

Family planning to face Family problems for working women

BY

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Summary:

The study aimed to Exploring the dimensions of family planning for working women, Identifying the level of family problems facing working women, Determining the degree of relationship between family planning and family problems for working women, and Introducing a suggested planning conception to activate the use of family planning to face or confront the family problems for working women.

The study was considered a descriptive / analytical study. Also, the study depended on the scientific method using the comprehensive social survey method for all working women at the Faculty of Social Work, Helwan University (78). The data collection tool was a hand delivered questionnaire for the working woman.

The study found that the level of working women's use of family planning was high, and the level of family problems facing working women was high, as well as there was a statistically significant inverse relationship between family planning and family problems of working women, and the family planning of working women as a whole explained (18.2%) of the changes in the face or confront the family problems of working women as a whole.

At the end of the study planning mechanisms have been put in place to activate family planning and to face or confront family problems for working women.

Key words:

Family Planning, Family Problems, Working Women.

الملخص

استهدفت الدراسة الحالية تحديد مستوى أبعاد التخطيط الأسري للمرأة العاملة، وتحديد مستوى المشكلات الأسرية التي تواجه المرأة العاملة، وتحديد درجة العلاقة بين التخطيط الأسري والمشكلات الأسرية للمرأة العاملة، والتوصل إلى تصور تخطيطي مقترح لتفعيل استخدام التخطيط الأسري لمواجهة المشكلات الأسرية للمرأة العاملة.

وتعد الدراسة من الدراسات الوصفية، وتعتمد على المنهج العلمي باستخدام منهج المسح الاجتماعي الشامل للنساء العاملات بكلية الخدمة الاجتماعية جامعة حلوان وعددهن (78) مفردة، وتمثلت أداة جمع البيانات في استمارة استبيان تم توزيعها وجمعها باليد من عينة الدراسة في مكان عملهن.

وتوصلت الدراسة إلى أن مستوى استخدام المرأة العاملة للتخطيط الأسري مرتفع، وأيضاً مستوى المشكلات الأسرية التي تواجه المرأة العاملة مرتفع، وكذلك توجد علاقة عكسية دالة إحصائياً بين التخطيط الأسري والمشكلات الأسرية للمرأة العاملة، كما أن التخطيط الأسري للمرأة العاملة ككل يفسر (18.2%) من التغيرات في مواجهة المشكلات الأسرية للمرأة العاملة ككل، ثم تم وضع آليات تخطيطية لتفعيل التخطيط الأسري ومواجهة المشكلات الأسرية للمرأة العاملة.

الكلمات المفتاحية:

التخطيط الأسري، المشكلات الأسرية، المرأة العاملة.

First: Determining the study problem

Women speak to one of the fundamental columns in the family for bringing up kids and overseeing family undertakings, Despite this, she has involved a situation as of late in the working environments (Mohamed, 2000, p. 184) Consequently, the woman's work has gotten a philanthropic, life and cultural need, because of the fast human advancement changes and to assist her with husbanding in the changing weights of life, Therefore, the working woman has become a physical and mental exertion that is utilized to deliver a few administrations as an end-result of a monetary return For the quantity of hours this work takes (Halim, 2011, p. 29).

As the pace of women cooperation in the work power arrived at 22.9% of the absolute work power (15-64 years), It speaks to about 33% of the male commitment, which is 69.9%, and the extent of females who work for all time is 89.3%, contrasted with 67.1% for guys According to the data of the administration laborers' release, as per the monetary action, the level of female specialists in the administration division was 25.8% contrasted with 74.2% for guys, and 53.9% were female laborers in the wellbeing and strict administrations part 29.8% in the money related and financial segment, 29.4% working in the protection and parties domain, and 27.4% in the social and media segment. What's more, 17.1% in the power and vitality segment, 16.3% in the gracefully and interior exchange division, and the most minimal 5.4% in the mechanical, oil and mining segment (Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, 2019). Taking a gander at these measurements, we find that women contribute an enormous rate to the monetary action of society (Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, 2019).

This was affirmed by the results of a study (Ali, 2014) Where she showed that regardless of the woman's exit to work and society's acknowledgment of this, However, there are a few problems and distressing circumstances that influence their real interest in different fields of improvement, She is engrossed with her life and regular duties, and the aftereffects of this study likewise concurred (Khairy, 2008) As she demonstrated that the woman's exit to work prompted an expansion in her obligations, rather than the woman bearing one duty, which is the Department of Home Affairs, she needs to accept another accountability, which is the obligation of work, As the work for women isn't just an objective and part of her character, but instead it converts into the network's requirement for it, because of those progressions that happened in the public arena, the woman wound up headed to the field of work, and she needed to suffer troubles and face numerous problems that were brought about by an excessive amount of remaining task at hand and fatigue.

Notwithstanding the prerequisites of life and the monetary problems looked by the contemporary family, women had to go out to work so as to assist their spouses with meeting the necessities of their house (Awad, 2003, p. 165)

Thusly, working women are presented to different weights, including work pressure, which comprise extreme harm to them, Then she gets incapable to settle on the correct choice and assume liability. This shows up clear in the contentions and questions and the subsequent pressure in social relations with her bosses and associates (Al-Haddad, 2009, p. 68) . The working woman is an individual from the family, and the family is the principal cell and the fundamental unit in social development. It depends for the most part on the conjugal bond that brought about the kids, And attempts to shape their character, and

there is no uncertainty that the family has an abstract impact and mental arrangement in assessing the conduct of children (Mukhtar, 2004, p. 119).

Consequently, the family circumstance where every family has a working woman is in actuality the aftereffect of the social, social and financial changes that society has encountered, So the jobs appointed to women expanded from being a woman whose essential duty is to reproduce, care for kids, raise them, and oversee family unit problems, notwithstanding being a working woman from here, women working inside the family have experienced numerous family problems that directly affect the family, including the accompanying (Abdel-Rahman, 2002, p95):

1. Social problems: including abuse between life partners, the problems of working women inside their field of work, problems of thinking about people inside the family, problems of bringing up children and social childhood, and the relationship of women with their neighbors, which brings about family and social problems inside the family.
2. Economic problems: These are problems that identify with destitution, joblessness, absence of abilities, or offense for the family.
3. Psychological problems, for example, passionate inconsistency, desire, conjugal treachery.
4. Health problems, for example, constant sickness, impedances and sterility, and a low degree of wellbeing training.
5. Cultural problems: because of the incongruence of individual tendencies and the distinctions in instructive levels and mental capacities (Radwan, 2010, p. 33).

