

The Role of Family Associations in Promoting Empowerment of Divorced Women for Sustainable Community Development: A Case Study from Ha'il.

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ABSTRACT:

The current research determined the role of family development associations in reducing the phenomenon of divorce in Ha'il. The current research was an analytical descriptive social survey. Data was collected through a questionnaire applied to a sample of (98) participants who were frequent visitors to the family development associations in Ha'il. The research concluded that the role of family development associations was average in qualifying those about to get married, treating the problems of the newlyweds, and satisfying social, psychological, economic and legal needs of divorcees. Results, also, revealed that the role of family development associations in satisfying the social needs of divorced women ranked first compared to other roles.

Keywords: Roles - Family development associations - Family development – Divorce.

1.Introduction

Human development is the basic foundation in all societies, regardless of their level of progress. Therefore, most countries of the world are interested in learning about their levels of human development (Allam, 2012, p. 9). However, development cannot occur or raise without strategies clarifying the images, patterns, direction and strength of change. (Al-Sarouji, 2012, p. 195)

Family is considered one of the most important social institutions in ancient and modern human life. It is the source of morals, from which a person receives the first lessons of social life, and children learn social behavior compatible with prevailing social values and trends in society. When spouses lack the sources of warmth and harmony; this poses a great danger to the family. This results in psychological, educational, and social effects on their children, who suffer from loneliness, deprivation, or exclusion, and may be exposed to neglect that leads them to deviance, crime, and addiction. Al-Damegh (2015) pointed out other problems: such as custody, alimony, lack of housing or legal papers of parenthood, or immutability. All these may affect children's educational achievement. (Al-Faydi, 2014: 50) Family, urgently, needs to be provided with specialized assistance (Al-Azza, 2010: 61).

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The Saudi family has gone through social changes that have ensued problems of a direct impact on its stability. Despite the fact that no family is free of problems; divorce and family disintegration are indicators of negative effects on society. Consequently, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia pays attention to the family, issuing some decisions: Royal Decree (No. 5: 2003), regarding the application of health controls of pre- marriage to all Saudis to reduce genetic diseases and disabilities. (<http://www.al-jazirah.com/2003/20031230/ln1.htm>) Cabinet Resolution (No. Z144:2014), has included providing awareness courses for those about to marry, supervised by the Ministry of Social Affairs, with the fund of (10) ten million riyals. The Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development establishes awareness programs and courses for young men and women who are about to marry, all through the Kingdom, in order to comprehensively develop their legal, Islamic, health, psychological and social awareness, utilizing the help of a distinguished elite of male and female trainers. Attending these courses is optional for both parties of the marriage contract. Associations, programs and courses provided, must be revised for suitability of the objectives and attendance at the program become mandatory after 3 years of its implementation on an optional basis. The marriage contract is linked to the certificate of attendance of the qualifying program with a certain number of hours for the husband and wife, with the aim of reducing the incidence of divorce. (<http://www.alriyadh.com/818617>), Tenth Development Plan strengthens social safety networks, and family and childhood care (Ministry of Economy and Planning, 2015: 65), confirmed by Royal Decree (No. M/78:2008) to allocate personal status courts that legally consider matters related to the family (Ministry of Justice, 2008), followed by the verdict of the Minister of Justice (No. 13/T/5332: 2005) including the executive regulations for the Sharia Proceedings System (Ministry of Justice, 2005: 61), and the issue of the decision to establish social work offices in public and private personal status courts, concerned with providing legal assistance for social issues in general and family issues in particular before reaching the judiciary and conciliation offices.

(<http://www.okaz.com.sa/new/Issues/20131129/Con20131129658066.htm>)

The decision of Ministers Cabinet (No. 161:2003) approved the organizational regulations for family development associations, followed by the verdict of the Minister of Social Affairs (No. 96499: 2011) including executive regulations, where Article No. 4 states that development associations must: plan and implement programs and Social projects, especially social education and awareness, and family guidance programs (Ministry of Social Affairs, 2009), in order to protect family and support it to perform its role, solve the social problems it faces, and reduce divorce cases. The number of registered cases in the Kingdom's courts increased by 22% for the year 2015, and 54,471 divorce cases were registered, achieving a rate of 7 divorces for every 10 new marriages (Ministry of Justice, 2015: 113).

