

# The Impact of Development on the Quality of Family Life

Kerroum Mohamed <sup>1</sup>, Naouai Atallah <sup>2</sup>, Bessas Belkheir <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Laboratory for Social Empowerment and Sustainable Development in the Desert Environment, University of Laghouat – Algeria, m.karroume@lagh-univ.dz, ORCID 0009-0007-2970-9258

<sup>2</sup> Laboratory for Social Empowerment and Sustainable Development in the Desert Environment, University of Laghouat – Algeria, a.naouai@lagh-univ.dz, ORCID 0009-0004-1115-3202

<sup>3</sup> Laboratory for Social Empowerment and Sustainable Development in the Desert Environment, University of Laghouat – Algeria, b.bessas@lagh-univ.dz, ORCID 0009-0007-5478-5009

Received: 12/2023, Published: 01/2024

## Abstract:

Through this study, we are trying to shed light on family life in light of the rapid social, economic, political, and even technological transformations. There is no doubt that these aforementioned transformations directly or indirectly affected the necessities of life for the members of this family, which increased their requirements and preoccupations. Therefore, all countries seek to try to satisfy their citizens and their families by providing all their daily requirements to an adequate extent, in order to improve their climate. Perhaps the most important factor that countries focus on to achieve this is the development factor in all its forms, especially the social factor, such as education, health, and housing, or the economic factor, such as work and the provision of needs, for the sake of decent living, justice, and equality between all individuals and families. Through this paper, we search for the relationship between development And the quality of life of the family.

**Key words:** the family, Family life, Social development, economical development.

*Tob Regul Sci.*™ 2023;9(2):2333-2345

DOI: [doi.org/10.18001/TRS.9.2.151](https://doi.org/10.18001/TRS.9.2.151)

## Introduction:

The developmental approach has undergone several transformations since the mid-20th century, focusing on defining the scope and spatial progression of development. Local development emerged as an innovative approach and a comprehensive and sustainable tool, emphasizing that development is no longer dictated solely by the center or comes from external sources. Instead, it has become a grassroots process that requires the active participation of the local community, combining local efforts with governmental efforts to improve the economic and social quality of life at the local level.

Despite the not-so-recent emergence of the development topic, it remains a fundamental subject discussed in various forums. The success of development depends on various variables, with

## The Impact of Development on the Quality of Family Life

independence in determining and preparing programs being one of the most prominent. This independence should be free from any form of subordination, based on scientific planning aimed at satisfying the basic needs of the population and improving their conditions by upgrading the quality of services. This directly impacts society as a whole and individuals within families. Families are considered the core of building society and the primary caretakers of human beings globally. Families are the first institution among various societal institutions responsible for the upbringing of individuals.

It's worth noting that there are other institutions in society that share in the upbringing process with families. The quality of life that a family obtains may vary based on several variables that measure the quality of family life. Through this research paper, we will explore the role of development in the quality of family life, addressing the following question: What are the manifestations of the impact of development strategies on the quality of family life?

### Study Objectives:

Explore the concept of development in terms of significance, goals.

Understand the quality of family life in society and its essential elements.

Examine the impact of development in its various orientations and types on the quality of family life.

### Study Importance:

The significance of the topic lies in attempting to guide planners to focus on the process of social, economic, and political development to improve the conditions of families. This includes providing suitable income for the head of the family, offering job opportunities for its members, and ensuring housing. These factors contribute to providing a decent life and, consequently, a higher quality of life for the family.

Shedding light on the quality of family life is crucial as it provides knowledge that helps parents adopt effective methods in raising their children. It aids in providing what supports and motivates them to succeed in their future lives, aligning with modern trends embraced by family and childhood institutions. Studying the quality of family life is considered a fundamental means to improve the functional and psychological performance of family members.

The methodology adopted for this study is the descriptive-analytical approach because descriptive research obtains accurate facts about existing conditions or derives important relationships between existing phenomena. It interprets the meaning of the data, defines development, and its impact on the quality of family life, providing scientific and useful information. Descriptive research goes beyond merely presenting facts; it analyzes and interprets this information and extracts meaningful results related to the subject.