Likewise, there are the individuals who accept that family problems might be expected to:

a-Pre-conjugal problems:

1. The inconsistency coming about because of a helpless determination of the associate
2. Pre-conjugal encounters.

b-Problems during marriage, for example, (childbearing and non-guideline, fruitlessness, family members impedance, polygamy) (Mohamed, 2009, p. 60).

This was affirmed by the aftereffects of an study (Lauren, 2014), As it reasoned that there are clashes among work and the family, and she clarified that working moms will in general increment with the prerequisites of work and the family, and the working hours are higher weakness to problems with the family for work duties, as affirmed by the results of the study (Paola, 2006, p25), Where I found that moms despite everything face enormous obligations contrasted with their spouses in finishing housework, and they likewise face problems at work because of work insecurity, and it is important that there are general signs that there are family problems for working women as follows (Rashwan, Abdel Hamid, 2001, p. 87):

1. There is an impediment in the social execution of the person in the family.
2. The firmness in confronting all that is new.
3. Failure to determine family duties and muddled limits.
4. Any trial of the person inside the family is a catastrophe that freezes the family's development.
5. There is an absence of fulfilling needs.
6. Victim wonder wins in the family.

7. Non-variation of relatives.
8. The incessant debate and contrasts between the companions, and this influences the remainder of the family.
9. The failure of the family to perform everybody inside it.
10. Interrupted the family collaboration and the nearness of negative communication.

Maybe one reason for these problems is the nonappearance of viable making arrangements for the administration of this family establishment. What's more, the nearness of family planning in life permits the family to manage the improvements that occur inside the family, Planning, the individual feels a lot of consolation and expectation in managing the problems around him, since planning is just an intentional and logically foreseen procedure of how an individual can manage his inner and outer problems on the family scale (Family Development Association in Al-Ahsa, 2020),

In Hence, family planning is one of the scales and controls that the family delivers so it can assimilate the outer social impacts or fare its interior intuitive impacts to the family to the encompassing network (Al-Hamad, 2007, p. 1), This was affirmed by an study (Heratri, 2008), As it planned for engaging women through family planning , inside the Indonesian populace strategy through the family planning program, the study found that the way of thinking of the little family influenced the choices of husbands concerning family planning and childbearing by women using contraceptives, thus the woman was enabled And it has become a job in family planning , so planning , the executives, exchange and support in dynamic between mates inside the family is a touchy and significant problem in building the family (Al-Haras, 2010).

Hence, family planning has many benefits and advantages , such as : (2007, p. 3):

1. It enables the family to accomplish its objectives and arrive at its objectives.
2. It associates the family with its instructive needs through lucidity of objectives and security of strategies and means
3. Achieving the best level of family bliss through duty to obligations and execution of duties.
4. Fighting political agitation and squandering energies, times, and assets that open the family to numerous problems, and in this way less problems inside the family, which gives the suitable climate to bringing up kids.
5. Take the fundamental precautionary measures and suitable intends to make sure about the family's future.
6. Familiarizing couples with their planning assignments endowed to them to deal with and care for them, particularly in the current day where there are numerous methods for debasement with a great deal of obliviousness of family rights and duties (Darwish, 2017).

It can be said that family planning contributes decidedly to the development of the family, and this was affirmed by the study (Ibrahim, 2020), where the family planning adds to accomplishing financial equalization, sorting out family social relations, and adds to improving the family instructive angle, It adds to initiating the estimation of collaboration between relatives, and building up the estimation of family alliance. Likewise, the nearness of family planning in life permits the family to manage the improvements that occur in the family. Planning causes an individual to feel a lot of consolation and expectation in managing the problems around him,

Likewise, family planning will assist the working woman with confronting numerous family problems she faces, both in her field of

work and inside her family, through planning and assembling data about the problem, investigating it and afterward assigning the vital assets to that problem. Consequently, the woman must attempt the spouse's support in the family contemplates the problems that the family has lost through discourse and comprehension among them and deciding their objectives, at last prompting a cheerful family drove by family planning. This is affirmed by a study (Alagran, 2004) that planning improves life.

Through the past introduction, it tends to be said that social assistance by and large and distributes social planning specifically appends significance to the family as the core of the general public and its fundamental unit, the family is a coordinated unit in the group of society. It is additionally the most delicate family assembling and influenced by its environmental factors, and the different impacts and cooperation occurring inside it, and the amicability of the family inside And remotely with the remainder of the units that make up the general public, it invigorates it and congruity through which it can remain and adjust inside this one body.

Maybe family planning is one of those scales and controls that the family creates with the goal that it can ingest outer social impacts or fare its inside intelligent impacts to the encompassing network. (Al-Shammari, 2010, pp. 1-2), and the way that working women are an indispensable piece of that family, so any exertion made to secure the family and every one of its individuals will fundamentally think about the network (Ahmad, 1995, p. 26) Based on the prior, the study problem is resolved in:

Taking everything into account, the principle problem of the study is solidified in deciding the degree of the components of family making arrangements for working women, just as deciding the degree of family problems confronting working women, notwithstanding deciding the level

of connection between family planning and the family problems of working women, up to proposed planning systems to enact the utilization of family wanting to go up against the family problems of working women.

Second: The study Goals

1. Exploring the dimensions of family planning for working women.
2. Identifying the level of family problems facing working women.
3. Determining the degree of relationship between family planning and family problems for working women.
4. Introducing a suggested planning conception to activate the use of family planning to face or confront the family problems for working women.