The Ministry of Labor and Social Development, currently the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development, established the General Administration for Community Development, working to achieve social development of the individual, the family, and society, through executive plans for programs social development. The Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development, also, offers its services to raise the level of individuals of society and provide them with new experiences, skills, and

knowledge to solve their problems and motivate work, cooperation, and responsibility (Ministry of Social Affairs, 2013: 194).

The Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development, additionally, works to achieve growth and family stability in society and protect family from the factors of disintegration. It has set fundamental goals including; emphasizing family cohesion, increasing interest in social protection programs of services, and family and childhood care. It supports family guidance programs in order to reduce the spread of problems and negative behaviors within families, develop maternity care activities, and protect groups exposed to abuse (Al-Qaib, 2002: 241).

The development associations in Ha'il seek to achieve family development and stability. Social Development Associations were established in Hai'l in the year 1961 (www.sd.mlsd.gov.sa) sought to develop society in Hai'l in accordance with modern techniques based on the needs of citizens, as indicated in Article 2 of the regulations for family development associations (Umm Al-Qura newspaper: 2008) on the basis of the people's material, moral, and human participation in fulfilling their needs, through implementing various social, cultural, training, recreational, sports, health, agricultural, and environmental development programs, which contribute in meeting the needs, developing and achieving security and safety of the local community.

Development associations in Ha'il offer a number of development programs and projects that concern society in general and family in particular; the most important of which are Family counseling programs. These programs seek to provide social and psychological consultations over the phone, and suggest appropriate solutions and alternatives that are practically applicable to confront social, psychological, educational, or marital problems within the family, reducing the aggravation of family conflicts. They spread family culture in society through different awareness programs, introducing rights and duties among family members, and providing appropriate counseling to those about to marry. (Allowish, 2020: 242)

This is emphasized by social theories on the role of the family and the social environment in changing the individual and his current development, all of which aim at strengthening relationships between family members and achieve better compatibility for all individuals. (Corey, 2001: 102)

The issue of family counseling and family development is a matter of discussion on the one hand, and the problem of divorce is sought to be reduced by family development associations, on the other hand. Muhammad (2016) pointed out the importance of helping social workers to apply the necessary professional skills that raise the level of professional performance in personal status courts and settle confidential disputes resulting from early divorce. Findings showed a need to gain experience consistent with social changes and provide knowledge, values and techniques that empower social work, Al-Saleh (2017) determined the therapeutic methods used with cases of marital disputes, identifying the difficulties facing the counselor when working with cases of marital disputes, and coming up with a proposed vision for an integrated behavioral marital therapy model to reduce marital disputes. The study revealed a deficiency in the use of professional techniques, and that the family counselor faces difficulties when working with cases with marital disputes that limit his/ her practice. Results, also, demonstrated the suitability of the integrated behavioral marital therapy approach to cases with marital disputes.

The National Council for Family Affairs of Amman (2005) clarified the reality of family counseling services in Jordan, and the variables related to families' needs regarding the type of services provided by associations. Results showed that most institutions do not include among their objectives the provision of family or marital counseling services. This is due to, the lack of professionals in this field, and that most of the workers in these institutions do not hold specialized academic degrees that would help them carry out such a work. Jordan, also, lacked the specialty of family counseling at higher education institutions, and the categories that benefit from the services of institutions and associations were women, Al-Gharib and Al-Taifi (2008) identified some basic concepts for those working in the field of family counseling, and the reality of counseling in Saudi society. Results revealed that there was a scarcity in the number of institutions that provide such service, the majority of participants in providing social counseling were not specialists with various qualifications, and most of the problems reported were marital problems, Al-Zoghbi (2011) referred to the professional standards necessary for practice family counseling applied to family counsees in counseling associations and offices in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Al-Zoghbi (2011) aimed at identifying professional characteristics of family counseling practitioners and the professional standards for practicing family counseling from the point of view of practitioners in family counseling associations. Results showed a significant scarcity in the number of associations despite great attempts to develop and advance these associations, Al-Anazi's (2008) identified the extent of social work professional practice at family guidance and counseling offices in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. He showed that 46% of family counselors knew nothing about whether the association had an evaluation program for the level of services or not, 53% of family counselors had a number of follow-up cases per week ranging from one to less than five cases, and family counselors agreed to exercise a number of professional roles when dealing with family problems. Al-Anazi's (2008) recommended activating professional practice of social work in family counseling associations, and conducting future research on family counselors' practice of professional methods in dealing with family problems.

