



College of Social work



Fayoum University

English texts in the field of social work

Preparation

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Academic year

2025/2024

College vision

Preparing, qualifying, and graduating specialists equipped with the knowledge and scientific skills to practice the profession of social work locally and regionally with a distinguished level of professional performance.

College message

The College of Social Work graduates social workers in the field of Social Work who meet the administrative and technical needs of social and developmental institutions, equipped with the foundations of knowledge and skills according to regional standards in the field of social work. He has a complete awareness of the needs and problems of the community and the local environment, as well as professional ethics. The college's mission also extends to enhancing the capabilities of graduates through intensive training courses and workshops, as well as offering postgraduate diploma programs and master's and doctoral degrees. Furthermore, the college contributes to enriching the social and human sciences through original research and community service, and environmental development through social and professional consultations, activating the participation of both government bodies and civil society institutions in achieving sustainable development.

The academic timeline for the course (English Texts in the Field of Social Work)

The first semester - the academic year 2024/2025.

م	الأسبوع	خلال الفترة		رقم المحاضرة	محتوى المحاضرات
		من	إلى		
1	الأول	2024/9/28	2024/10/3	المحاضرة الأولى	محاضرة تعريفية بالمقرر أهدافه ومحتوياته.
2	الثاني	2024/10/5	2024/10/10	المحاضرة الثانية	تمهيد للفصل الأول
3	الثالث	2024/10/12	2024/10/17	المحاضرة الثالثة	الفصل الأول
4	الرابع	2024/10/19	2024/10/24	المحاضرة الرابعة	الفصل الثاني
5	الخامس	2024/10/26	2024/10/31	المحاضرة الخامسة	الفصل الثاني
6	السادس	2024/11/2	2024/11/7	المحاضرة السادسة	الفصل الثالث
7	السابع	2024/11/9	2024/11/14	المحاضرة السابعة	اختبار الميديتيم
8	الثامن	2024/11/16	2024/11/21	المحاضرة الثامنة	الفصل الرابع
9	التاسع	2024/11/23	2024/11/28	المحاضرة التاسعة	الفصل الخامس.
10	العاشر	2024/11/30	2024/12/5	المحاضرة العاشرة	تابع الخامس
11	الحادي عشر	2024/12/7	2024/12/12	المحاضرة الحادية عشر	الفصل السادس
12	الثاني عشر	2024/12/14	2024/12/19	المحاضرة الثانية عشر	الفصل السادس
13	الثالث عشر	2024/12/21	2024/12/26	المحاضرة الثالثة عشر	إختبار الميديتيم الأول
14	الرابع عشر	2024/12/28	2025/1/2	المحاضرة الرابعة عشر	الفصل السابع
بدء إمتحانات الفصل الدراسي الأول 2024 / 2025 إعتباراً من السبت 2025/1/4 حتى الخميس 2025/1/23					
إجازة نصف العام الدراسي إبتداءً من السبت 2025/1/25 حتى الخميس 2025/2/6					

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Chapter one

Concepts and Foundations of Social Work in the School Field

Elements of Chapter one:

Introduction:

First: The establishment of the school as an educational institution and its development.

Secondly: the social functions of the school.

Thirdly: school social service.

Fourth: Definition of school social service.

Fifth: Objectives of school social service.

Sixth: Characteristics of school social service.

Seventh: The Philosophy of School Social Work.

Eighth: The role of the social worker in the school field.

Ninth: The difficulties faced by social workers in the school field.

Tenth: The role of the social worker in the school field.

Introduction:

The school is one of the most important institutions entrusted by society with the task of caring for its children, nurturing them, instilling in them constructive values and attitudes, and equipping them with knowledge, information, and skills.

The profession of social work is one of the most important professions operating in the educational field at all levels, as it fulfills the functions of the social and educational school. The social worker is considered a member of the team who employs all professional methods and techniques that can assist the school staff in performing their functions and tasks with the highest possible efficiency, particularly in all areas of social work, with school social work being one of the most significant.

The school area will be addressed as one of the areas of social service at the following points:

First: The establishment of the school as an educational institution and its development:

The family is the primary social institution responsible for upbringing and preparing individuals for life, and it was solely responsible for passing down cultural heritage to generations.

As life becomes more complex, the needs of families and individuals have multiplied. With the increase in heritage and its accumulations, families have become unable to teach their members the experiences they require. Consequently, families began to seek alternative means to educate their children with knowledge and experience that align with societal development. This led communities to find educational alternatives in the form of skilled and wise individuals who would impart religion and the arts of

war to the youth. When societies accumulated a vast amount of culture and knowledge, those in charge recognized the necessity of establishing an educational system to prepare exceptional groups of children to take on the responsibilities of life. This resulted in the emergence of schools, which evolved alongside life itself, taking on the familial roles of caring for children's upbringing in various aspects instead of the family.

The main objectives are to guide all children through educational processes that enable them to prepare themselves to face the surrounding world they will encounter in the future. Moreover, the school's goals have evolved beyond just focusing on intellectual development; it now also emphasizes the care of behavior, attitudes, and good citizenship in general.

The school is considered an open social system that interacts with the environment, taking inputs in the form of (students - school - infrastructure - resources - processes - values - attitudes - scientific research - school administrations - educational management, along with goals and priorities).

The school can be considered, due to its roles in the educational process, to have the greatest impact on the socialization of individuals and groups. Socialization is a learning process in the broad sense, aimed at preparing the child, then the adolescent, and finally the adult to integrate into the structures of social construction and to conform to the prevailing norms in society. Additionally, the process of socialization encompasses all elements of emotional and moral care, as well as love, which serve as a fundamental support for success in the socialization process.

The school, as a social system, has a set of purposes and goals. It generally agrees on one overarching objective, which is to provide educational programs that enable each individual to develop their abilities to the fullest in order to achieve the desired benefits. The school is considered one of the most important institutions for the socialization of the child, as it is influenced by the standards of various systems present in society as a whole, including the teacher themselves, the relationships between the teacher and the student, and the roles they perform. The standards within the school system are affected by the standards of society as a whole.

The school also has its own specific criteria, and it can be analyzed as a social system consisting of a set of sub-systems, which are represented by classrooms, activity groups, faculty members, administration, and staff, along with the social relationships that exist among them, which influence the structure and function of the school.

Secondly: The social functions of the school:

- Jobs in general:

The school can be considered a micro-community in that it includes a set of social organizations, activities, and relationships. It also has specific goals, standards, and methods to maintain order, enabling it to achieve a degree of stability and organization, which in turn allows it to fulfill its functions.

- Teaching students skills also aims to bring about social changes that contribute to their growth.

- You are keen on using all modern educational methods that help provide opportunities for change, contributing to the growth of students.

- It is also responsible for preparing students for life, which is one of their rights in a democratic society, as well as a tool for participating in the social and economic development processes carried out by the community. Additionally, it aims to prepare

individuals to perform their social roles appropriately.

It is also considered a service institution whose primary function is to serve its clients and seeks to identify and modify human behavior.

The school social functions, in particular, are as follows:

- 1- Contributing to the preparation of the student who, in turn, contributes to the development process.
- 2- Contributing to the formation of a well-rounded personality from all mental, physical, psychological, and social aspects.
- 3- Preserving and transmitting cultural heritage across generations.
- 4- Preparing the good citizen.
- 5- Instilling human values in students.

- The components of the educational process at school:

In order for the school to fulfill its social functions in light of modern developments, it has become necessary for its educational components to be shaped to perform these functions. As we know, the school consists of essential components, and if these components are integrated, it can successfully achieve educational processes.

1- Educational Objectives:

It refers to the objectives that the school seeks to achieve. Since each stage or type of education has its own goals, the educational objectives of the modern school depend on the needs of society on one hand and the capabilities of the learner on the other.

These objectives should develop in a way that connects education with the goals of society and interacts with them.

2- The educational needs of the learner:

It is connected to a set of knowledge, information, and skills that the learner needs to acquire in order to reach the educational level required by the needs of the stage.

Human beings have their needs and problems, as well as their inclinations and desires, and they possess the ability to think and change, along with their individual potentials and capabilities.

3- The educational curriculum and school programs:

The curriculum is the standard upon which the educational process is based, as it includes the knowledge, information, and skills that a student must learn during their educational stage. As for school programs, they refer to the social, health, recreational, psychological, and emotional activities and services that students engage in and benefit from.

In order for educational curricula and school programs to fulfill their social functions, they must align with the abilities of students on one hand and the needs of society on the other. The more the abilities and desires of students interact with the needs of society, the more the educational process achieves its social role. Therefore, educational curricula should be connected to the needs of comprehensive development, and school activities should complement the school curriculum.

4- The teacher:

He is the person who works on conveying knowledge, information, and educational experiences using artistic means and methods.

5- Material capabilities:

It refers to the necessary resources to complete the educational process, such as

(libraries - hobby rooms - activity areas).

Thirdly: School Social Service:

The profession of social work is the first of these professions, and the field of school social work is one of the areas of social work where it is practiced with students through an educational institution that aims to achieve educational and pedagogical goals. In this context, the social worker collaborates with the school team to address the social factors and causes related to school problems.

The profession of school social work aims to achieve the socialization of the student by facilitating communication between the home, school, and community, ensuring that this communication is continuous. This is the central focus around which most of the work of school Social Work revolves.

The school social service in applying the principles and goals of social work in terms of:

Providing comprehensive assistance is linked to fulfilling the needs of children, students, and pupils in order to develop decision-making skills, problem-solving abilities, adaptability to their surroundings, readiness to take responsibility, and perseverance in the stages of learning.

Objectives of social education:

In order to understand the role that the social work profession plays in the educational field, it is essential to comprehend the objectives of social education, which are:

1- Education is a right for all citizens.

The school's focus should be on the student, not just on the subjects.

3- The student is important as a unit or as a complete personality composed of physical, emotional, mental, and social aspects that interact with each other and with the surrounding environment.

An overview of how to enter the field of social work in the school sector:

-The entry of the social work profession into the school sector has several reasons, stemming from advancements in educational science, the diversity and multiplicity of roles, and the inability of families to fulfill their role in the socialization process of their children due to women's participation in the workforce. This has led to the delegation of some family functions to other systems to assist families in fulfilling their socialization role, with educational systems being among the most significant. Consequently, there has been an increased focus on the role of education and educational institutions in achieving a connection between the school, family, and surrounding environment, which are considered key pillars in the development of the student's personality. This has resulted in a pressing need for collective supervision of students in schools, a process aimed at integrating the social work profession into the school environment.

-The first educational stages I entered in the field of social work were in the school setting, starting with high school, then middle school, followed by university as an educational phase, and finally elementary school, where appointments were limited to graduates of higher institutes for social work.

The profession of social work in the school sector began in the academic year 1949-1950, when the organization of social supervision in education was introduced for the first time in the history of the Arab countries. Although the primary goal at that time was to take on a supervisory role instead of the teachers, it aimed to free these

teachers to fulfill their educational responsibilities.

-At that time, Dr. Taha Hussein, the Minister of Education, wanted to increase educational opportunities for Egyptian youth. However, he faced the problem of a shortage of teachers, so he sought a solution to this issue. There were some teachers at that time who only handled half of the teaching schedule while being assigned responsibilities for supervising students, as required by their supervisory duties. Therefore, he decided to enlist social workers as the most suitable profession for this task. He issued Ministerial Decision No. 8745 in December 1949 to establish a General Administration for Youth Care. This administration was responsible for the recruitment and appointment of social workers in schools and overseeing their activities. In the academic year 1950-1951, two hundred and twenty-five social workers were appointed, and at that time, the social worker working in the school was referred to as the social supervisor.

The main driving factors behind the increasing interest of schools in hiring social specialists can be identified as follows:

- 1- Changing the perspective on the concept of school education from being a process of rote memorization and indoctrination to considering it as a significant factor in the upbringing of students.
- 2- Free education and the increasing demand for schools from all groups have led to the emergence of many student-related issues.
- 3- The increase in the number of students in schools necessitates that those entrusted with maintaining order within the school and coordinating activities take action.

Fourth: Definition of school social service:

There have been various definitions that address the concept of school social work; some of them can be discussed as follows:

- "About organized professional efforts that work on nurturing the social growth of students with the aim of creating the most suitable conditions for their development according to their inclinations and abilities, and in accordance with the circumstances and needs of the community to which they belong and live in."

- Applying the principles and methods of social work in order to Achieving the ultimate goal of educational institutions, which is to provide opportunities for students to learn and prepare themselves for the life they are living in the present as well as the life they will face in the future.

- It is a profession that focuses on organizing social life at school, addressing problems, and strengthening relationships between students and the teaching staff, as well as between the school and the home. It also involves utilizing all the resources provided by the school environment and the external community in relation to the student's school life.

From the above, school social service can be defined as:

The professional efforts made by the social worker using Social Work through its three methods—individual, group, and community organization—aim to achieve the maximum possible benefit for the student, enabling them to face their problems and acquire appropriate behavior. This, in turn, contributes to the school fulfilling its educational, developmental, and social functions.

Fifth: Objectives of school social work:

The aim of the school social work profession is to assist the school in achieving two main objectives:

the function of education and the function of socialization. This is accomplished by contributing to increasing the student's efficiency and ability to continue their education, as well as enhancing their capacity for change and positively influencing their personality. Additionally, it involves impacting the external circumstances they face. This is achieved through the social worker's relationship with the internal environment of the school and collaboration with other surrounding institutions, in order to improve the educational and developmental methods needed by the community.

-Before we discuss the objectives of school social work, we should mention the various activities carried out by these professions in the school setting, which include the following cases:

A- Educational guidance for the child and their parents.

B- Facilitating its use and benefiting from the resources of the community and the surrounding environment.

C-Identifying the problems faced by the student and addressing their causes.

The objectives of school social work are as follows:

1- Equipping students with skills and applying them in public life, in addition to the student's growth through meeting their needs and instilling self-confidence, the social worker is the person most in contact with the student during activities, as well as with the teachers who refer cases to them. The social worker then studies the case, identifies the causes of the problem, and works on overcoming it.

2- Helping the student to grow in light of their potentials and abilities.

3- Achieving at least minimal progress for each student in the school, especially those who... They struggle with their capabilities.

4- The acquisition of a set of positive attitudes by students, including:

A- Belief in common goals.

B - The ability to lead and to follow.

J - Fostering a spirit of cooperation and teamwork.

D- Respect for the system and appreciation of the value of time and work.

And acquiring some manual, artistic, and intellectual skills.

5- Organizing social life in schools to make it appealing to students and conducive to the development of their mental, emotional, and physical abilities, as well as organizing extracurricular activity groups and unifying students to engage in them.

6- Helping students solve their problems and raising their awareness about school and the environment, while encouraging teachers to identify cases and having the social worker address and treat them.

7- Providing students with what qualifies them to fulfill their responsibilities through psychological, mental, social, and physical ideas and orientations derived from the community from which the school draws its ideologies and social philosophy.

8- Working to prepare the school to become an ideal environment that trains students in social norms related to desirable values and attitudes. In order to achieve the goals of the school social work profession, the social worker must take into account the following considerations:

There must be a connection between the school, home, and the surrounding environment of the school.

- 2- The different needs of students must be identified and worked on to satisfy them.
- 3- We must take advantage of the other resources available in the community surrounding the school.
- 4- There should be continuous communication between the school social service and other institutions to benefit from their services and capabilities.

Sixth: Characteristics of school social service:

- 1- They are regulated scientific operations based on advanced scientific theories.
- 2-It is a distinguished field within social work. Despite our adherence to the values and concepts of the core profession, it has its own characteristics related to the school as an institution with specific traits.
- 3- It is practiced within the educational framework, whether inside or outside the school.
- 4-It is an essential, active, interactive, and influential part of all school activities and its sub-systems, not marginal activities.
- 5- It focuses on the social dimensions related to school life both inside and outside the school, that is, between the school and the students, among the students themselves, and between the school, the family, the local community, and the larger society.
- 6- It requires a distinguished building that suits the educational process.
- 7- It achieves therapeutic goals for the problem and preventive measures for those at risk, while also supporting the normal and outstanding individuals.
- 8- It requires special skills that suit the school environment, such as communication, observation, and initiative... Etc.
- 9-Its goals and activities can be tailored to suit each educational stage for each school in this phase, as well as for each local community where the school is located.
- 10- It requires a comprehensive practice for the social service team.

11- School social service is the true symbol of democracy in the educational process, allowing students of all levels to benefit from educational institutions without class, racial, or gender discrimination. It helps the poor and the disabled to continue their educational journey alongside their peers.

12- School social work is an affirmation of the social dimensions in the educational process, without which education cannot achieve its goals. School students are not merely intellectual vessels from which we seek to gain knowledge and experiences; they are social beings influenced by social, familial, and environmental behaviors and conditions.

13- School social service is a tool to connect the school with the outside community, as represented by the family, the school, the neighborhood, and the local community, so that the school is not isolated from the outside world.

14- School social work is the school's tool in achieving social education, which is reflected in social maturity and the reinforcement of values such as cooperation, selflessness, and belonging. It is a noble profession carried out by professional individuals who believe in the importance of their role in the educational institution.

Seventh: The Philosophy of School Social Work:

The philosophy of social work in the school context refers to "the set of truths upon which social work relies to perform its function in this field." There are fundamental scientific truths that form the philosophy of social work within the educational institution, including:

1- The ability to modify and change a student's behavior means that we believe that a student, as a human being, can adjust their behavior, and that this behavior is indeed subject to modification. Naturally, the earlier professional efforts are directed towards this change, especially at the onset of the problem, the better. The belief of social work in this fact enables it to organize its efforts for the behavioral change processes of the student.

2-Every society has orientations that take the form of philosophies and economic, social, and political ideologies that citizens live by, are influenced by, and that shape their way of life. This makes social work in the educational field fundamentally operate on the philosophy and ideology of the society in order to uplift students within its concepts and orientations.

3- Humans have an innate nature in the sense that they are born with abilities that aid in their growth, not just shaped by the environment, but in their very composition. However, the Vulnerable groups in accessing services and facilitating communication between clients, informing them about sources and places to obtain services, and meeting their needs.

- The role of the facilitator: In this role, the social worker assists the client in utilizing their talents and abilities to bring about positive change in their work, enabling them to choose the best ways to confront their problems.

- Educational role: In this role, the practitioner provides the client system (individual - group - family - community) with the knowledge, experiences, and skills they need to navigate various situations. They assist students in leveraging their potentials and energies to confront their challenges and adapt to their social environments.

- The role of the practitioner: The general practitioner helps students face their problems, especially those related to their academic performance or those that hinder their benefit from the educational process.

- Role of the Organizer: In this role, the general practitioner forms school groups and assists them in achieving their goals, fostering a spirit of cooperation among the members of the school team and organizing the work.

Ninth: The difficulties faced by the social worker in the school:

The success of the social worker in practicing the profession of social work within the school does not solely depend on the skills, abilities, and experiences of the social worker, but also on the level of cooperation from the school administration, represented by the principal, the vice principal, and the teachers within the school. It also relies on the capabilities of the supervisory body represented by the social education guidance, as well as on community recognition of the importance of this mission and the necessity to encourage and motivate those who carry it out.

Therefore, these obstacles are divided into:

First: Obstacles related to the social worker themselves.

Secondly: Obstacles related to school management.

Thirdly: Obstacles related to the guidance of social education.

Fourth: Obstacles related to social recognition.

First: Obstacles related to the social worker themselves.

- 1- The feeling of inferiority compared to other disciplines, despite the importance of its role for society in general and for schools in particular, in addition to the fact that it is no less than other disciplines in terms of financial income and employment.
- 2- The lack of seriousness among some social workers gives a bad impression of their role within the school.
- 3- Not viewing his role as a mission that must be fulfilled without considering the financial reward and how he will be compensated.
- 4- The specialists' reluctance to keep up with new developments in social work.
- 5- The inability of some social workers to establish positive relationships with the staff within the school (administrators, teachers, and other specialists).

Secondly: Obstacles related to school management:

- 1- The lack of awareness among some managers about the role of the social worker within the school.
- 2- The school administration does not consult the social worker for career guidance.
- 3- Not providing a suitable place for the specialist where confidentiality can be

maintained.

- 4- Not encouraging teachers to assist the social worker in fulfilling their role.
- 5- Deducting a portion of the social education budget for non-professional activities.
- 6- Forcing some managers to make social workers perform administrative tasks for which they are unprepared.
- 7- Lack of responsiveness to the professional opinions of the social worker regarding individual cases or groups related to activities or school organizations.

Thirdly: The obstacles specific to directing social education:

- 1- The commitment to career guidance follows the plan of the central administration without taking into account the specific characteristics of the community present at the school.
- 2- The reliance of some social supervisors in their evaluation and oversight of social specialists solely on records, despite the discrepancies between their contents and the reality of practice.
- 3- The lack of individual and group supervisory meetings held between the supervisors and specialists.
- 4- The scarcity of training courses organized by the guidance for specialists.
- 5- The lack of keeping the guides informed about everything new in school Social Work.

Fourth: Obstacles related to the extent of societal recognition:

1- Although the recognition of the profession by society has improved significantly and noticeably in recent years. This was represented in:

(A)The spread of colleges and institutes of social work in most governorates of the republic, in addition to the departments and colleges affiliated with Al-Azhar University and the sociology departments within the faculties of arts.