Third : The importance of the study

5. The expanding number of working women in Egypt, As the level of the commitment of women in the workforce arrived at 22.9% of the all-out workforce (15–64 years), which speaks to almost 33% of the commitment of men, which is 69.9%, and the level of females who work forever arrived at 89.3% contrasted with 67.1% for guys (Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, 2019)
6. With a woman going out to work, the family and word related problems she faces are various.
7. The significance of the study additionally lies in the way that the variety of family problems of a working woman influences her activity execution inside (home – work), which influences social and mental similarity.
8. Family making arrangements for working women, helping them to deal with their problems in a manner that adds to expanding their

creation, and in this way proficiently, to satisfy their different duties and jobs.

9. The planning in the family framework is viewed as a vital work, particularly in our present age, where the lifestyle has created and its requests have increased, and this advancement must be a deliberately structured framework inside the family that guides its moves to arrive at it to accomplish the ideal objectives for all relatives.
10. This study is additionally helpful in introducing recommendations and future arrangements for policymakers, chiefs and those working in the field of family planning .

Fourth: The study Hypotheses:

(1) The first hypothesis of the study: It is expected that the level of dimensions of family planning for working women will be high ":

This hypothesis can be tested through the accompanying measurements:

1. Planning to assemble a family.
2. Planning for the socialization of children .
3. Family spending planning.
4. Consumer planning.
5. Planning to trade social relations with others.

(2) The second hypothesis of the study: " It is expected that the level of family problems facing working women will be average ":

This hypothesis can be tested through the accompanying measurements

1. Reproductive problems.
2. The problems of socialization of kids.
3. Economic problems.
4. The problems of performing family jobs.

- (3) **The third hypothesis of the study:** "There is a statistically significant inverse relationship between family planning and the family problems of working women."
- (4) **The fourth hypothesis of the study:** "There is a statistically significant relationship between some of the demographic variables of working women and their determination of the level of their family planning."
- (5) **The fifth hypothesis of the study:** "There is a statistically significant relationship between some of the demographic variables of working women and their determination of the level of family problems they have."

Fifth: Study Concepts

(1) Family planning:

Family planning refers to planning and sorting out the family in the individual's perspective on his world and his obligation towards his family and his capacities in giving the essential consideration to her (Arabic Encyclopedia), Family planning is: sorting out family undertakings as per a particular program to accomplish explicit objectives during a particular timeframe (Morsi, 2019).

Likewise, family planning is a particular program to accomplish explicit objectives during a particular time span. In general, planning is an administration of needs and a course of action of steps that we wish to execute so as to arrive at our objectives and destinations, and every family has future objectives and desires anticipated from them, so planning The familial encourages the family to arrive at those objectives and in the correct customized ways (Al-Hamad, 2007, p. 3).

Family planning is characterized as: a psychological procedure that goes before the execution of business related to marriage and

family problems, and is worried about defining family objectives, Preparing and causing genuine purposes behind confronting future necessities so as to accomplish them so as to win a decent family life in this world and the great beyond, which incorporates family planning attempting to shape an image of things to come of the family, The life partners' standards, yearnings and real objectives are steady with distinguishing the suitable methods and strategies for accomplishing them in an ideal manner, through the ideal utilization of the capacity of the two mates and their accessible good and material possibilities (Al-Barghouti, 2006, pp. 68-69).

Finally , planning is a coordination between what the individual needs to accomplish for himself or his family or the gathering to which he has a place (Al-Naimi, 2019).

The current study defines family planning as: "Intending to enable the family to accomplish its objectives by confronting the family problems of the working woman, coming about because of the failure of the working woman to play out all the undertakings and capacities allotted to her inside her family, and this planning incorporates the accompanying measurements:

1. Planning for building a family, and this is done through: (characterizing family objectives, conceding to honesty and lucidity, sticking to duties to the furthest reaches, planning the family spending plan, taking an interest in dynamic, taking care of family problems without impedance from others).
2. Planning for socialization, and this is done through: (concurring on the most proficient method to bring up kids, a brought together method for instruction, following up on children ' training, thinking about kids soundly, creating initiative characteristics for kids ...

3. Planning the family financial plan, and this is done through: (building up a rundown of spending things, taking part in setting an arrangement for the family spending plan, isolating the pay as indicated by the requirements of the family, looking for sources to expand pay, sparing, allotting some portion of the focal points to social relations).
4. Consumer planning, and this is done through: _ (organizing as indicated by the requirements of the family, making a rundown of the important needs, not accepting more than the necessities of the family, utilizing the hours of the licenses to buy the family's provisions).

(2) Family problems:

Family problems can be considered as a type of unfair business rehearsed in the family, for the absence of execution of family occupations comprises a condition of deterioration and absence of reconciliation, and the lopsidedness that leaves the family from accomplishing the overall shared objectives that society hopes to accomplish (Ali, 2004 , P. 16).

Also. Family problems can be seen as the contention that emerges between the companions because of the absence of similarity between them, which demonstrates the powerlessness of the family to confront the impediments, deterrents and changes that happen to them (Afifi, 2011, p. 229).

Family problems likewise show: the nearness of a sort of fierce connection between relatives, which thus prompts pressures, regardless of whether these problems are the aftereffect of unfortunate behavior of one of the relatives or the two primary gatherings in it, and lead to visit fights and contrasts between guardians, or between children , or among

kids And guardians to make the family in disturbance, and kids lose family notoriety, regard and having a place with it (Khalaf, 2019).

Subsequently, family problems are characterized in this study as: lopsidedness that influences the family in the exhibition of its capacities, and unsettling influences happen in the family connection between the spouse, wife and children , and debilitates the union and communication of day by day rehearses inside the family, which prompts family shakiness and the nonattendance of genuine association between family designs. The family problems of working women are:

1. The problems of multiplication, which are spoken to in: (absence of anticipating the reproduction procedure, the failure of one of the two gatherings to have kids, the spouse's affection to have numerous kids, the family members 'association in the reproduction choices, the husband's one-sided choice to have kids).
2. The problems of socialization of children , which are spoken to: (without explicit standards for bringing up kids, there is no unmistakable and focused on plan for bringing up kids, the distinction in the method of bringing up kids, being separated from everyone else in bringing up kids without accepting accountability from the spouse, the husband's tendency to spare).
3. The financial problems that are spoken to in: (absence of an arrangement for the family spending plan, inadequate month to month spending plan, the spouse controls all family sources, the other party's absence of believing of the family's month to month costs)
4. The problems of performing family jobs, which are spoken to: (without the job of one of the gatherings, the non-dissemination of

jobs and obligations, the tyrant spouse's character, the husband's inability to play out his obligations).

