#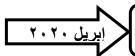 The role of Family Counselling and Guidance Offices in achieving the social empowerment of Egyptian women from the perspective of general practice

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2020

The role of Family Counselling and Guidance Offices in achieving the social empowerment of Egyptian women from the perspective of general practice

Abstract:

Today, the Egyptian family, especially women, faces many problems and challenges caused by social and economic changes and the massive technological transformation. The commission of crimes against children and adults, and all of this naturally led to a change in the perception of the family, whether in terms of its functions or in terms of the relationships that have changed within it and among its members, which took many negative forms and threatens the cohesion of its various forms. In turn, this study aimed to identify the categories covered by the services of the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices from the point of view of the officials, as well as to identify the social empowerment programs provided by the offices of family guidance and counseling to Egyptian women, and to determine the roles of the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices in achieving the social empowerment of Egyptian women. Social survey method and questionnaire tool for social workers working in your office Follow family guidance and counseling to find out how to empower women and play their roles. The results of the study answered all her questions.

Keywords: Family Counselling and Guidance Offices, social empowerment, Egyptian women, general practice.

ملخص البحث:

تواجه الأسرة المصرية اليوم وخاصة المرأة الكثير من المشكلات والتحديات التي أفرزتها التغيرات الاجتماعية والاقتصادية والتحول التكنولوجي الهائل، وأصبحت هذه المشكلات تهدد مكانة الأسرة التي ظلت راسخة عبر قرون طويلة من الزمان، وقد ينتج عن ذلك ما نراه الآن على نطاق واسع من التفكك الأسري والانحراف وتنامي معدلات ارتكاب الجرائم للصغار والكبار، وأدى كل هذا بطبيعة الحال إلى تغيير النظرة إلى الأسرة سواء من حيث وظائفها أو من حيث العلاقات التي تغيرت وتبدلت بداخلها وبين أفرادها، والتي أخذت أشكالا سلبية عديدة وتهدد تماسك أنساقها المختلفة، لذلك تحتاج إلى مكاتب التوجيه والإستشارات الأسرية في معاونتها للقيام بدورها ، لذلك إستهدفت تلك الدراسة تحديد الفئات التى تشملها خدمات مكاتب التوجيه والإستشارات الأسرية من وجهة نظر المسئولين، وكذلك تحديد برامج التمكين الاجتماعى التي تقدمها مكاتب التوجيه والإستشارات الأسرية للمراة المصرية، وتحديد أدوار مكاتب التوجيه والإستشارات الأسرية في تحقيق التمكين الاجتماعى

للمـرأة المصـرية، وقـد إسـتخدمت الدراسـة مـنهج المسـح الإجتمـاعي وأداة الإسـتبيان علـي الأخصـائيين الإجتماعين العاملين بمكاتب التوجيـه والإستشـارات الأسـرية للوقوف علـي كيفيـة تمكين المرأة والقيام بأدوارها، وقد أجابت نتائج الدراسة علي كافة تساؤلاتها.

الكلمــات المفتاحيــة: مكاتـب التوجيـه والإستشـارات الأسـرية، التمكـين الإجتمـاعي، المـرأة المصرية، الممارسة العامة.

Introduction:

Development is one of the most important issues of increasing interest on the part of social thinkers, specialists, officials, researchers and planners. The developing community aims to define its goals related to social and economic development and work to achieve them, so that the intended development is considered comprehensive development in both its economic and social dimensions, which aims at the comprehensive advancement of society. (Al-Esawy, 2001, p. 89)

Some view development as an economic process in the first rank, and that the social field is included in this process, while others see it as a process with a comprehensive social goal that includes other societal aspects, including the economy, and a third group believes that development is between this and that, Where some say that economic development is the cornerstone of development, and without it, the development program becomes sterile and useless, because if the development process does not depend mainly and fundamentally on improving economic conditions, we are unable to provide the social, health and educational services necessary to raise the standard of living of citizens. While others argue that the goal of development is a social goal first and foremost, and that this economic development is in fact a product of the light of knowledge and economic development is not achieved unless citizens do not suffer from ills and diseases, and the darkness of ignorance that is rampant among citizens must be eliminated. In order to be able to contribute constructively in the process of economic and social development. (Hamouda, 1996, p. 33)

In light of the current global changes, the state, in its traditional economic and social concept alone, is no longer able to bear the responsibilities of the desired change, especially as it is burdened with many different problems such as population increase, high ranks of poverty and unemployment, low economic and social level of the population, etc., which made it search for new mechanisms to help it achieve this. (Rashwan, 2005, p. 1003)

The human element is the basis for every progress that can be achieved in society, and the more knowledge, skill and experience the

human element is, the more influential its role in the areas of professional practice in society. Hence, the efficiency of any organization in the areas of multiple human activity in achieving its goals depends on the extent of its ability Therefore, these organizations were keen to pay attention to the human element, train it continuously, and work to raise the level of its professional performance as it is one of its most important elements. (Abdel Razek, 2004, p. 2689)

Therefore, women's issues occupied a large part of the Millennium Development Goals set by the United Nations, either directly or indirectly. The status of women and their position in the issues of poverty and sustainable development contributed to the crystallization of the global development agenda and the trend in crystallizing an Egyptian settlement vision aimed at overcoming forms of discrimination against women. On the one hand, and achieving equality with men in all fields on the other hand. (Khaled, 2005, p. 455)

Since women represent half of human energy, and therefore the issue of women's participation in development processes has become a fundamental issue, Family Counselling and Guidance Offices in the care of women are keen to empower women, whether by increasing their income by providing them with financial aid, helping them to set up small projects and holding training courses to develop their skills. And providing job opportunities that are commensurate with it, which is reflected in increasing its participation in the development of the local community, increasing its social responsibility and its participation in evaluating societal needs. (Ibrahim, 2002, p. 370)

The development of women's economic, social, health, educational and cultural capabilities, etc. is considered a national requirement, and raising the level of their participation becomes an inevitable necessity for the survival of life on this planet. Despite the government's interest in women's issues, they alone cannot address all their issues and problems that they face, which requires participation Civilian agencies, especially those working in the field of women, such as (women's development associations, women's clubs, maternal and child care office, Family Counselling and Guidance Offices), from presenting their efforts with the government for the development and advancement of women so that they can carry out their mission with ease, (Al-Samalouti, 1998, p. 18), and this was confirmed by the results of the study (Hammoud, 2019) on the need to strengthen the role of community institutions in enabling women to participate in public life. Which gave it the responsibility to address the problems related to the development of society.

As women in the Third World are still striving in persistent and persistent attempts to obtain their rights as an individual, as a group or as a social movement, but it is certain that their role in development depends on their current situation and this aspiration is also dependent on the nature of the behavior they use in obtaining those rights. (Fahmy, 2004 , p. 11)

As there are many harmful traditional practices associated with social customs and ancient cultures that lead to the loss of women's rights as a human being who has a role in society, and the following fall under these practices: (Unifem, 2000, P.55)

• Persecution and beatings.

• Denial of education, work, or participation in social or political activities.

• Lack of interest on the part of the family to achieve the women's self, independence and empowerment socially and politically. On the contrary, we find that customs encourage women to depend on men financially, morally and culturally.

