

The Roles of Social Workers Towards the Children of Divorced Parents and Recipients of Welfare Assistance

Norulhuda Sarnon, Nuraimirah Zainun & Nursaadah Mohamad Aun

Social Work Program, Center for Research in Psychology and Human Well-Being, Faculty of Social Science and Humanities, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, 43600 Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia

Corresponding Author: norul@ukm.edu.my

To Link this Article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.6007/IJARPED/v11-i1/12224>

DOI:10.6007/IJARPED/v11-i1/12224

Published Online: 29 January 2022

Abstract

Divorce leaves many profound effects on various aspects of a child's life. When a couple divorces, there is not yet anybody that specifically offers services to help the couple's children to go through the divorce crisis. The purpose of this study was to examine the roles played by social workers in caring for children of divorced parents. This study used a qualitative and phenomenological approaches with the involvement of ten social workers as study informants. They were selected using purposive sampling with several inclusive and exclusive criteria. The in-depth interview was conducted using semi-structured questions. The study data was analysed using thematic analysis with the help of ATLAS.ti computer software version 7. To maintain the social work field standards, the study results were matched with the role terms outlined by NASW standard including five identified social worker roles played by the social workers in the context of interventions on children of divorced parents which are enablers, brokers, motivators, facilitators and mediators.

Keywords: Psychosocial, Children, Emotions, Finance, Affection

Introduction

The breakdown of a family can indeed affects women as well as children. Sometimes, parents who have divorced do not take good care of the welfare of their children which then causes them to be neglected and unable to grow well. The impact is not only on the children who are unable to develop well, but also on the increase in social ills and social development of the country. Many studies acknowledge that social problems among children or adolescents (Sarnon, et al., 2013; Sarnon, 2018) have a significant correlation with issues or problems that occur in families especially from divorced families (Zuria, et al., 2011; Marziah, 2019). This is due to the changes in circumstances after parental divorce which contribute to various emotional problems such as stress and depression in children (Zuria, et al., 2011). In Malaysia, the divorced children are often helped through financial assistance such as single mother assistance. It is common knowledge that the biggest impact of divorce is clearly visible in the

form of the financial impact as the main income to support children becomes affected because parents no longer share their income to support the children, in addition to the fact that many among mothers do not work.

Social workers in Malaysia mostly work under the Department of Social Welfare and play a significant role in helping any troubled family, protecting children from being neglected and abused as well as helping rehabilitate children's behaviour in conflict with the law. As there is no specialized social worker who acts as a family social worker, the formal assistance provided to the children of divorced parents is subject to financial assistance by focusing on increasing the socio-economic income of the family. Financial problems greatly affect children when economic resources become limited because the source of income is only from the mother as compared to the previous income from both mother and father (Abd. Majid & Hudin, 2017). The situation is exacerbated when the father does not provide *nafkah* as required.

However, a study conducted by Constancer (2007) showed that although parental divorce had occurred 20 years ago, the divorce put pressure on them during the process of development from adolescence to adulthood. This shows that the assistance that should be given to divorced families should not only look at the economic aspect but also more than that due to the existence of long-term socio-emotional effects on children. Economic assistance given to the divorced families still cannot get rid of emotional stress which can affect the future of their children. A study by Zuria, et al (2011) found that counselling assistance can help the children of divorced family to express their feelings and emotions. It is clear that families who are facing a crisis need professional help in terms of education, psychology, medicine, law and support as a role and consultation (Kausyliene, CikataVICIENCE & Leliugiene, 2015). Therefore, children really need intervention to help deal with emotional problems that arise as a result of the separation of their parents.

A question occurs about when the focus of a social worker's intervention is on financial assistance, then how else can they address other problems that occur among children as a result of their parents' divorce? The need to focus on child victims of divorce is not only when critical situations such as neglect and abuse or behavioural problems occur but it should be assisted from the beginning of the divorce to avoid long-term effects that are more difficult to treat. Accordingly, this study was conducted with the aim to look at the roles that the social workers have played in the Department of Social Welfare, a government organization that has many social workers who handle financial assistance and child abuse cases to any families in need. Hopefully this study is able to improve the quality of social worker services to the children in Malaysia.