(3) Working women:

A working woman is known as that woman who takes part in work with his cutting edge idea dependent on various procedures or expert practices, and that she has a capability of study at the very least normal, so she can rehearse work with his advanced methods (Karven, 2008, p.25).

It is a term that alludes to: the psychological and physical exertion that a woman applies in her working environment to accomplish the advantage and advantage for her and society (Bin Ziyan, 2014, pp. 4-6), and it is characterized as: the work that permits her the chance to take an interest in the functional life, and to do her obligations and obligations towards Her family and her association, which is obviously reflected in her work and her situation in the public eye (Michael, 2017, p. 2-6).

It likewise signifies "is the woman who works for compensation outside the home and consolidates the duty of work and home (Ali, 2014, p. 15)

In this study, working women are the working woman at the Faculty of Social Work at Helwan University is hitched, not separated or a widow, and has children in instructive stages, gets paid for work, and is connected to explicit work hours.

Sixth: The study Methodology

(1) Type and strategy for study:

This study is viewed as one of the enlightening studies, which depends on portraying a wonder so as to arrive at the reasons for this

marvel, and the variables that control it, and reach inferences for their hypothesis , as indicated by a particular exploration plan, by gathering, planning and breaking down data. It depends on the logical strategy utilizing the complete social overview philosophy for working women at the Faculty of Social Work, Helwan University, and their number is (78), and their appropriation is as per the following:

Table No (1)

**Distribution of working women at the Faculty of Social Work,
Helwan University**

N	Statement	The number of working women
1	Faculty member	9
2	Associate faculty members	27
3	Member of the administrative body	42
Total		78

(2) Fields of study :

(A) Spatial field :

The spatial field of study is spoken to in the Faculty of Social Work, Helwan University.

(B) The human field:

The human field of study is spoken to by (78) single women working in the Faculty of Social Work, Helwan University. What's more, as indicated by the accompanying conditions:

- The working woman must be hitched and not separated or bereft.
- She ought to have kids.
- That her kids be in the diverse instructive stages.

(C) Time field :

Data were collected from the study sample from 6/15/2020 to 7/20/2020.

(3) Study Tool :

- The two researches designed in the light of the theoretical framework and the previous research studies a questionnaire to collect data from the study sample and to test the study hypotheses.
- The survey depended on the triple inclination, with the goal that the reaction to every announcement was (indeed, somewhat, no) and every one of these reactions was given a weight (score): yes (three scores), somewhat (two degrees), nobody (score).
- The two researchers tested the validity and reliability of the questionnaire through taking the scientific and professional viewpoint of some experts and academics in the field of social planning and family planning. Also, utilizing the Cronbach alpha coefficient to test the reliability of the questionnaire as following:

Table No (2)

Reliability results of a questionnaire for working women (N = 10)

N	The Dimensions	Alpha-Cronbach coefficient
1	Dimensions of family planning for working women	0.94

2	Family problems facing working women	0.90
Stability of the whole questionnaire for working women		0.92

Table No (2) illustrates the following:

Most dimensional quickness coefficients are exceptionally steady, so their outcomes can be depended upon and the instrument is in its last structure.

(4) Determine the level of measurements of family getting ready for working women:

To pass judgment fair and square of the components of family getting ready for working women, so the start and end of the triple scale classifications are: yes (three degrees), somewhat (two degrees), nobody (degree), the data were coded and gone into the PC, and to decide the length of the three scale cells (Lower and maximum restrains), the range = biggest worth – most minimal worth ($3-1=2$) was determined, separated by the quantity of scale cells to acquire the rectified cell length ($2/3=0.67$) and afterward this worth was added to the least incentive in The scale or the start of the scale, which is the right one, to decide the furthest reaches of this cell, **and therefore the length of the cells became as follows:**

Table No (3)**Arithmetic averages levels for the dimensions of family planning for working women**

If the average value for the phrase or dimension ranges from 1 to 1.67	low level
If the average value for the phrase or dimension ranges from 1.68 to 2.34	Medium level
If the average value for the phrase or dimension ranges from 2.35 to 3	High level

(5) Statistical Analysis Methods:

The data were handled by PC utilizing the program (SPSS.V. 24.0). The accompanying factual strategies were applied: frequencies, rates, number-crunching mean, standard deviation, extend, alpha-Cronbach coefficient of steadiness, straightforward relapse study, coefficient Pearson connection, coefficient of assurance, (t) trial of two free examples, single direction study of fluctuation, chi-square, and gamma relationship coefficient.

Seventh: Results of the field study

The first axis: Main demographic data for working women in the study :

Table No (4)

Main demographic data for working women in the study (N = 78)

N	Quantitative variables	Mean	Std. D
1	Wife's age	39	6
2	Husband's age	43	7
3	Number of years of marriage	11	4
4	Number of children	3	1
5	Average monthly household income	3372	647
N	The wife's educational qualification	Frequency	Percent
1	Middle Certification	14	17.9
2	Bachelors degree	42	53.8
3	M.D	13	16.7
4	PhD	9	11.5
Total		78	100
N	The husband's educational qualification	Frequency	Percent
1	Middle Certification	17	21.8
2	Bachelors degree	49	62.8
3	M.D	12	15.4
Total		78	100

N	Wife's job	Frequency	Percent
1	Faculty member	9	11.5
2	Associate faculty members	27	34.6
3	Member of the administrative body	42	53.8
Total		78	100

N	Husband's job	Frequency	Percent
1	Governmental sector	38	48.7
2	Private sector	24	30.8
3	free businees	16	20.5
Total		78	100

Table No (4) illustrates the following:

- The average time or period of working women is (39) years, and a standard deviation is (6) years.
- The average period of working women' life partners is (43) years, and a standard deviation is (7) years.
- The average number of long periods of marriage for working women is (11) years, with a standard deviation of around (4) years.
- The average number of offspring of working women is (3) children , and a standard deviation is around one child.
- The average month salary of working women' families is (3372) pounds, and a standard deviation is (647) pounds.
- The biggest level of working women has a college degree by (53.8%), trailed by those with a halfway capability by (17.9%), at

that point those with a graduate degree (16.7%), lastly those with a doctorate by (11.5%).