Al-Daraan and Al-Shalabi (2012), studied the reality of family reform, guidance and methods of development in the Mawaddah Charitable Society for Social Reform in Makkah Al-Mukarramah. The study clarified the importance of family reform and guidance for family stability and happiness. The study concluded that family guidance had a prominent role in Family Consensus Reform and there was necessity of creating family counseling offices within family reform departments, Tracing the same point, Al-Hadrati (2013) evaluated family and social counseling services from the point of view of family counsees. The study aimed at identifying the effectiveness of family counseling and counseling associations services to meet the needs of the counsees, and to evaluate the guidance services received. The study concluded that family guidance and counseling associations are making every effort to improve the services they provide to the counsees such as providing guidance and developing plans to solve problems, as well as helping to engage in positive dialogue. However, there was weakness regarding providing some services, such as not providing preventive programs to reduce family problems, or a hotline. The study recommended utilizing techniques to provide counseling services to bring about a real change in the abilities and potential of the counsees, Al-Faydi (2014) identified the role of telephone counseling in reducing divorce rates among a sample of

female beneficiaries of telephone counseling in charitable associations telephone. Findings showed that counseling has a role in reducing the rates of family problems leading to divorce and in focusing on understanding the rights and duties and the necessity of tolerance between spouses. The study suggested establishing special sections in charitable organizations concerned with the family affairs, for studying the causes of divorce to treat and avoid them, or limit their spread.

This was supported by Al-Amoudi (2015) who evaluated the role of charitable organizations in activating social responsibility initiatives for family care and empowerment. The study emphasized that adopting a culture of social responsibility would contribute to creating more pioneering initiatives of empowering family, advancement of sectors working in the field of family guidance and reform and enabling family to achieve psychological and social settlement, which could be reflected in support and development of family awareness and education programs that lead to stability of society. Actually, community manages family guidance and counseling programs; programs that provide spouses with skills for a happy marital life. Considering this, the current research aimed at conducting a survey to determine the role of family development associations in reducing the phenomenon of divorce in Ha'il at the pre-divorce and post-divorce stages.

2. Concepts and Theoretical guidelines:

The concept of role: Davis (2006) defines role as the behavior performed by people who occupy certain social positions. He also defines it as the dynamic aspect of status, the actions and duties that society expects from those who occupy a specific social position at a specific time. Role does not mean one behavior but many sub-roles; It is a set of behavioral patterns that form a meaningful unit and seem appropriate for a person who occupies a specific place in society or occupies a specific position in mutual personal relationships (Al-Bayati, 2011). Thus, role includes trends, values, and behavior that society describes for each individual who occupies a position. The role is a dynamic aspect of development associations. In the current study, it is a set of actions and duties that families expect from family development associations in Ha'il for solving their problems and meeting their needs.

In light of the above mentioned, the role can be defined procedurally in accordance with the nature of the current research as follows: A set of tasks and roles carried out by family development associations for reducing the phenomenon of divorce in Ha'il at the pre- divorce and post-divorce stages, In light of the principles of the Role Theory, the role of family development associations, is divided into the following: The preventive role: Its determinants are avoiding family problems by strengthening family relationships, guidance and direction that give the parties sufficient insight of social and educational awareness to avoid and solve family problems. (Mahdi, 2005: 166)

The therapeutic role: its determinants are assistance in the rehabilitation of a newly formed family, addressing family problems and crises in cooperation with the owners of the problem, and helping family members who suffer from certain problems to adapt (Naomi & Joanne, 2005, 41).

The developmental role: Its determinants are developing the personal potentials and energies inherent in family members, empowering the family with various techniques to deal with its future problems and enhancing the family self-independence, helping to develop the social environment surrounding the family and preparing developmental and social programs targeting the family (Rashwan, 2011, 58).

The concept of family associations: Governmental and private social institutions that care about the interests of the individual and society, and cooperate with the rest of society institutions to provide all services and consultations related to family through their preventive, curative, and developmental services (Al-Saghir, 2020: 1472). They aim primarily at addressing social problems, raising the standard of living, and life quality (Al-Qaib, 2002: 239).

