

The Professional Role of a Social Worker in Dealing with Problems Facing Drug Addiction Survivors

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ABSTRACT

The drug addiction problem is one of the problems that pose a threat to the type and human existence, but it differs qualitatively in terms of the nature of the threat it contains compared to some other human problems, as most of the other forms of threat are of a temporary nature (such as wars and epidemics), but the drug problem is spreading rapidly among humans. Sometimes because of the problems and concerns that some societies are exposed to, and at other times because of the various organizations (such as the mafia) that plan to produce narcotic substances. Based on the above, it becomes clear the importance of evaluating the professional role of the social worker to determine the changes occurring to clients in light of the professional efforts of the social worker. Therefore, the researcher seeks to study the evaluation of the professional role of the social worker in rehabilitating people recovering from addiction.

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1. Introduction

The drug addiction problem is one of the problems that pose a threat to the type and human existence, but it differs qualitatively in terms of the nature of the threat it contains compared to some other human problems, as most of the other forms of threat are of a temporary nature (such as wars and epidemics), but the drug problem is spreading rapidly among humans. Sometimes because of the problems and concerns that some societies are exposed to, and at other times because of the various organizations (such as the mafia) that plan to produce narcotic substances. There is no doubt that the problem of addiction as a global phenomenon is multidimensional and multidimensional, and it is no longer as simple as it was a few decades ago, not in terms of the number of drugs and their different types, which are increasing day by day, whether natural or synthetic drugs, so it is one of the most complex problems facing societies and it hardly escapes Including a society, whether developed or developing. Therefore, the problem of drug abuse is of great importance as it is of a high degree of complexity, for the individual and society, for the individual in that if he is able to it, it affects his personal and social life in all its aspects, and for society in that it surrounds him in all its main aspects, the most important of which is security Society The problem of drug abuse is one of the most important and dangerous problems of the times facing societies of all kinds, especially after the clear increase in the percentage of addicts in all countries of the world, developed or developing. Hence, the role of social work appears to confront this phenomenon during the professional role that the social worker performs with that

group through this stage of treatment, prevention and rehabilitation. The current study focuses on that, given the lack of studies on this topic.

1.1. The study problem.

The problem of drug addiction is considered one of the social problems that affect the building of society and its members, including the negative social, economic, psychological and health consequences that apply to both the individual and society, and it is a satisfactory social phenomenon that is pushed by many factors, some of which are related to the individual, the other to the family, and the third to the general social structure of society and its conditions (Rashad Ahmad Abdel Latif: 1999, p. 22). Addiction is a scourge that threatens hundreds of millions of people around the world, so what is the secret of the effect of that narcotic substance, and if we look at the things in common in these substances, regardless of whether they are forbidden, they release trillions of molecules that change the brain chemistry and affect the important necessary nerve connections In order for the person to remain in a stable state of behavior and mood, as soon as it enters the blood. (Abdul-Hadi Misbah: 2010, p.17). Addiction occurs according to the behaviorists as a result of the association of drug use with positive reinforcements represented in the joyful effects it causes and ending in various states of distress, despair and anxiety, and eliminating them is a (reward), as well as the presence of conditional stimuli that push for drug use, and provoke in the abuser the desire for the drug like the environment and what belongs to it from Things related to drugs, as well as the occurrence of pain prevented when cutting the drug and the disappearance of pain by taking the dose and thus addiction is a behavior that a person learns from the surrounding environment (Afaf Muhammad Abdel Moneim: 2004, p.82). Where the problem of drug addiction is a dangerous phenomenon at all levels due to its devastating effects on the individual, the family and society, which requires concerted efforts to reduce or eliminate this phenomenon in a scientific manner according to a national plan, as statistics and data indicate the increasing demand for drug abuse. (Muhammad) Al-Zarif Saad Muhammad: 2001, p. 85). Likewise, we find that the volume of drug trade in Egypt has increased during the past ten years, amounting to 213 billion Egyptian pounds, as Table No. 1 below indicates the volume of spending on drugs in recent years in billions of pounds: (National Center for Social and Criminal Research, 2008, p.126)

We find now that Egypt is facing this catastrophe in a fierce campaign to destroy the Egyptian human being, by flooding the Egyptian market with drugs, to turn young people from students, workers and soldiers to human wreckage, with trembling hands, with divergent eyes, who lacks the ability to think, appreciate and make decisions. Addiction is only part of the big problems Which faces all cultural and advanced societies, and despite the efforts being made to confront it, it is constantly increasing, and addiction is a social problem that is viewed from its many aspects, as it is a legal problem and a physical, psychological, economic and political problem (Muhammad Salama Ghobari: 1991, pp. 9-11). The Addiction and Abuse Combat and Treatment Fund confirms that addicts in Egypt do not exceed 1.5 in the community, and according to the 2009 statistics, drug users far exceed that number and may reach 5 million, and that group is the one that must be taken care of in the media by supporting awareness, cultural and media programs, and the participation of all sectors of the state. And society in order to address this problem, as the addict needs a strong motivation to help him decide to choose treatment because the new mental health law prohibits treatment by force, even if it is from his family or his family. (Fund for Combating and Treating Addiction and Abuse: 2010, p.25).