- The biggest level of working women is the spouse who has a college degree (62.8%), trailed by a halfway capability (21.8%), lastly a graduate degree (15.4%).
- The biggest level of working women is an individual from the regulatory mechanical assembly at a pace of (53.8%), trailed by partners to employees at a pace of (34.6%), lastly an employee at a pace of (11.5%).
- The biggest level of working women is the spouse works in the administration domain at a rate (48.7%), trailed by the private segment at a pace of (30.8%), lastly independent work by (20.5%), which mirrors that there is a distinction in the periods of working women and their husbands. The quantity of long periods of marriage, and furthermore the quantity of kids inside a similar family changes, which implies that there is a distinction in the level of understanding of the working woman as far as managing the problems she faces, likewise there is a distinction in the wages of the groups of working women, which implies that there is a distinction in the level of needs of these families from Basic needs, additionally the biggest level of working women and their spouses having a college degree, in this manner they can contribute their instructive encounters to all the more likely arrangement with their problems. Likewise, there was a distinction in the word related evaluation of these women, as it was discovered that the biggest rate were utilized in the managerial mechanical assembly, and the following rate They fill in as partners to employees, while the lower and last rate function as employees, and this may mirror that the

distinction in the scholastic degree brings about the level of capacity to tackle family problems. That is on the grounds that the spouses of working women manage various people and working gatherings, and subsequently their way of life contrasts, and this may influence either adversely or decidedly the husbands of working women. In this way, problems inside the family might be because of a similar family, or there might be an impact of the workplace on problems inside the family, and he stressed that Results of an study (Ali, 2014), and an study (Khairy, 2008).

The second axis: Dimensions of family getting ready for working women:

(1) Planning for building a family:

Table No (5)

Planning to build a family (N = 78)

N	The Phrases	Mea n	Std. D	Arran ge
1	I define with my husband our family goals that we seek to reach	2.78	0.42	2
2	I agree with my husband that frankness and clarity are the basis for forming a family	2.79	0.41	1
3	We defined the role of each of us from the very beginning of the family's formation	2.71	0.46	4
4	We agreed that each of us from the outset should adhere to our responsibilities to the fullest	2.76	0.46	3

5	We planned together for the family budget	2.67	0.53	5
6	I agree with my husband that we share in making family decisions	2.78	0.42	2
7	I agree with my husband to solve our family problems without the interference of others	2.78	0.42	2
All Variable		2.7 5	0.35	H - Level

Table No (5) illustrates the following:

The degree of wanting to manufacture a family as one of the elements of family getting ready for working women as controlled by working women is high, as the math normal seems to be (2.75), and the markers for that are as indicated by the number juggling mean request: It came in the main request. I concur with my better half that forthrightness and lucidity are the reason for shaping a family with a normal of (2.79) And in the subsequent request, I characterize with my significant other our family objectives that we try to reach, and I concur with my better half that we share in settling on choices that worry the family, and I concur with my better half to take care of our family problems without the impedance of others, with my normal (2.78), lastly, in the fifth request, we arranged together for the family financial plan. With a mean of (2.76), and this may mirror that the results of the table show that these working women can plan to manufacture their families. Subsequently, great planning by working women in everything identified with the day by day work that they complete, regardless of whether (housework – word related work) She bears her) will unavoidably prompt a decrease in family problems or work problems.

(2) Planning for the socialization of children:

Table No (6)

Planning the socialization of children (N = 78)

N	The Phrases	Mean	Std. D	Arrange
1	There is an agreement between us on how to raise our children	2.77	0.42	2
2	I agree with my husband on the principles we want our children to follow	2.77	0.42	2
3	We agree among ourselves on a unified method of education to prevent the dispersion of our children	2.77	0.42	2
4	I take full responsibility in following up on children's education	2.44	0.66	6
5	I return my children to set future goals for themselves	2.65	0.55	5
6	I take care of my children's health	2.82	0.39	1
7	I return my children to participate in family decisions	2.71	0.49	4
8	My children have leadership qualities	2.74	0.44	3
All Variable		2.71	0.3	H - Level

Table No (6) illustrates the following:

The degree of getting ready for the socialization of children as one of the components of family anticipating working women as controlled by working women is high, as the number-crunching normal

may be (2.71), and the markers of that are as indicated by the course of action of the number-crunching normal: it came in the main request I care for my kids' human services with a normal of (2.82), and in the second request there is understanding Between us on the most proficient method to bring up our kids, and I concur with my better half on the rules that we need our kids to stick to, and we concur among ourselves on a bound together strategy for training to forestall the scattering of our kids with a normal of (2.77), lastly in the 6th request I bear full obligation in lining up the instruction of kids with a normal of (2.44) Which may mirror that there is making arrangements for the social childhood of kids and he alluded to that (Mukhtar, 2004), and along these lines the working woman and her significant other must depend on standards and essentials that will add to making arrangements for the childhood of their kids in a sound social childhood so they are important people and be compelling in the public eye.

