dissatisfaction with someone's behavior or a particular event.

Vandalism:

The intentional destruction of property, disruption of normal operations.

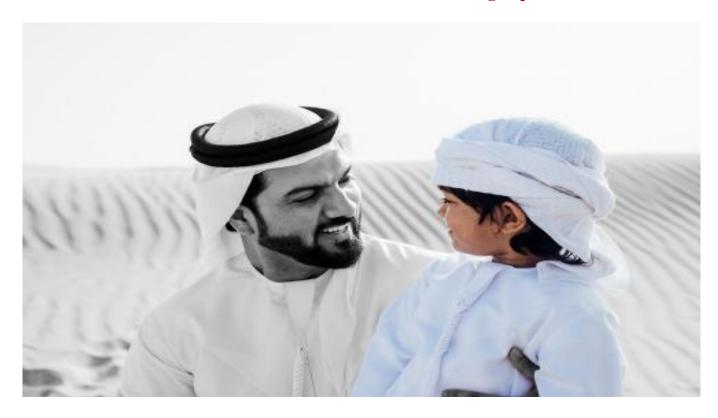
Bullying:

A repeated aggressive behavior involving the use of force, intended to deliberately harm another person physically or psychologically.

Electronic Addiction:

A behavior associated with excessive use of video games, tablets, or mobile phones in a way that disrupts normal life activities.

Classification and Definitions of Sub- Problems in the Parenting Aspect



Lack of One or Both Parents:

The family's loss of the father's authority, role (e.g., paternal consultation, decision-making, Reference Guide, and provision of needs) or the mother's role (e.g., upbringing, Reference Guide, and socialization).

Lack of Parental Authority:

Lack of family rules led by the father and the inability of the head of the household to enforce their decisions within the family.

Association with Older Individuals:

Frequent companionship and close association with individuals older than one's age group.

Following an Improper **Parenting Style:**

A flawed approach in Reference Guide and social upbringing.

Children's Dependence on **Parents:**

Total reliance on parents despite reaching adulthood.

Excessive Care:

Over protectiveness in raising a child and fulfilling their needs beyond reasonable limits.

Inequality Among Siblings: Unfair distribution of rights among children (e.g., financial support, clothing, etc.).

Excessive Spoiling:

Fulfilling all of a child's demands in an illogical or improper manner.

Verbal Abuse:

Using offensive language, including insults, cursing, or mocking someone through derogatory terms.

Bad Role Models:

Individuals who promote negative behaviors and undesirable traits within society through their actions.

Disrespect Toward Elders:

The spread of inappropriate and rude behavior toward senior individuals.

Rejection or Non-Acceptance:

Failing to acknowledge a person or marginalizing their role for various reasons.

Absence and Running Away from Home:

Leaving home due to different familyrelated issues.

Dependence on Domestic Workers:

Relying on household staff for essential domestic tasks instead of self-sufficiency.

Negative Effects of Domestic Help: Undesirable consequences that harm family well-being or children due to reliance on household workers.

Classification and Definitions of Sub- Problems in the Psychological (Personal Behavioral) Aspect



Emotional Needs Deprivation:

Failure to fulfill emotional needs.

Neglect of Personal Hygiene or General Appearance:

Lack of self-care and attention to cleanliness.

Resistance to Time, Place, Person, or Situation:

Opposition and incompatibility with people's behaviors or the environment.

Lack of Self-Confidence:

A state of feeling weak, having no faith in oneself or one's abilities, and experiencing a sense of insignificance.

Low Self-Esteem and Lack of Confidence:

A feeling of worthlessness compared to others and the belief that one cannot successfully accomplish tasks.

Ideological and Doctrinal Deviation: Holding distorted beliefs regarding religious doctrine.

Suicidal Thoughts and Attempts:

Unnatural thoughts or behaviors leading to attempts to end one's life.

Mental Distraction and Lack of Focus:

Inability to concentrate on tasks, succumbing to internal and external distractions.