**First: Definition of Development**

**A - Linguistic Definition:** Development, linguistically speaking, is derived from the term "growth," signifying the elevation of something from one state to another. For example, when we say that wealth has grown, we mean that it has increased and expanded<sup>1</sup>.

**Definition of Development**

In terminology, development is a comprehensive and continuous process that encompasses economic, social, cultural, and political dimensions. Its aim is to achieve continuous progress in the lives and well-being of individuals through the contribution of all members of society, based on the fair distribution of its returns<sup>2</sup>.

Arthur Damam defined development as: "An organized activity aimed at improving living conditions in society and enhancing its ability to achieve social integration and self-guidance. The working approach in this field involves mobilizing and coordinating cooperative activities and self-help for citizens, accompanied by technical assistance from government or private institutions<sup>3</sup>.

Economists define development as the rapid increase in the level of economic production, reflected in raising indicators of gross domestic product (GDP). Economic development involves making fundamental changes in the structure of production and sectors of the national economy. It is associated with an increase in the average per capita income and is significantly linked to human capabilities, social attitudes, political conditions, and historical factors<sup>4</sup>.

The United Nations has considered that individuals in society also contribute effectively to achieving development. Development is defined as a process that aims to create conditions for social and economic progress for the entire community, with active participation from individuals, groups, and organizations. It relies to the fullest extent on the initiative of these individuals, groups, and organizations<sup>5</sup>.

Dr. Ekram Abdul Nabi defines development as a planned process aimed at advancing society in all its dimensions, whether economic, social, cultural, or political. It heavily relies on the efforts of citizens and the state to improve economic, social, cultural, and political conditions in local and large communities, contributing to their progress to the fullest extent possible<sup>6</sup>.

From these definitions, it is evident that development, in its modern context, encompasses all aspects of human life. It involves a decisive expansion in all areas of human capabilities and activities, including spiritual, intellectual, technological, and material domains. It also extends to social domains, involving a constant increase in the number of humans engaging in various fields of human relations to achieve renewed goals and continuously perform evolving functions<sup>7</sup>.

**Second : Developmental Characteristics :**

The process of good development is characterized by the following features:

- **Purposeful:** This means that it originates from a goal or a set of goals that it seeks to achieve. The goals of the development process depend on the inputs and resources available for that process. Setting goals that exceed these inputs and resources should be avoided; otherwise, these goals will not be achievable<sup>8</sup>.
- **Scientific:** Development is not random but is based on deliberate scientific foundations, precise planning processes, and thorough feasibility studies. These studies determine the inputs and processes of development and the expected outputs or achievements<sup>9</sup>.
- **Systematic:** Development operations are not carried out arbitrarily; instead, they are conducted in a systematic and precise manner in specialized entities and institutions. Each development process is a system consisting of three axes: inputs, processes, and outputs. Inputs include all the requirements for development, such as natural resources, human resources, and financing, among others<sup>10</sup>.
- **Positive:** Development should be positive, signifying an improvement and enhancement of something as it moves from a lower stage to a higher stage or from good to better. It is illogical for development to be negative. Industrial development processes that ignore the balance principle of environmental elements and rely on the excessive use of some natural resources may necessarily have negative results on the natural and social environment.
- **Continuous:** One of the most important characteristics of development is continuity and sustainability. Its inputs are variable, and therefore, the stages of development must continue to keep pace with these changes. The needs and requirements of society are in continuous change, reflecting on changing its goals. Therefore, the continuity of development stages is essential to keep up with this, and the continuous desire of humans to achieve what is better leads to a continuous ascent in aspirations<sup>11</sup>.
- **Inclusiveness and Integration:** This means addressing all aspects of economic, social, and cultural development. For example, it is impossible to focus only on educational issues without focusing on health, agriculture, housing, or other productive projects. Inclusion also means integrating development into all geographical and demographic sectors of society, leading to justice and equal opportunities. To satisfy all citizens, it is not right for certain groups in society to benefit from the returns of development projects while others are deprived, perhaps the most impoverished sectors in society with less power and influence, who have the right to development. Integration also means solidarity between civil and governmental efforts, involving all segments of citizens, men and women, rich and poor, educated and uneducated, and collective work by all those working in the field of development, regardless of their official or private work<sup>12</sup>.