(3) Family Budget Planning:**Table No (7)****Family Budget Planning (N = 78)**

N	The Phrases	Mea n	Std. D	Arran ge
1	I have a list of my monthly spend items	2.55	0.6	7
2	I partner with my husband on a family budget plan	2.71	0.51	2
3	Prioritize spending within the household	2.73	0.47	1
4	Divide the monthly salary according to the necessary needs	2.67	0.5	3
5	I encourage my husband to look for other sources to increase the family's income	2.6	0.59	4
6	Save a portion of your monthly emergency expenses	2.59	0.55	5
7	I save a portion of the budget for social relationships	2.53	0.53	6
All Variable		2.6 2	0.37	H - Level

Table No (7) illustrates the following:

The degree of making arrangements for the family financial plan as one of the components of family getting ready for working women as controlled by working women is high, where the number juggling normal is (2.62), and the markers for that are as indicated by the course of

action of the math normal: it came in the main request. My significant other is building up an arrangement for the family financial plan with a normal of (2.71), lastly in the seventh request I have a rundown of the things of month to month going through with a normal of (2.55), which may mirror that getting ready for the material angle inside the family assists with conquering the obstructions and challenges that the family may experience. What was affirmed by the aftereffects of the past table, as there is a decent planning of the family spending plan.

(4) Consumer Planning:

Table No (8)

Consumer Planning (N = 78)

N	The Phrases	Mean	Std. D	Arrange
1	I consult with my husband on our family consumption	2.69	0.49	1
2	I prioritize my needs before I go shopping	2.63	0.49	2
3	Make sure to make a list of my essential family needs before going shopping	2.5	0.58	3
4	I don't go shopping anytime	2.4	0.61	6
5	I do not buy more than my needs, even if it is for a small amount	2.46	0.55	4
6	I use my times (sales and offers) to buy my family supplies	2.41	0.61	5
All Variable		2.51	0.35	H - Level

Table No (8) illustrates the following:

The degree of utilization planning as one of the components of family getting ready for working women as dictated by working women is high, as the number juggling normal seems to be (2.51), and the pointers for that are as per the math mean request: In the primary request I talk with my better half in regards to our family utilization with a normal of (2.69), and in the second request I organize needs My necessities before going out on the town to shop with my normal (2.63), lastly the 6th request I don't go out to shop whenever with my normal (2.4), and this may mirror that there is making arrangements for utilization inside the family and in this manner the capacity of the working woman to excuse utilization demonstrates that she designs well for her family's spending plan and accordingly The aftereffects of this table affirm the results of Table No. (7).

(5) planning to exchange social relations with others:

Table No (9)

planning to exchange social relations with others (N = 78)

N	The Phrases	Mea n	Std. D	Arran ge
1	I have a specific day of the week to visit family and relatives	2.37	0.69	4
2	I make sure that my family establishes social relations with others	2.68	0.5	1
3	I exchange visits and compliments with my friends	2.62	0.56	2
4	I do not go overboard with compliments, fearing for the family budget	2.4	0.63	3

5	I plan for my monthly visits in a way that does not affect the budget	2.23	0.7	5
All Variable		2.4	0.4	H - Level

Table No (9) illustrates the following:

The degree of getting ready for trading social relations with others as one of the elements of family making arrangements for working women as dictated by working women is high, where the math normal is (2.46), and the markers of that are as per the course of action of the number-crunching mean: came in the principal request, I ensure that my family set up social relations with others with a normal of (2.68)), And it came in the subsequent request, I trade visits and praises with my companions, with a normal of (2.62), lastly in the fifth request I set an arrangement for my month to month visits in a manner that doesn't influence the spending plan with my normal (2.23), and the aftereffects of the table may mirror that the working woman may set up great social relations with guardians, family members and neighbors If there is making arrangements for that, and she can do this because of that she can appropriately design her family's financial plan while legitimizing her utilization of the considerable number of assets accessible to her.

The third axis: family problems confronting working women:

(1) Reproductive problems:

Table No (10)

Reproductive problems (N = 78)

N	The Phrases	Mea n	Std. D	Arran ge
1	Not planning for childbearing since the beginning of marriage	1.78	0.82	5
2	Inability of one of the parties to conceive	1.63	0.81	8
3	Husband's love to have children in abundance	1.92	0.8	2
4	There is no appropriate period between every child	1.92	0.82	3
5	Relatives interfere in childbearing decisions	1.76	0.69	6
6	The husband's sole decision to have children	1.76	0.76	7
7	The husband's opposition to using family planning methods	1.88	0.72	4
8	The large number of children in the family affects the cohesion of the family	1.96	0.8	1
All Variable		1.8 3	0.54	M - Level

Table No (10) illustrates the following:

The degree of regenerative problems as one of the family problems confronting the working woman as characterized by the working women is normal, where the number-crunching normal is

(1.83), and the markers for that are as per the number-crunching mean request: The quantity of children in the family came in the primary request that influences the family union with a normal of (1.96), and it came in the request The second is the spouse's adoration for having kids in bounty with a scientific normal (1.92), lastly the eighth positioning, the powerlessness of one of the gatherings to consider with a normal of (1.63), and this may mirror that the working woman must take an interest with her better half from the earliest starting point to design well to have kids as per different things, incorporating family salary , In request to keep away from the problems that may confront working women later on, and this was demonstrated by an study (Khairy, 2008), (Awad, 2003).

(2) Problems with the socialization of children:

Table No (11)

Problems with the socialization of children (N = 78)

N	The Phrases	Mea n	Std. D	Arran ge
1	There are no specific rules for raising children	1.94	0.84	4
2	There is no clear plan for raising children	1.85	0.79	5
3	I disagree with my husband in the way I raise children	1.97	0.82	3
4	The only one raising my children without the slightest responsibility for my husband	2.01	0.81	2
5	The father's busy at work leads to the absence of parental authority for the children	2.1	0.85	1

N	The Phrases	Mea n	Std. D	Arran ge
	All Variable	1.9 7	0.69	M - Level

Table No (11) illustrates the following:

The degree of social childhood problems for children as one of the family problems confronting working women as characterized by working women is normal, where the number juggling normal is (1.97).), And came in the second request alone with bringing up my kids without the smallest heading of duty from my better half with a normal of (2.01), lastly in the fifth request there is no unmistakable arrangement planned for bringing up kids with a normal of (1.85), which mirrors the requirement for good planning of the problem of social childhood of kids as one of the most significant problems that It can be experienced by the working woman.