(b) The speed of employing social workers compared to other specialties is notable; however, there are still obstacles that hinder the social worker in the school from fulfilling their role. This is attributed to the lower income of social workers compared to teachers, who have additional sources of income such as private tutoring, exams, and grading.

The scope of work for the social worker exceeds their capabilities, as there are some schools that have only one social worker, which places a heavy burden on the social worker.

2- The lack of awareness among teachers about the role of the social worker, and consequently, the lack of cooperation with them.

3- The lack of response from external institutions to the cases referred by the specialist.

Her school-related matters.

4- The lack of time to engage in professional activities such as school clubs, trips, and camps.

5- Interviewing individual cases while preserving and ensuring confidentiality and not directing the student-client to avoid embarrassment.

6- The limited budget allocated for the social worker to carry out activities. Social

activities when compared to other school activities.

7- The lack of incentives for outstanding social workers in their jobs.

environment plays a role in shaping and directing an individual's unique abilities.

The environment is the center of upbringing, meaning that we emphasize the importance of environmental conditions in upbringing. The family and the surrounding environment represent the source from which the student acquires values and shapes their social behavior. The more we can regulate social environments, the more we can assist the student in achieving healthy growth.

The philosophy that underpins the profession of school social work is that the student remains with a set of psychological, social, academic, economic, and recreational needs... Etc.

These needs take on various forms, and if they are not met, problems arise for the student.

Eighth: The roles and responsibilities of the social worker from the perspective of general practice in social work within the school setting.

1- The general practitioner seeks to achieve preventive goals to help client systems avoid problems, assist in facing challenges, and achieve developmental objectives by enhancing the capabilities of client systems to improve their social performance.

-The general practitioner works with client systems, intervening on their behalf and assisting them in choosing the best ways to face their problems, while also working to change the social policies related to their care.

-The general practitioner seeks to provide the interacting systems (of students) with information about the resources and possibilities available in the local community, as

well as to familiarize them with the institutions and organizations through which they can access services and strengthen their connection to these institutions.

-The general practitioner strives to create harmony between clients' systems and their environments, while attempting to minimize the occurrence of problems that arise from the interaction of individuals and groups with their surroundings.

-The general practitioner is concerned with unleashing the latent powers of client systems (individuals - groups - families - communities) to benefit from their abilities in facing the obstacles that confront them.

6- Taking into account individual differences and the diversity among people, and providing services and resources without discrimination.

7-The general practitioner uses a multi-level problem-solving approach for client systems and takes on multiple and different roles according to the nature of the problem.

8- Recognizing the social needs of students and assisting them in benefiting from the institution's resources and services.

9- Achieving equality among all segments of the population so that they can participate in the affairs of their community.

The roles of the social worker from the perspective of general practice:

The social worker collaborates with various professional work units, across all fields

of practice, utilizing their skills and knowledge that enable them to perform any of the professional roles according to the nature of the situation. These roles are:

- Possible course: by helping clients take advantage of the capabilities and resources available in the community.

- The role of the coordinator: The social worker interacts with all institutions and facilitates the delivery of services to their clients, coordinating between the services provided by these institutions.

- The role of the planner: In this role, the specialist identifies community needs and works with both community leaders and official authorities to assist clients in fulfilling their needs.

- The role of the advisor: The social worker provides counseling to clients and their families, helping them fulfill their social roles and overcome the challenges they face.

- Innovative course: By developing new programs to meet customer needs and establishing the necessary plans for that.

- Role of the Assistant: In this role, the specialist performs the following tasks:

- Encouraging the client to talk and express themselves and their feelings about the elements of the situation they are facing.

- It helps the client find the latent strengths within themselves, their potential and resources, and invest all of that in achieving their goals.

- Assisting the client system in making the necessary decisions to address their situation.

- The role of the mediator: The professional practitioner assists students in obtaining the services they need, whether within the institution or from the local community, and in solving the problems that prevent them from benefiting from the educational process.

- The role of the teacher: In this role, the specialist provides information, guidance, experiences, and skills that help clients face their problems and benefit from various aspects of care.

- The role of the behavior modifier: Here, the specialist modifies maladaptive behavior patterns in individuals, groups, or communities to avoid falling into problems or crises.

- The role of the defender: The social worker helps.. Vulnerable groups in accessing services and facilitating communication between clients, informing them about sources and places to obtain services, and meeting their needs.

- The role of the facilitator: In this role, the social worker assists the client in utilizing their talents and abilities to bring about positive change in their work, enabling them to choose the best ways to confront their problems.

- Educational role: In this role, the practitioner provides the client system (individual - group - family - community) with the knowledge, experiences, and skills they need to

navigate various situations. They assist students in leveraging their potentials and energies to confront their challenges and adapt to their social environments.

- The role of the practitioner: The general practitioner helps students face their problems, especially those related to their academic performance or those that hinder their benefit from the educational process.

- Role of the Organizer: In this role, the general practitioner forms school groups and assists them in achieving their goals, fostering a spirit of cooperation among the members of the school team and organizing the work.

Ninth: The difficulties faced by the social worker in the school:

The success of the social worker in practicing the profession of social work within the school does not solely depend on the skills, abilities, and experiences of the social worker, but also on the level of cooperation from the school administration, represented by the principal, the vice principal, and the teachers within the school. It also relies on the capabilities of the supervisory body represented by the social education guidance, as well as on community recognition of the importance of this mission and the necessity to encourage and motivate those who carry it out.

Therefore, these obstacles are divided into:

First: Obstacles related to the social worker themselves.

Secondly: Obstacles related to school management.

Thirdly: Obstacles related to the guidance of social education.

Fourth: Obstacles related to social recognition.

First: Obstacles related to the social worker themselves.

- 1- The feeling of inferiority compared to other disciplines, despite the importance of its role for society in general and for schools in particular, in addition to the fact that it is no less than other disciplines in terms of financial income and employment.
- 2- The lack of seriousness among some social workers gives a bad impression of their role within the school.
- 3- Not viewing his role as a mission that must be fulfilled without considering the financial reward and how he will be compensated.
- 4- The specialists' reluctance to keep up with new developments in social work.
- 5- The inability of some social workers to establish positive relationships with the staff within the school (administrators, teachers, and other specialists).

Secondly: Obstacles related to school management:

- 1- The lack of awareness among some managers about the role of the social worker within the school.
- 2- The school administration does not consult the social worker for career guidance.
- 3- Not providing a suitable place for the specialist where confidentiality can be maintained.
- 4- Not encouraging teachers to assist the social worker in fulfilling their role.
- 5- Deducting a portion of the social education budget for non-professional activities.
- 6- Forcing some managers to make social workers perform administrative tasks for which they are unprepared.
- 7- Lack of responsiveness to the professional opinions of the social worker regarding individual cases or groups related to activities or school organizations.

Thirdly: The obstacles specific to directing social education:

- 1- The commitment to career guidance follows the plan of the central administration without taking into account the specific characteristics of the community present at the school.
- 2- The reliance of some social supervisors in their evaluation and oversight of social specialists solely on records, despite the discrepancies between their contents and the reality of practice.
- 3- The lack of individual and group supervisory meetings held between the supervisors and specialists.
- 4- The scarcity of training courses organized by the guidance for specialists.
- 5- The lack of keeping the guides informed about everything new in school Social Work.

Fourth: Obstacles related to the extent of societal recognition:

- 1- Although the recognition of the profession by society has improved significantly and noticeably in recent years. This was represented in:
(A)The spread of colleges and institutes of social work in most governorates of the republic, in addition to the departments and colleges affiliated with Al-Azhar University and the sociology departments within the faculties of arts.

(b) The speed of employing social workers compared to other specialties is notable; however, there are still obstacles that hinder the social worker in the school from fulfilling their role. This is attributed to the lower income of social workers compared to teachers, who have additional sources of income such as private tutoring, exams, and grading.

The scope of work for the social worker exceeds their capabilities, as there are some schools that have only one social worker, which places a heavy burden on the social worker.

2- The lack of awareness among teachers about the role of the social worker, and consequently, the lack of cooperation with them.

3- The lack of response from external institutions to the cases referred by the specialist.

Her school-related matters.

4- The lack of time to engage in professional activities such as school clubs, trips, and camps.

5- Interviewing individual cases while preserving and ensuring confidentiality and not directing the student-client to avoid embarrassment.

6- The limited budget allocated for the social worker to carry out activities. Social activities when compared to other school activities.

7- The lack of incentives for outstanding social workers in their jobs.

Chapter Two

Concepts and characteristics of social service in the field of youth care.

Elements of Chapter Two:

- Introduction

The concept of youth.

- Aspects of youth development.

- Characteristics of the youth stage..

The importance of the youth stage.

- General characteristics of youth

- The needs of young people.

- Youth problems.

The concept of youth care.

- The philosophy of youth care.

- The objectives of social work in the field of youth care.

The role of social work in the field of youth care.

The role of the social worker in the field of youth care.

First: The Concept of Youth:

Youth are one of the fundamental pillars that all societies rely on; they are the future of any community, upon whom the hopes and ambitions of the state are built, due to their capabilities and energies that, if optimally utilized, can be directed towards achieving the best goals and objectives in society. Given the characteristics and traits of this sector, perspectives on defining it have varied.

I defined the stage of youth as:

- A stage of life characterized by specific physical, psychological, mental, and social traits that distinguish it from other stages of life. Growth during this period is rapid and serious, and it is during this time that the image formed by these elements takes shape. This stage begins at the age of six and lasts until just under thirty years old, encompassing childhood, adolescence, and maturity.
- Youth has specific physical, psychological, mental, and social characteristics; however, the definition has a degree of generality in determining the time frame for them, starting from the age of six to just under thirty years. It also leans towards the biological and physiological aspects at the expense of other characteristics.
- An age group characterized by many distinctive social and psychological traits, with its beginning and end varying according to the prevailing social and psychological conditions and traditions in society. It is not a separate stage from the other phases of childhood and adolescence, but rather extends and encompasses them.

It is clear from the previous definition that:

-A life stage lasting ten years (15-25) with a margin of two years around the starting and ending points. This specification emphasizes the differences in its beginning and end from one gender to another and from one culture to another.

-It is clear from this definition that it focuses on defining the age stage of this sector, but it overlooks the social, psychological, and cognitive characteristics that define this stage.

-In light of the previous discussions on the concept of youth, we can conclude that the concept of youth can be addressed through three main axes:

- The first axis: Defining the stage of youth in terms of time scale, considering its distinctive characteristics, during which growth is evident over a specific period in a person's life that ranges from 15 to 30 years.

- The second axis: Defining the stage of youth through a social measure that depends on the nature of the conditions experienced by society and what is related to the acquisition of values and social habits concerning the assumption of responsibility, the development of cooperation traits, and the formation of relationships with others.

- The third axis: Defining the stage of youth through a behavioral scale, considering it as the phase in which a set of distinctive behavioral tendencies is acquired, liberated from temporal traits. Its characteristics are defined within a framework of specific behavioral, social psychological, and psychological tendencies.

It is clear from the above that there is a clear connection between the three axes that I attempted to define the stages of youth, and it is difficult to separate one from the

other. In light of this, one can conclude that youth can be defined as that cross-sectional segment of society that possesses physical and mental characteristics and interacts with others in the community.

In light of the above, we can conclude with a definition of the concept of youth as follows:

- Youth is an age stage that ranges between 15 and 30 years.
- Youth is a stage in which the organic and functional development of the essential components of the human body, such as muscles and glands, is completed, among others.
- It is a stage of human development that has its own culture.
- Youth is that segment that lies between the groups of adolescents and adults.
- Youth is a stage in which a person's physical, mental, and social growth is completed.

Secondly: The most important aspects of youth development:

1- Physical growth characteristics:

Physical growth refers to the manifestations of growth in the overall structure and composition of the body, including height, weight, physical traits, and abilities. This, in turn, reflects on self-concept and social functioning. Physical growth leads to an emphasis on external appearance, which affects social compatibility in front of others. Any disruption or deviation in personal appearance or growth can impact the individual, potentially leading to increased anxiety, tension, and heightened emotional reactions or aggression over trivial matters.

2- The appearance of mental growth:

It refers to the growth of cognitive functions such as intelligence and specific mental abilities, as well as mental processes like thinking, perception, memory, knowledge acquisition, and academic or professional achievement. Cognitive development at this stage is characterized by the acquisition of mental skills and the understanding of moral concepts. The ability to make decisions increases, independence in thinking and freedom of choice become evident, and there is a growing confidence in oneself.

3- Aspects of social growth:

At this stage, there is a strong desire to know oneself, a tendency to conform to the group, and a search for the ability and role model to emulate. There is also a selection of principles and values, along with a sense of social responsibility when discussing public issues. Additionally, there is a tendency to help others and engage emotionally with peers and friends. Among the most important aspects of social development for youth is the desire to resist authority, a tendency to criticize parents or authority figures, a wish for independence from the family, self-reliance, a desire to form a family, and an interest in work.

4- Manifestations of cognitive growth:

At this stage, holding onto one's beliefs becomes a prominent characteristic. The personalities of young people vary; some are extroverted while others are introverted. There are those who seek to elevate sexual drive and protect virtue from excess, as well as those who resort to violence against anything that contradicts their faith, such as destroying places of entertainment.

5- Manifestations of emotional growth:

The emotional composition of a person is influenced by the stages of their organic

growth. Since youth goes through a phase of bodily integration in both internal and external systems, as well as an integration of their perception of the events and experiences happening around them, their body undergoes changes. Therefore, their emotional makeup tends towards the balance of masculinity and the stability of individual emotions and moods. They realize that they are in a stage that requires commitment and a distancing from childish frivolity and the recklessness of adolescence. And he becomes responsible for his actions and emotions.

Thirdly: Characteristics of the Youth Stage:

There are several perspectives regarding the definition of the youth stage. Some lean towards relying on the temporal dimension, and proponents of this view consider youth to be a time period that starts, for example, from the age of sixteen to twenty-five. This is the period during which physical and mental growth is completed to a degree that enables a person to perform their functions effectively.

It is worth noting that the dividing line between childhood and adolescence can be identified based on the concept of responsibility. Young people do not become complete or mature unless they take on specific responsibilities. Therefore, the period of childhood should not be prolonged to avoid the consequences of always being guided and cared for by someone else, who bears the responsibility. This has led to:

- 1- Frustration of the spirit of independence from it.
- 2- Weakening his ability to make independent decisions.

In light of the above, we conclude that the most important characteristics of the youth stage are as follows:

1-The starting point in an individual's transition from childhood to adolescence is puberty.

2-The concept of puberty is used here to refer to the physical manifestations of sexual maturity. For example, the prepubescent stage refers to the period preceding the development of primary and secondary sexual characteristics. This stage is characterized by the emergence of certain sexual and physiological traits. From a physical perspective, for instance, weight and height increase, and the relationships and proportions between different parts of the body change, whether in boys or girls. Physiologically, signs of sexual maturity appear.

3-The essential characteristic during youth is the tension between the self and society. At this stage, young people tend to accept their society's definitions of them as rebels, school dropouts, and sports heroes.

4- The youth's rejection of the socialization process and cultural adaptation imposed by society.

5- The youth's belonging to social and cultural entities, and it is a mistake to view youth merely as a developmental stage linked to any social group, role, or specific organization.

Fourthly: The Importance of the Youth Sector:

There are a set of motivations for engaging with youth through the following:

1-Youth in any society represents a significant social segment and holds a distinguished position within the structure of any community.

2-The youth category is considered the most vibrant age group, full of energy and capable of working, battling through life, and being productive.

3-The youth category is considered the age group that is almost complete in its psychological and cultural predictions, which leads to alignment with oneself first and then with others second.

4-Any society progresses or regresses based on how effectively it utilizes the energies of its youth.

5-The influence of young people on each other.

6-The ability of youth to reject and revolt, which may change the structure of familiar customs and traditions.

7-The systems of globalization, the internet, and satellite channels have undoubtedly contributed to creating a common language of dialogue among the youth.

Fifth: The general characteristics of youth:

The youth stage is characterized by a set of general features or traits that distinguish it, which are:

1- A stage that is open to growth and development:

Young people do not rebel against authority as a personal power, but rather against the methods used by this authority to address their demands, needs, and aspirations.

2- A stage capable of production:

Our society believes that youth is a force capable of production through active engagement in life, during which they gain social and economic experiences. Youth, by nature, is capable of producing.

3-Stage Guidable Phase:

Young people may be seen as a troublemaking group, but society should channel these actions in an acceptable social manner. The nature of youth is not problematic; rather, a successful society is one that can guide their seriousness and abilities towards rationality and balance through continuous support.

4- Psychological and Behavioral Stage:

Youth is not an age stage defined by a specific range of years, but rather a collection of psychological and behavioral traits that an individual possesses, which grants them the quality of youth. This enables them to be capable and adaptable in forming relationships, energetic and active, innovative, and a productive worker.

One of the psychological characteristics of youth at this stage is the desire to rid themselves of all forms of pressure and oppression imposed on them, in order to affirm self-expression. As a result of this independent tendency, youth are also characterized by being more progressive.

Sixth: The needs of the youth:

In light of global changes and this era we live in, characterized by scientific and technological advancement, the proliferation of satellite channels, the internet, and a global openness that knows no bounds—and which even threatens to increase further—we can observe some protests from the youth.

-Physical and health needs:

Special needs pertain to life and a body that is sound and healthy, particularly free from illness and deformity. They are represented as follows:

A- The need for food, drink, and other essentials requires finding a permanent source of livelihood for young people by providing job opportunities that match their abilities, readiness, and education, so they can secure food, drink, and protection for themselves. It also requires young people to be aware of the types of foods that benefit the body.

(B)The need for appropriate healthcare, ease of access to treatment and medications at

reasonable prices, and prevention of various diseases.

The need to engage in sports and pay attention to body health.

* Psychological needs:

The psychological needs of young people are varied, and among these needs are:

- The need for information and general cultural knowledge.
- The need for clear ideals and conscious leadership.
- The need to develop and utilize special talents and abilities.
- The need for self-affirmation, a sense of independence, and alleviating the harm and anxiety that young people experience due to concerns about their future.
- The need for success and achievement.

* Mental and cognitive needs:

- These are the needs related to satisfying his desires for culture, knowledge, education, and appreciating his opinions and thoughts. Among these needs are the following:

- The need for knowledge and the acquisition of educational experiences.
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- The need to research and discuss national and social topics and issues.

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- The need to provide cultural programs and make books available at affordable prices.
- The need to research and discuss national and social topics and issues.
- The need for understanding from adults.

* Social needs:

- The need to occupy a social position that has meaning and value in society.
- The need to obtain a profession that aligns with his abilities, readiness, and education.
- The need for marriage, to establish a new family, and to take care of it.
- The need to participate in efforts aimed at serving the community and its social and political issues, and to express one's opinion.

* Recreational needs:

These are the needs related to satisfying hobbies, preventing deviance, and spending free time in a healthy manner, and among these needs.

Seventh: Youth Problems:

The intellectual, mental, emotional, and athletic void: This results from the youth's lack of well-studied scientific programs that guide them intellectually, mentally, and athletically, which leads them to watch pornographic films and read indecent magazines and books that glorify vice or depict imaginary adventures.

The reasons for youth delinquency include factors such as mixing between genders, bad company, the widespread phenomenon of drug addiction in society, especially among young people, in addition to sexual stimuli, which have made it easy for youth

to be drawn towards delinquency.

The weakness of education, culture, and scientific backwardness: Education and culture are considered the lifeblood of a nation. In fact, the goals of education are not derived from our values and heritage, which define us, but rather from what we translate from the world around us.

The concept of youth care:

The concept of youth care in Egypt did not emerge until 1954, and since then, it has evolved alongside changes and developments in the field of youth care, as well as the advancements in other specialized professions in this area.

We will present some definitions of youth care below:

The first definition:

It is a set of services offered to young people through institutions and organizations with the aim of providing them with a type of collective experience that allows them the opportunity to grow.

The second definition:

Youth care is the activity that young people engage in during their free time, an activity that fosters a sense of comfort, joy, and psychological freedom, while also helping to release excess physical and emotional energy.

The third definition:

As you also know, it is a set of services offered to young people through institutions and organizations with the aim of providing them with a kind of collective experience

that allows them the opportunity to grow.

In this definition, we observe the care for youth within a specific field, which leads to the classification of areas of care and excludes them from other fields such as educational, vocational, health, and economic fields.

In light of this definition, we can conclude that:

- Youth care is an artistic effort, meaning it is based on principles and methods of work; without them, care becomes inadequate.
- Youth care is a supportive process, meaning it is based on guidance, insight, and enhancing the self-esteem of young people, as well as helping them benefit from their potentials and abilities.
- Youth care efforts aim to equip young people with the information, skills, and attitudes necessary for their lives, whether during their leisure time or while fulfilling their professional roles.
- Youth care is a process that works on the physical, mental, psychological, and social growth of young people.

Secondly: The Philosophy of Youth Care:

The philosophy of youth care can be summarized in the following five facts:

The first truth:

The character of youth, with its distinctive traits, is not inherited or granted, but rather developed through the social experiences they live.