- **Relying on the Principle of Needs Identification:** The general plan of the state is based on a complete understanding of the needs of society in general or the needs of a specific region. These needs vary from one area to another, each with its characteristics. The programs and projects are then developed in light of these specificities, and all programs and projects should be based on this knowledge<sup>13</sup>.

- **Balance and Coordination:** There must be a fair balance between various development programs, meaning a focus on all aspects of development according to the needs of society. Each society needs to focus specifically on different aspects of these needs. Some societies may prioritize certain branches, while health, housing, and social services are more critical in other affluent societies, such as oil-rich countries. Coordination between different development projects and programs should be considered. The purpose of coordination is to provide an environment that allows all parties to collaborate based on serving society. Efforts should be coordinated so that development projects are not redundant, conflicting, or overlapping. This prevents the spread of efforts, increases the cost of service, and disperses the loyalty of citizens in the same society, reducing the incentives for collective work, which has repercussions on the failure of development efforts<sup>14</sup>.

- **Democratic Principle:** Democratic principles are considered the essence of any developmental plan or project. Development projects should not be imposed on individuals in society; rather, they should emerge from them, each according to their specificities and needs<sup>15</sup>.

- **Principle of Relying on Local Resources:** It is essential to rely on the local resources of the community, whether material or human. Using familiar resources in a new form is easier for society than using new materials or resources from outside the community. This principle also applies to human resources<sup>16</sup>.

Efforts of self-reliance should be supported by effective government initiatives, and the best possible use of voluntary organizations at the level of local or intermediary communities should be achieved, employing them in the service of the goals of the development plan. Local communities alone cannot confront all their problems, necessitating the presence of a balanced development plan at the national level, facilitating economic and social progress at the local level<sup>17</sup>.

### Third: Development Goals:

The main goal pursued by development is to improve life in all areas and advance society to enjoy a decent life. These objectives can be summarized as follows:

- Improve the lives of individuals in the community to enable them to live within a healthy and beautiful environment<sup>18</sup>.

## The Impact of Development on the Quality of Family Life

- Creating a series of functional and structural variables necessary for the growth of society by increasing the capacity of its individuals to harness available energy to achieve a greater degree of freedom and well-being at a rate faster than the natural growth rate<sup>19</sup>.
- Restoring confidence to the local area, especially in rural areas that have been marked by a sense of subordination to urban areas, dominated by a feeling of superiority. This has led rural residents to lose confidence in their customs and traditions, seeking to migrate from rural areas and imitate city dwellers.
- Meeting the needs of the population for goods and services, addressing essential needs.
- Achieving appropriate social control by creating a suitable climate for the development process, such as individuals understanding their responsibilities and roles in the development process<sup>20</sup>.
- Planning for the process of civilizational change and assessing the costs, means, and results socially, economically, and culturally.
- Achieving more social integration and cohesion, developing more effective and efficient methods in political fields.
- Fusing local communities and transforming them into a state of cohesion and interconnectedness to achieve balanced growth, avoiding shocks and setbacks through the interconnection and integration of projects, fostering a constant sense of national unity<sup>21</sup>.

## Topic Two: Family Life Quality

### First: Definition of Family Life Quality:

The concept of family life quality is one that has not received its due share of attention in scientific and practical applications, mainly due to the recent emergence of the concept at the level of precise scientific discourse. It is sometimes used to express the advancement in the level of material and social services provided to individuals in society. It is also used to express individuals' awareness of the extent to which these services satisfy their various needs<sup>22</sup>.

Family life quality is considered one of the facilitating factors for the social competence and happiness of the child. This means that the family plays a significant role in achieving the happiness of children through the provision of human and material services that enhance their self-esteem. In doing so, it achieves educational effectiveness, serving as a gateway to all dynamics and positivity in life, helping individuals face its challenges<sup>23</sup>.

While some see family life quality as the degree to which the needs of family members for social interaction, gathering, and enjoying life together are satisfied, providing opportunities for them to achieve their goals<sup>24</sup>. Others believe that family life quality is primarily the need for the cohesion of forces among family members. This means that families experiencing disintegration, neglect, and various forms of harm undoubtedly lack the elements of happiness that protect them

from deviations, feelings of helplessness, and failure<sup>25</sup>.