• Men's view of women according to the prevailing belief that women do not have the mental and intellectual capabilities that would enable them to make the right decision and do the work as required.

• Parental control and education since childhood, which is based on the inequality between the girl and the boy, which is represented in the rationalization of the roles and duties of each of them over the other.

• Harmful habits such as early marriage of girls.

• Mistaken traditions and beliefs such as not using family planning methods.

This is confirmed by the results of the study (Al-Ahdal, 2013). There are many practices that are practiced against women, and that the labor market also does not meet the aspirations of women, as the study aimed to know the opinions of women about achieving their aspirations through working in the female labor market, and the study found that Women despite the difficult living conditions and their strong will to overcome poverty, as well as the results of a study (Blattman- et. al, 2013), which found that poor women suffer from many troubles in life more than others and are exposed to many practices that endanger them.

We find that the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices have a role in spreading the culture of empowering women, as the various community organizations can play their role in spreading the culture related to human rights, whether they are political, social, or cultural rights, or related to the importance of leading a decent quality

of life. The first is to insist on obtaining these rights, and to act or act consciously to obtain them. (Laila, 2008, p.13) This is confirmed by the results of the study (Shehab, 2019) that there are many institutions that can be used to empower the family, and they use many amicable means to resolve disputes, many and varied and differ from one country to another and from a legal system For another, for example, settlement or mediation, negotiation, conciliation, neutral consultation or early neutral evaluation, conciliation, arbitration, mini-action...etc.

organizations can use a number of Family Counselling and Guidance Offices to spread awareness of these rights through many mechanisms, including the media and information technology mechanism, which has become an effective force in our contemporary world. This helps create a public opinion that cares about these rights as a whole, empowering people to obtain their rights, based on the fact that humans have a set of basic needs and that satisfying these needs with the appropriate human level is a right of their basic rights, and with the development of non-governmental organizations in various countries of the world, terms appeared New in the early nineties, such as the network. In the sixties and seventies, development in the vast majority of countries depended on the experiences and efforts of governments, and planning for them was from top to bottom and without the real participation of the broad base of citizens in society. (Said, 2005, p. 79) and this was confirmed by the results of the study (Richard, 2002). Which confirmed that the practice of mediation with families within is done through a work team that includes (lawyers, social workers and psychologists) and they work together to achieve the goal of the Family Court in effectively solving the pending cases, as well as the results of this study confirmed that each member of the work team has different directions towards the case presented to them, and this difference leads to a diversity of treatment methods, which makes the work highly efficient.

And the Family Welfare Office in general and women's welfare in particular in developing countries are still struggling to achieve economic, social and political liberation, as these associations work within the framework of systems that do not allow democracy in the sense of real participation of members of the people, and some women's associations play a liberating role with the aim of independence and to the development of political, economic and social systems It is believed that this The role is what women's associations should seek to achieve. (Mohamed, 2006, p. 10) and this was confirmed by the results of the study (Metwally, 2018) identifying the

requirements related to the professional knowledge necessary to achieve the quality of professional performance of the family care office workers and the importance of identifying obstacles to achieving Quality performance in dispute settlement offices in an effort to support and support the higher management of the total quality management system and to consolidate the culture of total quality and development Human resources represented in workers, administrators and newer clients, and support efforts to resolve the family conflict by identifying the causes of the conflict and helping the two parties to understand the causes and direct confrontation of the family conflict.

As well as the results of the study (Al-Hadi, 2007). On the importance of family institutions in serving women and the importance of the role of the social worker as a mediator in the offices of dispute settlement. It identified the role of the social worker at each stage of mediation, and its results also confirmed that the parties to the conflict must accept the mediation process, because through Thus, the social worker can be familiar with all the factors and surrounding circumstances that lead to family problems in an attempt to reach solutions to them, but he cannot work alone, but there must be a work team to help him, because the success of any organization depends on the successful work teams within it, which can cooperate to achieve goals between different disciplines and to their ability to work together.

Theoretical premises of the study: This study proceeds from a basic theory, which is the theory of the role.

The idea of the role theory stems from the community, which is an interconnected social office group that includes social roles exercised by the individuals who occupy this office. (Mansour, 2006, p. 85)

It is also based on the concept of expectations related to these different types of Family Counselling and Guidance Offices and what they can offer of social empowerment for women, whether this empowerment (social - psychological - legal - economic) is from expectations that determine the behavior of individuals and relate to each other to form a network of social relations within society .

The social worker is a general practitioner from the perspective of the general practice of social work as a moderator of change, and is responsible for achieving the goals of the profession related to each of the spouses (Habib, 2016, p.491), their families, social relations, social roles, and social problems, and focuses on teaching skills Marital relations, and effective marital communication skills in the constructive direction (Yousry, 2005, p. And non-verbal, which increases affection and compassion between them.

This was also confirmed by a study (Shalaby, 2016), which found that the use of the social worker for family therapy in cases of marital conflicts leads to the development of marital dialogue skills, which helps reduce marital conflicts in modern marriages.

Based on what was presented from a theoretical framework and previous studies, it became clear that there is a weakness in the empowerment of women on the part of the various institutions that work in the field of women's empowerment. It is related to social workers and the work team, and factors related to society. It also clarified that there are problems resulting from weak empowerment of women, and based on the foregoing, the problem of the study can be formulated in the following question: What is the role of the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices in empowerment from the perspective of general practice?

The importance of this study:

1) The importance of the study stems from the importance of the role of women in Egyptian society, as they are half of society, through family institutions that are concerned with women's affairs.

2) The importance of the role played by these institutions in empowering women, especially the social and economic empowerment of this category by establishing small projects funded by the government in cooperation with the private sector to run their own small projects.

3) The role played by social work in general and general practice in particular by adopting an important role in the advancement of human society by solving social problems and alleviating the severity of problems, and the importance of this role appears whenever the scope of society expands and is exposed to the current of social change.

4) This study may contribute to increasing the theoretical and artistic heritage of social work in general and general practice in particular.

Objectives of the study:

1- Determining the categories covered by the services of the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices from the point of view of the officials.

2- Determining the social empowerment programs offered by the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices to Egyptian women.

3- Defining the roles of the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices in achieving the social empowerment of Egyptian women.

Study Questions:

1. What are the categories covered by the services of the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices from the point of view of the officials?

2. What are the social empowerment programs offered by the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices for Egyptian women.

3. What are the roles of the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices in achieving the social empowerment of Egyptian women.

The theoretical part of the study:

1.Family Counselling and Guidance Offices:

A. **The concept of the family**: It is a social group characterized by a common place of residence, and may be exposed to reproductive economic and functional problems that provide society with individuals who have promising imprints on its soil. (Turkish, 2010, p. 24)

According to the concept of the system and its relation to the subject of the study, it is possible to look at the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices as one of the open formats, where there is a reciprocal relationship between these organizations and the various organs and systems in the community as they affect the society as they are affected by it, and it can be considered a whole system as it consists of a group of systems Sub-committees such as (the board of directors, specific committees, the general assembly), which as a whole system has groups of inputs and transformational processes and generates feedback that represents the extent of the beneficiaries' satisfaction with the programs and services it provides, as well as the extent of societal recognition of the role and effectiveness of that office in community service. (Abdel Latif, et al., 2014 , p. 22)

Family Counselling and Guidance Offices can achieve their goals through the following:

1. A sound scientific and professional investigation of the various characteristics, needs and problems of society in its various qualitative and functional categories.