The second truth:

The future of society and its progress is shaped by the youth, as the problems,

advancements, concepts, and challenges of society pose threats to its security.

The third truth:

The personality of a person is the result of their interactions and experiences with the environment they live in, and this fact emphasizes the importance of nurturing youth in helping them change for the better.

The fourth truth:

Every investment of effort and money in helping young people acquire knowledge, develop skills, and adopt good values is an investment with unlimited returns. This truth emphasizes the importance of youth as a fundamental stage in their lives and the hope of the nation.

The five truths:

This fact emphasizes the importance of the groups to which young people belong, as they satisfy their vital needs and are connected to their fundamental interests.

The principles and general directions for youth care: -

In order for young people to be aware of themselves, it was necessary to highlight the importance of the principles and general trends in youth care in light of the changes our world is undergoing, to ensure the achievement of the desired goals, which are defined as follows:

1- **The first principle: (Working with youth, not for youth):**

This principle refers to young people taking initiative for themselves, whether in preparing their programs, developing their qualities, or facing their challenges.

The second principle: (Accept young people as they are, not as they should be according to the ideal leader.):

This principle means accepting every young person, every group, and every youth community as they are, even if their behaviors, habits, and attitudes are not acceptable.

The third principle: (The participation of youth with their feelings and emotions without getting emotionally involved like them.)

This means that the youth leader works within the youth environment and chooses the situations they go through together, and therefore, he must share what they feel.

4- The fourth principle: (Helping youth in distributing multiple responsibilities)

It allows each participant to take on multiple responsibilities that align with their abilities and readiness.

Principle six: Starting to work with young people from the level they are at.

7th Principle: (Using authority to protect youth when the situation requires it).

Definition of social work in the field of youth care:

A set of efforts made by social institutions to create the most suitable conditions and

circumstances for the healthy social development of youth, so that they acquire the qualities and characteristics that make them capable of serving their country in various fields of life.

It involves creating a conducive environment for the healthy and proper growth of youth, enabling them to serve their community in a way that ensures the continued progress and prosperity of their nation.

The objectives of social work in the field of youth care:

In general, social work aims to assist young people in various fields of life and practical study, achieving healthy social and psychological growth, and positive adjustment to society by providing appropriate programs, activities, and services for youth care. These contribute to developing their abilities, satisfying their needs, and addressing their problems at both preventive and therapeutic levels.

The objectives of the social work profession in the field of youth care can be divided as follows:

-Development goals, among which we mention:

- 1- The process of young people benefiting from the services and programs available to them contributes.
- 2- Contributing to the development of young people's abilities so that they can rely on themselves, take on responsibilities, and carve their own path in education and the job market.

- 3- Providing opportunities for young people to navigate the growth phase they are going through peacefully.
- 4- Helping young people acquire knowledge, attitudes, values, ethics, and positive and appropriate skills.
- 5- Increasing youth awareness and developing their sense of responsibility towards enhancing production.
- 6- Encouraging young people to read and explore.
- 7- Strengthening the community services available for youth and the institutions that provide these services.

-Preventive goals, among which we mention:

- 1- Supporting positive religious, spiritual, social, and cultural values among youth.
- 2- Increasing awareness among young people about their characteristics, needs, problems, and rights, as well as the services and programs available to them and the institutions that provide them.
- 3- Contributing to fulfilling the needs of youth by providing various programs that they require.
- 4- Helping young people prevent the problems they are likely to face.
- 5- Equipping young people with preventive skills that help them avoid falling into problems.

- Therapeutic goals, among which we mention:

Conducting research and studies on issues to understand their causes, manifestations, and consequences, as well as proposals for addressing them, and utilizing these research and studies to tackle youth problems.

The role of social work in the field of youth care:

- 1- Contributing to the development of positive attitudes among youth.
- 2- Instilling values, good habits, and positive behaviors in young people.
- 3- Creating a conducive environment for the development of youth character.
- 4- Helping young people to complete their studies with excellence.
- 5- Working to provide suitable job opportunities for youth.
- 6- Providing real opportunities for young people to engage in volunteer work, to contribute to community service and development.
- 7- Organizing the energies of youth and benefiting from them in suitable activities.
- 8- Supporting religious and spiritual values among youth through kind words, gentle invitation, persuasion, and encouragement, rather than through intimidation.
- 9- Organizing social programs for youth to develop positive social relationships among young people and between youth and the community.
- 10- Contributing to the discovery of talents and the development of creative and innovative abilities among young people.
- 11- Helping young people build themselves on their own.
- 12 Encouraging young people to read and explore.
- 13- Training young people and their families on proper interaction skills, positive

communication, and conscious dialogue with their children.

14- Defending the rights of youth in various events, seminars, and conferences.

15- Conducting research and scientific studies on the needs, problems, rights, and issues of youth, in order to understand these components and reach solutions for them.

The role of social service in youth centers:

1-It helps young people solve their individual problems aimed at developing and strengthening their personalities.

2-It helps young people protect themselves from falling into future problems.

3-Social work aims to provide belonging services for youth, as the development of -
4young people is the development of society, including the cultivation of various moral, religious, and social values and attitudes.

5-It helps young people acquire healthy and physical values that enable them to carry out their daily tasks with ease, comfort, and high efficiency, as this will lead to an increase in the young person's productivity, benefiting both the individual and society.

6-Social work takes advantage of youth's love for sports and various activities to teach them some social values, such as cooperation, love, and responsibility.

7-It works to strengthen the sense of belonging to the homeland and to promote this through activities and programs that are planned and designed with the aim of

enhancing the feeling of belonging to the group, as well as through leadership and followership situations.

8- It works on fostering a sense of security, stability, and reassurance through new relationships with activity group members on one hand, and with the social worker on the other.

9- Programs and activities are planned to develop the ability to acquire mental skills such as objective thinking, imagination, and memory.

10-It works on building strong social relationships between young people and religious leaders who are capable of raising awareness and persuasion, relationships that are based on trust and mutual respect.

Chapter3

Social service in the field of elderly care

Contents of the chapter

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First: The concept of the elderly :

Definitions of the elderly vary according to the interests and different visions of scientists and legislators, and even the differences in what is known in each society individually. A careful examination of these definitions will find that most of them are concerned with the pathological aspect, and are in turn linked to the disability and inability to manage the personal affairs of the elderly individual. Researchers in the field of studying the elderly - regardless of their specializations - sometimes use the concept of old age, and other times the concept of advancing age, and many other synonyms, including old age, the elderly, and the third age

Below we will present the concept of the elderly, specifying some of the concepts associated with it after that. The elderly is a person who is dependent on others, and is in dire need of different forms of care and support

The elderly as a statistical category are the population aged (60) years or more. In reality, there are those who reach old age before sixty, and those for whom old age is delayed until after sixty, and this is due to individual differences and social circumstances

:The term elderly also means

- .1 .Those whose general health and mental condition has deteriorated
- .2 .Anyone over the age of sixty-five
- .3 .Those who have retired due to old age

An elderly person is a person who has reached the age of sixty, as defined by the Pensions Law in Egypt

The elderly are defined as “a stage in a person’s life, at which he becomes unable to work as a result of the gradual decline in his vitality and ability to work. There is no specific age – as we mentioned – that can be considered old age, and it differs in the concept of individuals in one society, and it also”.differs from one country to another

Therefore, the elderly stage is a period of physical and psychological transformations that occur due to the passage of time and result in changes in the organic and functional structure, and transformations in the person’s .relationship with his surroundings

,It is also viewed as a stage of growth that has its biological psychological and social manifestations. It is also the period during which ,weakness and collapse occur in the body and disturbance in various functions and the individual becomes less efficient, socially withdrawn, poorly adapted .and lacks motivation due to life circumstances

From the above, a group of symptoms and manifestations can be identified :through which the stage of aging can be determined, and they are

- Skin: The skin withers and wrinkles appear, especially on the face, neck and .extremities, and often secretes small scales
- Hair: Hair color changes from natural brown to gray and then to white (gray .(hair
- ,Stature: The erect posture decreases due to the gradual curvature of the spine .and the movements of the face and hands become difficult
- ,Symptoms of vision and hearing: The strength and range of vision weakens .and the strength of hearing diminishes

- Lung symptoms: Lung capacity weakens and its ability to absorb inhalation .decreases
- Heart and blood vessels: The efficiency of the heart decreases, the arteries .weaken and become less flexible, and symptoms of atherosclerosis appear
- .Digestive system: Digestive disorders and some stomach diseases appear
- .Sex: Decreased or absent sexual ability or desire
- ,Psychological symptoms: Distress, anxiety, and aversion to life prevail .memory weakens, and some childish behaviors appear

::Second: Concepts related to the concept of the elderly

1-Old Age :

It represents a terrifying and frightening condition for its owners, especially those who enjoyed activity in the prime of life, and thus what he saves or the income he generates in his old age is the only thing that can limit his fears about this state of old age, and when we talk about the elderly, we mean those who live after the age of sixty, and therefore, the elderly are those who live .longer than others

This expression is used to distinguish a person who has passed the official -retirement age, and the expression preelderly is used for individuals who are a .decade less than retirement age

:Aging -2

The feeling of old age and disability from the perspective of the elderly is the state that afflicts the human soul and makes a person refrain from work activity, or both. This state is not limited to those who have passed the worst of age, but may also affect young people, as the one who loses his social role becomes, from his own perspective, elderly

So, old age is a phase of life and a phenomenon of its phenomena. It is not a disease, but rather a period in which a person changes physiologically to another form that is not better than its predecessors, but rather a new form accompanied by atrophy of many organs and loss

It is also known as the age at which human maturity ends and growth turns into a process of disintegration and a gradual decline in the ability of the body's organs to perform their functions. It is a biological fact that characterizes development in the human life cycle

It is a state of weakness and functional deficiency in a person's physical behavioral, mental, or cognitive abilities associated with old age, which makes him unable to meet his basic life needs without external assistance

It is also a natural stage of life that cannot be avoided. It does not only mean increasing years of life, because it does not only constitute physical changes but also psychological and social ones

Old age or senility is then viewed as a "natural transformation or change that occurs in the body's condition or state, and therefore, according to some people's belief, it is not a problem. Old age or senility is determined by a group of biological factors that accelerate with age and end with the death of the living being. However, the problem is not in the deterioration of the body's

vital processes as much as it is in the increasing state of dependence of the elderly on those around them

Some see the importance of distinguishing between the concept of the elderly and the concept of aging in the sense used in most medical, psychological and social studies. While the concept of “aging” refers to a state of physical, psychological and social weakness and frailty that afflicts a person in advanced stages of life, we find that the concept of the elderly is a more comprehensive concept in this respect, as it includes under its banner those who are at the peak of their maturity and self-reliance, and those who are in the most severe states of disability and need for others. This is because distinguishing between those who are capable and full of vitality and activity and those who are disabled and incapable is essential for planners and makers of elderly care policies

The concept of old age (advancing in age) should not be confused with the concept of aging. The former means increasing in age, while the latter may mean the symptoms or biological and physiological changes that accompany aging, or it may mean one of the stages of aging that includes the decline of functional ability. The fact remains clear, which is that most elderly people are not in a state of aging

:Based on this, the general characteristics of aging can be summarized as follows

- .1 .A state of weakness, not in itself a disease or ailment that can be treated
- .2 Although it is generally related to age, it does not have a specific age of onset
(the common age is 65 years)
- .3 .It necessarily affects the social performance of the individual
- .4 .Associated with negative responses from others

- .5 These responses are affected by the value and cultural system of society, and are more negative in cities than in villages
- .6 .It then requires a special social environment for social interaction
- .7 ,It has categorical forms and models, which are (healthy, psychological, mental .(and social aging
- .8 .These forms affect and are affected by each other

.Hence, the term old age varies according to the circumstances

If we look at the stage of old age from a positive perspective, we find that it has two :types

(a)Productive aging

This concept contradicts the negative view that the elderly cannot participate in the affairs of society, and thus Philip Razario says that the problem does not lie in the lion being old, but rather in his “trainer”, and the trainer according to this view is the society that is not prepared to benefit from the elderly group with .their experiences, skills and high motivation to contribute

This concept also contrasts in most cases with the negative view that older people are described as weak, feeble, immobile, impressionable and unable to participate in society. The term has also drawn attention to the process of aging ”rather than to behaviours or activities, and terms such as “productive activity .and “productive participation” have begun to replace it

The pioneers of "gerotology", the science of studying aging, seek to change the surrounding conditions by addressing the concept of productive aging or productive elderly, a concept that was developed and developed by them as pioneers in this field, and which seeks to enhance and develop the

contributions of the elderly to society with their social and economic talents
and capabilities

(b) Successful aging

It is not surprising, given the ambiguity inherent in the term “success” itself
that there is no single definition of successful aging that is agreed upon by all
Rather, the term is subject to testing and scrutiny over time. Among the most
important definitions that have addressed it are

- Havighurst defined it as adding life and vitality to the years that a person lives
and obtaining satisfaction from life
- Raff defined it as the positive and functional performance related to
developmental activities throughout a person’s life
- Through a study conducted by Fisherhe defined successful aging in light of
adaptation strategies, and Gibson decided that successful aging refers to the
individual’s ability to exert the maximum effort he can, and to reach a level of
social, physical, and psychological well-being in later life, which brings joy to
the self and to others

Palmore says that there is a comprehensive definition of successful aging that
combines or links survival (longevity) with health (the absence of disability or
infirmity

- James Biren believes that there are two main criteria for successful aging, one
of which is internal psychological and related to the elderly person himself, and
the other is external social and related to the societal context in which the
elderly person lives. Biren emphasized that these two criteria have a close
connection and inevitable interaction that includes

- :The first criterion =

,Satisfaction with life as the elderly person knows it, with his positive attitudes
.especially self-esteem (meaning the elderly person's view of himself)

- :The second criterion =

It is related to the elderly performing their social roles adequately, and this is
determined by the society's position on the elderly and on the phenomenon of
aging. This is clearly evident in the attitudes of children and young adults
.towards the elderly and towards the phenomenon of aging in general

:Third: Socialization to care for the elderly

Elderly care means treating the elderly well in the family, and the attitudes of his
.children and family towards his care and their efforts in this regard

:Care consists of five main, interconnected and integrated processes

-1 ,Support: The process of supporting parents is one of the easy care processes
however, it is an important process in developing psychological and physical
health in old age, because it makes parents happy, strengthens their physical
.and psychological immunity, and delays the processes of pathological aging
Social support methods in old age also include ten methods in dealing with
.parents, five of which are (under do) and five others (under don't do)

:The methods that (under do) are as follows

Smile and cheerfulness Being kind to them *

Sympathize with them in good times Sympathize with them in bad *
times

Acknowledge their merit

□ :Methods that (under do not do)

□ He does not complain about them

He does not scold them no matter how much he differs with them in opinion *

□ He does not criticize them no matter what their mistakes are. * He does not
.make them cry or make them angry

□ .He does not stop visiting them, no matter how angry he is with them

-2 :Encouragement

Encouraging the elderly to practice their social roles, and do the work that they are
.capable of, enjoy, and achieve, and that makes them feel competent and worthy

:Children's encouragement of their parents is achieved in the following

o Caring about what parents do

o .Ensure their participation in social activities

o .Consult and dialogue with them on family decisions

o Accompanying them on social visits

-3 Assistance: This means helping the elderly financially if their income decreases
and they need the help of their family to meet their living needs, such as
.shelter, clothing, food, and treatment

:Children help their parents in many ways, the most important of which are

o provide money

o .Paying the costs of Hajj and Umrah

o .Buy what they need

- o Help them with housework
 - o Follow up on their treatment programs
 - o .Paying off their debts and installments
- 4 :Protection

It refers to the efforts made to protect the elderly from anything that might harm them in their person, money, honor, or religion. The family is the people who have the highest regard for the elderly. They should not harm them, neglect their .care, or allow anyone to harm or abuse them

-5 :Service

It is intended to serve the elderly who are unable to move due to illness, or who are unable due to old age to meet their basic needs, and to meet their needs for .cleanliness and purification

:Serving the elderly is achieved by the children doing the following

- Helping him meet his basic needs
- .Help him with ablution and performing prayers on time
- .Help him eat and drink
- Help him get dressed and changed
- .Help him get out of bed and move around

him on trips to the doctor, the market and visits

Being- around him

- Relieve his pain in illness and disability

- .Make him happy and boost his morale

Fourth: The concept of retirement :

Scientists agree that retirement is one of the basic stages that a person goes through. In fact, in the view of some, it is the second most important crisis that a person goes through after adolescence, due to its impact on the individual's life, and because work represents a great importance in the individual's life that goes beyond material importance, considering that work is the social status and position and the first value in the individual's life, which he loses with retirement in general, which may cause him new problems that ,increase in severity because he faces many shocks and many physical psychological and social changes at this stage. In fact, some see work as the social role around which the other social roles of a person revolve, and any .imbalance in this role leads to an imbalance in other social roles

Some research has indicated that retirement as a stage of life is accompanied by a ,decline in social interaction between retirees and their community. Thus dehumanization and social isolation appear as clear symptoms in a high percentage of new retirees, which affects their health and weakens their ,morale. All of this leads to an increase in the severity of feelings of depression .loss, loneliness and loss of importance among these retirees

Although scholars and specialists do not agree on a single concept of retirement, they agree on several aspects related to retirement, including that :there are three meanings of retirement

The first: It means separation or withdrawal from a job from which the individual .earns a living

.Second: It refers to the final withdrawal from the workforce

,The third: It means the end of every activity in which the individual participates
.except for the routine activities that he performs to maintain his being

Retirement is a social process that involves the individual voluntarily giving up a job that he has been doing for most of his working life, and thus withdrawing from the workforce in society and turning to at least partial dependence on a specific system of material sufficiency, which is the social .insurance system, where the pension replaces the wage

Thompson defined it as anyone who left his job, whether involuntarily due to reaching retirement age or voluntarily due to his health conditions or .emergency circumstances

Retirement is an event that a person goes through when he reaches a certain age, which in some countries is defined as sixty, and in others as sixty-five. Retirement occurs as a result of a number of factors and reasons, perhaps :the most important of which are

- .1 Biological causes: These are the causes that are due to decreased ability, poor .health, and physical deterioration
- .2 Cultural and social reasons: These are reasons related to the person's attitudes .and acceptance of retirement
- .3 Changes in the value of free time: Some people tend to open up a new area of .life, while others prefer to work and continue working

Retirement from work is the beginning of the emergence of social and psychological problems among the elderly, as work is considered one of the most important .social roles that makes the individual feel his social entity

It is also defined as the person's cessation of performing his job and his deprivation of the salary or reward he was receiving in exchange for performing his job duties, when he reaches a certain age determined by society

:Fifth: The needs of elderly retirees

Retired elderly people are one of the most vulnerable groups in society who need social and psychological care from their families and relatives, as well as from various social institutions and systems that exist in society for the purpose of providing all forms of care to various groups in society, in order to benefit from their potential and capabilities in achieving society's goals

The needs of the elderly are individual necessities resulting from the biological and psychological characteristics and the nature of personal relationships that characterize the stage of old age. Perhaps satisfying these needs is sufficient to achieve better social harmony for individuals and achieve societal goals at the same time. These needs are not limited to what the individual requires for himself, but rather extend to what societal goals require

:The needs of the elderly who are retired from work are as follows

:Psychological needs (1)

It is represented in the need to prepare the elderly for old age by preparing training programs before retirement age, and benefiting from their capabilities and experiences, and the need to bridge the gap between generations (grandparents, parents, grandchildren), as well as the need to include family relations and the rights of the elderly within the family within educational programs at various educational stages. It is necessary to raise public awareness of the importance of providing a comfortable psychological climate for the elderly

One of the most important needs of the elderly is the need to feel dignity and self-respect. These needs are linked to depression and social isolation in the elderly, and are also closely linked to the deterioration of health and psychological conditions. This is clearly evident in the elderly who have retired from work, and who have had many adventures in their past lives and hold leadership positions, whether in their work or in their family circles

Psychological care for the elderly requires great efforts to be made for the atmosphere surrounding the elderly, because this stage is characterized by extreme sensitivity, just like childhood and adolescence. Therefore, it was necessary to educate those dealing with the elderly to provide the appropriate social atmosphere and to know what to follow and what to avoid so that we can provide them with the appropriate conditions that bring them happiness and satisfaction

:Health needs (2)

,The elderly need health care due to their weak strength and physical ability and some of them suffer from old age diseases, which makes them view any care as worthless, due to their fear of diseases that their bodies are not strong enough to resist

The elderly person's need for health care programs, both physical and psychological, increases as he gets older. It is necessary to work on providing the programs he needs so that they are available and within his reach at a cost he can afford, whether he resides in an institution or his home. In this regard we can benefit from the efforts of volunteer doctors

Although old age is not in itself a disease that must be treated, it requires special care that preserves the remaining abilities or alleviates the pain of those

who suffer from it as a result of physiological changes that are inevitable and inevitable. However, it may be said in this regard that the health care available from hospitals, public and private clinics, sanatoriums, etc., for prevention and .treatment, is available to adults and children without discrimination

:Economic needs (3)