The degrees of addiction in Egypt differ in terms of the degree of use, what is the effect of the drug that the addict takes, what is the degree of tolerance of the addict to this drug, and what are the withdrawal symptoms that he experiences as these stages go through the addict who abuses drugs until he passes the stage of treatment and rehabilitation. Social work is a dynamic, integrative profession that deals with people in various ways as an individual, as a member of a group, and as a citizen who lives in a society through three basic methods: individual service, group service and community organization, and thus this profession can play a prominent role in the prevention of addiction. (Anwar Hafez Abdel Halim: 2008, p. 105). The general truth on which the social studies

that were conducted on explaining the causes of the phenomenon of abuse were unanimous is that the problem of drug addiction is a multidimensional and variable problem, so there is no single theory or one factor or one particular variable in the light of which the causes of drug abuse can be explained, there are many important and influential factors and the importance of varying These factors are from one society to another, but rather from one individual to another. (Muhammad Mahmoud al-Gohary and others: 1997, p. 14). Where the study (Muhammad Medhat Abu Bakr 1991) showed testing the effectiveness of family therapy as one of the therapeutic approaches in serving the individual in the treatment of returnees to heroin addiction and not focusing on the role of the family. Friends. The study (Mahmoud Musa Al-Shadifat 2005) confirmed that keeping up with bad friends at parties, events, imitation and other leads to the habitual use of narcotic daily and losing the ability to control oneself, as well as the religious pattern where (the weakness of the religious scruples of addicts and their lack of faith and not attending religious seminars, and the media format has a role In this through (watching addictive movies and scenes full of drug use, which encourages them to do so and that problem).

Recovering from drug addiction is a stage of treatment and enjoys special attention by the addict and those around him, who occupy an important position in him, and recovery is affected by a number of factors, some of which work as a hindrance such as passion, friends of addiction, severe anxiety and fear of relapse. (WHO: 2004, p. 10). The attempt of the addict to quit the addiction may lead to his suffering and a gradual deterioration in his ability to carry out various rotations in the family and in society, in addition to the emergence of a group of disturbances and conflicts that afflict the various activities of his life confirming the need for reintegration and social rehabilitation of the addict after treatment (Ayat Ibrahim Sabih 2011, P. 55).

Recovery is thoughtful and it has come based on a study and under the supervision of specialized people or those with experience in the field of recovery, and stopping in this case is a very important step, but stopping is not the goal in itself, but followed by many steps that enable the addict to maintain this stopping. The recovery also indicates that the addicted person finds a complete change in all affairs of his life for the better, and his life is planned and able to communicate with the community again. And we always say what is the benefit of recovery if it does not create a new life for the addict in all the meaning of the word, and Ronald Siegel believes that the use of narcotic substances represents a fourth motivation on equal terms with the drive of sex, thirst and hunger, and that many of those who recover from alcohol and drug abuse were out of the sense that they are infected With a disease they have no control over, then they resort to addiction, and that natural impulses and instincts have become out of control and that all they need is some simple learning, so the addiction process is a complex, complex and varied process (SiegelR, Siegel: 1990, pp. 115-123).

The recovering addict suffers after recovering from addiction through a process of gradual deterioration in the addict's ability to perform his various roles in the family and in society, in addition to the emergence of a group of disturbances and conflicts that afflict his various life activities, and from here the need for integration and social rehabilitation of the addict after treatment is confirmed. (The Addiction and Addiction Control Fund: 1999, pp. 135-136). The recovering addict is exposed to several pressures, including family disintegration, bad friends, and watching movies that call for a return to addiction, due to the presence of social contradictions between the majority and the minority or between one generation and another, and the lack of awareness in the community of how to rehabilitate the recovering addict after treatment and these pressures affect his life and he becomes suffering From a chronic disease, which is addiction. (Tariq Kamal: 2009, pp. 89-86). This was referred to by Ayat Sabih 2005 study entitled (Factors associated with a return to drug addiction and a proposed model for professional intervention with it from the perspective of individual service). This study aimed to identify the most important factors associated with the return to drug addiction among young people, and to try to find the most appropriate methods associated with quitting Drug use, and the result of the study concluded that there are a set of factors from the point of view of relapsing people that pushed back to addiction again and (they are the addict's sense of injustice from society, his protest against reality, watching movies about addiction, lack of good religious company. The importance of rehabilitation, which

here means integrating the person into the family and society after moving away from the impact of his addiction, and society's distancing from him, appears here. His family and his community, as well as the concept of rehabilitation here includes helping a person to overcome the negative effects of disability and disability from psychological, social or economic effects, and if the use of these substances (alcohol, cocaine and hemp) exceeds specific medical, industrial and scientific purposes, and legalization will lead to a state of habituation or Addiction, which inflicts serious harm to the individual and society alike, at all levels of psychological, rational, health and social. (Muhammad Wehbe: 2008, p.11).