To arrive at an important definition, family life quality lies in the positive relationships and practices that parents follow in raising their children, characterized by warmth, acceptance, participation, encouragement, approval, and the children's awareness of that. This quality is most evident in the relational patterns nurtured by positive exchanges at the emotional level between children and parents, creating a sense that these mutual interactions in the family context are warm and cannot waver or weaken<sup>26</sup>.

### 1. Aspects of Quality of Life:

There are five main aspects of quality of life represented by five interconnected dimensions that combine objective and subjective elements. They are as follows:

#### Material Factors and Expression of Well-being:

- ✓ Objective Material Factors: These include the material services provided by society to its members, along with an individual's social, marital, health, and educational status. These factors are surface-level indicators of quality of life, as they are linked to the culture of society and reflect individuals' ability to adapt to this culture<sup>27</sup>.
- ✓ The Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) is one serious attempt to create a practical and accurate measure that focuses on the social distribution of development. Developed by economist Morris David Morris in 1978, this index measures the quality of life or the level of well-being apart from gross domestic product and the average real income per person. Therefore, this index focuses on measuring the extent to which the poor benefit from economic and social development policies adopted within each country.
- ✓ The Physical Quality of Life Index is a composite social standard that includes more than one aspect of life. This standard consists of three sub-indices:
  - Life Expectancy at Birth (Health Indicator for Adults): This refers to the average lifespan of adults, and an increase in life expectancy is attributed to improved living conditions and economic progress. Conversely, a decrease in life expectancy reflects a degree of economic underdevelopment.
  - ✓ Child and Infant Mortality Rate (Health Indicator for Children): This represents the rate of deaths among children and infants.
  - Literacy Rate (Educational Indicator for Adults): This indicates the percentage of individuals in society who can read and write.

Each country's performance is assessed on a scale for each of these sub-indicators ranging from 0 to 100, where 0 represents the worst performance and 100 represents the best performance. The Physical Quality of Life Index is then constructed by calculating the arithmetic average of these three indicators, assigning equal weight to each. It is noteworthy that this index compares

## The Impact of Development on the Quality of Family Life

countries based on their level of progress and well-being. However, it suffers from certain shortcomings, including:

- This index measures outputs rather than inputs, focusing on results without addressing the efforts expended to achieve them.
- It assigns equal relative weights to the three sub-indicators that make it up, making it challenging to understand the logical basis for giving equal importance to all sub-indicators.
- It neglects economic indicators related to income and output.
- The focus on individual income in this index, rather than overall income levels, means that a rise in individual income in a country may not necessarily reflect the presence of a good quality of life.
- **Satisfaction of Needs and Life Satisfaction:**

- ✓ **Satisfaction and Fulfillment of Needs:** This is one of the objective indicators of quality of life. When an individual can satisfy their needs, their quality of life rises and improves. Various needs are associated with survival, such as food, shelter, and health. Additionally, there are needs related to social relationships, such as the need for security, belonging, love, power, freedom, and other needs that individuals require to achieve a good quality of life.
- ✓ - **Life Satisfaction:** Life satisfaction is considered one of the subjective aspects of quality of life. Being satisfied means that your life is progressing as it should. When an individual fulfills all their expectations, needs, and desires, they experience a sense of satisfaction.

### Perception of individual strength, life implications, and the sense of the meaning of life:

- ✓ **Strengths and life implications:**

**Strengths and life implications:** Some may see the perception of strengths and life implications as a fundamental concept for the quality of life. For humans to live a good life, they must utilize the abilities, energies, and innovative activities inherent within them to engage in the development of social relationships and undertake purposeful projects. They should also have the ability to plan and manage time, among other things. All of these serve as indicators of the quality of life<sup>28</sup>.