The retirement of an elderly person, whether it is mandatory or optional, means the withdrawal of the job position. Naturally, and in any situation, the retiree will lose a significant portion of his income, and thus he will find himself facing a difficult situation, which is a decrease in income with an increase in financial burdens, especially with the deterioration of his health condition and the lack of additional sources other than the pension granted to him upon .retirement

Since the value of the pension is somewhat fixed and prices are constantly rising, the purchasing power he possesses decreases, and thus this is met by the inability to compensate for the relative decrease in income due to his inability to return to the labor market in one way or another because the market itself rejects him and prefers young workers or because he does not have other skills .that he can employ in another job

:The most important economic needs of retired elderly people are

- .1 The need for a system that guarantees the elderly an adequate income that is commensurate with the increase in the prices of goods and services, especially since the costs of treatment and medicine have become a major burden on the .economic side of the elderly's life
- .2 The need to establish systems that ensure the participation of the elderly in development processes, and to benefit from their expertise in their areas of

specialization, with the possibility of retraining them in jobs that suit their physical and mental capabilities and abilities, instead of relying on providing economic assistance only, because in the first case they are more prepared to .rely on their abilities

- .3 It is necessary to help the elderly balance their resources and needs and provide them with facilities in the costs of the services they need, and to seek help in .this through voluntary efforts and cooperative societies

:Cultural and recreational needs (4)

The elderly have a lot of free time that we can use for their benefit. We try to bring satisfaction and pleasure to their souls by participating in some of the activities that they like and in which they express their feelings and show their talents. There are factors that must be taken into consideration if the recreational activity is to be adequate for its purpose, including the personality ,of the person who works in the field of recreational services for the elderly who must be familiar with the aspects related to the process of aging, and .understand the problems and needs of the elderly

Butler :identified the most important recreational needs of the elderly as follows

- .1 The desire to compete to prove oneself, which society usually underestimates .in value and ability
- .2 .The need for entertainment that calls for past experiences
- .3 .The need to have fun with old friends
- .4 .The need for mobility and travel
- .5 Practicing some hobbies such as indoor games, social hobbies and .entertainment

.6 .Seminars of a social, artistic and cultural nature

Public libraries and libraries attached to elderly homes and clubs meet the recreational and cultural needs of elderly people of different interests and cultural levels. It is also necessary to work to ensure that library services reach .the elderly in rural and urban areas

:Social needs (5)

Elderly people who are unable to work need multi-faceted social care, which :includes

- A) Establishing nursing homes that provide them with accommodation, food and drink. This model has spread widely in most developed countries, and countries have begun to compete in developing and improving the level of services provided by nursing homes and clubs, to the point that some of them .have reached a level similar to that of first-class hotels
- b) The need to provide various services to the elderly who can live with their families or do not wish to live in nursing homes. These services include providing food to the elderly, helping them with household chores, and obtaining and .receiving physical therapy
- C) The elderly always need to strengthen their social relationships because the stage of old age and what usually accompanies it in terms of retirement from work and the isolation of a large segment of society leads to an increase in the elderly's sense of alienation, and the elderly are more in need of strengthening their social relationships to confront these social changes, and at the forefront of what the elderly need is to strengthen their family relationships in the face of changing customs and traditions from the generation of grandparents to the .generation of parents to the generation of grandchildren

Therefore, comprehensive social care must be provided for the elderly who are retired from work, aiming to improve the social relations of the elderly, as well as to integrate them into their society, and to provide all possible opportunities to fill their free time in a productive and constructive manner, and to restore confidence in themselves and in others, which helps to restore their psychological compatibility and social adaptation

:Sixth: Harming the elderly

Elder abuse is a single or repeated act, or failure to act, within any relationship where there is an expectation of trust that results in harm or distress to an older person. It is a violation of human rights and includes physical, sexual, psychological, emotional, financial and material abuse, abandonment, neglect and a significant loss of dignity and respect

scope of the problem

Elder abuse is a major public health problem. While there is little information on the extent of abuse among older people, particularly in developing countries, an estimated 4–6% of older people report having experienced severe abuse in the past month, older people are often afraid to report abuse to their family, friends or authorities

,There is also little data on the extent of the problem in institutions such as hospitals nursing homes, or other long-term care facilities. However, a survey of nursing home workers in the United States suggests that rates may be high

- of them witnessed at least one incident of physical abuse against elderly %36 patients last year (2017)

- of them committed at least 1 act of sexual abuse directed against elderly %10 ;patients
- .of them admitted that they practice psychological abuse against patients %40

It is worth noting that data on elder abuse in institutional facilities are more scarce in .developing countries

Abuse in institutions includes physical restraint of patients, violations of their dignity—such as leaving them in dirty clothes—and choices about daily activities, intentionally failing to provide them with adequate care (such as letting them develop pressure sores), over- or under-medication and .withholding of medication, and emotional neglect and abuse

Elder abuse can result in physical injuries – from scratches and bruises to broken ,bones and head injuries that can cause permanent disability – and serious sometimes long-lasting, psychological effects, including depression and anxiety. The effects of abuse can be particularly severe for older people because of their fragile bones and long recovery times. Even relatively minor .injuries can cause serious and permanent damage, and sometimes death

The number of abuses is expected to increase globally as many countries experience a rapid increase in the number of older people whose needs may not be fully met due to limited resources. By 2025, the world’s population aged 60 years and over is projected to more than double, from 542 million in 1995 to around 1.2 .billion

Risk factors

Risk factors that may contribute to increased likelihood of victimization can be .identified at the individual, relationship, community, and sociocultural levels

At the individual level

Individual-level risks include dementia on the part of the victim, a mental health disorder on the part of the abuser, or alcohol or drug abuse. Other individual-level risk factors that may increase an older person's risk of abuse include gender and cohabiting with another person. Although older men are at similar risk of abuse as older women, in cultures where women are less highly regarded than men, older women are at greater risk of neglect, abandonment and confiscation of their assets when their husbands die. Women may also be more likely to experience more prolonged and severe forms of abuse and injury

On the relationship level

Living together is a risk factor for elder abuse. It is not yet clear whether the spouses or adult children of abusers are more likely to commit abuse themselves. The abuser's dependence on the older person (often financial) also increases the risk of abuse. In some cases, long-standing relationships in poor families may deteriorate as a result of anxiety and frustration when an older person becomes more dependent on them. Finally, as more women enter the workforce and have less free time, caring for the elderly becomes a greater burden, increasing the risk of abuse

At the community level

Social isolation of caregivers and older people, and lack of social support, are major risk factors for caregivers harming older people. Many older people experience isolation because they have physical or mental disabilities, or because they have lost friends or family members

On the socio-cultural level

:Below are some of the sociocultural factors that may influence the risk of elder abuse

- ;Portraying the elderly person as weak and fragile, unable to rely on himself
- ;Erosion of ties between family generations
- Inheritance systems and land tenure rights that affect the distribution of power
;and material goods within families
- The migration of young couples, leaving their elderly parents alone, in
;societies where sons traditionally took care of their elderly parents
- .Lack of funds to pay for care

:Elderly abuse in institutions is more likely to occur in the following circumstances

- ;Poor standards of health care, public care services and elderly care facilities
- ;Lack of training, low wages and increased burden on workers
- ;Poor physical environment
- Policies contribute to serving the interests of the institution rather than the
.interests of the elderly residents

Prevention

.Many strategies have been implemented to prevent, combat and mitigate elder abuse

Some of the interventions that have been implemented – primarily in high-

:income countries – to prevent elder abuse are

- .Organizing campaigns to raise awareness among the public and professionals
- Screening processes (for victims and potential perpetrators of abuse)
- Intergenerational school programs

- Undertake interventions to support caregivers (e.g. stress management and respite care)
- .Training care providers to deal with dementia cases

:Efforts to address and prevent further abuse include interventions such as

- ;Screening potential victims
- ;Mandatory reporting of abuse to the authorities
- ;Adult protection services
- ;Home visits by police officers and social workers
- ;Self-help groups
- ;Ensuring safe homes and emergency shelter facilities
- Psychological support programs for perpetrators of abuse
- .Interventions to support caregivers

Data on the effectiveness of most of these interventions are currently limited, but support for caregivers after abuse reduces the likelihood of recurrence, and intergenerational school-based programmes (aimed at reducing negative societal attitudes and stereotypes about older people) have given some cause for optimism. Evidence suggests that adult protective services and visits by police and social workers to older abuse victims may actually have negative .effects and increase the level of abuse

:Below are some of the various sectors that can contribute to reducing elder abuse

- ;Social care sector (through providing legal, financial and housing support)
- ;Education sector (through public education and awareness campaigns)

- Health sector (through detection and treatment of victims by primary health care providers)

In some countries, the health sector has taken a leading role in raising public awareness of elder abuse, while in others, the social care sector has taken that role.

Globally, much is still unknown about elder abuse and how to prevent it, particularly in developing countries. The scope and nature of the problem are only beginning to be defined, many risk factors remain controversial, and evidence of effective prevention measures remains limited.

WHO Response

WHO works with partners to prevent elder abuse through initiatives that help detect, assess and address the problem, including

- To generate evidence on the scope and forms of abuse in different settings (in order to understand the scale and nature of the problem globally)
- Develop guidance for Member States and all relevant sectors to enable them to prevent and strengthen their responses to elder abuse
- Disseminate information to countries and support national efforts to prevent elder abuse
- Cooperate with international agencies and organizations to combat the problem globally

Seventh: The concept of social rehabilitation for the elderly:

Rehabilitation is a creative process that aims to identify, define, develop, enhance and use the individual's strengths to restore his ability to compete, rely

on himself, and determine his destiny using his capabilities as well as the .capabilities of the society in which he lives

:Rehabilitation has a three-pronged goal

.The first: is to achieve the maximum level of physical performance for the individual

Second: It is represented in finding a social person capable of obtaining security and .prosperity in the life of the family, group or society

Third: It is represented in finding an economically independent person who enjoys .purposeful and constructive activity

:In light of the above, we can define social rehabilitation as follows

Social rehabilitation is a method that includes using a process by which“ individuals and groups are helped to liberate and achieve their selves by investing their abilities and skills and benefiting from the possibilities available ”.in society to live a normal life and contribute to the well-being of their society

:Looking at the previous definition, we find that it includes the following points

- .1 Social rehabilitation is a method in the sense that it is a means to achieve a general goal. Therefore, it means a set of procedures that depend on the knowledge, understanding, principles, and skills that the person carrying out .the rehabilitation process is provided with
- .2 Social rehabilitation is a process. By this we mean that social rehabilitation includes a series of repetitive steps that are linked together and ultimately lead .to achieving the goal of the rehabilitation process
- .3 The main goal of the social rehabilitation process is to help individuals and .groups liberate themselves so that they can live a happy and healthy life

In an equivalent expression, it means helping them to adapt socially, and this is true for the elderly, as they are exposed to many problems as a result of the physical and social changes that accompany that stage of life. This necessitates helping them to liberate and achieve their selves and thus their personal and social adaptation, which ultimately contributes to achieving the main goal of the .social rehabilitation process for the elderly

for the :elderly

Recreational activities of various types and colours are presented in an organised form called the recreational programme. These are optional programmes, of course, and their subject matter is designed in a way that suits the needs, interests and desires of the participants. Recreational programmes are developed under the supervision of social workers within elderly care .institutions

The recreational program is called by different names depending on the type of institution offering the program. Sometimes it is called an indoor activity .program, an outdoor activity program, or elderly care programs

,Recreation can be considered one of the main functions of leisure time meaning renewing the soul and preparing it for work. It is a reflection of the strength and spirit after toil, as it is amusement, entertainment, enjoyment, or a release of excess energy, or a release of emotions, or compensation for the .physical deficiency that the individual suffers from

:Therefore, the recreational program includes the following aspects

- .1 Developing the actual capabilities of the elderly. 5- Maintaining the physical .health of the individual

- .2 .Contributing to moral development. 6- Contributing to filling leisure time
- .3 Contributing to cognitive and cultural development. 7- Achieving sound social .harmony
- .4 Developing the social aspect of the elderly individual. 8- Developing the senses .of taste and the ability to innovate

:Ninth: The concept of social and psychological care for the elderly

The elderly are defined as those who have entered the stage of old age, which is a biological fact that characterizes the final development in the growth cycle in human life. The elderly are in an age stage of growth that has its accompanying biological, psychological, and social manifestations, where in late old age they experience weakness and collapse in the body, disturbances in mental .functions, and the individual becomes less efficient and has no specific role Psychologically, he suffers from social withdrawal and an inability to adapt .due to his poor adaptation to the new coordinates due to his lack of motivation

,Therefore, dealing with such a situation among the elderly requires patience tolerance and deliberation with them through good treatment, human sympathy and psychological and social care, the aim of which is to prepare the elderly and the elderly to adapt to the new life after their life roles have diminished, as well as helping them accept themselves as individuals with a position in the society in which they live. The elderly often reach a stage where they find that most of their loved ones have departed from this world to the other world, and they become alone after their companionship. Therefore, we must provide them ,with the opportunity to meet others who are close to them in trends inclinations and ideas. Hence came the idea of guest houses designated for the elderly, where they find individuals of their age and thinking and where they

find health, psychological and social care. These houses often help the elderly and the elderly to emerge from their isolation, as many of the elderly do not find comfort in living with their children and grandchildren who represent a generation that differs from their generation in values, thinking and trends. The elderly and the elderly may prefer to live alone rather than in the company of those who represent a generation other than their own, but the matter is different when the elderly live with individuals of their own age. Where everyone shares the same situation and suffers from the same problems

Caring for the elderly requires raising awareness of the importance of the role of the family, especially since all elderly care devices, regardless of their level of performance and efficiency, cannot provide the elderly with the love and security that the family provides them. Therefore, it is necessary to have programs and care methods that provide services to the elderly in their original environment. Among the aspects of care for the elderly are the following

-:Care in the environment and family of the elderly -1

Islamic societies have relied on the family, clan or tribe to provide care for the elderly, as they are the source of guidance, advice and experience, and they enjoy a high social status. Social traditions and standards have surrounded the elderly with great reverence and respect. All different systems have emphasized the importance and necessity of respecting and caring for this group as a desirable religious behavior. These collective arrangements and traditions played a functional role in providing for the needs of this group. With the change that has affected the family as a result of the lack of religious awareness and intellectual invasion through Western societies, family relations have weakened, and the urban housing pattern has made it difficult to provide a suitable place for the elderly, in addition to the need for women to go out to

.work and their inability to provide childcare, let alone care for their elderly
This change leads to the question of the arrangements that urban society must establish to help families provide for the needs of this age group in their increasing numbers? Are other arrangements (housing the elderly in special homes) capable of meeting this responsibility, or is it necessary to make appropriate modifications and broader changes? Good service to the elderly is in their place of residence, and it continues for those whose circumstances .force them to leave shelter institutions

-:Elderly clubs -2

Elderly clubs are a great way to integrate these elderly people into social relationships like the rest of the community members, because if the elderly do not feel that they have an activity, they will feel hopeless and different from the rest of the people. Therefore, the elderly need to join clubs to express their psychological and physical needs through some kind of activity. What makes it easy to provide these clubs is that they do not need the large playgrounds that characterize regular clubs, but rather they are small places where the largest number of elderly people participate to practice their favorite activity and to participate in some social, cultural and recreational programs that are organized .by professionals in these clubs

- :Social Institution for the Care of the Elderly -3

It is a social institution that specializes in caring for a group of society (the elderly) of both sexes. It may be governmental, civil, or semi-governmental. The conditions for admission are optional, and its system operates according to the open door system. It aims to care for the individual, collective, and societal needs of the elderly and to work on providing activities and programs that meet

their physical, mental, and environmental conditions, and to help them plan for themselves while providing support so that they remain as active as possible in light of community resources and family relationships

:One of the most important things to consider in an elderly institution is *

,The size of the institution should be small. The smaller the size of the institution -1 the higher the level of service. When necessary, the size may be medium, and .large institutions should be completely avoided

The institution should have a suitable courtyard, seating areas, and umbrellas, and -2 .the largest area of it should be planted with green spaces

The location should be in a healthy, quiet place, far from noise, easy to access, and -3 .close to populated neighborhoods

The building design should take into account the allocation of a room for each -4 inmate or a small group of inmates, with a bathroom attached to it, or every three or four rooms should be combined into an independent wing with an .independent bathroom

Medical care is given special attention in these institutions, in addition to other -5 .aspects of care, especially cultural care

The furniture should be of the type prevalent in the residents' homes to provide -6 .family life as much as possible

Hobby activities are suitable for elderly institutions and must receive appropriate -7 .attention

The necessity of selecting the institution's working elements who possess certain -8 qualities and characteristics, along with the ability to endure and control .oneself and the desire to perform these services

A daily program is developed that suits the residents of the institution throughout -9
.the day, as well as a night program

Inmates are allowed to go out to visit their family, provided that they respect the -10
.appointments. The family is also allowed to visit the inmate in the institution

:Tenth: Social service in the field of elderly care

Social Work in the field of care for the elderly

:There are many definitions, including

- .1 The efforts, services and technical procedures practiced by social workers in elderly care institutions to achieve the best possible adaptation for them to their .social environments as individuals, groups or members of society
- .2 ,It is a field of social service that deals with the elderly to satisfy their needs .confront their problems, and achieve a better life for them
- .3 In the field of elderly care, social service is known as one of the fields of social service for the intervention of social specialists with the elderly in their care institutions according to cognitive, skill and value foundations to help them satisfy their needs, solve their problems and achieve the best possible .adaptation to their social environments

:Characteristics of social service in the field of elderly care

- .1 It is one of the areas of social service practiced by social workers with elderly .men and women alike
- .2 The profession uses multiple methods of practice and intervention techniques according to the situation in which specialists deal with this group, based on

the cognitive, value and skill foundations for practicing social service in a manner consistent with the dealings and this group of the population

- .3 The institutions in which professional efforts are practiced for social service for the elderly vary. They may be civil, governmental, or national, in line with the goal of each of these institutions, including elderly clubs, elderly treatment centers, residential institutions, etc
- .4 The profession seeks, through dealing in these institutions, to help the elderly meet their needs, solve their problems, and achieve the best possible adaptation for them to their social environments as individuals, members of groups, or in a larger society
- .5 Social workers are one of the members of the work team to provide integrated services to the elderly in their care institutions, through which the health economic, psychological and mental problems of the elderly are addressed

-:The role of the social worker in achieving health care for the elderly -#

The elderly are exposed to many of the problems previously mentioned, some of which result from advancing age and some of which result from the surrounding environment. In all of these cases, he needs any assistance to confront these problems, whether this assistance is direct (the elderly person) or indirect (for those in charge of serving him, whether inside or outside the family). For these reasons, a great responsibility falls on him, i.e. the social worker, to achieve this, as he performs many roles such as assistant, supporter, defender, guide, and motivator...etc. This is clear from the following

:The role of the social worker with problems related to drug treatment in the elderly -1

We find that the elderly suffer from many diseases, so they consume a lot of medications, which may expose them to the risks of side effects of the chemicals that make up the medications. We also find that the elderly also use .some herbs to treat their psyche or some local recipes

Through these behaviors, we find that some elderly people suffer from side effects of the disease that the elderly cannot bear. Hence, the elderly person needs a special kind of awareness in order to avoid all of this and preserve the lives of our fathers and grandfathers. Here comes the role of the social worker with the elderly person and his skill in achieving this through his ability to form a professional relationship with the elderly person and to take into account the time difference between him and the elderly person, in the event that the elderly person takes the medicine himself and explains to him the risks of the medicines and it must be under the supervision of a doctor and he must consult a doctor in the event that he uses a new type of medicine so that it has no effect or conflicts with another medicine and he must also make him aware of the danger of popular prescriptions on his health condition because they are often based on an unscientific basis that affects the health of the elderly person on the contrary, meaning it may lead to a deterioration of the condition instead of alleviating the disease and the elderly person should be aware that what is suitable for a certain person may not be suitable for another person who has the same disease due to the difference in the body's capabilities and its acceptance of different prescriptions and many medicines. Here, the specialist uses .methods and tools to serve the individual while treating the elderly person

In the event that there is another person to whom the medicine or folk prescriptions are given, it may be a family member. Here, the work requires intervention with the family and explaining these matters to the family and

.trying to convince the elderly person through the family of the danger of this
In all of this, he must be well prepared during his years of study, in addition to
having many skills to work with the elderly, and the most important thing is his
.acceptance and desire to work in this field

The role of the social worker with psychological problems that generally express a -2
lack of adaptation to the new situation and an increase in the amount of free
- :time

,This requires the specialist to work with the elderly person as an individual
.with the family as a group, and with the community

- As for working with the elderly as an individual, by reducing the psychological pressures on him through psychological assistance and emotional release of what he suppresses within himself by provoking him to talk and that he will listen to him and help him, in addition to the fact that this age stage is a normal stage of life that the person should enjoy and care about strengthening his .religious values
- As for working with the family as a group, group service methods are used by holding group discussions about the nature of the work of this stage and its needs, in order to explain this to the family and how to deal with the elderly, in addition to the importance of educating the family to increase interest in the elderly, listen to them, rally around them, and make them feel their importance and favor to their children, and that they are the reason for their success and .their blessing, etc
- As for his work with the community, he has a major role in contacting institutions through which the elderly can occupy their free time, such as elderly clubs, so that the elderly can form new relationships with their

colleagues of the same age, in addition to organizing a group of different recreational programs that suit the individuality of each elderly person, due to the difference between each elderly person and the other in terms of needs and abilities, in addition to trying to benefit from the elderly by practicing the hobbies that they used to do, such as manual work or bedding, etc