2. Flexibility, speed of response and the ability to take the appropriate decision according to contemporary societal developments.

3.The ability to identify the nature of the local community, its problems, the needs of its residents for services and the required aspects of care.

4. The low cost of the services provided, given that it benefits from the efforts of its volunteer members to perform its services.

5. The contribution of its programs and projects to achieving social development, in addition to developing and strengthening the

democratic method by making room for participation in achieving the development goals of these organizations. (Mohamed, 2006, p. 156)

6. It often arises as a reflection of the desire of the residents of the community themselves to bring about change, and therefore they are the ones who define their goals from the reality of their convictions about the services the community needs.

7. These organizations implement many of their development programs and projects through the donations and donations they receive, in addition to members' subscriptions, and thus provide many services that the government had to bear.

8. Work on the development of human resources and contribute to the treatment of family problems and social disintegration.

9. Providing social welfare services in local communities in a scientific, methodical and conscious manner that responds to the aspirations and problems of the local community's residents.

10. The positive impact on the value system in the local community in favor of protecting the family (Kasbah, 2007, p.6).

B. Objectives of the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices:

The offices of family guidance and counseling also aim to achieve several goals in favor of protecting women and empowering them socially, psychologically and legally through the following:

1. Reforming the family's conditions, enhancing its Reliability and protecting it from cracking.

2. Gather all the problems raised between the parties of the same family under one judicial platform.

3. Reducing the legal procedures related to personal status issues and the necessity of resolving them in a short time (Salama, 2006, p. 26)

4. Circulating family issues in a family- and child-friendly office, and including the social and psychological dimension in treating family issues.

5. Maintaining confidentiality and privacy in family problems (Abdul-Ghani, 2007, p. 37)

6. Conducting periodic studies and surveys to determine the needs of the family in the community.

7. Carrying out training programs for community members and providing community awareness programs on an ongoing basis.

8. Working on developing, developing and improving the level of performance of social and family welfare programs, as well as making an adjustment or change in their human and material elements together (Abdel Latif, 2010, p. 95).

9. Work to reduce the intensity of disputes between family members.

10. Overcoming the element of long time in dealing with family problems and issues.

11. Taking into account the best interests of the child and the family.

12. Enabling women to address their problems, resolve family conflicts, and maintain family cohesion.

13. Strengthening noble cultural values (dialogue - tolerance - democracy - cooperation - and respect for human rights) and for all family members, especially women and children. (Law No. 10, 2004(

2. Social Empowerment of Women:

Al-Mawrid lexicon defines it with the meaning of (helps Ali) (Baalbaki, 1999, p. 310) and the intermediate lexicon indicates that it is said in the Arabic language that it is said that he made something possible, that is, he made it capable of it. Arabic and the concept of "capacity" in the English language, both of which are appropriate synonyms for the other, and both refer to external intervention in order to help the individual achieve or accomplish a specific work (The Arabic Language Academy, 1985, p. 563)

Empowerment is also defined as a process that is practiced with people, organizations or groups that have the power to become aware of the interactions and dynamics of the forces surrounding their lives, and how to deal with them and to develop their skills to have some influence in their lives (Khatiri, 2005, p. 397).

Empowerment is also defined as "developing the capabilities of citizens to participate in the development of society, as some see it as a tool that helps a person to claim his rights or change the existing conditions without changing the surrounding conditions. The community and empowering them to make decisions, and empowering women is the active participation in various activities within the community and their participation in development programs, which supports the development of the community, and it also activates the role of the women by improving her conditions and the living conditions of her family, in terms of health, education, income and participation level" (Suleiman, 2009, p. 1184)

The term (empowerment) appeared in the mid-eighties. During the eighties, the feminist movement criticized the development strategies that failed to achieve any significant progress in improving the status of women, and they identified four main goals:

• Analysis of women's dependency.

• Erasing all structural forms of discrimination against women.

• Achieving political equality and freedom of choice.

• Take measures and measures to prevent men's violence against women.

And a set of international legal measures have been taken to put pressure on the countries in which they see an increase in men's control over women, including undoubtedly the countries of the Islamic world, due to their misunderstanding of the relationship of men and women in Islam. Empowerment is considered as a political process to grant marginalized groups their rights and provide them with social justice. The concept of human development includes basic dimensions as follows (Human Development Report, 2006, p. 25).

Empowerment:- It depends on expanding people's capabilities and increasing their choices, and therefore it is linked to a basic condition which is the increase in freedom that involves liberation from hunger, poverty, ignorance and disease and the participation of people in making decisions that affect their lives.

Cooperation: Development, whether individual or collective, requires the cooperation of individuals with each other to be able to expand their options. Human development does not concern people only as individuals, but also means how they interact and cooperate in local communities.

Equity: Human development means equity in basic capabilities and opportunities, which means equitable distribution of income and resources and providing women the opportunity in education, health and training.

Sustainability: It means meeting the needs of the current generation while preserving the right of future generations to live, which requires the preservation of the environment and the preservation of natural resources.

Security: There is no development without freedom from wars, disasters and violence. We can define the concept of empowering women as the process through which women, at the individual and group levels, are able to realize the role that social, economic and political relations play in their lives, so that they can do so by gaining self-confidence and the ability to confront The challenges that stand in the way of achieving equality and equal opportunities, and the concept of empowerment reflects the leap that took place in the development planning process from being a top-down planning to being participatory and considering NGOs as an essential partner in the development process. Many organizations working in the field of development, including the United Nations, have adopted Civil society organizations and the concept of empowering women as a primary objective of their

support for various development activities such as micro-credit programs, popular participation and leadership training (United Nations Development Program, 2004, p. 2)

Some measure the success of the women's empowerment program through some indicators such as:

Mobility and economic security, participation in decision-making at home, political and legal awareness and participation in political life.

According to the current study, the researcher can define what is meant by the procedural concept of social empowerment, according to her current study, as follows-:

1. Supporting women's abilities to discuss and analyze their family, social, economic and cultural conditions that strengthen or weaken their ability to lead a healthy life.

2. Enhance women's self-image.

3. Helping women discover and appreciate their own potential.

4. Urging women to take action for change.

5. Supporting women's living life, whether from several aspects, whether (legal - social - economic – psychological)

6. Enabling the women to rely on herself in facing her problems and making her fateful decisions on her own.

7. Support the ability to lead, assume responsibility, and claim its legitimate rights.

Thus, we find that the empowerment and independence of women and the improvement of their social, economic and health office is a very important goal in itself, which is also essential to achieving sustainable development, and the participation of men and women and the full partnership between them is required at the levels of production and development. At the same time, the knowledge that women enjoy is often not recognized. The capabilities, endurance mechanisms and power relations that impede women's achievement of a healthy life to work at many levels in society and achieving change requires taking action at the policy and program levels that would improve the women's office in a way that also enhances their decision-making ability and then participate in the development process and achieve progress for society (report International Conference on Population and Sustainable Development, 1994).