(3) Economic problems:

Table No (12)

Economic problems (N = 78)

N	The Phrases	Mea n	Std. D	Arran ge
1	Not having a clear family budget plan	2.1	0.85	8
2	Insufficient monthly budget to meet family obligations	2.37	0.74	4
3	The husband controls all sources of the family	2.1	0.82	7

N	The Phrases	Mean	Std. D	Arrange
4	High prices and the family's inability to meet its obligations	2.49	0.7	1
5	The other party is not aware of the monthly expenses of the family	2.24	0.76	6
6	The husband's lack of tendency to save from the budget	2.45	0.7	3
7	Relying on the monthly salary without looking for another source	2.45	0.68	2
8	Extravagance of the husband with things the family does not need	2.36	0.74	5
All Variable		2.32	0.55	M - Level

Table No (12) illustrates the following:

The degree of financial problems as one of the family problems confronting the working woman as characterized by the working women is normal, where the math mean is (2.32), and the markers for that are as indicated by the number juggling normal plan: the significant expenses came in any case and the family's powerlessness to satisfy its commitments with a normal of (2.49), and it came in the request. The second is the absence of the spouse's inclination to spare from the financial plan with a normal of (2.45), lastly the eighth game plan is the nonattendance of an unmistakable arrangement for the family spending plan with a normal of (2.1), which mirrors the requirement for good

getting ready for the family's monetary problems since the start of the marriage as it is one of the most significant problems that a working woman may confront .

(4) Problems related to performing family roles:

Table No (13)

Problems related to performing family roles (N = 78)

N	The Phrases	Mea n	Std. D	Arran ge
1	The absence of the role of one of the parties and its subordination to the other	2.14	0.83	4
2	Roles and responsibilities not distributed between spouses	2.12	0.87	5
3	Authoritarian spouse personality	2.15	0.85	3
4	The husband's exclusive authority in the family	2.09	0.87	6
5	Failure of the husband to perform the duties assigned to him	2.17	0.86	2
6	The husband entrusted the wife with carrying out the family responsibilities	2.31	0.79	1
All Variable		2.1 6	0.74	M - Level

Table No (13) illustrates the following:

The degree of family job execution problems as one of the family problems confronting the working woman as controlled by the working women is normal, where the number juggling mean is (2.16), and the

pointers for that are as per the number-crunching mean course of action: came in the main request the spouse's reliance on the wife in completing family obligations with a normal of (2.31), In the subsequent request, the husband's inability to do his obligations allocated to him with a number-crunching normal (2.17), lastly in the 6th request the husband's selective force in the family with a math normal (2.09). This mirrors the need of good getting ready for the problems of performing family jobs as one of the family problems confronting the working woman, as this must be arranged from the earliest starting point of marriage.

The fourth axis: testing the study hypotheses:

- (1) **Test the first hypothesis of the study: "It is expected that the level of the dimensions of family planning for working women will be high":**

Table No (14)

The level of the dimensions of family planning for working women as a whole (N = 78)

N	Dimensions	Mean	Std. D	Level	Arrange
1	Planning to build a family	2.75	0.35	High	1
2	Planning the socialization of children	2.71	0.3	High	2
3	Plan the family budget	2.62	0.37	High	3
4	Consumer planning	2.51	0.35	High	4
5	Planning to share social relationships with others	2.46	0.4	High	5
Dimensions of family planning as a whole		2.61	0.24	High Level	

Table No (14) illustrates the following:

The degree of the components of family making arrangements for working women in general as dictated by working women is high, as the mean may be (2.61), and the pointers for that are as indicated by the number juggling normal course of action: The getting ready for building a family came in the principal request with a math mean (2.75), and the subsequent request came in the making arrangements for the socialization of children with a number-crunching normal (2.71), at that point came in the third request planning the family financial plan with a number-crunching normal (2.62), trailed by the fourth request utilization planning with a number-crunching normal (2.51), lastly in the fifth request intending to trade social relations with others with a number-crunching normal (2.46). Which causes us to acknowledge the primary hypothesis of the study, which is that "the degree of family planning measurements for working women is relied upon to be high."

- (2) The second hypothesis test of the study: "It is expected that the level of family problems confronting working women is average":

Table No (15)

The level of family problems confronting the working woman as a whole (N = 78)

N	Dimensions	Mean	Std. D	Level	Arran ge
1	Reproductive problems	1.83	0.54	Mediu m	4
2	Problems with the socialization of children	1.97	0.69	Mediu m	3
3	Economic problems	2.32	0.55	Mediu m	1
4	Problems performing family roles	2.16	0.74	Mediu m	2
Dimensions of Family problems as a whole		2.07	0.54	Medium Level	

Table No (15) illustrates the following:

The degree of family problems confronting the working woman all in all as characterized by the working women is normal, where the number-crunching normal is (2.07), and the pointers for that are as indicated by the math normal course of action: the financial problems came in the primary request with a number-crunching normal (2.32), and the second came the problems of performing family jobs with a

number-crunching normal (2.16), at that point came in the third request, problems of the socialization of children , with a mean (1.97), lastly, in the fourth request, problems of proliferation, with a mean (1.83). This leads us to acknowledge the second hypothesis of the study, which is that "the degree of family problems confronting working women is required to be moderate."

- (3) **Test the third hypothesis of the study: "There is an inverse, statistically significant relationship between family planning and family problems for working women":**

Table No (16)

Simple regression analysis of the relationship between family planning and the family problems of working women (N = 78)

Independent variable	Regression coefficient B	T-Test		F-Test		R		R ²
		Value	Sig	Value	Sig	Value	Sig	
Dimensions of family planning as a whole	-0.416	4.108	0.000	16.877	0.000	0.426	0.000	0.182

Table No (16) illustrates the following:

- The estimation of the relationship coefficient between the autonomous variable "measurements of family making arrangements for working women all in all" and the needy variable "family problems confronting working women all in all" as dictated by working women (- 0.426), which is measurably critical at a

noteworthy level (0.01), and demonstrates the presence of a connection Inverse between the two factors.