There are forms of rehabilitation, including health rehabilitation (complete recovery from addiction, assisting him and referring him to the treating physician and obtaining treatment and medication), social rehabilitation (strengthening his relationship with family, society, friends and the surrounding environment, obtaining work suitable for his condition), psychological rehabilitation (helping him to not feel Loneliness and solving his psychological problems on the part of the therapist psychiatrist), cultural rehabilitation (how to choose books and magazines for reading, attend seminars and discussions, pay attention to the religious aspect and prayer). The health rehabilitation phase, which targets the addict's readiness for his abilities and effectiveness in his field of work, and treatment of problems that prevent his return to work, but if he is unable to return to work, he must be rehabilitated and trained for any other available work so that he can practice life normally, and then comes the social rehabilitation process aimed at integrating the addict in The family and society is a treatment for what is called the phenomenon of (khula), where addiction leads to the addict's dislocation from the network of social and family relations, and the treatment here depends on improving the relationship between the addicted parties on the one hand and the family and society on the other hand and training them to accept and understand each other (Hussein Suleiman: 2008) , P. 85). Also, the context and place in which the rehabilitation process takes place plays an important role, as the place interacts with the rehabilitation process in mapping out the possibilities of success or failure of the rehabilitation program, and there are two opposing trends in determining the place of rehabilitation: The first trend sees the necessity of establishing rehabilitation in residential institutions with tight controls (such as hospitals and therapeutic communities) In contrast to another trend, which sees the necessity of establishing rehabilitation in the natural context of life, although both directions have valid justifications, the circumstances and considerations in our society favor the preference of the first. (Psychologist's Handbook for the Prevention of Addiction: 1999, p.139).

Social work is one of the professions that have effectiveness in facing this phenomenon through models of professional intervention with individuals, groups and societies, and social workers can, through their work in multiple institutions, help in planning, implementing, following up and evaluating programs and projects aimed at preventing addiction. (Muhammad Al-Zarif Saad Muhammad: 2011, p. 85). The importance and necessity of the existence of the psychosocial work has been increased by the spread of scientific ideas that clarify that the behavior of the individual is affected by his biological composition and psychological experiences, which he has emotions, emotions and cognitive processes, and besides that, human behavior is affected by the extent of the individual's ability to interact with environmental influences in light of his experiences, perceptions and aspirations towards the future.

The method of serving the individual works to achieve the psychological and social harmony of individuals by investing the energies of individuals at the self and environmental levels in light of carrying out specialized study, diagnostic and therapeutic operations to achieve developmental, preventive and therapeutic goals. (Abdel Nasser Awad Ahmed: 2002, pp. 19-22). After that, the role of the therapeutic team appears, where the social worker forms therapeutic groups to participate in the treatment and rehabilitation process for addicts, which consists of (a social worker, a psychologist, a doctor, a rehabilitation specialist, a nutritionist and an expert) and the methods used in treatment are applied (The National Council for the Control and Treatment of Addiction: 2001 Pp. 38-41). The treatment team for the psychiatric and mental patient includes the psychiatrist, the human doctor, the psychologist, the social worker and the nurse, and the treatment team participates in developing an integrated plan under the supervision of the psychiatrist with the

aim of caring for the psychological and mental patient and re-adapting himself and the surrounding environment. (Magda Saad Metwally: 2011, p. 211). The role of serving the individual appears through various scientific theories in increasing the effectiveness of the role of the social worker. The study of Ismail Mustafa Mahmoud 1992, using the model focus on intervention tasks to try to rearrange the life of the addicted person again, in various dimensions of his life and reduce the pressures on him through steps to resolve The problem, as the addict resorts to some therapeutic institutions, but after the treatment ends, it relapses again as a result of focusing on medical treatment only and paying less attention to psychological and social efforts and with the use of the treatment model, the recurrence of relapse can be reduced again. The study found that the task focus model has The effect of improving the addict's relationship with each of (brothers, parents, and neighbors), which led to the addict's sense of himself. This confirms the importance of the current study because of the addict's need for rehabilitation requirements and needs to help him recover completely from it and achieve harmony and social rehabilitation for him.