Methodology

Research design

This study applied a qualitative method using a phenomenological approach. The researcher used semi-structured and open-ended questions. These forms of questions were chosen in order to help the informant to answer the questions posed in more depth.

Study Sample

The research informants selected in a study must have certain characteristics to answer the research questions (Rozmi, 2013). Therefore, purposive sampling technique was selected that

fitted to be used in this study. Among the criteria of the study informants consisted of social workers in the Department of Social Welfare with at least two years of experience in managing children's cases and consisted of grade 41 and above. This period is in accordance to the recommendation for measuring the practical experience of social work as in the study of (Mohd, et al., 2017). Since the inundation of the data started to be seen in the eighth informant, thus the final number of informants for this study was ten social workers. This study was conducted in the Klang Valley area. This location was chosen because the divorce rate in this area shows an increase every year.

Data Analysis

The data obtained were analysed using thematic analysis. At the open coding stage, the researcher had identified certain phrases to be selected at the select coding stage. Next, the researcher formed the main themes. At this stage, the researcher used ATLAS.ti software version 7.

Findings

From the results of the study, there are five main themes that indicate the roles that the social workers have played. It was found that the informant played a role as an enabler, broker, motivator, facilitator and mediator. Such roles have been identified through two main sources namely agency's internal resources and external resources. Both of these resources are used optimally by the social workers in managing the cases of children of single mother assistance recipients.

(A) Enabler

The findings show that the informants in this study play a role of enablers that help individuals, families or community groups to access the appropriate assistance to them. The informants have linked single mothers to financial resources in helping to lessen the financial burden such as Launch Grant Assistance (LGA), Child Assistance (CA), General Assistance (GA) and Immediate Fund Assistance (IFA). Its main purpose is to help the families that are facing financial crisis to continue to survive. From this assistance, indirectly, the informants in this study also help the client's children through the assistance provided.

Recommend Launch Grant Assistance (LGA)

Many of the informants stated that they often recommend this assistance to single mothers who want to start a business. This assistance is provided in the form of finance which is monitored by the case officers to help single mothers to keep their business and in turn can generate a continuous source of income. Informant 4 informed that the client can use her existing skills to start a business. Indirectly, the availability of financial assistance through this launch grant can help improve the economic status of the client and her family.

For the rest of this, we include her (client/single mother) for the launch grant for a specific business. Because she already has the skills to make confectionery, so we use the skills she has for business so that she can start her own business, so she doesn't need to look for a job and maybe can just open a store? Any kind of shop, right. (Informant 4)

Now we are making a 2-year access policy where we give 1 grant to our clients. And then they can start a single enterprise, whether they want to open a sewing shop, to make sales at stalls. So, it is also to improve the family economy. (Informant 10)

Informant 8 pointed out that this launch grant program can also help the client to carry out her responsibilities as a mother to her children. Clients do not need to work with the employer and instead their working hours are more flexible depending on what business they are running because they can work from home. *"Clients can cook food and send it to shops like we get her a launch grant, she can do work at home, for example cooking, then she sends to the shops, at the same time her social responsibility towards her children is not neglected"*. Therefore, in general, the client does not neglect her responsibilities towards the children.

Distributing Financial Contributions through Child Assistance (CA)

All informants have provided this assistance to single mothers for their children's need. The amount of this assistance is given according to the number of children that the client has. However, the maximum amount of assistance is only RM 450 even though the number of children exceeds 4 people. Informant 2 channels these financial resources to meet the educational needs of the client's children. In addition, with this assistance, single mothers can help in terms of their children's education expenses such as school expenses, school fees and transportation fees to school, which is the bus.

The name of this assistance is child assistance because we want her (the client) to remember that this assistance is special for her child so that she does not use the money on other things and we told her that this money is for the children's education, to make sure her child goes to school. Haa, that's why even though she is a single mother, and we don't have special help for single mothers, but we do have for the children to make sure her child goes to school, haaa it's something like that, so that's why the name is child assistance. We give financial assistance if we can cover her pocket money for the school bus fee that she has. The social worker is only an intermediary of financial assistance to cover the educational needs of her child.

Informant 3 also commented that the existence of financial assistance can reduce the burden of clients. For example, clients can pay the tuition fees for children compared to previously they were less able to do so. With this assistance, it can actually help to improve the children's academic excellence. Indirectly, there are positive changes and can also drive the children's educational excellence in the future.