The concept of divorce: Divorce in the language comes from the verb break up for those who are bound; a woman divorces her husband from the bond of marriage and is freed from this bond. A divorced woman is said to be freed from the bond of marriage. Divorce in Sharia; Islamic Law, means removing the control on the marriage contract between the spouses using specific words (Anis, 2006, 563), Furthermore, sociology defines divorce as a social phenomenon that stems from unhealthy social relationships, it is a linear social disease that means the destruction of marriage, family, and the basic ties of society. (Al-Janabi, 2010, 16).

Therefore, divorce is conflicts end, misunderstandings, separation, and failure of both spouses to establish a stable marital relationship (Hegazy, 2015, 216).

Social Systems Theory: The system is defined as a group of parts, each of which has a function independent from the other. These parts are considered independent subsystems, and are in turn divided into smaller systems and so on. Thus, the family represents a unit or a large overall system consisting of subsystems, each of which has a purpose, but is linked by a single biological bond. The following operations take place within the system: inputs, transformational and outputs operations. (Lum, 2004, 89).

In light of Social Systems theory, family development associations are carrying out a set of operations to reduce the phenomenon of divorce in Ha'il region, as follows:

- (a) Inputs: means to offer all the materials that are appropriate to preventive, therapeutic and developmental services and to provide the family with available community resources that can be utilized in achieving the goals of family development associations.
- (b) Transfer operations: means continuity and adequacy of services to meet the needs of the family.
- (c) Outputs: means paying attention to follow-up and clear assessment of family development associations, opening communication channels between different family development associations through which they provide services to the family to exchange opinions and develop plans in an integrated manner.

3.Methodology:

The current research was a descriptive survey that investigated the role of family development associations in reducing the occurrence of divorce in Ha'il. The study population represented female beneficiaries from the services of family development associations in Ha'il, whose number was (200). Given the nature and specificity of the

subject of the study, the impossibility of applying it to all subjects, the sample size was determined statistically using the Krejcie & Morgan table and equation, to be reduced accordingly to 130 participants. These were divided into the pilot sample with 20 participants (see Validity and Reliability), and the basic sample with 110 participants. The electronic questionnaire in its final form was applied to the basic sample. The number of valid questionnaire items finally approved was (98), after excluding (12) questionnaire items due to non-response. The respondents might provide answers they believe are socially acceptable rather than expressing their true opinions or experiences.

Validity & Reliability: The external validity of the jurors: It included the rates of agreement of the jurors on the questionnaire items. The questionnaire was presented to a number of experts at the academic and development fields. Accordingly, the dimensions were modified: some statements were adjusted, and some statements with an agreement rate of less than 85% were deleted.

Validity of internal consistency: The researchers counted the internal consistency of the questionnaire items, by calculating the correlation coefficients between each statement and the total score of the dimension, as well as the correlation coefficients between the score of each dimension and the total score of the questionnaire. The correlation value for the first dimension, the pre-divorce stage, was (0.822), and the correlation value for the second dimension, post-divorce stage, was (0.744). The correlation value for the instrument as a whole reached (0.790). All correlation coefficients were statistically significant at a level of (0.01), which indicates the validity of the questionnaire and its suitability for use in what it was designed for.

Reliability: After modifying the study instrument, so that it became in the final form, the reliability coefficient was calculated using the “Cronbach’s Alpha” reliability coefficient, where the reliability value for the first dimension was (0.740), and the reliability value for the second dimension was (0.735), and the reliability value for the instrument as a whole was (0.738). These are high reliability values which gave a good indication of the stability of the instrument to be reliable.

The research was applied to civil society associations working in the field of family development in Ha’il, the research lasted about ten months in the time period from 01/01/2023 to 24/10/2023, during which material was collected, the theoretical framework for the research was prepared, research instruments were designed, and data was collected, reviewed and analyzed to be interpreted, After the process of collecting and reviewing data, the researchers, data was analyzed using the statistical analysis program (SPSS V 25.0).