.All of this is an attempt to relieve the psychological pressures and fears of this stage

,The role of the social worker in dealing with the mental problems of the elderly -3
which are summarized in weak memory, forgetfulness, slow thinking, and
- :focusing thinking on past events

Here, his role with the family is primarily in terms of explaining these matters to them, in addition to making them aware of the importance of presenting him to a doctor so that he can prescribe the appropriate medications for his condition regarding memory activation, in addition to respecting his age and memories and trying to benefit from his experiences

The role of the social worker with the health problems of the elderly depends on -4
many social factors and the health status of the elderly that affect the rest of the
- :aspects of his life, such as work, relationships, etc

At this stage, there is an increase in the incidence of many diseases that were previously presented, such as digestive system diseases, blood vessel diseases nutritional diseases, etc., and examples of some diseases and the role of the social worker in them will be presented

Most of the elderly suffer from constipation, and constipation has many complications that the elderly suffer from. In this case, the social worker has a role with the elderly himself in terms of educating him about the importance of doing sports exercises due to the lack of effort he makes, and therefore his

appetite for eating is weak and irregular. Therefore, he must be made aware of the importance of organizing his meal times, as well as the importance of referring to a specialist doctor so that he can prescribe the appropriate medication, as well as educating him not to take laxatives continuously and get used to them because they weaken his excretory system without them, while also educating him that treating constipation requires a long period for the results of this treatment to appear, while giving enough time to go to the .bathroom daily and at the same time

As for the specialist's work with the elderly person's family, it is through educating them about the importance of paying attention to the elderly person's .complaint and showing him to the doctor periodically to take care of his health As for the constipation that he complains of, he is interested in educating the family about the importance of food and its system in alleviating the elderly person's complaint, so that the food consists of large quantities of vegetables and fruits that contain fibers for their important role in facilitating the process of defecation, as well as paying attention to giving the patient a large amount .of fluids

- If the patient suffers from some complications of constipation such as the ,presence of an anal fissure or hemorrhoids, surgery must be performed first then food and daily habits must be regulated. In all of this, the specialist uses the skills of group service and individual service and relies on psychosocial treatment methods from study, diagnosis and treatment in addition to using self-treatment methods such as psychological assistance, etc., and environmental .treatment with those around the elderly client

As for arterial diseases, the role of the specialist is represented by personal factors :related to the elderly person, such as

- .Regulate your diet by avoiding fatty substances, especially animal fats
- .Refrain from smoking if the elderly person smokes
- Treating blood pressure if the elderly person suffers from high or low blood .pressure
- .Practicing sports in general, each according to his age and abilities
- .Try to stay away from tensions as much as possible

This can be done by the social worker contacting the elderly person and clarifying some matters, as well as the family, by contacting the doctor and finding out .what is appropriate for each case

As for the general factors represented in the role of the social specialist with the community and his use of community organization methods, they are as :follows

- .1 Trying to issue laws prohibiting smoking in public places, including closed .places
- .2 .Prohibiting the use of alarms and loudspeakers except in cases of necessity
- .3 Conduct awareness campaigns on the types of food that are beneficial and harmful in terms of their cholesterol content, so that each person knows the .extent of the fatty substances he consumes and which substances they contain
- .4 Explain that the treatment of arterial diseases is done through each of the :following

.Food in terms of its quality and quantity that suits each age group -*

.Medicines and drugs that help get rid of fats in the blood -*

Interventional treatment: by using a balloon catheter, for example, to get rid of -*
deposits that have occurred inside the arteries and caused their narrowing. This
.catheter works to expand the arteries

Surgical treatment: through which the blocked part is surgically removed in the -*
.event of no response to treatment methods.

Chapter4

Social service in the field of environmental protection

:Chapter elements

- introduction
- Social service objectives in the field of environmental protection
- Social Service and Environmental Education
- Contributions of social service methods in the field of environmental protection from pollution
- .The roles of the social worker in the field of environmental protection from pollution
- The role of social service with organizations working in the field of environmental .protection
- The role of social service in developing environmental awareness among school .students

: introduction

The social service profession is one of the professions that cares about people and their environment. It contributes greatly to modifying human behavior and ,developing environmental awareness. Social service has its scientific foundations methods, and technical techniques that it uses to bring about the desired changes in .both people and their environment

The social service profession cooperates with other professions in various fields to help individuals, groups and societies, i.e. humans in all three aspects, as they are the basic component of the environment and its most important elements, which may be the cause of its pollution and imbalance. In addition, the damages that occur to the environment are the first victims of it, and from here the social service profession .must work to bring humans to the desired social levels

The social service profession invests available resources and potentials to achieve its goals in a way that benefits people and their environment, guarantees them a better life, and leads them to their desired goals in various development fields, so .that they can live their lives with ease and comfort

Social service methods are consistent with the ideology of the society in which .they operate

The social service profession is currently undergoing rapid development, gradually transforming from a scientific art to a science based on the advancement of the social .service research method

Social service has its own philosophy that stems from its values, supported by divine messages and the ethics of the profession that it has formed for itself through practice and it also has its own principles

The profession believes in planning as a scientific method for solving and preventing social and environmental problems

- :The concept of social service in the field of environmental protection

These are the professional efforts and activities carried out by social specialists who are professionally and theoretically prepared to work in environmental institutions with the aim of achieving environmental balance and confronting environmental problems

:Objectives of social service in the field of environmental protection

- 1- Presenting the basic facts and concepts that help in understanding the position of man in his environmental framework and becoming familiar with the elements and mutual relationships that affect the relationship between man and the environment
- 2- Highlighting the role of science and technology in developing the relationship between man and the environment and helping to understand the dire consequences for man of an imbalance in these relationships
- 3- Clarifying the idea of the interaction between social and cultural factors and natural forces and helping researchers to realize an integrated vision of man within the framework of his environment

- 4- Creating environmental awareness among individuals, groups and communities and providing social service students with the necessary skills, experiences and attitudes that make them more positive in their dealings and responses to .environmental systems
- 5- Emphasizing the importance of cooperation between individuals, groups and organizations to raise the levels of environmental conservation and avoid the .damage of pollution and depletion
- 6- Identify actions and practices that will preserve and improve human potential and develop a good life for the individual and society in harmony with the natural and man-made biophysical environment.
- 7- Helping individuals and social groups gain a basic understanding of the overall environment, the problems associated with it, and the role and responsibility of .humans in it
- 8- Helping individuals and social groups to acquire social values and strong feelings of concern for the environment and the motivation that activates and directs individuals and groups towards participating effectively in protecting and .improving the environment
- 9- Helping individuals and groups acquire skills related to solving environmental .problems

Social Service and Social Legislation

First: Social legislation (importance - objectives)

:Second The importance of social legislation

.Third: The objectives of social legislation

.Fourth: Legislation and the profession of social service

.Fifth: The necessity of social legislation in social service

Sixth: The role of the social specialist in social legislation

Second: The importance of social legislation.

Social legislation achieves a dignified life and is based on a constitution that reflects the aspirations of the masses to secure their rights. Legislation gives the objectives of the masses a legal framework to solve their problems legally. Every society must have social and economic problems, such as social security problems that must be addressed through legislation

:So the importance of legislation is shown in the following

- .Ensuring social justice
- .To bring about social reform and enhance social welfare
- Protecting the rights of disadvantaged groups in society

Types of social legislation: There are many types of social legislation and they can -2
:be identified as follows

Labor Law - ,Including provisions related to the employment and training of workers the organization of work in terms of determining working hours and improving working conditions , the wage system, and the employment conditions of women and .minors

Social Insurance Law , which is concerned with assessing guarantees to provide -
 ,means of living in the event of inability to work due to unemployment, illness
 .disability or old age

,The Social Security Law is concerned with providing assistance to the elderly -
 children, orphans, widows, the disabled, and others who are unable to support
 .themselves and are not included in the scope of social insurance

The Child Law and the Executive Regulations of the Child Law. This law deals with -
 educational health care, alternative care for children, criminal treatment, social
 supervision, protection from traffic hazards, care for disabled children and delinquent
 .juveniles

The Law of Civil Associations and Institutions , issued under No. 103 of 1999, was -
 a reflection of the changes and new political trends of the Egyptian state, especially
 since Law 32 of 1964 adopted the principles of socialism and comprehensive

Personal status law, which includes decisions related to marriage, divorce and -
 . annulment

Health Insurance Law - It includes decisions related to the treatment of state
 .employees, students and other segments of society

,Bulletins and decisions related to the role of the social worker in the school field -
 such as decisions related to the formation of the school board, parent-teacher
 .councils, student unions, etc

The laws related to the field of youth care, and the laws related to the formation of -
 ,general assemblies and the management of youth centers, villages, and sports clubs
 the financial and administrative aspects, and the laws related to youth care in
 .universities

The objectives that social legislation seeks to achieve:

- 1- Determining the rights, duties, obligations, work controls, limitations, restrictions and effects, whether related to the worker or employers, through organizing .work, rest, vacations, wages, penalties and work relations
- 2- Guaranteeing the interests of the working class and working to improve their economic levels and living conditions, while expanding the scope of social security to enable them to confront risks, compensate for burdens and reduce .them, while confronting the problems of work and workers
- 3- Regulating work relations and social cooperation between members of society and its institutions to achieve stability, social balance and community security so .that its members live in peace, security and stability
- 4- Achieving equality, social justice and equal opportunities without favouritism among individuals, while improving the conditions of workers, raising the standard of living, achieving integration, social solidarity and fair distribution .among them
- 5- Supporting the psychological comfort of the majority of workers to achieve ,security, safety, development and production, which confronts discontent grumbling, dissatisfaction and instability, and confronts exceptional cases such .as illness, unemployment, disability, work injuries and old age
- 6- Protecting motherhood and childhood, raising the health, moral, cultural and recreational levels, and confronting social problems and diseases, poor .distribution of wealth and deteriorating working conditions
- 7- Respect for human rights, equality between women and men, and optimal use of human energies, material capabilities, and available time, while expanding the .base of democracy and taking humanity into account

:Seventh: Legislation and the profession of social service

The government's role in the various fields of social service makes social legislation a major factor in social planning. Social legislation has been linked to many aspects of community life: assistance and relief, social security and insurance labor relations, and other aspects, reflecting the great political importance, and the extent of understanding and consideration. Today, public and private welfare bodies are allowed to participate in criticizing, realizing, understanding, and verifying the broad importance of social legislation. There are even national requirements and welfare bodies that have a major, direct, and indirect role in social legislation. This role comes thanks to governments within the framework of democratic systems which believe in the vitality of social bodies in the fields of assistance and development, and their connection to the lived reality, its requirements, and its pressures. Thus, the legislation that regulates the work of these bodies is resolved. At the same time, it must move towards effective work in the field of legislation, in addition to rapid social change, and the social, economic, and political problems it entails, and the measures and procedures required to meet its problems that take the form of projects, programs, developmental, preventive, and therapeutic activities

:Ninth: The importance of the role of the social specialist in legislation

The law cannot create unity, so there must be professional hands working to implement the legislation, namely the hand of the social specialist, as he is the machine that enables the legislation to reform, and if customary customs and traditions hinder change, then the legislation must have an effective role in changing these traditions

:Tenth: The relationship between social legislation and social service

There is a relationship between social legislation and the role of the social worker in social work, as social work aims to solve problems and issues that affect

society, such as poverty, injustice and deprivation. Here, the role of the International Federation of Social Workers appears, which shows the principles of human rights that help provide and operate appropriate services, overcome personal and social difficulties, and obtain basic services through community work, policy development research, and the identification of supervisory functions and social legislation. It can be used by professional social workers as a tool for social advocacy

Thus, we can say that social legislation is related to social processes and the social specialist must be equipped with knowledge of the nature of his work and familiarized with the laws related to social matters, especially social crimes such as "begging, prostitution, adoption, and the like"

:The role of the social worker in social legislation

There is a link between law and social work. For example, disputes depend on cooperative efforts between law and social work. Hence, rights committees and bodies were formed to develop sound plans for legal assistance, which is no less important than social work

Here the role of the social worker in legal aid appears , as he supports the right holder :to prove the role of social work at various levels through the following

- .Identify the problem and reach the group that needs help
- Special programs to access information about the legal procedures for the problem
- Providing information related to the problem from its sources such as (media) and writing it in a simple way
- If the laws are not satisfactory, the specialist will modify them by choosing the most appropriate one
- Make free legal advice available and supported by lawyers of the specialist's choice
- .Providing financial assistance in exchange for litigation

- Providing follow-up service after the completion of the court case and .providing human and emotional support

The Ministry of Social Affairs has developed rehabilitation and care plans that aim to make the individual an integral part of social work. For example:

of the prison social worker is to help convicts explore their attitudes towards crime. The social worker can help prisoners change their attitude towards society and .make new plans for the future

The social worker also has a role after the release of the accused in encouraging him to participate in group activities and find work to support the family, and thus ,regain the self-respect he lost and integrate with the family and society. The skilled .trained specialist can understand human behavior and study the causes of deviation

This is done by clarifying human needs and the various factors that affect the effectiveness of confronting these needs and those that resist their satisfaction and the :methods of satisfying them

- 1- Contribute to the selection of objective criteria to determine the effectiveness of methods of contributing to increasing environmental awareness and contributing .to confronting environmental problems
- 2- Conducting studies to identify environmental conditions and appropriate methods to address them and the extent to which these methods are appropriate .for confronting these problems

In order to achieve these goals, social service seeks to help the social worker in the :following

Providing him with some basic knowledge related to basic curricula and -1
.environmental facts

.Basic knowledge and understanding of social and environmental problems -2

Realizing the connection and relationship between him and the natural world -3
.around him

,To seek forms of environmental degradation such as pollution, desertification -4
.population explosion, etc

Stimulating the specialist and motivating him to think and create a strong interest -5
.in addressing environmental problems

Familiarity with the various theories concerned with environmental problems and -6
.how to reach scientific solutions to them

Familiarity with social service methods and approaches in dealing with -7
.environmental situations and appropriate ways to deal with them

Sufficient knowledge and familiarity with all environmental resources that enable -8
.him to use them in facing environmental situations

,Social work as a profession arose in response to societal needs. As a profession
it is concerned with and revolves around the interactions between people and societal
systems, which affect their ability to perform their daily duties, achieve their
.ambitions and values, and alleviate their pain

Social service moves between two poles: people and the environment. People
are in a state of continuous interaction with the environment in which they exist. This
interaction takes place when people perform their social roles and practice

relationships among themselves, until there is a balanced exchange between these .social relationships and the requirements of the environment

,Social service aims primarily to bring about desirable changes in individuals groups and societies with the aim of creating mutual adaptation between individuals and their social environments to solve and prevent social problems. It also aims to help individuals, groups and societies to invest their maximum capabilities to reach .decent social levels that enable them to preserve and protect their environment

:To achieve these goals, this profession works in many fields

.Among them is the field of environmental protection, preservation and maintenance It cooperates with other professions in this field to help humans, as they are the basic component of the environment and its most important elements, who may be the .cause of its pollution and imbalance, and who may be themselves or its victims

:To achieve this general goal, social service seeks to achieve the following sub-goals

Good preparation of social workers and providing them with skills, experiences -1 .and attitudes

Presenting the basic facts and concepts that help in understanding the position of -2 man in his environmental framework, and understanding the elements of mutual .relationships that affect the connection between man and the environment

Helping individuals, groups and communities to gain a basic understanding of the -3 .overall environment and the problems associated with it

Creating environmental awareness for individuals, groups and societies by -4
clarifying human needs and the various factors affecting the effectiveness of
confronting these needs and the methods of satisfying them, and helping them acquire
the skills and experiences that enable them to confront environmental problems and
.contribute to solving them

Helping individuals and groups acquire social values and strong feelings of -5
.concern for the environment and a strong sense of belonging to it

Clarifying the interaction between social and economic factors and natural forces -6
.affecting the environment, in order to maintain it and avoid the damage of pollution

Helping individuals, groups and communities to acquire the ability to present -7
environmental programmes and projects in light of ecological, economic, social and
.political factors

:Social service and environmental education

- 1- Interest in the environment, environmental education and developing
environmental awareness are among the most prominent concerns of the
social service profession at the present time, which focuses on creating a
positive and balanced relationship between the human being in his various
- forms as an individual - as a member of a group - as a member of a society
.and the environment in which he lives
- 2- Knowledge of the environment by helping individuals and social groups to
gain a basic understanding of the environment and the problems associated
.with it and the role and serious responsibility of man in it
- 3- Instilling environmental attitudes in people by helping individuals and social
groups acquire social values and strong feelings of concern for the

environment. Motivation activates and directs individuals and groups towards .effective participation in protecting and improving the environment

- 4- Human acquisition of skills to confront environmental problems by helping individuals and social groups acquire skills related to solving environmental .problems
- 5- The ability to evaluate by helping individuals and social groups evaluate ,environmental measures and educational programs in light of ecological .political, economic, social and educational factors
- 6- Deepening the concept of environmental participation among humans by helping individuals and social groups develop a sense of responsibility regarding environmental problems to take appropriate actions and practices to .solve those problems

Social workers who are spread across most social institutions that deal with all categories of different types and work in all fields can work through their interaction :with their clients to achieve the following

Helping individuals and groups to gain a clear understanding of the fact that man is -1 an integral part of a system consisting of man, culture, biological elements, and .natural elements, and that man has the ability to change relationships in this system

Helping individuals and groups to have a broad understanding of the biological -2 and natural environment, with its natural and moral aspects, and its role in contemporary society, since the existence of any civilization depends on man's use of natural resources, which, if man exploits them rationally, will provide him with .immediate and long-term benefits

Helping individuals and groups to gain a deep and comprehensive understanding -3
,of the environmental problems facing humanity at the present time, in its African
.biological and social aspects, and how to contribute to solving these problems

Forming appropriate positive attitudes towards the environment that help stimulate -4
the participation of individuals and groups in solving environmental problems and
contributing to keeping the environment clean and protecting it from the dangers that
.threaten it

Contributions of the individual service method in protecting the environment from
:pollution

- 1- Contributing to the quality of the individual and the family by preserving the environment from pollution
- 2- Study, diagnose and treat the causes and motives of individual and family .behavior towards the environment and overcome these causes and motives
- 3- Working with individual cases in schools or rural clubs who have aggressive .tendencies and negative attitudes towards the environment
- 4- Working with healthy and superior individuals to care for the rural environment .and its resources and protect them from pollution
- 5- .Working to form positive attitudes towards the rural environment
- 6- Contribute to guiding individuals to adopt positive values towards the rural .environment and its resources
- 7- Contributing to eliminating individual habits that contribute to the pollution of the rural environment (urinating and defecating in water, on beaches, canals and in the streets, bathing in running water, throwing garbage or human and animal .(.waste in the streets and canals, etc

- 8- Through proper social upbringing, which includes maintaining personal hygiene and the general environment, which has a positive impact on the environment
- 9- Benefiting from the clients' capabilities in protecting the environment and gaining experience and skill in this regard
- 10- Using the professional relationship between the social worker and clients to exchange ideas and interact with feelings in a way that allows for the achievement of scientific and practical goals related to protecting the environment from pollution
- 11- Familiarity with all the social and economic factors that are related to the - pollution of the rural environment or its protection, such as (social upbringing values - customs and traditions - income - poverty - profession, etc.) and working within the capabilities of the method and according to its strategy and techniques to confront the negative effects resulting from these factors at the individual level, as well as strengthening, supporting and developing their positive aspects
- 12- Utilizing the principles of the individual professional service method in dealing with individuals in order to protect the rural environment
- 13- Benefiting from the scientific pillars that diagnosis is based on in identifying the causes and variables that may cause the causal and relative pollution problem + that does not determine that (A + B + C "deterioration of the level of services illiteracy + negative customs and traditions" are the factors that led to the occurrence of the problem, but we determine that "A + B + C are other unknown factors that led to the occurrence of the problem that must be investigated
- 14- Benefit from self-treatment methods such as direct influence methods - such as reinforcing acceptable positive behavior (for clients) towards the rural environment and protecting it from pollution and favoring positive thoughts towards the rural environment, advice, pressure, authority, etc. and also benefit

.from psychological assistance methods such as professional relationship, etc and benefit from insight methods such as helping the individual to identify the subjective causes that contributed to the occurrence of the problem and clarifying and helping the individual to understand the environmental aspects .associated with the problem

- 15- Using environmental treatment data to address the problem of pollution in the rural environment at the individual level

Contributions of the community service method in protecting the environment from :pollution

- 1- Benefiting from some of the specialist's skills and employing them in a way that leads to protecting and preserving the rural environment - the skill of using the institution's function to benefit from it in providing expertise and preparing it for the growth of the individual and the group to reach the desired environmental .goals
- 2- Benefiting from community service approaches in confronting environmental problems, including the problem of pollution, especially the environmental regulatory approach, the general framework of which focuses on two basic :aspects, which are
 - أ- The social environment is considered a primary source of the individual's .behavioral patterns, and it is also considered a tool for modifying this behavior
 - ب- The individual, along with other individuals, can play an effective role in the .environment and exploit it constructively or change it in order to meet his needsIn other words, this approach focuses on using the environment to change the .individual