We only focus on financial assistance, but if the children have problems, then we will handle. So, the burden will be lessened because with this money, she can pay for the children's tuition as compared to before this, she's not able to do so due to the insufficient fund and that's why the children had to study at home only. We want the children to change and become successful because if there's extra money then she can use it so she can send the child to tuition.

Make Immediate Donations Through Instant Fund Assistance (IFA)

The informants also stated that they can provide this assistance to clients immediately. It can help the clients to meet urgent needs. A total of 6 informants commented on the issue of early provision of assistance through immediate fund assistance. According to Informant 7, this assistance was given to the client because of the client's situation which was in dire need of help.

When she (client/single mother) comes, we see that she really needs help. We can provide immediate assistance through the immediate assistance fund. For her to start a new life, for example because of the death of her husband, divorce and so on. There is no money to spend to buy milk, so we will provide immediate assistance from the IFA fund while we wait to approve her application for the next month.

Furthermore, Informant 10 said that the immediate fund assistance is provided when the client needs urgent financial resources for the purpose of meeting the needs of the family members. The reality is like; *"Sometimes we ask these clients what kind of financial resources they have, once they come when they really need help, what help do they want and when they tell the story then ohhh, we understand that these people are short of money so they came here, so when we already know the story, then we will give the immediate fund assistance before we give any other assistance"*. Therefore, the informants in this study will channel immediate fund assistance for families to meet urgent needs.

(B) Broker

The findings of the study found that the informant plays a role as a liaison of the client which is the single mother to the available resources to improve its functionality in the family. The informant will connect the client with other parties to meet the client's needs.

Refers to the Zakat Party

The *Zakat* Board is one of the agencies that offers assistance to single mothers. A total of 8 informants stated that they will refer single mothers to the *zakat* department. Informant 9 commented that the *zakat* department or *baitulmal* will provide financial assistance every month and goods assistance once a year. The *zakat* centre provides financial assistance to meet the daily needs on a monthly basis such as; *"Usually zakat, baitulmal. Generally, baitulmal will provide assistance. Usually financial aid. The goods are usually distributed once a year during the fasting month or at the end of the year. Normally, the goods assistance is during the fasting month. The zakat centre will only provide financial assistance for daily needs on a monthly basis"*.

Similarly, Informant 6 also suggested to single mothers to apply for financial assistance at the *zakat* centre. The purpose is to meet the insufficiency of financial resources obtained from the children assistance thus single mothers can also apply for assistance at the *zakat* centre. In addition, there are various types of assistances that are provided by the *zakat* centre to single mothers and those in need. The informant stated that; *"After the divorce, she will look for a source of income for the sake of her children. Usually, if a single mother who feels that it is still insufficient from the social welfare assistance, we will refer her to zakat"*

assistance as well. Because there are many different zakat assistances, there are also branches of zakat assistances”.

Refer to Other Sources

All informants stated that they will connect their clients with other agencies, for example as for the single mothers, there are many agencies that can help them such as TEKUN and MARA. Informant 9 explained that the client will be linked to the relevant agency after making an assessment based on the form completed by the client such as; *"We will also link with TEKUN or MARA or any other agency ... in order for them to learn new skills, whatever they are interested in. Because in our assessment form. there are hobbies or interests, skills stated”.*

Apart from single mothers, the informants in this study also helped the client's children to improve their skills. Informant 5 said that the client's child will be recommended to join training and courses provided by other departments or agencies. The fact is; *"For example, his child needs training services, we can enlist his child's name to participate in any training and courses. We can also refer other agencies to the charitable institutions with the list of courses that can be attended. We send the child ”.*

Meanwhile, Informant 6 supported by stating that the client's children are also linked to the relevant training and skills centre; *"We try to see what skills are suitable for these children, regardless the lack of ability in education but they are capable of doing other things skilfully so we try to connect them to the GIAT MARA, skills institutions because there are many courses for different skills”.*

In addition, Informant 10 stressed out the need for appropriateness in connecting the clients' children with their interests; *"For an example, the client's children can join a computer, sewing, electrical course and many other courses, but let it be fitting and they are interested in joining the course... if we want to connect, it's impossible if they are not interested erm... it will be impractical”.*