Table (1): the characteristics of the divorced women of the research sample

| Main variables | | Sub-variables | Frequency | % |
|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|------|
| 1 | Age | Less than 30 years old | 1 | 1.0 |
| 2 | | From 30 to less than 40 years old | 7 | 7.1 |
| 3 | | From 40 to less than 50 years old | 38 | 38.8 |
| 4 | | From 50 years and over | 52 | 53.1 |
| 1 | Educational Level | Primary | 39 | 39.8 |
| 2 | | Intermediate | 15 | 15.3 |
| 3 | | Secondary | 25 | 25.5 |
| 4 | | University | 18 | 18.4 |
| 5 | | Post- Graduate | 1 | 1.0 |
| 1 | Monthly income | Less than 3000 | 84 | 85.7 |
| 2 | | 3000 - less than 7000 | 11 | 11.2 |
| 3 | | 7000 - less than 10000 | 1 | 1.0 |
| 4 | | 10000 or more | 2 | 2.0 |
| 1 | Job | Private work | 1 | 1.0 |
| 2 | | Housewife | 90 | 91.8 |
| 3 | | Employee | 7 | 7.1 |
| 1 | Number of family members | Less than 3 people | 49 | 50.0 |
| 2 | | 3- For less than 6 individuals | 38 | 38.8 |
| 3 | | 6- For less than 9 individuals | 10 | 10.2 |
| 4 | | More than 9 individuals | 1 | 1.0 |

Data in the previous table describes the characteristics of the divorced women of the research sample, which are: The majority of the research sample fell into the age group between 50 years and over with a percentage of (53.1%), followed by the age group from 40 to less than 50 years with a percentage of (38.8%), and finally the age group of less than 30 years with a percentage of (1.0%).

The primary educational grade came in the first place with a percentage of (39.8%), while the secondary educational grade came in second place with a percentage of (25.5%), and finally the intermediate educational grade with a percentage of (15.3%). Generally; results revealed the low level of education for the study sample of divorced women.

The monthly income category (less than 3,000 riyals) came in the first place with a rate of 85.7%, followed by the income category (3,000 - less than 7,000) in the second place with a rate of 11.2%, while the income category (7,000 - less than 10,000) in the last place with a rate of 1.0%. Actually, results revealed the low level of income for the study sample.

Data shows that the majority of the study sample of the divorced women were housewives (91.8%), followed by the employee (7.1%), and finally a small percentage (1.0%) with private work. Data, also, shows that family members (less than 3 members) ranked first with a percentage of (50.0%), followed by family members (3 - less than 6 members) with a percentage of (38.8%), and finally in the fourth and last place Family members (more than 9 members) with a percentage of (1.0%).

4. Results& Discussion:

To answer the first question, stating: “What is the role of family development associations in reducing the phenomenon of divorce in Ha’il at the pre-divorce stage?”, the current research carried out a descriptive statistical treatment represented by calculating means, standard deviations, and ranking, as shown in the following tables:

Table (2): The role of family development associations in qualifying those about to marry

| | Statements | Yes | | Sometimes | | No | | M | SD | Role Level | Rank |
|---------------------------------|--|-------|------|-----------|------|-------|------|------|-------|------------|------|
| | | Freq. | % | Freq. | % | Freq. | % | | | | |
| 1 | develop my ability to make positive change | 50 | 51.0 | 15 | 15.3 | 33 | 33.7 | 2.17 | 0.908 | average | 7 |
| 2 | prepare me to overcome any future problems | 67 | 68.4 | 10 | 10.2 | 21 | 21.4 | 2.47 | 0.827 | high | 3 |
| 3 | qualify me to deal with psychological and social problems. | 69 | 70.4 | 18 | 18.4 | 11 | 11.2 | 2.59 | 0.686 | high | 2 |
| 4 | develop awareness of my responsibility towards my family and community | 68 | 69.4 | 20 | 20.4 | 10 | 10.2 | 2.59 | 0.671 | high | 1 |
| 5 | help me choose the right spouse | 50 | 51.0 | 19 | 19.4 | 29 | 29.6 | 2.21 | 0.876 | average | 6 |
| 6 | qualify me on how to manage family relationships | 49 | 50.0 | 32 | 32.7 | 17 | 17.3 | 2.33 | 0.757 | average | 4 |
| 7 | Provide me with effective communication skills | 48 | 49.0 | 28 | 28.6 | 22 | 22.4 | 2.27 | 0.807 | average | 5 |
| 8 | Help me overcome engagement issues | 27 | 27.6 | 21 | 21.4 | 50 | 51.0 | 1.77 | 0.859 | average | 8 |
| The total mean of the dimension | | | | | | | | 2.30 | 0.80 | average | |

The previous table describes the role of family development associations in qualifying those about to marry, and its data shows that the general mean was (2.30), with a standard deviation of (0.80), and responses in general regarding that role were at the “average” level.