The social worker monitors individual cases exposed to delinquency and then professional intervention with them, according to a well-studied scientific plan and by setting up a program to be implemented throughout the year through lectures, seminars and debates on drug dangers prevention and is done through the use of a large number of specialists in various fields including aspects. Religious, health, psychological and social ... etc. The skill of the social worker appears in forming relationships with institutions and bodies whose objectives include combating drug resistance, whether by seeking help from experts in them or financial support for projects and employing the health group (the Red Crescent) to raise awareness of drug dangers.

The social worker is one of his professional roles with those recovering from addiction, health rehabilitation for the recovered, psychological rehabilitation for the recovered, social rehabilitation for the recovered, cultural rehabilitation for the recovered, and the employment of various activities groups to serve one general goal of prevention and recovery from drug addiction. The role of the social worker in directing this group towards the investigation of the general goal and other goals Organizing cultural, sports, artistic, social and research competitions related to addiction and setting prizes that stimulate it. Then comes the evaluation, which is considered one of the basic processes that the social worker performs to identify the extent of the impact of the professional efforts that he makes with clients to identify the occurring changes and discover strengths and weaknesses in order to work to support the positive aspects and overcome the difficulties and errors. (Abdel Nasser Awad Ahmed: 2011, p. 226). The evaluation is considered a method of scientific research as it is concerned with studying the level of production and measuring the effectiveness of institutions, projects and programs, whereby it can reveal the factors of success and failure, and thus it is a tool to reveal the reality of the impact of development projects and programs at the local level and on the national level to reveal the material and moral change in the set goals (Rashad Ahmed Abdel Latif: 2002, p.10). There have been many previous studies in the field of evaluation in the service of the individual, where (Jihan Saber Al-Laqani 2002) clarified that the actual role that the social worker plays is a traditional role and not a specialized role in the field of social defense, as the study (Faten Fawzi Ahmed 2009) indicated the necessity of preparing specialized training programs for specialists. Social workers, enrolling them in training courses and developing their skills to work with family problems. Anwar Muhammad Anwar 2005 also indicated that the actual role of social workers from their point of view is to help blind students accept their disability and depend on themselves, and from the blind students' point of view it is to provide advice, guidance and counseling, and that the professional role of specialists does not come close to the professional role expected of them.

Based on the above, it becomes clear the importance of evaluating the professional role of the social worker to determine the changes occurring to clients in light of the professional efforts of the social worker. Therefore, the researcher seeks to study the evaluation of the professional role of the social worker in rehabilitating people recovering from addiction, and this issue is divided into several sub-issues:

- 1) What is the professional role of the social worker in dealing with the health problems of those recovering from addiction?
- 2) What is the professional role of the social worker in dealing with social problems for those recovering from addiction?
- 3) What is the professional role of the social worker in dealing with the psychological problems of people recovering from addiction?
- 4) What is the professional role of a social worker in dealing with cultural health problems for those recovering from addiction?
- 5) Putting together a proposed vision to increase the effectiveness of the professional role of the social worker in the rehabilitation of people recovering from addiction?

Therefore, the problem of the current study is focused on:

What is the professional role of a social worker in rehabilitating people recovering from addiction?

2. The importance of the study

- a) The increase in the problem of addiction locally and globally, as the United Nations estimates that the number of drug users is close to about 200 million individuals, at 3.4% of the world's population, and in Egypt the rate of drug abuse is estimated at (7%) in 2011 of the world population (WHO (Al-Alamiah and the General Secretariat for Mental Health: 2011, p.10).
- b) Evaluating the professional role of the social worker in rehabilitating people recovering from addiction.
- c) The scarcity of studies concerned with evaluating the professional role of the social worker in rehabilitating those recovering from addiction.
- d) Increase the ability of social workers to deal efficiently in the rehabilitation of those recovering from addiction.
- e) Paying attention to rehabilitating a group of recovering addicts so that they do not face relapse.

3. Study Objectives

Evaluating the professional role of the social worker in dealing with the pressures facing those recovering from addiction. The sub-goals to achieve this goal are:

1. Evaluating the professional role of the social worker in dealing with health pressures for those recovering from addiction.
2. Evaluating the professional role of the social worker in dealing with social pressures for those recovering from addiction.
3. Evaluating the professional role of the social worker in dealing with psychological pressures for those recovering from addiction.
4. Evaluating the professional role of the social worker in dealing with economic pressures for those recovering from addiction.