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7) Support the ability to lead, assume responsibility, and claim its legitimate rights.

Through the previous definitions, we find that there are three levels of empowerment:

- **The individual level**: It expresses women's ability to control their lives, their awareness and sense of their value and abilities, and the women's ability to define her goal and work to achieve it.

- **Group level**: It reflects women's ability to organize themselves and work together and feel their strength in their group.

- **The societal level**: refers to the political and social climate, social norms, and public dialogue about what women can or cannot do.

Methodology:

-Type of study:

A descriptive study, where the study aims to determine the role of Family Counselling and Guidance Offices in achieving social empowerment of Egyptian women, based on collecting the necessary facts, analyzing and interpreting them through Family Counselling and Guidance Offices that provide services to that office and provide social empowerment.

- **Type of method**:

The current study relied on a sample social survey method for working specialists and officials in the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices selected under study.

- Fields of study:
- Spatial field:

The spatial field of the study was determined in Cairo Governorate, where there are (26) offices within Cairo Governorate, and they are concerned with family problems, but (6) were selected from those offices, which are as follows:

1- Al-Arqam Family Counseling Office.
2- mogamaa elmostakbal office.
3- Al-Balkini office.
4- Family office.
5- Family Support Office.
6- Office of oly el-Azm.

- Justifications for choosing the spatial domain:

1- Social protection for women and assistance and empowerment of Egyptian women are among the most important activities offered by this office.

2- Officials welcome her to conduct the study and cooperate with the researcher.

3- It represents the most active office working in the field of protection and empowerment of women at the level of the Egyptian state.

4- Availability of the appropriate sample for the study.

5- The legality of the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices, because they are well-known family offices, and they serve a large group of Egyptian women.

6- The presence of a group of social workers who work in these Family Counselling and Guidance Offices , which extinguishes a professional nature on the scientific approach to this study.

- The human sample:

The human field for this study was determined by selecting a sample of social workers and officials in Family Counselling and Guidance Offices working in the field of social empowerment of Egyptian women, and their number (65) is as follows: **Table (1):**

Office name	Number of employees
Al-Arqam Family Counseling Office.	10
mogamaa elmostakbal office.	11
Al-Balkini office.	8
Family office.	13
Family Support Office.	12
Office of oly el-Azm.	11

- Time-domain:

The period of collecting study data from the field, which started on 2/9/2019 and ended on 10/1/2020.

- Study Tools: The tool is designed according to the following steps:
1. Building the tool in its initial form based on the theoretical framework of the study and previous related studies, in addition to making use of some standards and questionnaire forms related to the subject of the study to identify the phrases that are related to each of the variables of the study.

- **Validity of the paragraphs (apparent honesty):**
The tool was presented to (10) faculty members at the Faculty of Social Work, Helwan University, to express their opinion on the validity of the tool in terms of the linguistic integrity of the phrases on the one hand and its relationship to the study variables on the other hand, and it was relied on an agreement rate of no less than (80%), Some phrases have been deleted and some reformulated. Accordingly, the form was drafted in its final form.

- Content Validity:
To verify this type of honesty, the researcher did the following:
- Reviewing the literature, books, theoretical frameworks, and previous studies and research that dealt with the study variables.
- Analyzing this literature, research and studies in order to reach the different dimensions and expressions related to these dimensions that are related to the problem of the study, in terms of determining the dimensions of the role of the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices in achieving the social empowerment of Egyptian women.

The value of the statistical validity coefficients of the officials' questionnaire can be determined, and the statistical validity coefficient is known as the square root of the reliability coefficient, as follows:

Table (2) Coefficients of Statistical Validity of Officials Questionnaire Form (n = 10)

Dimensions	Reliability Coefficient	Validity Coefficient
Official questionnaire form as a whole.	Coefficient (Alpha - Cronbach)	0.872
	Coefficient Spearman - Brown	0.849

**Significant at (0.01)   * Significant at (0.05)

It is clear from the previous table that the values of the statistical validity coefficient of the official questionnaire are high and acceptable and meet the purposes of the study.

- **Reliability of the tool:**
The reliability of the tool was calculated using the reliability coefficient (Alpha-Cronbach) of the estimated reliability values of the

officials' questionnaire, for a sample of (10) vocabulary from the study community officials. The results were as shown in the following table:

Table (3) Reliability results using the (Alpha-Cronbach) coefficient of the Officials Questionnaire Form (n = 10)

Dimension	Coefficient Spearman -Brown
Reliability of the tool as awhole	0.76

These levels are considered acceptable and can be relied on the results reached by the tool. In order to reach more honest and objective results for the officials' questionnaire, a second method was used to calculate the Reliability of the form, using the Spearman-Brown Split-half equation, where the statements of each variable were divided into two halves, including The first section includes the values obtained from the response to the odd statement, and the second section includes the values expressing the even statements. The test results were as follows:

Table (4) Responsibility Results Using Spearman - Brown Split - Half of Officials Questionnaire Form (n = 10)

Dimension	Spearman - Brown Coefficient
Reliability of the tool as awhole	0.80

It is clear from the previous table that most of the correlation coefficients for the variables enjoy a high degree of Reliability, and thus their results can be relied upon, and thus the tool has become in its final form.

- **Statistical analysis methods:**

The study relied on analyzing the data on the following methods:

(a) Qualitative analysis method: in proportion to the nature of the subject of the study.

(B) Quantitative analysis method: The data was processed through a computer using the program (SPSS.V. 23.0), the statistical package for social sciences, and the following statistical methods were applied:

1. Frequencies and percentages.

2. Arithmetic mean:

It was calculated for the triple scale by:

mean = k (yes) x 3 + k (somewhat) x 2 + k (no) x 1 / n

□ How to judge the level of the role of the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices in achieving the social empowerment of Egyptian women:

The level of the role of the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices in achieving the social empowerment of Egyptian women can be judged by using the arithmetic mean, where the beginning and end of the triple scale categories are: Yes (three degrees), to some extent

(two degrees), No (one degree), the data was encoded and entered into The computer, and to determine the length of the cells of the triangular scale (lower and upper limits), the range = largest value – least value (3 - 1 = 2) was calculated, divided by the number of scale cells to get the corrected cell length (2/3 = 0.67) and after Therefore, this value was added to the lowest value in the scale or the beginning of the scale, which is the correct one, in order to determine the upper limit of this cell, and thus the length of the cells became as follows:

Table (5) levels of arithmetic mean

If the mean value of the expression or dimension ranges between 1 - 1.67.	low level
If the mean value of the expression or dimension ranged between more than 1.67 - 2.35.	middle level
If the mean value of the expression or dimension ranges between more than 2.35 - 3.	high level

1.Standard deviation: It is useful in knowing the extent of dispersion or non-dispersion of the respondents' responses, and helps in arranging the phrases with the arithmetic mean, since in the case of the phrases being equal in the arithmetic mean, the phrase whose standard deviation is less takes the highest order.

2.**Range**: It is calculated by the difference between the largest and lowest value.

3. **Statistical validity**: It is calculated through the square root of the reliability coefficient.

4. **Reliability coefficient** (Cronbach's alpha): for the estimated reliability values of the study tools.

5. **Spearman-Brown split-half equation**: for the Reliability of the study tools.