Actually, it turns out that the role of family development associations in qualifying those about to marry is average. This is consistent with the results of a study by the National Council for Family Affairs in Amman (2005), which revealed a deficiency in providing family counseling or marital counseling services, due to the lack of specialized competencies in this field, and that most of the workers in these institutions do not hold

specialized academic degrees that would help them carry out such work and lack of family counseling specialization in higher education institutions, and that the groups benefiting from the services of institutions and centers are women.

Table (3): The role of family development associations in treating the problems of newlyweds

| Statements | | Yes | | Sometimes | | No | | M | SD | Role Level | Rank |
|---------------------------------|--|-------|------|-----------|------|-------|------|------|-------|------------|------|
| | | Freq. | % | Freq. | % | Freq. | % | | | | |
| 1 | contribute to resolving disputes between spouses' families | 43 | 43.9 | 13 | 13.3 | 42 | 42.9 | 2.01 | 0.936 | average | 3 |
| 2 | work to improve the economic level of the family | 28 | 28.6 | 23 | 23.5 | 47 | 48.0 | 1.81 | 0.857 | average | 6 |
| 3 | hold social behavior modification sessions | 23 | 23.5 | 25 | 25.5 | 50 | 51.0 | 1.72 | 0.822 | average | 8 |
| 4 | hold reconciliation sessions between the spouses | 28 | 28.6 | 19 | 19.4 | 51 | 52.0 | 1.77 | 0.871 | average | 7 |
| 5 | explain to the spouses the cause of marital disputes | 39 | 39.8 | 15 | 15.3 | 44 | 44.9 | 1.95 | 0.924 | average | 4 |
| 6 | train us on how to face life pressures | 48 | 49.0 | 21 | 21.4 | 29 | 29.6 | 2.19 | 0.869 | average | 2 |
| 7 | urge parents not to interfere in our lives | 57 | 58.2 | 12 | 12.2 | 29 | 29.6 | 2.29 | 0.897 | average | 1 |
| 8 | advise us to solve our problems ourselves | 32 | 32.7 | 22 | 22.4 | 44 | 44.9 | 1.88 | 0.877 | average | 5 |
| The total mean of the dimension | | | | | | | | 1.95 | 0.88 | average | |

The previous table describes the role of family development associations in treating the problems of newlyweds. Data shows that the general mean was (1.95), with a standard deviation of (0.88), and the responses in general regarding that role were at an “average” level. Generally, it was revealed, from what stated above, that the role of family development associations in treating the problems of newlyweds was average. This is consistent with the results of Al-Daraan and Al-Shalabi (2012), which revealed the importance of family reform and guidance for family stability and happiness. This is also,

in line with the study of Al-Hadriti (2013), which confirmed the role of Family guidance and counseling centers in providing guidance and developing plans to treat problems, as well as helping engage in positive dialogue, bringing about a real change in the abilities and potentialities of the counsees. However, these associations showed a weakness in providing some services, as not providing preventive programs to reduce family problems, or providing a hotline of telephone, To answer the second sub-question, stating: "What is the role of family development associations in satisfying the needs of divorced women?" The study carried out a descriptive statistical analysis, represented by calculating means, standard deviations, and rankings, as shown in the following tables:

Table (4): The role of family development associations in satisfying social needs