- 3- The group work method is useful in forming environmental groups in primary and preparatory schools, all educational institutes, and rural clubs (Environmental Friends Group or Environmental Protection Group, etc.) for the purpose of raising awareness, caring for them, developing behavior, and using the group activities of these groups to protect the environment and confront .pollution and environmental problems
- 4- Using camp activities to serve and protect the environment, develop a sense of .loyalty and belonging to the environment, and participate in its solutions
- 5- Benefit from discussions and meetings in raising awareness and environmental education and introducing the rural environment, its problems and .environmental issues

Contributions of the community organization method in protecting the environment
:from pollution

This method is one of the methods that has special importance in addressing societal problems. Therefore, it was appropriate for it to have an influential role in addressing pollution problems and protecting the environment in general and the rural environment in particular. We can determine what this method can offer in terms of a :role in points in light of the method's objectives

- 1- In light of the general objective of the community organization method, it can be used to contribute to satisfying the needs of rural society, solving their environmental problems, and improving their social, economic, and .environmental conditions

2- :In light of the direct sub-objectives, it can have the following roles

1- :Planning role

It consists of studying the environment - to determine its needs - and its various resources and arranging these needs according to their importance to support the reform plan and preserve and protect the environment and confront its problems especially pollution

:B- Coordination role

Assisting in coordinating between the various bodies and organizations existing in the rural environment, whether civil or governmental, as well as the various categories and levels, in order to achieve their objectives, especially those related to protecting the environment and preserving it from pollution, taking into account not interfering unhelpfully in the services of these bodies and organizations

:C- Supportive role

It is intended to encourage citizens in the rural and governmental environment to provide new services whose direct or indirect goal is to protect the rural environment in its broad sense, or to make efforts to raise the levels of these services or develop them - which are provided by governmental and civil bodies

:The social worker can also do the following

A- Using positive reinforcement methods to improve the environment by providing material or moral incentives when customers engage in positive behavior, such as participating in environmental protection projects, or acting positively toward the environment

B- Using positive reinforcement methods to reduce the negative effects of environmental behavior, when the behavior of members is modified or one of the members or groups gets rid of harmful environmental behavior, such as rationalizing .energy use and quitting smoking or noise

C- Using negative reinforcement methods to modify the behavior of some members or groups, such as depriving some non-committed members from enjoying the .various benefits in these institutions

D- Clarification, to explain and highlight the idea of the interaction between man and his environment and the mutual dependence between them to create a balanced relationship between them and to provide them with knowledge and awareness of the .environment and skills to solve environmental problems

E- Persuasion, in order to provide them with positive mental and psychological attitudes towards the environment and make them more aware in their dealings with .the environment

And - role-playing, through the specialist teaching some prominent members of youth institutions to perform certain roles and positive behaviors towards the environment so that other members can imitate them. The specialist can also organize meetings between members of youth institutions, leaders in the local community, and officials .in these institutions to discuss topics and exchange points of view

The role of social service in local community development associations to develop -2 :and protect the environment

Local community development associations are civil organizations supervised by the Ministry of Social Affairs. They are organizations established by residents in their communities as a result of their feeling that it is the appropriate means to address the needs they suffer from and the problems they face by unifying the residents' own

efforts with the efforts of governmental organizations. Local community development associations are organizations that aim to develop the environment socially and economically and have social specialists who practice their professional role in cooperation with popular leadership in the local environment in order to help these organizations achieve their goals

The social specialist in these organizations can contribute to the development and protection of the environment by

- 1- A comprehensive study of the local environment, clarifying the purpose of studying the environment and identifying the most important environmental problems, such as: the problem of environmental pollution, the problem of illiteracy, endemic diseases, the problem of cleanliness, etc
- 2- Identifying the sources of local environmental resources and working to invest them in the best possible way to achieve the association's goals
- 3- Developing and implementing a set of environmental programs and projects between the Community Development Association and other social institutions in the local community
- 4- Strengthening and reinforcing the relationship between the association's employees and the local environment residents
- 5- Working with local community residents and clarifying their environmental rights and duties towards the environment to preserve it
- 6- Working with local community residents from different categories to develop their environmental awareness and motivate them to participate in solving the environmental problems surrounding them, and to participate in developing and implementing some projects related to the local environment

The social specialist in local community development associations can also contribute to the field of environmental development and protection through the following programs

Scientific study: The social specialist conducts an organized scientific study of the small local community and identifies its environmental problems and the impact of these problems on the residents of the local community by conducting scientific research and studies related to these problems and publishing their results to the residents of the local community

Non-formal education: Non-formal education takes place outside the scope of educational institutions and is used by the social specialist to help the residents of the local environment through their participation in various programs and projects to gain social insight and develop awareness about the environmental situations they face and how to deal with them

Discovering and training youth constraints: Through the social specialist's careful observation and through his professional charity, the specialist can discover leadership elements from the residents of the local community and work to prepare and train them to assume their leadership tasks with regard to environmental awareness for the residents of the community and provide them with environmental skills that enable them to deal positively with environmental problems

Organizing environmental competitions and celebrations: The social specialist organizes some environmental competitions between the association and other social institutions in the local community, as well as organizing various environmental celebrations and events at the local and national levels. These competitions and

celebrations are an opportunity to strengthen social relations between the community's residents

Designing environmental programs and projects: The social specialist relies in -5 designing these programs and projects on the needs and problems of the local community and on the community's financial resources. Here, the social specialist works to invest the residents of the local community to participate in these programs and projects and to provide them with the opportunity to express their opinions and suggestions in a friendly atmosphere and in a democratic manner

Organizing training courses in the field of environmental work: The social -6 specialist, with the assistance of some administrative bodies, must organize training courses in the field of environmental development and protection for workers in local community development associations in order to link local community development associations to the local environment and its problems and to gain experience and skill in the field of the environment and its development

,The social worker will also use both the persuasion strategy and the pressure strategy depending on the nature of the situation he faces. He will also perform many professional roles, such as a course as a guide, an assistant, or perhaps a course as an expert, a course as a therapist, a course as a mediator, or a course as a skills teacher in order to achieve the association's goals in the field of environmental protection and development

Social service and its role in developing environmental awareness among school -3 :students

Social and economic changes have led to the development of the school's function from educating students and providing them with information and skills to

performing other functions related to helping the family in the processes of socialization. Thus, the school has come to bear a large part of raising children and guiding them socially, its original mission being education. Thus, the school began to develop radically. After it was a purely educational institution, it became an educational and pedagogical institution, which led to the need for social services in the school, and the social specialist has a vital role in the school. The importance of school social services in the field of environmental development and protection from pollution is due to the following factors

A- The spread of schools in different environments and the access of community members to them without any effort on their part. This spread makes them an important possibility in providing various services in a manner that is compatible with the conditions of the environment in which they exist

B- The school has a prestigious social entity in the community, as it enjoys the respect of the people, and this entity can be used to influence the environment in which it is located and achieve a connection between them, making it a source of radiation in the environment and a suitable area for exchanging services between it and the people

C- The school has many capabilities that make it easier for it to organize its community

Below we explain the role that the social worker can play in the school with students to develop the environment and protect it from pollution

:Helping students realize -1

The concept of protecting the internal and external school environment -*
.from pollution

.Problems resulting from environmental pollution -*

The responsibility of every human being in environmental pollution and its -*
.protection and the limits of his participation in it

Organizing programs and projects through which the environment can be *
.protected from pollution, in which students can participate

Using various audio-visual means that explain environmental problems and ways -2
,to prevent them, such as: competitions, lectures, seminars, cemeteries, trips, visits
.magazines, posters, permanent and temporary exhibitions, and films

,Organizing and holding lectures, seminars and discussions on an ongoing basis -3
with the participation of the school's work team and parents, to develop
environmental awareness and understanding among students, the school
.administration and the school's external community

Finding repeated and effective opportunities to communicate with the -4
community's residents to convince them and invite them to participate in the school's
.programs and projects to protect the environment from pollution

Establishing cooperation with the bodies and institutions in the community -5
surrounding the school to ensure their participation and material and moral support
.for the school's efforts

Investing in various activities and programs (cultural, religious, artistic, sports) to -6
.develop students' awareness of the environment

Conducting studies that aim to identify environmental problems in the community -7 surrounding the school and the possibility of contributing to solving them, and .discussing this with the work team and students

Focusing on programs and projects that depend on the students' own efforts within -8 ,their capabilities and potential to confront environmental pollution inside the school such as: beautifying the school, preparing flower beds, repairing chairs, cleaning the school, maintaining and preserving school facilities, painting windows, doors and the school yard, planting and organizing the school garden, paving the school yard, as ,well as outside the school, such as: numbering the streets, cleaning the streets .painting and coating the sidewalks, planting trees in the neighborhood, etc

Forming environmental service committees from students. These committees -9 participate in environmental protection programs and projects inside and outside the .school from pollution

Providing material and moral incentives to students who make clear efforts to -10 .protect the environment from pollution

Organizing work camps for environmental conservation for students during the -11 .summer vacation or the mid-year vacation

- 1- Organizing public service projects and service to the school's surrounding environment by students. These projects aim to provide an opportunity for students and the school to participate in serving their community and protecting ,the environment from pollution, such as afforestation projects, cleanliness literacy, combating endemic diseases, combating wrong customs and ideas that .pollute the social structure, and developing health awareness

:Roles of the social worker in the field of environmental protection from pollution

The social worker performs many roles in the field of environmental protection from pollution, including

:"The role of the "preacher, advocate or motivator

Especially about the rights and interests of the vulnerable groups in society and the suffering of the masses in general in broad areas including environmental protection from pollution, health, education, housing and employment. Since the state's activity in the areas of social care is accompanied by the expansion in the establishment of governmental institutions and organizations and agencies at various levels to confront the environmental crisis and maintain and protect people, this has given a new dimension to the role of the "defender" to cover this new area related to the relationship of people with governmental or non-governmental institutions that affect their daily lives

:The role of the therapist

The role of the social worker here also appears in his role as a "therapist" at the level of society as a whole. He does not only perform the treatment process at the level of individuals and groups, but also at the level of societies, organizations and agencies. The role includes diagnosing the problems that society suffers from and the reasons that lead to their occurrence and helping it solve them. The difficulty of this role lies in the need for depth in study, analysis, diagnosis and treatment. Its difficulty is increased by the fact that the specialist in his role as a "therapist" often deals with those inherent latent factors that society is not aware of and which constantly work to disintegrate and disorganize it

:The role of the mediator

The social worker also plays the role of “mediator”, and this role is summarized in devoting the efforts of the social worker to help the community residents in reaching knowledge of the community resources that they need and cannot identify. The work of the social worker during this role leads to confronting problems and working to solve them collectively. Here the importance of “the process of identifying the human being with his environment and the difficulties that try to prevent him from exercising these rights in an attempt to overcome the effects of pollution and prevent it as much .as possible from occurring or at least to mitigate its harm” appears

,To confront this behavior, which is represented in the previous manifestations the role of the social specialist is represented in his role as a "guide" to direct the community to determine its goals and devise means to achieve them. His responsibility is summarized in helping the community to choose the direction it ,desires accurately, taking into account the multiple factors that affect the community using his knowledge, experience and skills, and choosing the direction and method of work that must stem from the community. That is, his role as a "guide" requires him to use his knowledge, experience and skills to clarify the best ways that the people of the community are convinced of and that they follow to advance their community and .protect and preserve their environment

He also acts as a “prosecutor” when institutions and agencies are not enthusiastic about addressing the issues and problems presented to them by the community’s residents, or when these institutions and agencies take a negative or

hostile stance towards these problems. This role also extends to include the social worker requesting certain services for the benefit of the community's residents, such as the client's request to protect and preserve the residents from environmental hazards or reduce the incidence of pollution by using technology to confront this pollution for individuals, groups and communities. Therefore, we find him working :on

Developing knowledge of natural resources, methods of maintaining them and -1
.making good use of them

Clarifying that all human activity and its various institutions are a desirable goal -2
.that we work to plan for in order to achieve its purposes

Highlighting the images of the exploitation of some resources in a bad way, and -3
the resulting economic and social effects and results, and identifying the indications
.that point to the waste and loss of natural resources

Clarifying the interaction and interconnection between humans and their -4
.environment and its resources

Correcting the misconception that sources are not corrupted no matter how much a -5
.person tamperees with them

.Appreciating the efforts made to preserve the environment and make good use of it -6

,Clarifying the necessity, even the inevitability, of cooperation between individuals -7
.groups and societies, including the international community itself

Building an integrated philosophy among individuals that controls their behavior -8
.in the field of their relationships with the components of the environment

From this it is clear that his role as an “analyst” at one time and a “planner” at another time requires him to

- 1- Study the factors and causes that affect the "ecosystem" and the use of "natural resources"
- 2- Analysis of the reasons that lead to the disparity in the “development of natural resources” and their proper exploitation in different regions
- 3- Research the natural and economic causes that affect the leadership or lack of leadership of rural and urban population centers and the inequality in the development of each of them
- 4- Analysis of social and economic problems related to low production and low consumption in certain areas
- 5- Decrease the impact of using different technologies in consumption and production processes. Develop scientific capacity, initiative and innovation in the proper use of environmental resources

:Methods and tools used by the social worker in dealing with the environment

The social worker, in his dealings with clients and the environment, relies on an integrative perspective in which social service methods are used in a manner that is consistent with the situation that the social worker is dealing with

In this, we see that the specialist benefits from all the theories that benefit from social service methods, such as behavioral theory, functional theory, crisis theory, communication theory, and small group theory, in addition to many approaches used by social service methods, such as the developmental approach and the environmental approach, as well as some basic approaches in working with communities, such as the

reformative approach and the planning approach, in addition to benefiting from many methods, including

:Group discussion -1

Discussion is a group or committee method for presenting and analyzing problems and situations with the aim of reaching a decision or solution regarding them

,The social worker in this discussion is the person who plans, consults coordinates, and directs the discussion and works to provide an appropriate climate for the creative abilities of the participants

The purpose of holding meetings is to discuss matters related to the practice of various activities and to reach enforceable decisions in this regard

:Interviews and visits -2

The specialist conducts interviews with community members, and these interviews take place in a specific place such as a social unit or youth center

The social specialist may also visit those responsible for the environment to understand and discuss environmental affairs with them and how to benefit from their efforts and cooperate with them to achieve the good of the environment

:Trips -3

Trips are considered an important means that enable members of society to acquire skills and experiences and increase knowledge and expertise in many aspects of the environment, especially the methods used by members of society in order to achieve this success

:Conferences -4

A conference means the means by which the masses are persuaded of a certain idea or topic or the results of a certain work in order to gain the support of public opinion or create a suitable atmosphere for intellectual exchange about a certain problem or issue between a number of those interested in that problem or issue

:Committees -5

Sometimes, through his dealings with community members, the specialist contributes to forming committees that are tasked with preparing or studying some topics related to the environment. The committee in this area is a group of individuals who research, think, decide, implement, follow up, or carry out some of the work they are tasked with that is related to the environment

:Camps -6

There are many camps that are held to contribute to the development and protection of the environment, such as long camps and short camps, especially weekend camps that are held to contribute to environmental projects, in which the youth of the local

community can participate through existing institutions in the community, such as schools, youth centers and clubs

:Public service projects -7

These projects may be for a short or long period, where the specialist and community members, whether in the school, club, local unit or youth center, adopt projects to serve the environment, such as painting homes, numbering streets cleaning projects, etc

Colleges and institutes of social service at different levels help to form a cognitive framework for the social specialist about “environmental education” so that he can create for himself new values, trends, skills and perceptions related to the environment. Then he will have the ability to create positive effects on individuals groups and different social systems in terms of modifying values and trends and modifying behavioral patterns with regard to protecting the environment from pollution and maintaining the environmental balance in general. Therefore, it is important that the social specialist preparation plan includes the following

- 1- Assisting the social specialist in understanding the position of man in his environmental framework and becoming familiar with the elements of the mutual relationship that affect the connection of man to the environment
- 2- Clarifying the role of science and technology in developing the relationship between man and the environment and helping the social specialist to realize the consequences of an imbalance in relationships that may affect human life
- 3- Highlighting the idea of interaction between social and cultural factors and natural forces and helping the student to comprehend an integrated vision of man within the framework of his environment

- 4- Creating environmental awareness among students and providing them with the necessary skills, experiences and attitudes that make them more positive in their dealings and actions with the environment, as well as in their influence on the attitudes and experiences of others in their dealings with the surrounding .environment as well
- 5- Studying some of the customs and traditions prevalent in societies, especially with regard to the local environment and the impact of what hinders the development of the environment and people, and the methods that enable .confronting these obstacles
- 6- Emphasizing the importance of cooperation between individuals, groups and .organizations to improve environmental standards of living
- 7- Emphasizing the importance of applied research, continuous field visits, and experiencing environmental conditions in order to produce models from reality .that are suitable for study

Assisting the social specialist in identifying environmental resources and how to -2
.exploit, protect and maintain them from deterioration

Clarifying the role of science and technology in developing the relationship -3
between man and the environment and helping the social specialist to realize the
.consequences of an imbalance in relationships that may affect human life

Highlighting the idea of interaction between social and cultural factors and natural -4
.forces and helping the social specialist to understand this interaction

Providing the social specialist with scientific methods for creating environmental -5
awareness and providing him with the necessary skills, experiences and attitudes that
make him more positive in his dealings with the environment as well as in his ability

to influence the attitudes and behavior of others in their dealings with the
.environment surrounding them

Providing the social specialist with the knowledge and information that enables -6
him to know the customs and traditions prevailing in societies, especially local
environments, and to identify the negative customs and traditions that hinder efforts
to develop the environment and the professional methods by which these obstacles
.can be confronted

Coordinating efforts between various professional specializations in the field of the -7
environment and protecting it from pollution, as well as the importance of
cooperation and coordination between various agencies concerned with the
.environment

Training the social specialist to conduct applied research in the field of the -8
environment and emphasize its importance and continue field visits to some local
communities to experience the environmental conditions and come up with models
.from the field reality for practical study

Urging the establishment of specialized bodies for environmental protection at the -9
.official and popular levels, so that the relationship between them is strengthened

Directing research in diplomas, master's and doctoral theses to the fields of -10
.integrated environmental sciences and environmental education

Assisting in preparing models for radio and television programme materials for -11
.various public sectors

Calling for holding regular meetings for experts and specialists in various -12
branches of environmental sciences to exchange experiences and study current and
.future problems

Calling for holding training courses for newspaper editors and radio and television programme producers so that they can address aspects of environmental education in ways that are appropriate for both the ordinary person and those with a certain culture, with ease and simplicity -13

Supporting the request for assistance to establish research centers in the community for studies related to pollution -14

Adopting the idea of preparing a teaching staff for the general education stage whose members specialize in integrated environmental sciences and environmental education, in order to teach them at different levels, so that an aware generation equipped with environmental concepts can be prepared -15

Calling for the preparation of a special reference for general environmental culture, and the creation of a dictionary of environmental terms and environmental education -16

Emphasizing the importance of raising the level of workers in the fields of environmental safety and occupational safety -17

Working with local communities by holding seminars and meetings and discussing environmental issues in a simplified manner -18

In this field, the social specialist plays the role of "activator" to achieve community goals. This role requires him to assess the situations, needs and problems that the community's residents suffer from and the extent of their ability to confront their problems and work to overcome them. The degree of the social specialist's intervention depends on the extent of the community's knowledge of environmental issues and the degree of their awareness of its dimensions and depths. In this field, the social specialist also plays the role of "program manager" who, after the plan is

approved by the decision-makers, takes over the administrative aspects that ensure
.the proper implementation of the program

Social service can benefit from the results of its scientific research and studies in the field of the environment in reaching recommendations and decisions to influence the responsible authorities in making decisions related to the environment so that they
.can take it into consideration

Social service, through the results of its research and scientific studies in the field of the environment, can direct planning and executive agencies to the topics in which
:the profession must intervene. Examples of these topics include

.Problems of cleanliness and disposal of garbage and human waste -1

The continuous increase in the use of pesticides and agricultural chemicals, and the -2
.resulting pollution

.Excavation of agricultural land and damage and destruction of the soil -3

.Focus on combating endemic and parasitic diseases in the countryside -4

Preventing the establishment of factories in agricultural lands to prevent their -5
pollution, as well as the importance of urban planning and preventing the
.establishment of factories in residential areas due to the resulting pollution

Paying attention to afforestation projects and establishing gardens and parks in -6
.residential areas

.Focus on family planning programs, combating illiteracy, and adult education -7

Paying attention to the problems of pollution of marine beaches from oil waste and -8
.other industrial waste and its impact on fish stocks there

,Desertification: In Egypt, the Western Desert is creeping towards the Nile Valley -9
.threatening agricultural lands

Topics related to the pollution of the social environment, such as the spread of -10
.outdated customs and traditions, superstitions and superficial ideas

Documenting the relationship between the various agencies working at the -11
international level in the field of environmental protection, including the United
Nations Environment Programme, and ensuring the connection of national agencies
with international agencies to benefit from their expertise and the latest scientific
.environmental knowledge they have achieved