Study results:

Table (6) Distribution of Officials by Quantitative Variables (N = 65)

N	Quantitative variables	M	S.D
1	Age	48	11
2	years of experience	9	4
N	- Gender:	Frequencies	Percentage %
1	a- male.	36	55.4
2	B- female.	29	44.6
	Total	65	100
N	Qualification	Frequencies	Percentage %
1	Middle Certification.	9	13.8
2	bachelors degree.	50	76.9
3	Postgraduate.	6	9.2

	Total	65	100
N	Job on offices	Frequencies	Percentage %
1	chairman.	4	6.2
2	Member of the Board of Directors.	23	35.4
3	Treasurer.	4	6.2
4	Executive Director.	4	6.2
5	Social worker.	9	13.8
6	Administrative.	21	32.3
	Total:	65	100

The results of the above table show that:

The average age of officials is (48) years, with a standard deviation of approximately (11) years.

- The average number of years of experience of officials in the field of work (9) years, with a standard deviation of approximately (4) years.

- It is clear from the previous table that the officials in the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices in achieving the social empowerment of Egyptian women are approximately 48 years old, which indicates the number of years of experience they have worked with, and this makes them more experienced in dealing with Egyptian women and their problems through the services and programs of that office.

- The largest percentage of officials are males at (55.4%), while females at (44.6%).

- It is clear from the previous table some study of the distribution of officials by gender in the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices , we find that most of the officials are males, with a percentage of 36, and this percentage is higher than the percentage of females working in the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices , with a percentage of 29.

- The largest percentage of officials hold a university degree with a percentage of (76.9%), followed by those with an intermediate qualification with a percentage of (13.8%), and then graduate studies with a percentage of (9.2%).

- It is clear, as shown in the previous table, that the distribution of officials according to educational qualification is university qualification by (76.9%), intermediate qualification is 13.8%, and graduate studies is (9.2%), which confirms that most of the officials working in Family Counselling and Guidance Offices that assist Egyptian women have a university qualification. This indicates their knowledge and experience in dealing with this field

- The largest percentage of officials whose job is a member of the board of directors with a percentage of (35.4%), by administrator with a

percentage of (32.3%), then a social worker with a percentage of (13.8%), followed a chairman, treasurer, and executive director (6.2%).

- It is clear in the previous table that the officials, especially the member of the board of directors, comes with 35.4%, followed by the administrative by (32.3%), then the social worker by (13.8%), followed by the chairman, treasurer and executive director by (6.2%).

- These results are consistent with what was indicated by a study (Bailly Joanne, 2000). The importance of the role of the social worker as a mediator in resolving family disputes, including the results of which confirmed that the social worker's use of the role of mediator has a significant impact in reducing divorce cases because by using this role gives strength For couples to play their roles and help them solve their problems.

Table (7) shows the categories covered by the services of the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices from the point of view of the officials (n= 65)

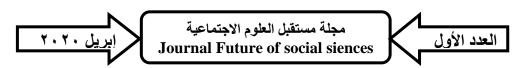| N	phrases	Yes	Some Times	No	T-w	M	%	R
1	Families vulnerable to disintegration in its various forms.	42	16	7	164	2.56	85.4	2
2	Widows and divorcees who cannot control their children.	41	14	10	160	2.5	83.3	3
3	Parents who lack the proper mechanism to guide their children.	35	26	4	160	2.5	83.3	3
4	New married couples who need help to avoid falling into problems that threaten their family life.	38	19	8	159	2.46	82.8	4
5	Children, girls and boys at risk of abuse by their families.	33	19	13	149	2.3	77.6	7
6	Families of prisoners and help them to overcome the difficulties they face due to the absence of the family breadwinner.	35	21	9	155	2.42	80.7	5
7	Families of drug users or alcoholics and their relatives to help them identify the best way to deal with these cases.	33	20	12	150	2.34	78	6
8	Those in need of social services and informing them of the ways to obtain them.	49	7	9	169	2.64	88	1
The variable as a whole:						2.46	10.29	high

The results of the above table show that:

The largest percentage of the groups served by the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices in the field of social empowerment of Egyptian women are from the category of those in need of social services and enlightening them about ways to obtain them, with an arithmetic mean of 2.64, while the second rank came in the category of families exposed to disintegration in its various forms, with an arithmetic mean of about (2.56), while widows and divorcees who are unable to control their children, as well as fathers who lack the appropriate mechanism to guide their children, came in the third rank, with an arithmetic mean of of(2.5), and looking at the table, we find that its results indicate that the general mean of the groups they serve Family Counselling and Guidance Offices in the field of social empowerment of Egyptian women, as determined by women, reached (1.96), which is an middle rank.

- Social empowerment programs provided by the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices for Egyptian women.

Table (8) shows the social programs to empower Egyptian women as determined by officials (n= 65)

N	Phrases	Answers						M	S.D	R
		Yes		sometime		No				
		fre	P%	fre	P%	fre	P%			
1	The office ensures the provision of appropriate social assistance to women.	30	46.2	34	52.3	1	1.5	2.45	0.53	1
2	Provides social empowerment services for women in the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices with justice.	28	43.1	36	55.4	1	1.5	2.42	0.53	2
3	The social programs offered to women meet their actual needs.	20	30.8	43	66.2	2	3.1	2.28	0.52	6
4	The office provides women with appropriate programs to help them with social insurance.	25	38.5	33	50.8	7	10.8	2.28	0.56	7
5	Women's families have adequate social	33	50.8	15	23.1	17	26.2	2.25	0.85	8

N	Phrases	Answers						M	S.D	R
		Yes		sometime		No				
		fre	P%	fre	P%	fre	P%			
	assistance programs.									
6	The organization guarantees the provision of social assistance to those who deserve it.	39	60	7	10.8	19	29.2	2.31	0.9	5
7	The organization provides the necessary family counseling for battered women.	33	50.8	26	40	6	9.2	2.42	0.66	4
8	The office teaches battered women how to deal with their family problems in a proper way.	29	44.6	34	52.3	2	3.1	2.42	0.56	3
9	The office provides a fixed system of social assistance provided to women.	32	49.2	15	23.1	18	27.7	2.22	0.86	9
The variable as a whole:								2.34	0.48	middle

The results of the above table show that: **:**The social programs, as determined by the officials, are as follows:

In the first rank, the office ensures the provision of appropriate social assistance to women with an arithmetic mean of (2.45), and in the second rank comes the provision of social empowerment services for Egyptian women in the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices fairly, with an arithmetic mean of (2.42), and then came in the third rank that teaches battered women how to adapt With their family problems and dealing with them properly, with an arithmetic mean (2.42).