| Statements | Yes | | Sometimes | | No | | M | SD | Role Level | Rank |
|---|-------|------|-----------|------|-------|------|------|-------|------------|------|
| | Freq. | % | Freq. | % | Freq. | % | | | | |
| 1 seek to improve my relationship with my ex-husband and his family | 60 | 61.2 | 10 | 10.2 | 28 | 28.6 | 2.33 | 0.875 | average | 5 |
| 2 help me regain confidence when dealing with others | 68 | 69.4 | 10 | 10.2 | 20 | 20.4 | 2.59 | 0.695 | high | 1 |
| 3 help me get out of social isolation | 48 | 49.0 | 28 | 28.6 | 22 | 22.4 | 2.27 | 0.807 | average | 6 |
| 4 help me make family decisions | 69 | 70.4 | 18 | 18.4 | 11 | 11.2 | 2.49 | 0.686 | high | 2 |
| 5 work to change society negative view of the divorced women | 50 | 51.0 | 19 | 19.4 | 29 | 29.6 | 2.21 | 0.876 | average | 7 |
| 6 support me in regaining my role in society | 67 | 68.4 | 10 | 10.2 | 21 | 21.4 | 2.47 | 0.877 | average | 3 |
| 7 motivate me to change my outlook of life | 49 | 50.0 | 32 | 32.7 | 17 | 17.3 | 2.33 | 0.757 | average | 4 |
| 8 Help me get married again and start a family | 27 | 27.6 | 21 | 21.4 | 50 | 51.0 | 1.77 | 0.859 | average | 8 |
| The total mean of the dimension | | | | | | | 2.31 | 0.80 | average | |

The previous table describes the role of family development associations in satisfying the social needs of the research sample. Data shows that the total mean was (2.31), with a standard deviation of (0.80), and responses in general regarding that role were at the "average" level.

Table (5): The role of family development associations in satisfying psychological needs

| Statements | | Yes | | Sometimes | | No | | M | SD | Role Level | Rank |
|---------------------------------|--|-------|------|-----------|------|-------|------|------|-------|------------|------|
| | | Freq. | % | Freq. | % | Freq. | % | | | | |
| 1 | offer psychological rehabilitation courses that enable me to deal with post-divorce crises | 43 | 43.9 | 42 | 42.9 | 13 | 13.3 | 2.31 | 0.936 | average | 2 |
| 2 | help me get out of post-divorce depression | 28 | 28.6 | 47 | 48.0 | 23 | 23.5 | 2.05 | 0.857 | average | 7 |
| 3 | provide me with psychological support following the divorce | 23 | 23.5 | 50 | 51.0 | 25 | 25.5 | 1.98 | 0.822 | average | 8 |
| 4 | encourage me to get rid of the feeling of helplessness and inferiority | 28 | 28.6 | 51 | 52.0 | 19 | 19.4 | 2.09 | 0.871 | average | 6 |
| 5 | develop my abilities for social interaction | 39 | 39.8 | 44 | 44.9 | 15 | 15.3 | 2.24 | 0.924 | average | 4 |
| 6 | increase my motivation to complete life | 48 | 49.0 | 29 | 29.6 | 21 | 21.4 | 2.28 | 0.869 | average | 3 |
| 7 | Help me feel safe in my community | 57 | 58.2 | 29 | 29.6 | 12 | 12.2 | 2.46 | 0.897 | average | 1 |
| 8 | help reduce anxiety and stress | 32 | 32.7 | 44 | 44.9 | 22 | 22.4 | 2.10 | 0.877 | average | 5 |
| The total mean of the dimension | | | | | | | | 2.19 | 0.88 | average | |

The previous table gives a description of the role of family development associations in satisfying the psychological needs of the study sample. Data shows that the total mean was (2.19), with a standard deviation of (0.88), and responses in general regarding that role were at the “average” level, based on the subjects' responses to the statements of the dimension, it is clear that there was a difference in the degree of responses regarding that role, as means ranged between (1.98-2.46), and these statements were ranked from first to eighth:

Table (6): The role of family development associations in satisfying economic needs

| Statements | | Yes | | Sometimes | | No | | M | SD | Role level | Rank |
|------------|---|-------|------|-----------|------|-------|------|------|-------|------------|------|
| | | Freq. | % | Freq. | % | Freq. | % | | | | |
| 1 | provide financial support to meet my needs | 90 | 91.8 | 6 | 6.1 | 2 | 2.0 | 2.90 | 0.366 | high | 2 |
| 2 | enable me to behave well in managing expenses | 18 | 18.4 | 52 | 53.1 | 28 | 28.6 | 1.90 | 0.874 | average | 6 |