4. Concepts of the study

4.1. The concept of Evaluation

Calendar in the Arabic language is defined as a nation, meaning a value or judgment on the value of a thing (Ibrahim Madkour: 1975, p. 173), and evaluation in the English language is defined as determining the value or quantity of a thing and expressing it numerically (Webster: 2003, p. 55). Evaluation in psychology is defined as: revealing the extent of success in achieving the goals of the entire educational process and showing the strength and weakness of the methods used in these goals in order to work on reforming them. (Abdullah Abdel-Hay Moussa: 2000, p.204). Evaluation is also known in sociology as: a process by which the extent of proximity or distance to the drawn

goals is measured in an objective scientific manner characterized by continuity, comprehensiveness, accuracy and targeting, and accordingly, the evaluation process is organically linked to the goals to be achieved (Abbas Ahmad, Yassin Al-Kabeer: 2002, p.11).

The evaluation in the service of the individual also defines that it is the methodological scientific activity that compares the expected results as defined by the action plan, and the actual results that were reached after the implementation of this plan. An appropriate statistic so that reliable results can be reached. (Abdel-Aziz Al-Nouhi: 2001, p. 303). Evaluation is also defined as: One of the important processes used by the social worker, as this process helps in identifying the positive and negative aspects related to the professional performance of the social worker. (Saeed Yamani Al-Awad: 2004, p. 12).

The researcher defines the concept of evaluation theoretically in this study as: It is a scientific process that depends on the use of scientific research procedures to know and measure the effectiveness and efficiency of the professional role of the social worker in the rehabilitation of recovered from addiction and measure the extent to which it achieves the goals that it seeks to achieve with the recovered from addiction.

The concept of procedural evaluation indicates in this study:

- a) Measuring the degree of influence of the professional role of the social worker related to the scientific roles, skills and theories.
- b) For rehabilitation (health, psychological, social, and cultural) for those recovering from addiction.

4.2. Rehabilitation concept

The word rehabilitation in the Arabic language: it is the return of the person to the constructive useful activity in order to qualify him to earn his livelihood again (Dictionary of Psychology: 1989, p. 45) In the English language, rehabilitation means the return of the thing to its natural state. (Mounir Al-Baalbaki: 2006, p.64). Rehabilitation is defined as: the process of helping individuals reach a state that allows physically, psychologically, socially, and mentally to rise according to the situations surrounding them, which enables them to take advantage of the opportunities available to other members of society who are of the same age stage (Mustafa Soueif: 1990, p. 54). Rehabilitation is defined in the dictionary of social sciences as: a set of processes or methods, which are intended to evaluate or restore delinquent persons or criminals towards a normal life, as it is intended to try to educate homosexuals and weak-minded persons or people with disabilities to treat their deficiencies or mitigate them, in order to suit the aspects of activity That suits their condition (Muhammad Hassan Ghanem: 2005, p. 191)

There are forms of rehabilitation (Mabrouka Omar Muhaidq: 1998, p. 420) :

- a. Health rehabilitation: It is the rehabilitation that helps the recovering addict to fully cure and get rid of addiction, take care of his general appearance and follow-up. With the attending physician if something appears on him
- b. Social rehabilitation: This is the rehabilitation that helps the recovering addict to integrate and social interaction with the family and society, and that will be through: family, friends, media, peers and friends and these are the basis of social rehabilitation that must be provided to the addict along with society's view of it.
- c. Psychological rehabilitation: which is to recover completely from psychological diseases from the body so that you do not take it to the path of addiction again, such as depression, isolation, anxiety ... etc. All of this must be helped by the addict to overcome it so that he can recover completely from the addiction and know How to deal with these diseases if they appeared again.
- d. Cultural rehabilitation: which is cultural rehabilitation, including religious rehabilitation, which helps the recovering addict to integrate into society by attending seminars,

conferences and training courses that help him not to return to addiction, religiosity and draw close to God.

The researcher defines rehabilitation theoretically as: helping the recovering addict to reach a health, social, psychological and cultural state that qualifies him to deal with different situations and adapt to society as a whole so that he can face his new life and agree with it.

The researcher defines the concept of rehabilitation as follows:

- i. Operations and methods used with people recovering from addiction.
- ii. To rehabilitate them healthily, psychologically, socially and culturally.
- iii. With the aim of helping them to face life situations effectively.
- iv. The concept of a recovering addict: Addict Recuperating

The dictionary of al-Wajeez refers to the word (pardon) as meaning a palm that does not dissolve nor beautify it by saying or deed, and (recovering) so-and-so, i.e. gained wellness. (The Arabic Language Academy: 1993, p.425). Al-Mutafi is also known as the person who used to take narcotic substances and recovered from it therapeutically and needs psychological, social, physical and health rehabilitation. (Abdul Aziz, Bin Abdullah: 2002, p.16). The recovering person is defined as the individual who used drugs compulsively, as he used to hit his health and lose the ability to self-control in relation to his condition. (Iqbal al-Amir al-Samalouti: 1988, pp. 46-48). Al-Mutafi was also known as a person who has formed his will to stop drugs, or is in a stage in which he faces many troubles and pressures, needs decisions, preparations, and groups that help him and understand his problems and learn experiences so that he can adapt and reassure his new condition. (Maher Abu El-Maati: 2003, p. 210). A recovering addict is defined as a person who received treatment in a clinic specialized in the treatment of addiction and has the desire to stop using, but still has a need for rehabilitation to exercise its social role in a normal life (Ali Al-Din Al-Sayed Muhammad: 1988, p. 101).