- Looking at the table, we find that its results indicate that the general mean of social programs as determined by the officials was (2.34), which is an middle rank.
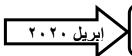
Table (9) shows educational programs for women's social empowerment as determined by officials (n = 65)

N	Phrases	Answers						M	S.D	R
		Yes		sometime		No				
		fre	P%	fre	P%	fre	P%			
1	The office provides appropriate educational programs for women.	23	35.4	17	26.2	25	38.5	1.97	0.87	5
2	The office organizes a variety of educational programmes.	16	24.6	35	53.8	14	21.5	2.03	0.68	4
3	The office offers a range of educational consultations for women.	15	23.1	32	49.2	18	27.7	1.95	0.72	6
4	The office offers training programs for women and their children.	31	47.7	20	30.8	14	21.5	2.26	0.8	1
5	The office helps develop women's knowledge.	29	44.6	23	35.4	13	20	2.25	0.77	2
6	The office teaches women how to learn to deal with family problems.	11	16.9	35	53.8	19	29.2	1.88	0.67	7
7	The office helps in solving school problems for children of women.	23	35.4	33	50.8	9	13.8	2.22	0.67	3
The variable as a whole:								2.08	0.55	middle

The results of the above table show that:

The educational programs, as determined by the officials, were as follows:

- In the first rank, the office offers training programs for women and their children with an arithmetic mean of (2.26), and in the second rank comes the office helps to develop women's knowledge with an arithmetic mean of (2.25), and then comes in the third rank helps the office in solving school problems for women's children with an arithmetic mean of (2.22).

- Looking at the table, we find that its results indicate that the general mean of educational programs provided by the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices for Egyptian women, as determined by officials, was (2.08), which is an middle rank.

Table (10) shows the rehabilitation programs for social empowerment of women as determined by the officials (n = 65)

N	Phrases	Answers						M	S.D	R
		Yes		sometime		No				
		fre	P%	fre	P%	fre	P%			
1	The office helps to deal with legal problems as committing a deviant act	46	70.8	19	29.2	-	-	2.71	0.46	1
2	Providing legal advice related to the social aspects of the family and children.	47	72.3	17	26.2	1	1.5	2.71	0.49	2
3	Providing family counseling programs with chronic depression problems that lead to suicide	43	66.2	19	29.2	3	4.6	2.62	0.58	3
4	Mediation between spouses to resolve marital disputes	43	66.2	19	29.2	3	4.6	2.62	0.58	3
5	The office helps to overcome the psychological problems that I face	16	24.6	30	46.2	19	29.2	1.95	0.74	7
6	The office trains the necessary life skills	43	66.2	17	26.2	5	7.7	2.58	0.63	4
7	The office helps empower women to be self-reliant	42	64.6	18	27.7	5	7.7	2.57	0.64	5
The variable as a whole:								2.49	0.29	high

The results of the above table show that:

The qualification programs, as determined by the officials, were as follows:

- It came in the first rank to help the office to deal with legal problems as committing a deviant act with an arithmetic mean of (2.71), and came in the second rank to provide legal advice related to the social aspects of the family and children with an arithmetic mean of (2.71), and then came in the third rank to provide counseling programs for prisoners with problems Chronic depression leading to suicide, with a mean (2.62).

- Looking at the table, we find that its results indicate that the general mean of the rehabilitation programs offered to women, especially in the field of family and rehabilitation counseling, as determined by officials, reached (2.49), which is a high rank.

Table (11) shows family awareness and education programs for women's social empowerment as determined by officials (n = 65).

N	Phrases	Answers						M	S.D	R
		Yes		sometime		No				
		fre	%P	fre	%P	fre	%P			
1	The office provides awareness seminars for women.	37	56.9	21	32.3	7	10.8	2.46	0.69	2
2	The office organizes discussions on family issues.	16	24.6	18	27.7	31	47.7	1.77	0.82	7
3	The office helps in dealing with childhood and adolescence problems.	21	32.3	18	27.7	26	40	1.92	0.85	6
4	The office offers awareness programs through various media.	20	30.8	30	46.2	15	23.1	2.08	0.74	5
5	The office contributes to developing women's awareness of their family rights and duties.	37	56.9	25	38.5	3	4.6	2.52	0.59	1
6	The office offers a variety of programs on prisoners' counseling.	33	50.8	20	30.8	12	18.5	2.32	0.77	4
7	The office offers specialized training programs in family problems.	37	56.9	21	32.3	7	10.8	2.46	0.69	2
The variable as a whole:								2.13	0.44	middle

The results of the above table show that: :The family awareness and education programs, as determined by the officials, are as follows:

- In the first rank, the office contributes to developing women's awareness of their rights and family duties with an arithmetic mean of (2.52), and in the second rank comes both the office that provides awareness seminars for women and the office provides specialized training programs in family problems with an arithmetic mean of (2.46), then came in third rank The office offers a variety of programs on family counseling with an arithmetic mean of (2.32).

- Looking at the table, we find that its results indicate that the general mean of awareness and education programs as determined by the officials was (2.13), which is an middle rank.

Table (12) shows the order of social empowerment programs offered by the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices to Egyptian women, as determined by officials (n = 65)

N	Phrases	M	S.D	Level	R
1	Social programs	2.34	0.48	middle	2
2	educational programs	2.08	0.55	middle	4
3	Qualifying Programs	2.49	0.29	High	1
4	Awareness and education programs	2.13	0.44	middle	3
Programs as a whole:		2.26	0.44	High	

The results of the above table show that:

The social empowerment programs offered by the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices to Egyptian women, as determined by the officials, are as follows:

- The first rank is the qualifying programs with an arithmetic mean of o (2.49).

- The second rank is the social programs with an arithmetic mean of .(2.34).

- Third rank, awareness and education programs with an arithmetic mean of (2.13)

- Looking at the table, we find that its results indicate that the general mean of social empowerment programs provided by the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices to Egyptian women, as determined by officials, was (2.26), which is an middle rank.

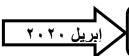**The roles of Family Counselling and Guidance Offices in achieving the social empowerment of Egyptian women:**

Table (13) shows the legal roles for women's social empowerment as determined by officials (n = 65)

N	Phrases	Answers						M	S.D	R
		Yes		sometime		No				
		fre	%P	fre	%P	fre	%P			
1	The office seeks to protect women from any violations that they may be exposed to	30	46.2	34	52.3	1	1.5	2.45	0.53	1
2	The office works on family reconciliation through a legal expert in family affairs.	28	43.1	36	55.4	1	1.5	2.42	0.53	2
3	The office uses legal advocacy to maintain family rights.	39	60	7	10.8	19	29.2	2.31	0.9	5
4	The office works to raise awareness of family rights.	33	50.8	26	40	6	9.2	2.42	0.66	4
5	The office provides legal advice to women	29	44.6	34	52.3	2	3.1	2.42	0.56	3
The variable as a whole:								1.71	0.72	middle

The results of the above table show that:

The legal roles, as determined by the officials, were as follows:
- In the first rank, the office seeks to protect women from any violations that they may be exposed to, with an arithmetic mean of (1.52), and in the second rank the office works on family reconciliation through a legal expert in family affairs with an arithmetic mean of (1.78), then came in the third rank that presents Women's Legal Consultation Office with an arithmetic mean of (1.69)

- Looking at the table, we find that its results indicate that the general mean of legal roles as determined by the officials was (1.71), which is an middle rank.