## 2. The Impact of Development on Family Social Life:

## The Impact of Development on the Quality of Family Life

Development cannot rely on a single aspect; it also encompasses economic and social facets that contribute to the benefit and improvement of family life. These are represented in the following points:

- **Individual Consumption Share of Natural Resources:** In this regard, individuals in advanced industrial countries consume multiples of what individuals in developing countries consume in terms of oil, gas, and coal. Therefore, achieving fairness and equality in individual daily income directly impacts family life by providing a decent standard of living<sup>29</sup>.
- **Reducing Disparities in Income Distribution:** Because income and wealth distribution in society have a fundamental impact on economic growth itself, it is essential to limit the growing disparities in income and access to healthcare opportunities<sup>30</sup>.
- **Democratic Governance Approach:** One of the crucial requirements for achieving development is the availability of good governance for a community. The selection of governance should be done democratically, ensuring the participation of all individuals in society. Therefore, adopting a democratic style of governance is the fundamental basis for development. It emphasizes transparency and working for the common good, aiming for satisfaction with life in society.
- **Importance of Maintaining Purchasing Power:** It is logical to work towards comprehensive development by providing employment opportunities through the establishment of industrial zones, encouraging investment, and thus creating job opportunities. Through a comfortable salary, individuals can meet the needs of their families, ensuring life satisfaction and achieving family life quality.
- **Quality of Education and Health:** Sustainable human development aims to provide basic needs through integrated health services and educational programs. Acquiring knowledge and skills enables individuals to contribute to the sustainability of development, benefiting the entire community<sup>31</sup>.

**3The Importance of Women's Role:** The role of women holds particular significance, especially in many developing countries where women and children engage in livelihood farming, herding, firewood collection, and water transportation. They often expend most of their energy in cooking and directly manage the household environment. In other words, women are the primary managers of resources and the household environment. They are also the primary caregivers for children. However, women's health and education are frequently neglected compared to men, despite being the primary caregivers. Educated women have greater opportunities for accessing contraception, lower fertility rates on average, and healthier children. Investing in women's health and education has multiple benefits for sustainability<sup>32</sup>.

The surrounding environment has an impact on an individual's perception of their quality of life. The spatial context of the environment has both direct and indirect effects on an individual's

## The Impact of Development on the Quality of Family Life

life. The direct impact includes factors like health, while the indirect impact, though not immediate, carries positive indicators such as an individual's satisfaction with the environment they live in.

### Conclusion:

Through the presented study, we have concluded that development, in its diverse areas encompassing social and economic aspects, leads to the improvement of human well-being, promotes equality, and aligns with democracy and justice. Education serves as a powerful lever for human capabilities and empowerment, playing a fundamental role in development. It is a necessity that cannot be overlooked to ensure people live healthy lives and enhance the lives of their children. Education can foster gender equality by empowering vulnerable groups, predominantly girls and women.

The education sector is closely interlinked with other sectors, sharing its significance with health, nutrition, and energy resources. Children's health governs their ability to learn, and health infrastructure can be utilized to provide education. Furthermore, the well-being of teachers is indispensable for the optimal functioning of the education sector. Ultimately, a comprehensive approach to development within the Algerian society is essential for achieving a high quality of family life.

### References

- [1] Asaad Mu'touk, Regional Development Data and Indicators as an Introduction to Formulating Developmental Regions, Master's Thesis, Faculty of Architecture, Damascus University, June 1, 2009, p. 33.
- [2] Khaled Mustafa Qasim, Environmental Management and Sustainable Development in the Contemporary Globalization, Arab League University, Cairo, 2007, p. 19.
- [3] Ahmed Rashid, Local Development, Cairo: Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabia, 1986, p. 14.
- [4] Mustafa Al-Jundi, Local Administration and Its Strategy, Alexandria: Al-Nashr Al-Ma'arif, 1987, p. 131.
- [5] Mariabie Sawsan, Human Development in Algeria - Reality and Prospects - Master's Thesis, Faculty of Economic and Political Sciences, Mentouri University, 2013/2012-02, Constantine, p. 8.
- [6] Ikrim Abdul Nabi Al-Obeidi, Administration and Development in Libya, Benghazi: Garyounis University, Libya, 1995, p. 92.