The researcher defines the concept of a recovering addict theoretically: It is that person who used the narcotic substance, whether in the form of abuse or addiction, and receiving appropriate treatment in specialized treatment centers, and he needs the rehabilitation process so that he does not relapse again.

A recovering addict is defined procedurally:

- i. He is the person who has stopped drug addiction.
- ii. He attends therapy sessions (individual - group)
- iii. End his treatment in the hospital for a period of time not less than a year.
- iv. He needs a professional role from a social worker to rehabilitate him to recover from addiction.

5. The scientific theories used

5.1. Role theory as a theoretical guide to the study

Whereas, the role theory represents a set of ideas and perceptions that depend on anthropological, cultural and social research and that relate to the manner in which individuals are affected and their behaviors by the diversity of social centers and the accompanying expectations. (Barker, 2004, p. 419). (Stean) pointed out that the role theory is one of the scientific theories that adopts an approach to analyzing social behavior, which is lacking in many other theories. Role analysts have chosen actual behavior as a field of study and analysis as a result of its emergence in continuous social situations. (Stean, 1999: 387). According to the role theory, we find that roles impose on us

a set of standards that define our duties as actions that others consider the necessity to abide by. (Mr. Ali Sheta: 1999, pp. 118: 119).

Perlman defines the role as: The organized behavioral patterns of a specific person who occupies a certain social situation in his relationship with one or more people. (Ali Hussein Zeidan: 2006, p. 67). And nadel defines it as: A social perception because it is related to the social environment, and it is a second image of behavior that shows that those who perform a certain role behave in a uniform manner. (Mr. Abdel Hamid Attia: 2004, pp. 15-16)

Sociologists define it as: A set of specifications for behavior associated with special properties. As for service, the individual has been referred to in the writings of the role as: A model for organized behavior and that it is influenced by the social position that the individual occupies and the functions he performs in his relationship with one or more people, and that the individual's behavior is affected by a set of dynamic factors. (Linton: 1970). The role theory tries to explain to us the importance of the social role, which helps to understand the personal relationships that social workers are interested in. Therefore, it is an interpretive theory through which the psychological understanding of personality and its interactions takes place.

Among the basic concepts on which the role theory is based:

- a) The practicing role: It is the actual behavior that the role player performs while playing this role, whether it is performing his duties or responsibilities related to this role or enjoying his rights during interaction with other parties in this role (Ali Hussein Zaidan: 2006, p.67)
- b) Learning the role: it is a group of actions and behaviors that the individual performs within a specific cultural framework, and these actions and behaviors are not performed by the individual on his own, but rather are the product of a process of socialization whose stages begin with the beginning of childhood through the family. (Muhammad Salama Adam: 1982, P. 31)
- c) Acceptance or rejection of the role: as individuals often find their social roles ready and predetermined by virtue of their age, or by virtue of their social class, or by virtue of the profession they occupy, here the individual may accept the role that imposes on him the social status and may refuse (Khairy Khalil Al-Jumaili: 2000, p. 83)
- d) Role ambiguity: It is the lack of agreement between social groups in society regarding the rights and duties related to this role. The ambiguity of the role may be due to the lack of societal recognition on the part of some or most of the social groups of the position of this role in the social network. (Ali Hussein Zeidan: 2006, p. 93)
- e) The visible roles: They are the observable roles, and the practitioner of these roles performs them at a conscious level, that is, he performs them while being aware of them and aware of them.
- f) Implicit roles: These are the roles that the individual is not aware of or is aware of their requirements (Muhammad Yasser Al-Khawaja: 2005, p. 37).
- g) Integration of roles: integration between roles takes place if each partner performs a session automatically and easily without difficulties and in the expected manner and the importance of this integration is evident in family groups as there is a set of stable roles defined for each member as the more the roles are coordinated and integrated in them, the more they grow and become more capable. I have to do her jobs (Louis Kamil Malika: 1970, p.88).
- h) The role-playing struggle: where every individual occupies many roles and is exposed to the result of that of what is called the role-conflict conflict, and this is evident in (when the individual's position imposes on him to occupy multiple types of roles at the same time), (expectations conflict between the parties to the role).