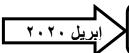**Table (14)** shows the supporting roles for women's social empowerment as determined by officials (n = 65)

N	Phrases	Answers						M	S.D	R
		Yes		sometime		No				
		fre	%P	fre	%P	fre	%P			
1	Dealing with family problems related to domestic violence.	26	40	38	58.5	1	1.5	2.38	0.52	2
2	Conducting social surveys on family problems.	33	50.8	27	41.5	5	7.7	2.43	0.64	1
3	Dealing with family breakdown cases.	28	43.1	33	50.8	4	6.2	2.37	0.6	3
4	The office provided alternatives to family care.	32	49.2	16	24.6	17	26.2	2.23	0.84	4
5	The office supports women's abilities to make appropriate family decisions	32	49.2	15	23.1	18	27.7	2.22	0.86	5
The variable as a whole:								2.28	0.63	middle

The results of the above table show that::

The supporting roles, as determined by the officials, were as follows:

- In the first rank came social surveys on family problems with an arithmetic mean of (2.43), and in the second rank came the office working on dealing with family problems related to domestic violence of Egyptian women with an arithmetic mean of (2.38), then came in the third rank to develop dealing with fracture cases The family with an arithmetic mean of (2.37). The table shows that there is almost

agreement between the vision of both officials and the Egyptian women regarding the supporting roles played by the Family Guidance Office.

- Looking at the table, we find that its results indicate that the general mean of the supporting roles as determined by the officials was (2.28), which is an middle rank.
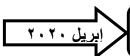
Table (15) shows the cultural roles of women's social empowerment as determined by officials (n = 65)

N	Phrases	Answers						M	S.D	R
		Yes		sometime		No				
		fre	%P	fre	%P	fre	%P			
1	Adjust the office from some misconceptions of women	30	46.2	35	53.8	-	-	2.46	0.5	2
2	Learn some positive family behavioral thoughts	39	60	25	38.5	1	1.5	2.58	0.53	1
3	Improving women's awareness of their family problems	30	46.2	34	52.3	1	1.5	2.45	0.53	3
4	Dealing with problems related to sexual deviations.	26	40	37	56.9	2	3.1	2.37	0.55	4
The variable as a whole:								2.47	0.47	High

The results of the above table show that:

The cultural roles, as determined by the officials, were as follows:

- In the first rank, the office contributes to learning some positive family behavioral ideas, especially for battered women, with an arithmetic mean of (2.58), and in the second rank, the office modified some of the wrong ideas of women with an arithmetic mean of (2.46), and the office helps to improve women's awareness of their family problems and reduce Cultural faulty genes with an arithmetic mean of (2.45).

- Looking at the table, we find that its results indicate that the general mean of cultural roles as determined by the officials was (2.47), which is a high rank.

Table (16) shows the research roles of women's social empowerment as determined by officials (n = 65)

N	Phrases	Answers						M	S.D	R
		Yes		SomeTime		No				
		fre	%P	fre	%P	fre	%P			
1	Work on conducting the necessary research on the needs of battered women.	16	24.6	30	46.2	19	29.2	1.95	0.74	3
2	Working on employing the results of applied research to serve women's issues.	16	24.6	30	46.2	19	29.2	1.95	0.74	3
3	The office measures the extent of abused women's satisfaction with the services provided to them.	19	29.2	19	29.2	27	41.5	1.88	0.84	4
4	Working on researching the causes of family problems.	27	41.5	23	35.4	15	23.1	2.18	0.79	1
5	The office holds scientific seminars to discuss the problems of women, especially abused women.	20	30.8	27	41.5	18	27.7	2.03	0.77	2
The variable as a whole:								2	0.65	middle

The results of the above table show that:

The research roles, as determined by the officials, were as follows:

- In the first rank came the work on researching the causes of family problems with an arithmetic mean of (2.18), and in the second rank came the office holding scientific seminars to discuss the problems of women, especially the abused among them, with an arithmetic mean of (2.03), while in the third rank came the work of conducting the necessary research On the needs of battered women and work on

employing the results of applied research to serve women's issues, with an arithmetic mean of of(1.95).

- Looking at the table, we find that its results indicate that the general mean of research roles as determined by the officials was (2), which is an middle rank.

Table (17) shows the societal roles of women's social empowerment as determined by officials (n = 65)

N	Phrases	Answers						M	S.D	R
		Yes		SomeTime		No				
		fre	%P	fre	%P	fre	%P			
1	Facilitate contact with organizations responsible for helping battered women	14	21.5	43	66.2	8	12.3	2.09	0.58	5
2	A study of society's attitudes towards Egyptian women.	14	21.5	50	76.9	1	1.5	2.2	0.44	4
3	Ensuring the implementation of laws relating to the rights of Egyptian women.	18	27.7	32	49.2	15	23.1	2.05	0.72	6
4	Media awareness of the issues of protecting Egyptian women.	16	24.6	18	27.7	31	47.7	1.77	0.82	8
5	Developing societal awareness of women's needs.	18	27.7	19	29.2	28	43.1	1.85	0.83	7
6	Work to integrate battered women into social life.	19	29.2	42	64.6	4	6.2	2.23	0.55	3
7	Working on marketing positive social values for the benefit of battered women.	28	43.1	36	55.4	1	1.5	2.42	0.53	1
8	Enhancing women's participation in community development projects.	25	38.5	39	60	1	1.5	2.37	0.52	2
The variable as a whole:								2.12	0.45	middle

The results of the above table show that: The societal roles, as defined by the officials, were as follows:

- In the first rank came the work on marketing positive social values in favor of battered women with an arithmetic mean of (2.42), and in the second rank came the promotion of women's participation in development projects in the community in the community with an arithmetic mean of (2.37), then came in the third rank work on integrating battered women into life Social with an arithmetic mean of (2.23).

- Looking at the table, we find that its results indicate that the general mean of societal roles as determined by officials was (2.12), which is an middle rank.

Table (18) shows the order of the level of the roles of the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices in achieving the social empowerment of Egyptian women as determined by the officials (n=65)

N	Phrases	M	S.D	level	R
1	Legal roles.	1.71	0.72	middle	5
2	Supporting roles.	2.28	0.63	middle	2
3	cultural roles.	2.47	0.47	high	1
4	Research roles.	2	0.65	middle	4
5	societal roles.	2.12	0.45	middle	3
	roles as awhole	**2.11**	**0.49**	middle	

The results of the above table show that :The level of the roles of the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices in achieving the social empowerment of Egyptian women, as determined by the officials, were as follows:

- The first rank of cultural roles with an arithmetic mean of (2.47).
- The second rank is the supporting roles, with an arithmetic mean of (2.28).
- The third rank of societal roles, with an arithmetic mean of (2.12).
- Fourth rank of research roles with an arithmetic mean of (2).
- Fifth rank of legal roles with an arithmetic mean of (1.71).
- Looking at the table, we find that its results indicate that the general mean level of the roles of the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices in achieving the social empowerment of Egyptian women, as determined by the officials, was (2.11), which is an middle rank.

Discussion:

It is clear by discussing the results of the study in light of its objectives and questions that:

The largest percentage of the groups served by the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices in the field of social empowerment of Egyptian women are from the category of women in need of social services and informing them of ways to obtain them, while in the

second rank came the category of families exposed to disintegration in its various forms, while widows came in third rank Divorced women who cannot control their children, as well as fathers who lack the appropriate mechanism to guide their children. This may be due to the need of large groups of women in Egyptian society for social services due to the burden placed on them, as well as the problems faced by Egyptian families, the most important of which is the family disintegration that the Egyptian family is exposed to. every day.