,In light of the above, social service can confirm the absence of organizations
agencies and bodies and raise the level of performance in them by participating in
awareness operations related to protecting and maintaining the environment in the
:following aspects

Emphasizing the issuance of the necessary legislation regarding the protection of -1
citizens from pollutants, especially radioactive pollutants, and recommending the
protection of workers from these pollutants, especially those working in nuclear
.facilities

Encouraging the exchange of information and expertise between the bodies -2
concerned with combating pollution in Egypt, Arab and foreign countries, and
.international, regional, national and local bodies and organizations

Calling for confronting urgent problems such as pollution, the decline of natural -3
.resources, and the imbalance of laws between different ecological systems

Calling for international cooperation on the need to create balance and harmony -4
between man and the environment and exerting efforts in scientific and international
.circles to achieve this need

Highlighting the importance of creating awareness about the environment, its -5
misuse and the resulting forms of pollution, and working to protect the environment
from environmental degradation such as pollution, overcrowding and problems
.resulting from the use of technology

,Deepening the purpose of achieving the main goal of environmental education -6
which is to educate people to live in their environment in a positive and constructive
manner, and that achieving this goal is facilitated by training in patterns of rational
environmental behavior and by transforming this educational knowledge into
scientific practices and by introducing it into the psychological structure of the person
.as an important aspect of forming his attitudes and his moral and ethical formation

,Calling for attention to the pollution of marine coastal waters from oil waste -7
.which has become a threat to natural life

Calling for action to protect water bodies and groundwater from pollution in order -8
.to preserve human, animal, fish and plant life

Focus on determining local scientific specifications and standards that are -9
consistent with the accepted scientific standards for measuring pollution in water, air
.and land

Assisting in conducting studies and research on the impact of pollutants on crops -10
.and farms and disseminating their results for benefit

Urging the reduction of pesticide use and not permitting their use until their -11
benefit is proven by experience, while taking the necessary precautions to prevent
.their harm

Calling for attention to the establishment of sewage networks and sewage -12
.treatment plants in the country to prevent pollution

Enlightenment not to waste waste and debris in the deserts so that the prevailing -13
.winds do not blow it away and pollute the air again

Calling for focusing on increasing afforestation and preventing encroachment on -14
.wooded areas and forests to reduce the impact of pollution

Calling for establishing the idea of studying human, plant and animal diseases -15
.resulting from pollution and working to find ways to treat them

Calling for action to protect agricultural land due to the dumping of pollutants in -16
canals and drains. No. 8

Calling for the protection of agricultural lands from the dredging operations that -17
,threaten national wealth as a result of this irresponsible action on the part of some
.which has negative consequences on the environment and wastes arable soil

Documenting the relationship between environmental agencies at the local and -18
national levels in order to coordinate their efforts in the field of environmental
.protection and resolve their conflicts

Identifying the measures taken by developed countries to protect their citizens -19
from the dangers of industrial and radioactive pollution and benefiting from them to
demand the issuance of legislation to protect citizens from industrial and radioactive
.pollutants, especially workers in facilities operating in the field of atomic energy

Calling for international cooperation due to the importance of the need to create -20
balance and harmony between man and the environment and making efforts in
.scientific and international circles to achieve this need

Focus on determining local scientific specifications and standards that are -21
consistent with the internationally recognized standards for measuring pollution in
.water, air and land

Encouraging proper planning for establishing factories in residential areas in the -22
.local community to prevent them from polluting the air in the area

Calling on those responsible for industrial establishments to put in place -23
procedures that protect their workers against pollution, while providing health care
.and treatment for those exposed to its dangers

Demanding the reduction of the use of chemical pesticides and not permitting -24
their use until their importance and weak side effects on human and animal health and
.on plants are confirmed, while taking the necessary precautions to prevent their harm

Calling for action to protect water bodies and groundwater from pollution in order -25
.to preserve human and animal life, fish and plant wealth

Calling for attention to the establishment of sewers and sewage treatment plants -26
.in the country to prevent pollution

Contributing to organizing an awareness campaign to protect agricultural lands -27
from bulldozing operations that threaten national wealth due to the waste of arable
.soil

Contributing to afforestation projects in the local environment and preventing -28
.encroachment on tree and forest areas to reduce the impact of pollution

Chapter Five

Social service in the labor field

Elements of chapter

- The concept of social service in the labor field
- Social service objectives in the labor field
- Philosophy of social service in the labor field

:The concept of social service in the labor field -1

Labor social service, in its entirety, expresses (a group of efforts performed by social specialists in various labor fields with the aim of adapting workers to the work environment and responsibilities to raise the efficiency of production in terms of .(quantity and quality by spreading sound labor relations and satisfying human needs

:The previous identification reveals a set of facts, including

- The labor field represents one of the important qualitative fields in which the social service profession works, emphasizing the specificity of the field that distinguishes it from other professional fields, considering that it represents the indicator by which the advancement and renaissance of nations is measured in .the present times
- The essential role of social service is to continuously maintain the human identity of workers within the industrial organization environment with which .they interact
- Creating the intended balance between rights and duties is a fundamental pillar .for maintaining the social status of workers within the factory environment
- Therefore, the profession strives to enable workers to perform their duties and .exercise their rights
-

A set of efforts made by social specialists in various labor fields with the aim of)) adapting workers to the work environment and responsibilities to raise production efficiency in terms of quantity and quality by spreading sound labor relations and ((satisfying human needs

:Objectives of labor social service

The following objectives can be reached for the labor social service with the goal systems that social specialists work with as follows

:Objectives related to workers -1

- Working to improve cognitive performance with the aim of increasing the depth of the workers' cognitive map so that the worker is aware of the nature of the circumstances and developments surrounding the work environment, the change that has occurred in the industrial process, and the ways in which workers can interact with their interests

.This may require providing workers with numbers, statistics, data and knowledge

- ,Enabling workers to create intentional harmony between the psychological mental, social and physical components of the personality by discovering the strengths of the personality and supporting them and overcoming the weaknesses in addition to developing and activating the factors of internal control and what they contain of positive values, customs and beliefs that motivate workers to communicate with the work environment
- Training and exercising workers to acquire qualitative social and professional skills and experiences that contribute to improving performance in the social functions they are responsible for and the quality of life they live, and enabling them to overcome the stereotypical behavior they are accustomed to in a way that enables communication with the work environment
- It enables workers to adapt to the environmental diversity surrounding work inside and outside the industrial organization, and this is positively reflected in

the worker's compatibility with himself. Adaptation includes providing the necessary guarantees for workers to communicate with the privacy, capabilities and facilities of the factory environment

➔ Monitoring the real social, economic, cultural and mental needs of workers and working to create and formulate programs, services and projects that meet those needs in a satisfactory manner



:Objectives related to industrial organization -2

🌸 Working to create intentional and deliberate harmony and support between the inputs and components of the industrial organization, including workers production tools, raw materials, goods, organizations, institutions, etc., and providing the necessary support and facilities for an active interactive process that contributes to the production process achieving its goals

🌸 ,Monitoring the phenomena and problems prevalent in the industrial community identifying the factors causing them, and determining the relative weight of each factor individually and its interaction with other factors for the occurrence of the problem or phenomenon, with accurate monitoring of the repercussions resulting from these problems and optimal exploitation of the resources and capabilities of the industrial community to ensure the treatment of these phenomena and problems

🌸 Enabling the components of the industrial community to deal effectively with the developments and changes surrounding the production process by monitoring them, predicting their repercussions, and then controlling them and reducing the resulting side effects

🌸 Dealing positively with the laws, regulations and legislation governing the work environment in order to ensure a legal and legislative umbrella that guarantees

the preservation of the rights of workers and employers and makes achieving the humanitarian goals of the production process a binding matter for both the .worker and the employer

:Objectives related to union work

.Trade unions are one of the institutions that make up industrial organization

It aims primarily to defend the interests of workers in a way that ensures the .preservation of the unity of the production process and the achievement of its goals

The labor social service works with trade union organizations to achieve the

:following goals

- Working to enable workers to integrate into the union environment by increasing the levels and forms of workers' participation in the activities, programs and services practiced by the union organization. For example, the lack of positive workers' participation in union work can and will certainly increase the gap between the programs, services and projects provided by the union and the real needs and problems of workers. Therefore, the profession aims to link union practices with the demands and needs of workers through participation so that .services come out expressing real needs in light of the ability and possibility
- Increasing the connection and coordination between trade unions and the institutions that make up the industrial organization in a way that ensures the unity of purpose, which is to support the production process in contrast to the multiplicity of means, for example when there is a conflict between the interests of workers and employers, practitioners must enable trade unions in their interaction with workers' unions, using various necessary means, starting with

negotiation and pressure methods to activate the role of workers in defending their legitimate rights within the framework of the system of laws that

Industrial organization is controlled without excess or deficiency, considering that the continuation of the production process requires focusing on collective interests and that conflict cannot be adopted as a strategic option, but it is tactically acceptable to achieve specific goals. The previous example reveals that all options are available in order to achieve legitimate goals that support the solidarity between the forces of production and ensure that all rights are guaranteed to their owners, workers and .employers, within an organizational institutional framework

- Enabling trade unions to deal positively with the developments and changes surrounding the labor market. For example, the trade union role in a labor environment governed by the state differs fundamentally from the role required ,in light of the private sector's dominance of the production process. Therefore the profession seeks to enable trade union work to develop its roles in a way that ensures increasing its ability to communicate and defend the interests of workers .that are linked to the interests of the production process
- Activating the role of union leaders to ensure conscious union leaders capable of expressing the interests of the entire production process by adopting the principle of continuous education and training. For example, if union work is led by unconscious and untrained labor leaders, we find that it is easy to politicize them and harness them to achieve the interests of certain groups, which makes ...them lose their legitimacy and affects

Negatively affecting workers' confidence in the effectiveness of union work, the profession works to enable unions to adopt a democratic approach in thought and practice in selecting union labor leaders, while working to create a climate that ensures that unions are able to produce new labor leaders on an ongoing basis

:The philosophy of social service in the labor field -3

:There are a set of facts and rulings on which the profession is based, including

Everything that is human surpasses all other creatures, considering that all creatures are subservient to the service of man and enable him to communicate and survive to achieve his mission in life. Therefore, it is not permissible under any circumstances to prefer machines over humans in the name of progress and technology

The origin of human creation is balance, and the unsatisfied needs and problems of man lead to his transition from the state of balance in which he was created to a state of imbalance that affects his physical, mental and social functions

:Fifth: Professional methods of labor social service

Social service is practiced in the industrial field through a set of professional methods that deal with the worker individually, such as serving the individual, and dealing with the group of workers, which is represented in the method of serving the individual, and dealing with the group of workers, which is represented in the method of serving the group, to dealing with the industrial community, which is the method of organizing the community

:Individual labor service -

Individual service in the labor field represents one of the professional methods that revolve around the worker as an individual and his interactions with the work environment ((and aims to help workers adapt socially by helping them treat and

solve their problems to overcome the difficulties they face and prevent their
.adaptation, which hinders their social performance and disrupts their productivity

:Organizing the labor community -

The community organization method represents one of the professional methods of social work, which considers the industrial community as a target system that professional practitioners deal with. The method is known in its general concept as “a professional method used by the social organizer to influence community decisions ,taken at all levels to plan and implement social and economic development programs so that this leads to strengthening the ties between the people of one community and .between the local community and the larger community

:Workers' group service -

Group service is a method that involves the use of a process by which the specialist)) helps individuals, while practicing aspects of the program's activities in various types of groups in different institutions, to grow as individuals and as a group and to .contribute to changing society within the limits of the society's goals and culture

Chapter Six

SocialWork in the field of family

- **Concepts related to the family field**
- **Family essentials**
- **Family functions**
- **Conditions for the success of a healthy family**
- **Foundations of family harmony**
- **Indicators of a family problem**
- **Factors that lead to family problems**
- **Classification of family problems**
- **Goals of prison treatment**
- **Prison treatment strategies**
- **Stages of prisoner treatment**
- **Prison treatment methods**
- **Roles of social workers in the family field**

1- :Concepts related to the family field

The family: a basic and permanent social group and a major social system. The family is not only the basis of the existence of society, but it is also the source of morals, the first pillar for controlling behavior, and the framework in which a person receives his first lessons in social life.

,The concept of function: a set of vital social roles performed by the individual society, group, social system, or social structure to achieve a specific thing or a set of .specific goals that are consistent with the nature of the individual, group, system, etc

Family problem: a pathological form of social functioning whose results are disabling either for the individual as a member of the family, or for other members of the .family, or for the family as a whole, or for society, or for all of them

Family therapy: a psychosocial therapy that works to uncover problems resulting from the interaction between family members as a social system and attempts to overcome problems by helping family members as a group to change pathological .patterns of interaction within the family

Childhood: is the stage in which the child is always the party responding to social .interaction processes

Family components

- 1- Structural component: This integration means the unity of the family in its entity and structure from the existence of what we call the family triangle consisting of (husband, wife and children)

- 2- Religious component: Religion is considered one of the most important social systems that necessarily exist in all societies, as the family is the first building block that cares about instilling religious values and principles among its members
- 3- Health component: It is considered one of the important pillars of family integration, as it is considered the biological tool for achieving offspring and the continuation of society's life
- 4- Economic component: It is considered one of the pillars of family integration and is based on providing the material needs that the individual needs in his family life
- 5- Psychological and emotional component: It is considered one of the factors that help in the cohesion and stability of the family and is based on the availability of emotional ties that connect all family members
- 6- Compatibility between spouses: In order to achieve family integration, it is necessary for there to be compatibility between spouses in the presence of a similar social culture, emotional maturity, emotional balance, cooperation in achieving goals and consultation in opinion

Family functions:

Biological function: Satisfying biological needs is considered one of the most important functions performed by the family, such as drinking, eating, resting, etc and the sexual drive is strong

Social function: A- Reproduction: Reproduction and child care are one of the basic functions, and are even considered the first functions performed by the family especially the mother. B- Social upbringing: In the past, the family provided all the

necessary services to its members in all aspects of life. The services may be .economic, educational, health, recreational, educational, etc

:The religious and moral function -3

A- The religious function: Religion is viewed as being of great importance to human ,society. In ancient times, the family was a religious unit that acquired its unity .stability and sanctity

B- The moral function: Ethics are not a set of abstract laws, but rather a method for .dealing with people in practical life situations and proper moral education

Psychological (emotional) function: The child has needs that must be satisfied if he -4 ,is to enjoy sound psychological health, just as the various physical needs of food .clothing, etc. are necessary for physical health and healthy growth

The economic function: It means providing the sufficient and necessary money for -5 the continuation of the family's life. To achieve this function, the following must be :taken into account

A- Planning to spend the family's income in a way that benefits it. B- Participation of both the father and mother in providing financial support for the family. C- Securing .the family's future by providing part of its income

The educational function: It supervises the children's follow-up of duties related to -6 education and understanding of lessons at home. We can say that they are the ones .who determine the extent of the child's progress or delay in school

The cultural function: It is considered one of the most important functions of the -7 ,family, as this complex amount of customs, values, traditions, customs, religion, etc the family acquires these elements from the society to which it belongs and lives in its .circumstances

The political function: What happens is that political leaders work to create better -8
.conditions for society that bring direct and indirect benefits

: Conditions for the success of a healthy family -4

Communication models should be characterized by clarity and honesty of -
expression. There are some unresolved conflicts within the family system

The atmosphere that prevails in family relations is characterized by love and - .
.sympathy. Relationships are marred by a kind of tension and instability

Power should be centered and present in the parental system. There is no
independence like in a healthy family

The family is free of negative alliances. The parental alliance within the family is - .
.proud and not strong or influential

Foundations of compatibility between spouses -5

Similar social culture: Where they share similar behavioral habits and a basic -1
agreement on different behaviors, and that some kind of adaptation or compatibility is
.necessary for the continuation of family life, such as (rural or urban marriage)

Emotional maturity: It occurs between two people who are able to marry and have -2
.a degree of maturity that makes them resort to reason, logic, and acceptance

Deep acquaintance: The marriage bond requires that both spouses get to know each -3
other completely before marriage, and this must be done during the engagement
period so that they have opportunities for success after marriage. 4- Emotional

balance: There must be affection between the two partners, meaning the presence of
feelings of love, affection, appreciation, and psychological and emotional connection
in order for marital relations to play their role in the shared life. 5- Cooperation in

achieving goals: That each spouse has similar or common goals so that the two of
them come together on joint efforts to achieve them. 6- Consultation in opinion: The

presence of common goals and cooperation between the spouses calls for
.understanding, participation in decision-making, and trust between them

Indicators of a family problem -6

The presence of an obstacle in the social performance of a family member or the -1
.family as a whole

Rigidity and inflexibility in the face of everything new. 3- Failure to define the -2
responsibilities of family members and the boundaries are not clear. 4- The scapegoat
.phenomenon prevails in the family

The presence of a lack of satisfaction of needs for a person or the family as a -5
.whole

.Dissolution of the marital bond -6

: Factors that lead to family problems -7

:Health factors -1

-A- Inability of one of the spouses to have children. B- Excessive childbearing. C

Illness of one of the spouses for a long period. C- Permanent disability of one of the
.spouses. 2- Economic factors: A- Scarcity of financial resources or poor distribution

B- Interruption of financial resources due to the unemployment of the family

breadwinner, illness or death. C- Lack of understanding of the ability to satisfy the

-needs of family members in a convincing manner. C- Violent economic crises. 3

:Social factors

.A- Lack of understanding by one or both spouses

B- Large age difference between the spouses. C- Desire of one of the spouses for

divorce. C- Differences in inclinations, customs and traditions. 4- Psychological and

emotional factors: A- Lack of acceptance of one of the parties by the other. B- Lack

of feeling of security and reassurance for one of the parties. C- Inability of one of the

parties to achieve emotional and psychological satisfaction. C- Presence of

.psychological disorders

: Classification of family problems -8

:Classification according to the stage in which they begin to appear -1

- A- Pre-marital problems: such as poor choice of wife and exaggeration in dowry

- Post-marital problems: such as poor marital compatibility and different inclinations

Post-marital problems for children: such as feelings of loneliness and diseases of old age

:Classification based on the group of factors that predominate over it -2

A- Problems related to mental and psychological disorders B- Social problems: such

as poor relationships between family members C- Economic problems: such as

-poverty and unemployment C- Health problems: such as diseases and disabilities E

Moral problems: such as moral deviations

:Classification according to the family's inability to perform its functions -3

A- Problems related to reproduction: such as the inability to reproduce B- Problems

related to social upbringing: such as differences in values and social class

:Classification according to the changing family structure -4

A- Increasing age of marriage: such as not getting married until after completing

studies B- Social mobility in pursuit of work and social advancement

:Classification according to the type of area in which it is located -5

A- Problems in the rural area: such as high illiteracy rate

B- Problems in the urban area: such as overcrowding

C- Problems in the desert area: such as problems related to education

Goals of family therapy -9

Objectives related to the communication process inside and outside the family -1

Objectives related to the style of family interaction 3- Objectives related to -2

maintaining balance in the family system 4- Objectives related to improving the

social, psychological and economic function as a whole 5- Objectives related to the family's relationship with society as a whole 6- Setting limits and rules for behavior for members within the family

Family therapy strategies -10

:Building communications and employing the concepts of communication theory -1 to improve the communication process and includes opening new communication .channels

Changing and rebuilding values: The difference between family values and societal -2 .values may cause several problems

Restoring family balance: This is in light of the family therapist's determination of -3 .the family's needs based on its current situation

Stages of family therapy -11

The first interview: In this stage, the therapist tries to attract the entire family to -1 ,treatment. Many therapists stipulate that in order to accept working with the family .the entire family must come to treatment

The heart stage of the therapeutic process: In this stage, the focus is on the family -2 as a whole, not on the person for whom the family came. The therapist helps the family to uncover their problems and areas of stress that they suffer from. 3- The end of treatment stage: Treatment ends when both the therapist and the family feel that .they are able to lead themselves, and they feel that the therapist is a source of help

Family therapy methods -12

:Main methods of family therapy

- 1- Family sessions: It is a distinct type of interviews and is an essential tool in bringing about change in the family and its members. Through it, wrong

.feelings are corrected and unwanted trends are reshaped

Joint interview with the spouses: A- When there is a problem related to -2
common interests B- When the problem is related to the subject of marriage
.itself in terms of the pillars of its continuity or the obstacles to its success

:Other methods of family therapy

Supportive methods including: sympathy - encouragement -1

Direct influence methods including: suggestion - advice 3- Emotional release -2
methods including: positivity - correcting feelings 4- Communication methods
including: opening new communication channels - reducing pressure on some
channels

: Roles of the social worker in the field of the family -13

His role as a therapist 2- His role as an assistant 3- His role as an interpreter and -1
clarifier 4- His role as a speaker 5- His role as a planner

Skills that help the specialist perform his roles

- interview
- skillCommunication skills
- Appreciation skills
- Skill in creating and maintaining a professional relationship
- Skill in arousing the client 6- Skill in identifying community resources

Chapter 7
Social Work in The Field of Childhood

Chapter Seven

Social work in the field of childhood.