- i) The group of roles: These are the roles that a person plays at a certain time, so each person occupies a number of social situations, and these are his own roles. (Abdel-Fattah Othman: 1987, pp. 42-43)

5.2. The professional roles of the social worker in general.

In working with individuals, groups, families, organizations and societies, it is expected that the social worker will be knowledgeable and skilled in filling the types of roles and what role he will use in the appropriate position (Talaat Al-Surouji: 2009, pp. 40-47). Below is a presentation of some of those roles :

- a) His role as an assistant: In this role, the social worker helps individuals and groups to identify their needs, problems, solution strategies, choose one of them and implement them, and develop their abilities to deal with their problems more effectively, and this role is used to guide individuals and groups when the purpose is to help individuals organize themselves.
- b) His role as a mediator: In this role, the social worker connects individuals and groups who need help and do not know where it is, such as community services.
- c) Its role as possible: The main goal of the professional practice of social work is to enable the process of helping individuals, families, groups and organizations to increase their influence, influence and power as a whole, and the social worker who undertakes to practice empowerment seeks to develop clients' capabilities to understand their environment and assume responsibility and help them to influence their lives and needs and through this role the social worker seeks To achieve fairness in the distribution of resources and power among the different groups in society. This focuses on social justice and equality as a hallmark of the social work profession as practiced by Jean Adams and the early pioneer specialists.
- d) Its role as a stimulant: The social worker, in his role as a promoter, tries to bring about actual fundamental change, as the purpose includes the transfer of resources and power to the disadvantaged or affected group, as the activator emphasizes justice, equality and deprivation.
- e) His role as a negotiator: The negotiator brings together the parties involved in the conflict and tries to bargain and find a mediating solution, and he negotiates to try to find a common middle ground on which all beings can live together, and yet on the contrary, the average (whoever remains in a neutral position) the negotiator often allies with each side separately.
- f) His role as an expert: The social worker performs in this role the expert, which he acquired through his experience and practical and theoretical study and his work with all services and he performs this role with individuals and groups to provide them with experience in a service at the session or transfer to an institution that he has experience with and that he has experience in facing situations and helping Individuals and groups to overcome it because of his experience in this field.
- g) His role as coordinator: The social worker as a coordinator coordinates between individuals, groups, institutions and organizations as necessary to face their problems, whether financial, social, educational, legal and other problems, so the social worker coordinates between bodies that have the ability to deal with these problems to provide assistance.
- h) His role as a researcher: As the social worker from time to time is a researcher and the researcher in the practice of social work must read literature in articles of interest, evaluate the results of the practice, evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of the programs, and study the needs of society.

The researcher benefits from this theory in the following, the theory will help the researcher to achieve the following:

1. Getting to the actual role of the social worker with addiction recoverers.

2. Achieving the objectives of the current study, which is to evaluate the professional role of the social worker in rehabilitating people recovering from addiction.
3. Adding a new study in evaluating the professional role of a social worker in the field of addiction.
4. Knowing the ability of the social worker to rehabilitate those recovering from addiction and apply the roles and skills related to them.
5. Identify the social worker's acceptance or rejection of a session with those recovering from addiction.
6. Knowing whether or not there is ambiguity in the role of the social worker.
7. Getting to the visible and implicit roles of the social worker.

5.3. General consistency theory

General systems theory is the most widely used theory in the field of social service. Most practice models in social work use concepts derived from general coordination theory. For example, "feedback", "client system" and "help system" have become established and dominant concepts in the field of social service. In addition, the general cohesion theory served as a theoretical framework for many of the practice models currently used. In fact, family therapy approaches are models based mainly on the concepts of general cohesion theory and this is due to the fact that these approaches deal with the family, which in turn is the most coordinated. Social clear. The contributions of the theory are not limited to that. Its use by social workers has brought about a shift from the previously established narrow-minded focus on "person-in-situation" to a more general and comprehensive focus represented by the "person-in-environment" in-environment.

The general co-ordination theory considers the world on an interconnected basis, as each individual entity is viewed in terms of its relations with other entities that affect and are affected by it, and is not seen in terms of its constituent characteristics (Hartman & Larid, 1983: 63). General coordination theory also assumes that the whole is greater than the sum of its component parts, and that the existing correlation between the component parts of any system leads to the presence of new properties in the system, which is necessarily a result of this correlation and interdependence between the component parts of the system. The family, as an existing social organization, consists of a group of individuals. But family means much more than just a group of individuals. The interactions that occur between family members of affection, mercy, love, affection and sacrifice are much more than those that occur between a group of individuals. Not every group of individuals is a family, but every family consists of a group of individuals.

The theory also assumes that any change that occurs to any of the components of the system necessarily leads to a change in the system in general, and also leads to a change in the other parts of the same system. The general coordination theory assumes that for every system there is a specific frame of reference, and the frame of reference refers to a set of customs, traditions, values and everything that would determine the behavior of individuals within the system, so defining the frame of reference is necessary to understand the coordination.

