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The Effectiveness of Professional Intervention Program of Social work in Acquiring Adolescent who deprived from Family Care the Social Peace Culture

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Summary

The study problem

The family is the basis for building the society, and with its goodness, society progresses and flourishes. It is the cell responsible for the reproduction and development of generations, in which children find the appropriate innate climate for growing up, passing through adolescence as the critical stage in the life of the individual. In light of the balanced family upbringing, the physiological, emotional and behavioral development of the young person is achieved, and a personality develops free of psychological disorders and behavioral problems. However, there are many problems that face the family causing physical damage to children and adolescents, such as divorce or the loss of one or both parents. There is no doubt that the child or teenager who is deprived of the reassurance and happiness that his family and his parents give seems to be depressed, and in many cases he becomes prey to moral deviations.

Those deprived of family care suffer from psychological and social incompatibility, a clear deficiency in social development and social relations, and they have a state of rebellion, violence, intolerance, aggression and lack of confidence in others, and they feel ostracized from society. Because they are the children of social welfare institutions, and other problems that compel us to prepare

the next generation armed with a culture of social peace, culture provides distinctive patterns of thinking, and other methods that affect the behavior of individuals, and therefore it serves as systems to maintain and promote behaviors and verify their validity, and produces representations of their own reflected by individuals to their culture of assimilation and acclimatization. These representations are made in a circular process; this makes culture coherent, and therefore each culture maintains its own frame of reference and meanings as it has been socially built.

Thus, the culture of social peace has an important role in providing generations with the values that help shape their future and enable them to participate effectively in building a society that is more free, prosperous and safe. It is - a culture of social peace - linked to the values, attitudes and nature of human behavior that focuses on the elements of non-violence, and respects basic rights for human beings, and the freedom of others, through understanding and tolerance. Spreading a culture of peace is linked to upbringing with its values and concepts, a process that starts from a young age. Erikson believes that the real success in passing adolescence is the adolescent's ability to adhere to some of the values he believes in that give him a sense of uniqueness despite the conflicts and

conflicting situations that occur in the surrounding world such as family, school and the outside world.

Social service has been linked-since its inception- to work in governmental and private institutions that aim to satisfy the needs of man and solve his problems in the various phases of his life, with the intention of making him happy and achieving the maximum degree of his adaptation to the environment in which he lives. This can be achieved through using rational values, principles and professional methods that can accomplish therapeutic, preventive, and developmental goals in all areas of work.

The aforementioned theoretical argument affirms that the human being is the center of attention of the culture of social peace and social service. Therefore, the culture of social peace and social service aims to change the intellectual and behavioral patterns in the human being for the better in order to make him happy. The social service profession is of a humanitarian nature concerned with helping people in general and marginalized groups in particular (those with special needs, widows, orphans, people of unknown descent ... etc), to satisfy their needs and confront their problems, and to turn behavioral morbidity into behavioral moderation. So, the culture of social peace goes in the same direction and moves in the same way and it aims to transform the values, attitudes and behaviors within each individual from violence to peace, so

that human and psychological security prevails throughout the world.

Based on what was previously presented in the theoretical framework, the problem of the study showed that what a large group of adolescents received from distorted and extremist ideas due to poor socialization, which in turn formed adolescents with many misconceptions within society, and the use of violence, non-acceptance of the other opinion, and intolerance have become dominant traits in society today. If this is for adolescents in general, adolescents deprived of family care seem to have extreme ideas and violent behaviors evidently. Their lack of role models and relatives made them suffer from psychological and social incompatibility in the society in which they live, as well as their feeling of dissatisfaction, discontent and hatred against society. All of these problems represent a threat to the security and integrity of the social construction of the entire society.

Therefore, it has become imperative for us to take care of this group and bring it to safety and help them to go in the right way. This can only be achieved through the consolidation and implantation of the values of a culture of social peace and nonviolence among a group of adolescents deprived of family care. This is especially important in the current stage that faces Society which is characterized with many variables and challenges, in addition to the need to transform into a society of knowledge that accommodates

the contents of the information revolution and its mechanisms and cultures, and even strive to produce the same knowledge and effective employment to face the crisis of the absence of values among adolescents. So, their first choice in the various situations of their lives is peace. Therefore, the main question of the study is: **What is the effectiveness of professional intervention for social service in providing adolescents deprived of family care with a culture of social peace?**

Study terms

- 1- The concept of professional intervention for social service.
- 2- The concept of a culture of social peace.
- 3- The concept of family deprivation.

The aims of the study

The aim of the current study is:

Examining the effectiveness of a social service professional intervention program in providing adolescents deprived of family care a social peace culture.

The main aim was achieved through accomplishing a set of objectives:

- 1- Testing the effectiveness of the social service professional intervention program in giving adolescents deprived of family care the value of positive dialogue with others.

- 2- Testing the effectiveness of the social service professional intervention program in giving adolescents deprived of family care the value of tolerance of the other.
- 3- Testing the effectiveness of the social service professional intervention program in giving adolescents deprived of family care the value of respecting a culture of difference with the other.
- 4- Testing the effectiveness of the social service professional intervention program in providing adolescents deprived of family care the value of belonging.

The study hypotheses:

The current study is based on a major assumption that:

There are statistically significant differences between the pre and post measurements of the study sample on the social peace scale for adolescents deprived of family care.