The importance of studying childhood.

Children today are the men of tomorrow, the builders of the future, and the human revolution.

Children, especially in developing countries, almost make up half of the population.

The nature of a child is flexible and easily moldable.

Childhood has unique needs and specific problems.

5- What the international community is experiencing in terms of changes and divisions.

The child's needs.

- 1- The need for affiliation and belonging.
- 2- The need for security.
- 3- The need to learn behavioral standards.
- 4- The need to please others.
- 5- The need for achievement and social recognition.
- 6- The need for play and fun.
- 7- The need for freedom

The role of social work in addressing the needs of childhood.

- 1- Identifying the prevalent issues within the family and community and the reasons that lead to them.
- 2- Participation in the planning of services at the local and national levels.
- 3- The call to mobilize the community alongside the efforts being made in the family sector through active participation.

- 4- Working on coordinating existing services to prevent unnecessary duplication and creating new services to meet needs.
- 5- Identifying the difficulties that hinder the utilization of the services provided by the community in the field of family.

The psychological problems facing childhood.

- 1- Sleep disorder
- 2- Food Acceptance Disorder
- 3- Bedwetting
- 4- Fear
- 5- Jealousy
- 6- Learning difficulties
- 7- Lying
- 8- Theft
- 9- Difficulty in pronunciation

Mental problems.

- 1- The category of the foolish.
- 2- The category of idiots.
- 3- The category of fools

Children's rights between Islam and legal charters.

- 1- The child's right to life.

The child's right to choose their mother and father well.

- 3- The child's right to a good name, nationality, and the establishment of parentage.
- 4- The child's right to breastfeeding.
- 5- The child's right to custody, love, and affection.
- 6- The child's right to recreation and play.
- 7- The child's right to be cared for physically, mentally, and emotionally.
- 8- The child's right to develop self-confidence.

9- The child's right to appreciation and respect.

10 - The child's right to education, upbringing, and culture.

Social work in the field of special groups.

First: Definition of special categories:

The first definition:

Special categories are defined as "individuals who differ from those referred to as normal or typical in physical, mental, social, psychological, or temperamental aspects to a degree that necessitates special rehabilitation processes."

Secondly: The concept of disability:

- A state of inability for an individual to meet the demands of performing their natural role in life, which is related to their age, gender, and social and cultural characteristics, as a result of injury or disability in performing physiological or psychological functions.

- It is known as "the inability to perform certain activities at the expected level of efficiency, such as difficulty in walking, hearing, or speaking, and it can occur at the level of any organ or system in the body."

Sixth: The roles of the social worker from the perspective of general practice:

The social worker collaborates with various professional work units and in all fields of practice, utilizing their skills and knowledge that enable them to perform any of the professional roles according to the nature of the situation. These roles are:

1- A possible role: by helping clients take advantage of the opportunities and resources available in the community.

2- The role of the coordinator: The social worker interacts with all institutions and facilitates the delivery of services to their clients, coordinating between the services provided by these institutions.

3- The role of the planner: In this role, the specialist identifies community needs and works with both grassroots and official leaders to assist clients in fulfilling their

needs.

4- The role of the consultant: The social worker provides advice to clients and their families, helping them fulfill their social roles and overcome the challenges they face.

5- The role of an innovator: by developing new programs to meet customer needs and establishing the necessary plans for that.

6- The role of the assistant: In this role, the specialist does the following:

- Encouraging the client to talk and express themselves and their feelings about the elements of the situation they are facing.

- Providing assistance to customers who are facing extremely difficult situations.

- Encouraging the client system to engage in self-service activities and act independently.

- It helps the client to discover the latent strengths within themselves, their capabilities, and resources, and to invest all of that in achieving their goals.

- The assistance helped the client to make the necessary decisions to face their situation.

7- The role of the mediator: A mediator works between the patients and the treatment team at the institution, especially when there are issues that hinder patients from benefiting from the services provided to them.

8- The role of the teacher: In this role, the social worker provides information, guidance, experiences, and skills that help clients face their problems and benefit from various forms of care.

9- The role of behavior change: Here, the social worker modifies maladaptive behavior patterns in individuals, groups, or communities to avoid falling into problems or crises.

The role of the defender: The specialist works to assist vulnerable groups in obtaining services and facilitates the communication process between clients and their institutions, informing them about sources and places to access services and fulfilling

their needs.

11- The role of the participant: The social worker introduces the client to their problem and assists the client in engaging in selecting the best ways to confront their issues.

12- The role of demands: In this role, the specialist clarifies the demands of the client and their family towards the team in order to enable the client to benefit from the service provided to them and to assist them in achieving their goals.

13- The role of the negotiator: Here, the social worker acts on behalf of the clients, helping them to eliminate the causes of conflict between them and the institutions that provide services to them, contributing to the achievement of desired goals.

14- The role of the facilitator: In this role, the social worker helps the client to harness their talents and abilities to bring about positive change in themselves and empowers them to make choices.

15- The role of the processor: The social worker uses this role especially with clients or units that suffer from disorders or abnormal behavioral patterns, and this role is practiced in juvenile institutions, family settings, and mental health facilities.

16- The role of the facilitator or motivator: The social worker, in accordance with this role, studies the needs of individuals, groups, and communities with the aim of creating new services or programs, or adding new activities and services to existing institutions, or making changes in the surrounding environment. Additionally, they work to address local issues and meet needs.

Chapter eight

Social Work in The Field of Social Defense

Chapter8

Social work in the field of social defense.

Definition of social defense:

"It is one of the methods aimed at protecting society from the occurrence of deviance and safeguarding it from its effects, transforming deviants from inactive human resources into capable forces that can lead a productive life contributing to national work."

"A set of principles and rules aimed at defending society against any harmful phenomenon, deviation, or crime through prevention, prohibitive measures, or punitive actions, as well as defending those who have committed crimes or deviated from societal norms, treating them humanely and rehabilitatively so that they can return as good citizens to the community."

The comprehensive concept of social defense can be summarized as follows:

Social defense is a set of preventive, therapeutic, and developmental measures that represent a part of the social policy in society, which is related to crime and deviance, considering that social defense is one of the areas of social care.

These measures aim to address the circumstances that drive individuals in society to commit crimes on one hand, and to rehabilitate those who have offended so that they do not return to crime on the other hand.

2- The concept of crime:

- Any action that contradicts what is in line with the group and what is considered just

in its view.

- Every action that a person commits out of purely individual motives disturbs the life of the community and conflicts with the prevailing moral standards at a given moment in time.

- Any violation of any rule of conduct, no matter what that rule may be.

3- The concept of social work in the field of social defense:

They are professional services, operations, or organized efforts that have a therapeutic, preventive, and constructive nature, provided to individuals or groups with the aim of helping them achieve a decent life characterized by good relationships and social levels that align with their desires and capabilities, and that correspond with the standards and aspirations of the community in which they live.

Social service fulfills its function through material and moral services to individuals, groups, and communities in private institutions or organizations, provided by professionals who are theoretically and scientifically prepared to undertake the responsibilities required of them, which are outlined in specific laws, in order to achieve the mission that these institutions and organizations have taken upon themselves to develop society.

4- The Philosophy of Social Work in the Field of Social Defense:

The work of the social worker in this field is based on a set of principles that are considered essential components for the practice of the specialist in this area. These principles represent the foundations and pillars upon which the profession and its practice rely, which are:

(A) Human beings are integrated creatures whose four elements—physical, mental, psychological, and social—constantly interact as they live in a social environment and a human community. Any disturbance in one of these elements can lead to disturbances in the others. Therefore, the perspective on the issues of deviance and

crime should be a holistic one, considering the factors that lead to deviance and crime, as well as the integration of programs and services provided to deviants.

The various Social Work provided through social defense programs are not considered a waste of effort, money, and time; rather, they are an investment in reintegrating these groups as citizens with a place in society. This shift moves them from negativity to positivity, from deterrence to rehabilitation, through a range of Social Work aimed at qualifying these groups and returning them to the production process.

Starting from the profession's belief in the importance of change, we must view the deviant, regardless of their deviation, as a person who can be changed and whose behavior can be modified. The deviant has the willingness to do so, and society has a duty to change and rehabilitate them.

The profession believes in the necessity of the community recognizing its responsibility for crime and deviance due to its social, economic, and political conditions and systems. From this understanding, the community is responsible for providing the necessary Social Work to reintegrate deviants back onto the right path.

The concept of addiction and the addict:

Addiction to drugs is defined as a pattern of behavior characterized by a compulsive desire to use the substance and to seek more of it, along with a strong tendency to return to it after having stopped.

- A psychological and sometimes physical condition that results from the interaction of a living organism with a drug, characterized by various responses and behavioral patterns that always include an intense desire to consume the drug periodically or continuously to feel its psychological effects and to avoid the unpleasant effects that arise from its absence. An individual may become addicted to more than one substance, and some drugs cause only psychological dependence, such as stimulants, cocaine, hallucinogens, khat, coffee, and analgesics. Other drugs cause both

psychological and physical dependence, including alcohol, sleeping pills, tranquilizers, opium, and its derivatives. It is noteworthy that there are no drugs that cause physical dependence without psychological dependence.

"Persevering in the consumption of a certain substance or substances, or engaging in specific activities for an extended period with the intention of entering a state of euphoria or alleviating sadness."

- It is nothing but a manifestation of a psychological disorder that expresses a desire to escape from facing reality, creating an alternate false reality that the individual fabricates, where the bitter reality they live in is dissolved during their drug use.

- A person who becomes accustomed to taking a certain substance, such as alcohol or drugs, feels a state of psychological and physical distress when they stop using it, and they may resort to taking a dose of the substance they are addicted to.

8- The concept of street children:

The concept of street children is a modern one, especially in our Arab societies, and this somewhat aligns with the delayed recognition of the phenomenon of street children in these communities. Definitions of a street child have focused on delineating this phenomenon by describing and classifying the categories of children included in the term. It is common for the definition of street children to encompass three criteria: the place of residence, which is the street; the child's reliance on the street as a source of income and survival (working on the street); and the absence of sources of protection, care, or supervision, whether from individuals or institutions.

-The World Health Organization defines street children as follows: children who live on the street and are solely concerned with survival and shelter; children who are separated from their families regardless of where they reside, whether on the street, in

abandoned places, or in shelters; children who have a connection to their families but are forced by certain circumstances (such as overcrowding, poverty, or psychological or physical abuse) to spend nights or most of their days on the street; and children in shelters who are at risk of becoming homeless.

In addition, some definitions focus solely on legal determinants such as age, the likelihood of engaging in criminal activities, the use of the street for begging or performing marginal jobs, or homelessness.

Official institutions often use legal definitions, referring to street children as juveniles at risk of delinquency. These are individuals under the age of 18 who are in a situation that predisposes them to commit crimes or who pose a social danger due to the likelihood of committing an offense. Such situations include begging, offering trivial goods or services, performing acrobatics, collecting cigarette butts, or other forms of neglect, all while lacking a place to stay and being forced to sleep in the streets or public areas, frequently escaping from educational or training institutions, or exhibiting misconduct and defiance against parental authority or guardianship.

-Those who spend long periods sleeping on the street, whether engaging in marginal activities such as cleaning car windows, collecting garbage, polishing shoes, or selling trivial items like tissues and matches, or those who beg for a living, associate with bad company, or engage in illegal activities such as prostitution and drug trafficking.

The concept of aftercare:

- Observing and monitoring those released from prisons or correctional institutions, supporting them in adapting to themselves and to others.

- Aftercare is defined as "the supplementary treatment to prison therapy, and the

scientific means to guide, direct, and assist the released individual in meeting their needs and helping them stabilize in their life, integrate, and adapt to their community."

Objectives of social defense:

Thus, these objectives can be achieved by accomplishing the following goals:

1- Securing society against the phenomenon of crime and deviance and its effects by formulating a reformatory policy in the field of crime prevention based on realistic foundations, scientific studies, and accurate data, directing efforts to combat crime and deviance towards appropriate preventive, therapeutic, and educational measures.

Interpreting the phenomenon of crime in society, understanding its magnitude, extent of its spread, characteristics, as well as the traits of criminals and deviants, and their motivations for deviance.

2- Establishing the rules and foundations for implementing the public policy for the care of the groups targeted by social defense programs, including victims of crime, juveniles, women's protection, drug and alcohol addicts, convicts and those released from prison, and beggars... Etc.

Enhancing the productive power in society with an additional force has transformed the deviation from a destructive, paralyzing force into a remedy for the criminal or deviant, rehabilitating them to return to society as a good citizen.

Principles of Social Defense:

It is not the state's right to punish the individual in order to achieve the order contained in the law; rather, it is its duty to adapt the individual to society, and this is the direction of treatment.

The defense procedure taken must align with each deviant individual according to personal requirements.

3- Recognizing penalties and establishing preventive and corrective punitive measures is essential as a means of social rehabilitation for some criminals who respond only to

fear and threats.

Taking a more effective positive stance in confronting and resisting criminal phenomena until they disappear forever.

General professional terms for an English texts course in the field of social work.

مصطلحات مهنية عامة لمقرر نصوص انجليزية فى مجالات الخدمة الاجتماعية

Social Work الخدمة الإجتماعية
Social Worker اخصائي اجتماعي
Methods in social work طرق في الخدمة الاجتماعية
Case work خدمة الفرد
Group work خدمة الجماعة
Community work تنظيم المجتمع
preventive Objectives أهداف وقائية
Therapeutic Objectives أهداف علاجية
Development objectives أهداف تنموية
Social institution مؤسسة إجتماعية
Childhood الطفولة
Family الأسرة
Orphans الأيتام
Disabled المعاقين
youth الشباب
The elderly المسنين
Family Secrets أسرار أسرته
Abuse إساءه
Victim blaming لوم الضحية
Social control ضبط إجتماعي

Children and families

1. Social work with children and families
2. Childhood
3. Youth
4. The Children Act 1989
5. Children's rights and parents' rights
6. Child protection and care orders
7. Child abuse
8. Child sexual abuse
9. Child neglect, emotional abuse, and physical abuse

10. Youth work
11. Forms of youth work
12. Community family services
13. Early education
14. Looked after children
15. Foster care
16. Residential child care
17. Child mental health
18. Education welfare

Disabled people

19. Disability
 20. Disability studies
 21. Special education
 22. Disability and allied professions
 23. Physical disability
 24. Hearing and visual impairments
 25. Social, emotional, and behavioural difficulties
 26. Learning difficulties
 27. Severe learning difficulties
 28. Profound and multiple learning disabilities
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29. Language and speech disabilities
 30. Care, support, assistance, and therapy
 31. Disability, rehabilitation, and work
 32. From institutional care to assistance

People with mental health problems

33. Mental health and mental illness
34. Mental health social work
35. Mental health problems
36. Psychiatric therapy and treatment

Older people

- 40. Gerontology and ageing
- 41. Social work with older people
- 42. Ageing and care

Offenders

- 43. Criminal law
- 44. Prisons and custody
- 45. Probation
- 46. Youth offending and youth justice

Part 2 – Methods

- 47. Case Management
- 48. Assessment
- 49. Groupwork
- 50. Community
- 51. Community work

Part 3 – Theories, concepts and contexts

- 52. Services, facilities, and fields of practice
- 53. Statutory, private, and voluntary sector services
- 54. Child-raising and education
- 55. Care and control
- 56. Social policy and welfare states
- 57. Welfare state regimes
- 58. Welfare benefits

- 60. Work and unemployment
- 61. Housing and homelessness
- 62. Neighbourhoods and urban regeneration
- 63. Gender and women's studies
- 64. Health and health care
- 65. Sexual health and sex education
- 66. Sexuality
- 67. Faith
- 68. Islam
- 69. Theory
- 70. Values and ethics

phase of life	مرحلة حياتية
old age	كبر السن
later life	كبر السن
early adulthood	مرحلة الرشد المبكرة
middle age	مُنْتَصَف العَمر
age group	فئة عمرية
third age	العمر الثالث
older person	شخص مُسن
enter retirement	بدء التقاعد
retire	يتقاعد
fourth age	العمر الرابع
chronological age	العمر حسب الترتيب الزمني
ageing process	عملية الشيخوخة
young old age	الشيخوخة المبكرة
old old age	الشيخوخة المتقدمة
oldest old age	شيخوخة متقدمة للغاية
young old	المُسِنين الأصغر سنًا (في هذا السياق الشيخوخة المبكرة)

oldest old	المسنين الأكبر سنًا
longevity	طول العمر
discriminatory	يُميِّز ضدًا
elder	أكبر سنًا
wisdom	حكمة
senior citizen	مواطن كبير السن
gerontology	علم الشيخوخة
ageing	شيخوخة
age	يتقدم عمراً
grow old	يتقدم عمرًا
gerontologist	خبير في علم الشيخوخة
social ageing	شيخوخة اجتماعية
psychological ageing	شيخوخة نفسية
biological ageing	شيخوخة بيولوجية
physical ageing	شيخوخة جسدية
subdiscipline	مجال ثانوي
social gerontology	علم الشيخوخة الاجتماعي
sociology of ageing	علم اجتماع الشيخوخة
gerontological psychology	علم النفس في مجال الشيخوخة
psychology of ageing	علم النفس المتعلق بالشيخوخة
geriatrics	طب الشيخوخة
medical gerontology	علم الشيخوخة الطبي
biology of ageing	بيولوجية الشيخوخة
research on ageing	الأبحاث عن الشيخوخة
ageing research	أبحاث الشيخوخة

criminal behaviour	سُلوك إجرامي
deviance	انحراف
human service	خُدْمَة إنسانية
criminal justice system	نظام العدالة الجنائية
crime	جريمة
academic discipline	مجال أكاديمي
criminality	الإجرامية/عمل إجرامي
criminology	علم الجرائم
law-abiding behaviour	سُلوك ملتزم بالقانون
non-offending behaviour	سُلوك غير مخالف للقانون
abstain	المتناع
criminologist	أخصائي في علم الجرائم
desistance	الانئتناع عن ارتكاب جريمة/مخالفة قانونية (في هذا السياق عادة يستخدم المصطلح لذوي الاسبقيات الذين أصبحوا ممتنعين عن ارتكاب الجرائم)
criminal law	قانون جنائي
offence	جرم/مخالفة قانونية
theory of punishment	نظرية العقوبات
absolute theory of punishment	نظرية العقوبات المطلقة
relative theory of punishment	نظرية العقوبات النسبية

probation service	إفراج تحت المراقبة
Offender	جان/مجرم
Rehabilitation	إعادة تأهيل
Reintegration	إعادة الاندماج (في المجتمع)
Management	إدارة
Support	دعم
Mentoring	توجيه/إرشاد
monitoring	مراقبة
surveillance	مراقبة
supervision	إشراف/مراقبة
probation officer	ضابط/ة مراقب
offender manager	ضابط/ة مراقب
offender supervisor	ضابط/ة مراقب
social control	تحكم اجتماعي
welfare	رفاه
impose	فرض (في هذا السياق عقوبة)
community sentence	عقوبة مجتمعية/بدلية (للجرائم غير الخطيرة)
non-custodial	غير احتجازي
punishment in the community	المعاقبة في المجتمع
requirements	متطلبات

groupwork	عمل جماعي داعم/إرشاد المجموعات
social groupwork	العمل الجماعي الاجتماعي
work with groups	العمل مع مجموعات
therapeutic groupwork	هجومية علاجية
group therapy	علاج جماعي/هجومية علاجية
group psychotherapy	علاج نفسي جماعي
group counselling	إرشاد جماعي
group meeting	اجتماع جماعي
group session	جلسة جماعية
venue	مكان (مكان الذي سيعقد فيه حدث أو نشاط)
group participant	مشارك في هجومية
group member	عضو هجومية
groupworker	عامل مع مجموعات
group leader	قائدة/هجومية
trainer	مدرب/ة
conductor	قائدة
facilitator	ميسر/ة
leadership	قيادة
enabling	تمكين
facilitation	تيسير
co-facilitate	تيسير تشاركي/تعاوني
co-facilitator	ميسر/ة مشارك مع ميسر/ة آخر
self-help movement	حركة الدعم الذاتي
self-led group	هجومية بقيادة ذاتية
social and recreational group	هجومية اجتماعية وترفيهية

social care practitioner	ممارس/ة مهني/ة في مجال الرعاية الاجتماعية
human services professional	مهني/ة في مجال الخدمة الإنسانية
social profession	مهنة اجتماعية
social professional	مهني/ة اجتماعي/ة
social work and social care	العمل الاجتماعي والرعاية الاجتماعية
provide	يُقدِّم
service	خدمة
support	يدعم
service user	مستخدم الخدمة
local authority department	دائرة/سلطة محلية
statutory	عام/حكومي
social care service	خدمة رعاية اجتماعية
voluntary sector organisation	مؤسسة القطاع التطوعي
social policy	سياسة اجتماعية
health care	الرعاية الصحية
education system	نظام تعليمي/تربوي
facility	مرافق
unit	وحدة
project	مشروع
residential unit	وحدة إيوائية
drop-in centre	مركز مفتوح للمراجعات دون مواعيد
institution	مؤسسة/منظمة
residential care	رعاية إيوائية
independant social work practitioner	ممارس مهني مستقل في مجال العمل الاجتماعي