The most important social programs for women's social empowerment, as determined by officials, were as follows: Where the office ensures the provision of appropriate social assistance to women in the first rank, and in the second rank comes the provision of social empowerment services for Egyptian women in the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices fairly, and then came in the third rank teaches The office of battered women how to adapt to their family problems and deal with them properly. This may be due to the women's need for more social services, which is the provision of social assistance to them, as well as helping them to adapt to their family problems and deal with the reality in which women live, and this was confirmed by the results A study (Metwally, 2018), which confirmed that the most important services that women need are advice related to their families and how to deal with them, and the most important requirements related to the professional knowledge necessary to achieve the quality performance of social workers support efforts to resolve family conflict by identifying the causes of the conflict and helping the parties to understand Causes and direct confrontation of the prisoners' conflict, we find that its results indicate that the general mean of social programs as determined by the officials was (2.34), which is an middle rank.

The most important educational programs for women's social empowerment, as determined by officials, were as follows: In the first rank, the office provides training programs for women and their children, and in the second rank the office helps to develop women's knowledge, and then in the third rank the office helps in solving school problems for children This may be due to the weakness of the programs offered by the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices in dealing with the needs of the women and her family. On an attempt to formulate a policy that explains the factors affecting women's economic and educational empowerment through four levels, namely, the professional level, the level of work in companies, the level of the economy, and the level of the global economy, we find that its results indicate that the general mean of educational programs provided by the

Family Counselling and Guidance Offices for Egyptian women, as determined by officials, was (2.08), which is an middle rank.

The most important rehabilitation programs for women's social empowerment, as determined by the officials, were as follows: Where it came in the first rank to help the office to deal with problems such as committing a deviant act, and in the second rank came the provision of counseling related to the social aspects of the family and children, and then came in the third rank to provide guidance programs Prisoners with chronic depression problems that lead to suicide, and this may be due to the importance of the rehabilitation role in helping women to face the problems they face in dealing with all the needs of families, especially if a family member commits a perverted act. These positions, and this was confirmed by the results of the study (Al-Munif, 2008), which emphasized the need to support the rehabilitation and educational role of women's institutions in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, support educational programs and services, and determine the effectiveness of the educational role of women's associations in the Kingdom in terms of planning, management and implementation of their educational programs.

we find that its results indicate that the general mean of the rehabilitation programs offered to women, especially in the field of family and rehabilitation counseling, as determined by officials, was (2.49), which is a high rank.

The most important family awareness and education programs for the social empowerment of women, as determined by officials, are as follows: In the first rank, the office contributes to developing women's awareness of their rights and family duties, and in the second rank comes both the office that provides awareness seminars for women and the office provides training programs specialized in problems Family guidance, then came in third rank. The office offers various programs on family counseling. This may be due to the effective role played by the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices in dealing with women's issues and problems, by focusing on raising women's awareness of their rights and duties through the use of a number of tools. Such as seminars and lectures, and this was confirmed by the results of the study (Al-Ahdal, 2013), which emphasized the importance of supporting awareness and the necessary insight for women so that women's aspirations are met through understanding to knowing women's opinions about achieving their aspirations through working in the women's labor market, in an effort to achieve their aspirations from By creating strong educational and training

opportunities to qualify a female cadre with a high level of administrative and marketing skills.

we find that its results indicate that the general mean of awareness and education programs as determined by the officials was (2.13), which is an middle rank.

The order of the social empowerment programs offered by the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices to Egyptian women, as determined by the officials, was as follows: the first rank was the rehabilitation programs, the second was the social programs, and the third was the awareness and education programs.

we find that its results indicate that the general mean of social empowerment programs provided by the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices to Egyptian women, as determined by officials, was (2.26), which is an middle rank.

The most important legal roles for women's social empowerment, as determined by officials, are as follows: In the first rank, the office seeks to protect women from any violations that they may be exposed to, and in the second rank, the office works on family reconciliation through a legal expert in family affairs, then In the third position, the office provides legal advice to women, and this may be due to the importance of the legal role of these offices in providing protection for women from any violations they are exposed to, whether inside or outside the family, With the theoretical premises of the study, especially with regard to the need for the tasks of Family Counselling and Guidance Offices working with women to be based on the concept of expectations related to these different types of Family Counselling and Guidance Offices and the forms they can provide for social empowerment of women, whether this empowerment is (social - psychological - legal - Economic) of expectations that determine the behavior of individuals and relate to each other to form a network of social relations within society

we find that its results indicate that the general mean of legal roles as determined by the officials was (1.71), which is an middle rank.

The most important supporting roles for women's social empowerment, as determined by officials, were as follows: In the first rank came social surveys on family problems, and in the second rank came the office working to deal with family problems related to domestic violence specific to Egyptian women, and then came in third rank It develops dealing with cases of family rift, and the table shows that there is almost agreement between the vision of both officials and

Egyptian women regarding the supportive roles played by the Family Guidance Office. Women by conducting more studies and research on the situation of Egyptian women in dealing with various issues,we find that its results indicate that the general mean of the supporting roles as determined by the officials was (2.28), which is an middle rank.

The most important cultural roles for women's social empowerment, as determined by officials, were as follows: In the first rank, the office contributes to learning some positive family behavioral ideas, especially for battered women. This may be due to the importance and danger of women's cultural roles, by focusing on raising women's awareness and providing them with many knowledge, by improving women's awareness of their family problems and trying to modify the wrong cultural legacies in women to help them overcome the problems that faced, we find that its results indicate that the general mean of cultural roles as determined by the officials was (2.47), which is a high rank.

The most important research roles for women's social empowerment, as determined by the officials, are as follows: In the first rank came the work on researching the causes of family problems, and in the second rank came the office holding scientific seminars to discuss the problems of women, especially those who were abused, while in the third rank were resolved: Working on conducting the necessary research on the needs of battered women and working on using the results of applied research to serve women's issues.

we find that its results indicate that the general mean of research roles as determined by the officials was (2), which is an middle rank.

The most important societal roles for women's social empowerment, as determined by the officials, were as follows: In the first rank came the work to market positive social values for the benefit of battered women, and in the second rank came the promotion of women's participation in development projects in the community in the community, and then came in the third rank the work on Integrating battered women into social life, and it is noticeable that these results are consistent with the study (Neven Abdel Moneim 2003), which indicated that small projects are one of the most important means used by the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices in society to increase family support, which makes them self-reliant, and this is what it seeks It has many studies and research.

we find that its results indicate that the general mean of societal roles as determined by officials was (2.12), which is an middle rank.

The rank of the roles of the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices in achieving the social empowerment of Egyptian women, as determined by the officials, was as follows: in the first rank came the cultural roles, then the second rank the supporting roles, then the third rank the societal roles, then the fourth rank the research roles, then the fifth rank Legal roles.

we find that its results indicate that the general mean level of the roles of the Family Counselling and Guidance Offices in achieving the social empowerment of Egyptian women as determined by the officials was (2.11), which is an middle rank.

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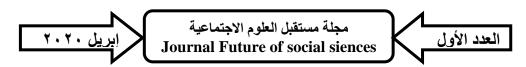
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