Involuntary Urination (Enuresis):

Unintentional urination occurring during the day or while sleeping at an age when bladder control is expected, typically from five years and older.

Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD):

Repetitive, unwanted thoughts, fears, or sensations that compel an individual to engage in repeated actions or behaviors (compulsions) in an attempt to relieve these thoughts and obsessions.

Weak Personality:

The inability to make personal decisions, relying on others to think and make choices on one's behalf.

Depression:

A psychological mood disorder causing persistent sadness and loss of interest, affecting thought processes, behavior, and daily activities.

Doubt:

A mental state in which the mind is suspended between two or more conflicting assumptions, unable to accept any of them or fluctuating between belief and denial.

Fear:

An emotional state characterized by anxiety and discomfort due to perceived proximity to danger.

Difficulty in Decision-Making:

Hesitation and inability to choose between two or more solutions to a given problem.

Personality Disorders:

A type of mental disorder characterized by negative thoughts and behaviors that affect a person's relationships and daily performance.

Sexual Disorders:

Issues related to gender identity, attraction to others, or difficulties in sexual relationships between partners.

Anxiety Disorders:

Excessive and persistent fear of everyday life situations, often accompanied by physical symptoms such as excessive sweating or nervousness.

Childhood Disorders:

A range of disorders that develop during childhood and are diagnosed based on psychological criteria (e.g., ADHD, autism, speech disorders).

Mood Disorders:

Emotional instability where an individual experiences inappropriate emotions in relation to their circumstances or surrounding events.

Classification and Definitions of Sub- Problems in the Marital Aspect



Marital Silence:

Lack of emotions and feelings in married life, where spouses live under the same roof without communication.

Marital Relationship Fatigue:

Creeping in of boredom, emotional detachment, and a lack of affection in marital relationships.

Marital Discord:

Lack of Marital Compatibility, lack of communication, difficulty in understanding, lack mutual shared goals, and loss of respect and tolerance, leading to escalating conflicts.

Emotional Incompatibility:Intrusion of boredom, emotional detachment, and lack of affection in a relationship, creating pressure that diminishes the happiness it once held.

Poor Choice of Life Partner:

A significant lack of common ground or extreme personality differences, making it difficult for partners to walk the same path together.

Wife Abandonment:

Leaving the marital home and refusing to provide financial support to the wife while still maintaining the legal marital bond.

Marital Suspension:

A situation where the wife is emotionally and mentally neglected, receiving neither her marital rights nor the freedom of an official separation.

Effects of Polygamy:

The psychological, economic, and social consequences of having multiple wives simultaneously.

Marriage to a Foreigner:

When a spouse marries a partner of a different nationality, customs, language, or religion.

Inequality Between Wives:

Failure to maintain fairness in financial support, clothing, and other rights among multiple wives.

Marital Infidelity:

Any illicit romantic or emotional relationship involving a married man or woman outside the bounds of marriage.

Separation or Divorce:

The termination of a marital relationship or bond.

Divorce:

The formal dissolution of a marriage.

Amicable Divorce:

A mutual agreement between both parties to end the marriage through a settlement formulated and signed with the assistance of a family mediator.

Khul`:

A contract between spouses where they mutually agree to dissolve the marriage for compensation paid by the wife or another party.

Inciting (Takhbib):

When a third party intervenes between a husband and wife with the intent to ruin their relationship.



Conclusion

We hope that this Reference Guide has contributed to clarifying the various social family challenges faced individuals across different groups while providing a deeper understanding of the roots of these issues that impact family stability and cohesion. Although these challenges may vary in causes and effects, addressing them requires collective societal cooperation and integrated efforts from all entities concerned with family welfare, including social institutions, psychological and educational support specialists, family members and themselves.

In conclusion, we aspire for this guide to serve as a practical reference and a useful tool that enhances quality and effectiveness in social work following the proposed steps and practices. We hope that all specialists can leverage this resource to improve performance and achieve sustainable outcomes aligned with the desired objectives. Furthermore, we emphasize the importance of regularly updating this guide to reflect emerging changes and developments in the social family domain.

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