- [7] Mustafa Talaat Al-Surouji, "Social Development in the Context of New Global Changes," Helwan: Helwan University, 2002, pp. 10, 11.
- [8] Hussein Abdel Hamid Ahmed Rashwan, Development (Social, Cultural, Economic, Political, Administrative, Human), Youth of the University Foundation, Alexandria, 2009, p. 73.
- [9] Ahmed Mustafa Khater, Development of Local Communities Contemporary Trends, Strategic Research on Work and Community Diagnosis, Modern University Office, Alexandria, 2005, p. 47.
- [10] Hussein Abdel Hamid Ahmed Rashwan, Same reference, p. 74.
- [11] Hussein Abdel Hamid Ahmed Rashwan, Same reference, p. 74.
- [12] Hussein Abdel Hamid Ahmed Rashwan, Same reference, p. 75.
- [13] Mariam Ahmed Mustafa, Ehsan Hafezi, Issues of Development in Developing Countries, University Knowledge House, Alexandria, 2005, p. 230.
- [14] Hussein Abdel Hamid Ahmed Rashwan, Same reference, p. 77.
- [15] William A, Social Service and Impoverishment: Towards an Action Focused on Resource Control, in Poverty in Transformation, Sociological Research Paper No. 29, Department of Sociology, 1997, p. 65.
- [16] Ahmed Gharibi, Dimensions of Local Development and its Challenges in Algeria, Journal of Scientific Research and Studies, Issue 04, Faculty of Economic and Management Sciences, Medea University, October 2010, p. 43.
- [17] Hussein Abdul Hamid Ahmed Rashwan, Same reference, p. 81.
- [18] Health and Welfare Council, Harmonizing Policies to Combat Exclusion Newsletter, Quebec, Vol. III, No. 2, (November 1996), p. 6.
- [19] Rashid Salemi, The Impact of Environmental Pollution on Economic Development in Algeria, Ph.D. Thesis, University of Algiers 3, Faculty of Economic and Management Sciences, 2006, p. 88.
- [20] Saudi Mohammed, The Impact of the Growth Support Program on Local Development, Master's Thesis, University of Chlef, Faculty of Economic and Management Sciences, 2007, p. 13.

- [21] Saudi Mohammed, Same reference, p. 14.
- [22] Amani Abdel Maksoud Abdel Wahab and Samira Mohamed Shand, Family Quality of Life and its Relationship to Self-Efficacy in a Sample of Adolescent Children, The Fifteenth Annual Conference, Ain Shams University, Egypt, 2010, p. 59.
- [23] According to Roberts and others (1999, al & Roberts).
- [24] Park, J .; Hoffman, L .; Marquis, J. & Nelson, L. Toward Assessing Family Outcomes of Service Delivery. Validation of Family Quality of Life Survey. Journal of Intellectual Disability Research, 47(415), 2003, pp. 367.
- [25] Smith, B. & Turnbull, A.P. Linking Positive Behavior Support to Family Quality of Life Outcomes. Journal of Positive Behavior Interventions, 7(3), 2005, p. 174.
- [26] Amani Abdel Maksoud Abdel Wahab and Samira Mohamed Shand, Same reference, p. 62.
- [27] Mahmoud Abdel Halim Mansi: Quality of Life Scale for University Students, Reality of the Psychology and Quality of Life Seminar, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman, 2006, p. 65.
- [28] Mohamed Hamed Ibrahim Al-Hindawi, Social Support and its Relationship to the Level of Satisfaction with the Quality of Life among the Physically Disabled, Submitted Thesis to the Department of Psychology, Faculty of Education at Al-Azhar University in Gaza, Gaza, 2010-2011, p. 41.
- [29] Al-Tamimi, Raad Sami Abdul Razzaq, Globalization and Sustainable Development in the Arab World, 1st edition, Dar Djahla for Publishing and Distribution, Oman 2008, p. 56.
- [30] Khadija Ben Tayeb Hadiyat and Latifa Binyoub, "The Role of Civil Society Institutions in Sustainable Development," Sustainable Development and Efficient Use of Available Resources, Part One, Research and Papers of the International Symposium held during the period April 7-8, 2008, Ferhat Abbas University, Faculty of Economic and Management Sciences, Setif, Algeria, 2008, pp. 263-284.

- [31] Amer Tarraf, Hayat Hasnin, International and Civil Responsibility in Environmental and Sustainable Development Issues, University Institution for Studies, Publishing, and Distribution, Beirut, Lebanon, 2012, pp. 106-118.
- [32] Al-Taweel Ruad Zakiyyouns, Sustainable Development and Economic Security in the Shadow of Democracy and Human Rights, First Edition, Zahran Publishing and Distribution, Oman 2010, p. 66.