The main hypothesis is branched into the following hypotheses:

- 1- There are statistically significant differences between the pre and post measurements of the study sample in giving adolescents deprived of family care the value of positive dialogue with the other.
- 2- There are statistically significant differences between the pre and post measurements of the study sample in

giving adolescents deprived of family care the value of tolerance with the other.

- 3- There are statistically significant differences between the pre and post measurements of the study sample in giving adolescents deprived of family care the value of a culture of dialogue with the other.
- 4- There are statistically significant differences between the pre and post measurements of the study sample in giving adolescents deprived of family care the value of affiliation.

The research design

This study is considered one of the semi-experimental studies that aim to test the effect of professional intervention for social work (independent variable) on the perception of adolescents deprived of family care of a culture of social peace (dependent variable).

The study method:

The current study relies on the use of the experimental approach by conducting a pre-measurement on the experimental group to find out their knowledge about the culture of social peace, then applying the program of professional intervention for the social service prepared by the researcher to the respondents (appointed by the study) and conducting post-measurement on the

same group and calculating the differences between the pre and post measurements.

Study Tools:

Data collection tools:

Consistent with the requirements of the current study; the researcher relied on a tool suitable for the nature of the strategy used, on the one hand, and for the nature of the information that should be obtained from the respondents, on the other hand. So, the researcher designed a set of tools represented in the following:

A- A questionnaire for assessing the situation regarding the current study.

B- Analyzing the content of periodic reports.

C- A measure of the awareness of adolescents deprived of family care of a culture of social peace.

Delimitations of study:

- **Spatial delimitations:** The current study was applied at the Health Improvement Association (Dar Aisha Hassanein) in Fayoum.
- **The human delimitations:** (20) single female (male-female) adolescents deprived of family care in Aisha Hassanain House
- **Time delimitations:** The period of conducting and applying the stages of the professional intervention

program that lasted Five months and two weeks , from 1/10/2019 to 16/3/2020.

Ninth: The general results of the study.

- 1- The results of the study showed that (60%) of the respondents are male, and (40%) of them are females, which confirms the concrete role of the Women's Association for Health Improvement (Dar Aisha Hassanin) in community service, and its efforts to meet the needs of its members and provide them with the necessary services, without regard to their quality, age, color, or religion etc.
- 2- 2- The results of the study showed that (60%) of the respondents are in the age group (13 to less than 15 years), and (40%) of them (15) years or more, this indicates that the Women's Health Improvement Association (Dar Aisha Hassanain) is interested in the issues of adolescents deprived of family care in general, and the young ones in particular, to compensate them for the lost kindness and warmth of the family. This also indicates the confidence of society in this institution - Dar Aisha Hassanin - and its effectiveness in playing the role that families were unable to fulfill in the education and care of adolescents (those who have been deprived of one of their parents or both).
- 3- 3- The results of the study showed that the vast majority of the total study sample, that is (70%) of the sample

joined the institution at the age of (less than two years), and (30%) joined the institution at the age of (six years or more), this indicates that these institutions play an effective role in protecting society from deviation. This is because embracing these institutions for a child deprived of family care since his early childhood compensates him for the lost love, affection, tenderness and care that he has on the one side, and protects him from being caught by evil hands in the street. Consequently, these institutions act as a protective shield to protect society.

- 4- The results of the study lead us to a very important point, which is that the mother is the family's backbone, its beating heart, and the main caretaker of the family. 90% of the respondents joined the institution because of the death of the mother.
- 5- The results of the study showed that the average of the total of pre measurement came low, with an arithmetic average (85,85), and a standard deviation of (86.50). the descending order of the domains showed that the fourth dimension (affiliation with adolescents deprived of family care) came in first place with an average score of 22,20 and a standard deviation (22,00), and in the second dimension came (positive dialogue with adolescents deprived of family care) with an average score of (22,15), a standard deviation (21,00), and the second dimension (tolerance for adolescents deprived of

family care) with an average of (21,40), and a standard deviation (20,50) respectively, and at the end of the list came the list the third dimension (Respecting the culture of dialogue among adolescents deprived of family care), with a mean (21,10) and a standard deviation (20,50), which indicates the need for professional intervention with adolescents deprived of family care (study sample); to develop their peace culture.

- 6- The results of the study revealed that there are significant differences between the mean scores of the study sample on the scale of social peace culture among adolescents deprived of family care before and after the professional intervention, the average differences between the pre and post measurements of the first dimension (15,40) with a standard deviation (4,44), and for the second dimension (12,20) with a standard deviation (3,44), for the third dimension (13,35) with a standard deviation (3,36), and for the fourth dimension (14,75) with a standard deviation (3,32), The scale as a whole (55.70) has a standard deviation (10,62). These positive differences are attributed to the professional intervention program designed and implemented by the researcher, and the activities (seminars - lectures - workshops etc) that are aimed at developing a culture of social peace among adolescents deprived of family care.

7- The study revealed a percentage of change in the respondents' responses to the dimensions of the social peace culture measurement form among adolescents deprived of family care before and after the intervention, as the percentage of change came in the first dimension (36.67%), and in the second dimension (31.28%) , in the third dimension (34.23%), in the fourth dimension (35.12%), and in the scale as a whole (34.38%). This indicates the extent to which the researcher benefited from the professional intervention program and the activities it contained, carried out by specialists who were able, with their distinguished skills and scientific ability, to communicate the information necessary to develop a culture of social peace among adolescents deprived of family care.