- The aftereffect of (F) test ($F = 16.877$, $Sig = 0.000$) shows the noteworthiness of the relapse model, and the estimation of the coefficient of assurance was (0.182), implying that the family planning of the working woman in general clarifies (18.2%) of the adjustments in confronting the family problems of the working woman all in all. As controlled by working women.
- The estimation of the relapse coefficient was ($- 0.416$), which demonstrates the presence of an immediate connection between the free factor and the needy variable. A measurement at a noteworthy level (0.01).
- Which causes us to acknowledge the third hypothesis of the study, which is that "there is a measurably huge converse connection between family planning and the family problems of working women."

- (4) The fourth hypothesis test of the study: "There is a statistically significant relationship between some demographic variables of working women and their determination of their level of family planning":

Table No (17)

The relationship between some demographic variables of working women and their determination of their level of family planning (N = 78)

N	Demographic variables	Dimensions of family planning as a whole		
		The parameter used	Parameter value	Sig
1	Wife's age	Pearson	0.022	Not statistically significant
2	Husband's age	Pearson	0.14	Not statistically significant
3	The wife's educational qualification	Gamma	0.081	Not statistically significant
4	The husband's educational qualification	Gamma	0.091	Not statistically significant
5	Wife's job	Chi - square	139.87	Not statistically significant
6	Husband's job	Chi - square	129.729	Not statistically significant
7	Number of years of marriage	Pearson	0.377	**
8	number of children	Pearson	0.082	Not statistically significant
9	Average monthly household income	Pearson	0.026	Not statistically significant

** significant at (0.01)

* significant at (0.05)

Table No (17) illustrates the following:

- There is a factually noteworthy positive relationship (0.01) between the quantity of long periods of marriage for working women and their assurance of the degree of family planning they have. As it were, the more years working women have hitched, the more prominent their ability for family getting ready for their lives.
- There is no measurably critical connection between some segment factors of working women and their assurance of their degree of family planning , and this implies deciding the degree of family making arrangements for working women doesn't contrast as indicated by some segment factors of working women (the spouse's age, husband's age, the wife's instructive capability, the husband's instructive capability, And the wife's activity, the husband's activity, the quantity of children , and the normal month to month salary of the family).
- Which makes us incompletely acknowledge the fourth hypothesis of the study, which is that "there is a measurably huge connection between some segment factors of working women and their assurance of their degree of family planning ."

- (5) The fifth hypothesis test of the study: "There is a statistically significant relationship between some demographic variables of working women and their determination of the level of family problems they have":

Table No (18)

The relationship between some demographic variables of working women and their determination of the level of family problems they have (N = 78)

N	Demographic variables	Dimensions of Family problems as a whole		
		The parameter used	Parameter value	Sig
1	Wife's age	Pearson	0.189	Not statistically significant
2	Husband's age	Pearson	0.156	Not statistically significant
3	The wife's educational qualification	Gamma	0.366	**
4	The husband's educational qualification	Gamma	0.471	**
5	Wife's job	Chi - square	129.175	Not statistically significant
6	Husband's job	Chi - square	126.28	Not statistically significant
7	Number of years of marriage	Pearson	0.045	Not statistically significant
8	number of children	Pearson	0.057	Not statistically significant
9	Average monthly household income	Pearson	0.082	Not statistically significant

** significant at (0.01)

* significant at (0.05)

Table No (18) illustrates the following:

- There is a measurably noteworthy direct relationship at a critical level (0.01) between the instructive capability of working women and their assurance of the degree of family problems they have. As it were, the higher the instructive degree of working women, the more noteworthy their capacity to distinguish their family problems.
- There is a measurably noteworthy direct relationship at a huge level (0.01) between the instructive capability of working women' companions and their assurance of the degree of family problems they have. At the end of the day, the higher the instructive degree of working spouses, the more prominent their capacity to recognize their family problems.
- There is no factually huge connection between some segment factors of working women and their assurance of the degree of family problems they have, and this implies deciding the degree of family problems of working women doesn't contrast as per some segment factors of working women (spouse's age, husband's age, wife's activity, husband's activity, and the quantity of years Marriage, number of kids, and normal family unit month to month pay).
- Which makes us halfway acknowledge the fifth hypothesis of the study, which is that "there is a factually critical connection between some segment factors of working women and their assurance of the degree of family problems they have."

Eleventh: planning components to initiate the utilization of family intending to face or confront the family problems for working women:

Through a survey of the hypothetical legacy and the applied part of the study notwithstanding the aftereffects of the current study, the most significant planning components can be recognized to initiate the utilization of family intending to go up against the family problems of working women:

1. The National Council for Women held various symposia to instruct those wedding about how to get ready for their future family lives.
2. The couple understands the significance of family planning with distinguishing (needs – clearness of objectives – abilities and means).
3. Establishing a particular program among a couple that incorporates defining explicit objectives since the start of marriage, to accomplish the best level of family joy through promise to obligations and obligations.
4. Determine controls for the inward and outside relations of the family notwithstanding setting a suitable schedule for multiplication and conception prevention.
5. Establishing a calendar that explains money related problems, what are the needs for spending, and not to squander, with setting controls for spending things
6. Achieving equity among relatives in the dispersion of undertakings and obligations, given that working women have the best duty (family unit tasks – bringing up kids – thinking about children ' instruction – notwithstanding their work) to accomplish a parity in family conduct.

7. The association of children in family designs, regardless of whether monetary, instructive, recreational and social.
8. Teaching the couple how to oversee time effectively, regardless of whether inside the family, or in the workplace.
9. Provide free, on the web and enrolled free courses to teach families and instruct them in family planning.
10. Building planning, planning, and its character at a youthful age, and begin encouraging it from the kid's essential stage and start moving and extending with him until he understands its significance and connects with families in that.
11. Teaching family getting ready for those traveling every which way to marriage, regardless of whether required, for an upbeat future life.
12. Design models for family planning.

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