Whereas, during the past twenty years, co-ordination theory has become a framework for an increasing number of social workers, as it has already been noted that it is the most common theory in contemporary social work as it is seen as an alternative to the medical model of practice (which depends on study, diagnosis and treatment) in terms of Interest in the social aspects of the problems.

The co-ordination theory developed as a response to the different needs associated with the human being in order to analyze complex interaction situations, and to work on estimating the overall structure in which problems occurred.

Justifications for using the theory in the study:

1. The coherence theory provides a framework of concepts that helps to understand individuals, whether partially or completely, and there are terms such as inputs, outputs, determinants, interactive correlation, and transformational processes. (Rodawy: 2000, p536)
2. The study statement from the developed model for practice, which is based on the theory of consistency and which is based on the following formats:
3. Coordination of change: It is the institution through which the social worker works as a catalyst for change in order to help clients satisfy their needs.
4. Client Coordination: It is the person or persons who are assisted through the change course.
5. The focal pattern or the target format: it refers to the entities or people that must be changed in order to help the client achieve his goals.

Format (action or action): it is the processes or procedures aimed at bringing about change.

5.4 Concepts presented by general coherence theory

The general consistency theory contains many concepts that vary in the degree of their abstractness and realism, and we will try in the following to define some of these concepts and define them:

1. System: There have been many attempts to define the format, which vary in accuracy and clarity. Perhaps the best of these definitions is that of Hartman and Larid. The pattern according to them is "that whole, which consists of parts intertwined with each other and dependent on each other" (Hartman & Larid, Hartman & Larid: 1983, p.62). The pattern is a framework or unit consisting of several diverse units, and between them cohesion and interrelated support to achieve one structural and functional goal. (Abdel Nasser Awad Ahmed: 2011, p. 27).
2. Boundaries: The consistency is determined by the boundaries, and the boundaries are defined as a line whose extension completes a full circle around a group of variables, so that the energy exchange and interaction within the circle between these variables is more than that existing between the variables inside and outside the circle across the boundaries of the pattern. Borders are imaginary lines that do not exist. They are used to define a pattern and define them according to the criteria and criteria used by the social worker (Rodway, Rodway: 1986, p. 516)
3. Feedback: The feedback takes place through the energy import and export processes through which the cohort interacts with the external environment. Alignment depends on the feedback process to evaluate its performance and adjust its course.
4. Entropy energy loss: Cohort interacts with the surrounding environment through the processes of importing and exporting energy and information. The import process symbolizes the incoming energy, and it refers to all the information and energy that comes to the system from the external environment. The export process symbolizes the external energy, and it refers to all the information and energy that the system exports to the external environment. Thus it can be said that each system has a certain energy level. In other words, each system has a specific reserve of energy that it uses in its interactions with the external environment. The energy loss stage reaches the stage of energy loss if it starts to export more energy than it imports. The energy loss stage refers to the decrease in the energy reserves that result from exporting more energy than it imports.
5. Negentropy Energy Storage: Using the same expressions of energy import and export, the flow reaches the stage of storing energy if it begins to import more energy than it exports, so the process of energy storage is the increase in the system's stock of energy resulting from the tendency of the system to take in from the external environment more than it is provided to it. (Sami Abd Dear Dirham: 2000, p. 15)

6. Equilibrium balance: Living schemes are actively seeking, through the processes of importing and exporting energy, to reach the level of balance, so that they do not export or import more energy than they should. It can be said that the general theory of co-ordination provides a conceptual framework for how to deal with the pattern of the client or the work team coordination in terms of limits, interactions and feedback, in light of those professional data that explain the problem, and the social worker can use that theory in his dealings with those recovering from addiction in order to take into account As it deals with the patterns.

6. Problem Solving Approach

The problem solving process is known as: The process in which the social worker relatively helps the client think through a specific problem. Directing problem solving on the part of the social worker requires components for self-evaluation with the client. This method has been expanded and extended to include on the side of the individual, the family, groups, and then society, the broader method, and it was used within the ecological perspective under the name (general practice of social service), which became possible to apply to all professional work units of any size. (Abdul Aziz Al-Noahi: 2001, p. 44). Justifications for using the entry in the study: (Abdulaziz Al-Nuhay: 2001, pp. 16-18).

1. That the customer is the owner of the problem and just as the problems that he feels should look for a solution to it.
2. The process of solving the problem is not treating people, things, or circumstances, nor is it taking people into tragedies and problems. Rather, the client must always be in a professional cooperation between him and the social worker.
3. The problem-solving process is characterized by certain steps, all of which revolve around: Managing and defining the problem; Data collection; Situation assessment; Planning and implementation; Intervention; Calendar; Termination.

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