| Statements | | Yes | | Sometimes | | No | | M | SD | Role level | Rank |
|---------------------------------|---|-------|------|-----------|------|-------|------|------|-------|------------|------|
| | | Freq. | % | Freq. | % | Freq. | % | | | | |
| 3 | provide some living requirements & needs | 93 | 94.9 | 5 | 5.1 | - | - | 2.95 | 0.221 | high | 1 |
| 4 | help with the expenses of children at education age | 23 | 23.5 | 57 | 58.2 | 18 | 18.4 | 2.05 | 0.783 | average | 3 |
| 5 | help me get government aid. | 12 | 12.2 | 77 | 78.6 | 9 | 9.2 | 2.03 | 0.633 | average | 5 |
| 6 | communicate with my ex-spouse to provide material needs | 20 | 20.4 | 36 | 36.7 | 42 | 42.9 | 1.78 | 0.895 | average | 7 |
| 7 | offer training program that help me increase my income | 14 | 14.3 | 74 | 75.5 | 10 | 10.2 | 2.04 | 0.660 | average | 4 |
| The total mean of the dimension | | | | | | | | 2.24 | 0.63 | average | |

The previous table describes the role of family development associations in satisfying the economic needs of the study sample. Data shows that the total mean was (2.24), with a standard deviation of (0.63), and responses in general regarding that role were at the “average” level.

Table (7): The role of family development associations in satisfying legal needs

| Statements | | Yes | | Sometimes | | No | | M | SD | Role level | Rank |
|---------------------------------|---|-------|------|-----------|------|-------|------|------|-------|------------|------|
| | | Freq. | % | Freq. | % | Freq. | % | | | | |
| 1 | help me learn about personal status law | 22 | 22.4 | 61 | 62.2 | 15 | 15.3 | 2.07 | 0.834 | average | 4 |
| 2 | help me get custody of my children | 30 | 30.6 | 35 | 35.7 | 33 | 33.7 | 1.97 | 0.817 | average | 5 |
| 3 | make me familiar with the Family Protection Law | 31 | 31.6 | 50 | 51.0 | 17 | 17.3 | 2.14 | 0.893 | average | 2 |
| 4 | support me in obtaining my rights | 38 | 38.8 | 44 | 44.9 | 16 | 16.3 | 2.22 | 0.917 | average | 1 |
| 5 | Contribute to paying the lawyer's legal fees | 32 | 32.7 | 44 | 44.9 | 22 | 22.4 | 2.10 | 0.877 | average | 3 |
| The total mean of the dimension | | | | | | | | 2.10 | 0.87 | average | |

The previous table describes the role of family development associations in satisfying the legal needs of the study sample. Data shows that the total mean was (2.10), with a standard deviation of (0.87), and responses in general regarding that role were at the “average” level.

Table (8): The order of the roles of family development associations regarding satisfying the needs of divorced women

| N | Needs | M | SD | Ranking | Role level |
|---|---------------------|------|------|---------|------------|
| 1 | Social needs | 2.31 | 0.80 | first | average |
| 2 | Economic needs | 2.24 | 0.63 | second | average |
| 3 | Psychological needs | 2.19 | 0.88 | third | average |
| 4 | Legal needs | 2.10 | 0.87 | fourth | average |

The previous table provides a clear description of the role of family development associations regarding satisfying the needs of divorced women, as follows: “Social needs” came in the first place with a mean (2.31) and a standard deviation (0.80), while “economic needs” came in the second place with a mean of (2.24) and a standard deviation of (0.63), “psychological needs” came in the third place with a mean of (2.19) and a standard deviation of (0.88), and “legal needs” came in the fourth place with a mean of (2.10) and standard deviation (0.87).

5. Conclusion

The quantitative results showed the characteristics distinguishing the divorced women who represented the research sample. Their age ranged between 50 years and more. Results revealed their low level of education, low level of income, and that the majority of them were housewives with family members less than 3.

On the other hand, the study reached a set of qualitative results, as follows: The role of family development associations in qualifying those about to marry and treating the problems of newlyweds was of an average level. In addition, the role of family development associations in satisfying social, psychological, economic, and legal needs of the divorced women of the research sample, was of an average level. Furthermore, the order of the roles of development associations at the post-divorce stage in satisfying needs, was as follows: The role of family development associations in satisfying social needs came in the first place, while their role in satisfying economic needs came in the second place, their role in satisfying psychological needs came in the third place and in the fourth place came their role in satisfying legal needs.

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