Refer to a Counsellor

A total of 6 informants in this study found that children need counselling to solve the problems they face. Informant 2 explained that a client can refer her children to a counsellor if they do not attend school and are involved in bad things; *"If, for the example the boy has a problem, such as he does not go to school or is involved in bad things, do we ask the parent to refer him to counselling? We will consult if he (the child) has other problems”.*

Next, Informant 3 supported by saying that the client's child will be referred to the counselling unit when the client's child had problems so as not attending school; *"We will ask the client's child (single mother) whether the child goes to school or not because if not, we will ask why the child is not in school and later we will refer to the counselling unit so that the counselling session can be conducted ... haaa will ask carefully about his problem and why he does not go to school”.*

Motivator

From the analysis of this study, it is found that the informants also play a role in supporting single mother clients and their children to increase their motivation. The informants used two

approaches, namely through the words of encouragement or motivation and a consultation session.

Words of Encouragement or Motivation

The findings from this study showed that the informant gave words of encouragement or motivaye the client and the client's child while providing assistance. When the assessment is conducted, Informant 4 gives words of encouragement to the client so that the client does not continue to grieve with the situation such as; *"Kind of giving motivational words to her. The client comes in a sad state, and in such state like that, do we want to further make her sadder? Haa, we give her the spirit ... I used to have a case where a client left two children in the village, and I told her to get them back, because they need the mother's love"*. Due to financial constraints, the client had to leave her children at the village and be cared for by the client's parents.

Informant 8 said that he motivated or encouraged the client's children to continue their schooling; *"when we met these boys, we asked why they changed after their parents divorced; they are not interested in going to school but they are more interested in working. supposedly because want to help the mother... haaa, thus I gave them advice and motivated them so that they don't quit school... I told them that with the education can actually help the mother"*.

Apart from that, Informant 9 also stated that words of advice are given when meeting the client's child during the evaluation process and review of assistance; *"during the evaluation process and review of assistance, some of us will give advice and talk to the child about whether he/she has a problem or not, what the problem is... this is the time that we meet "*.

Conduct Consultation Sessions

The findings of the study found that a total of 5 informants conducted consultation sessions with the client's children. According to Informant 8, one of the assistances that can be offered is the consultation session. A consultation session will be conducted to resolve internal conflicts faced by the client's children. The reality is like; *"If we want to give him help. one of them is if he has an internal problem related to himself, we can give him counselling. It may be possible to rebuild oneself and to solve his internal problems, for example in terms of emotions"*.

Informant 10 said he also conducted a consultation session with the client and his son. The consultation session took place during the evaluation process. In the session, he listened and gave insights to solve the problems faced by them. Next, Informant 7 stated that usually they would conduct a consultation session with the client's child. This session focuses on increasing the motivation and reducing stress due to the loss of a father in the family at an early stage. The statement given is; *"We can also give counselling to her children. The goal is to increase his motivation, he usually always sees his father but suddenly there is no more interaction so it might give pressure to him in the early stages. we can help too"*.

Facilitator

The findings of the study see that informants play a role as mentors to help the clients and their children to deal with the problems faced. The informants try to resolve the cases by

giving them guidance, views and knowledge. Next, the informants have a joint discussion to determine the best option. Therefore, they will channel any information and develop the potential that they have to improve its functionality.

Educator

Informants play the role of educators to clients who need knowledge about something. For example, Informant 1 provides support and knowledge on ways to advance the client so that he can get a place in the world of work. The statement is like; *"Ahhh, we try to support him (client). For example, we support him in terms of education to him so that he can continue to progress to get job opportunities "*. Next, Informant 4 also suggested to the client to participate in the launch grant assistance and join the program held in the department. The statement is; *"We provide education so that the clients join the launch grant assistance program and we involve him with various skills courses organized by JKM"*.

Meanwhile, Informant 8 provided guidance and motivation to the client's children through the programs held. Here is the opinion of the informant; *"We will have a program for the category of children, especially those who need tuition or guidance or motivation so that they continue to go to school. We will not leave them like that."* The informant ensures that the client's child can continue schooling as usual after receiving financial assistance. Therefore, the informant continues to motivate the client's child. Similarly, Informant 5 recommends courses for the clients' children to improve their skills; *"If there is a course to improve the talent, we will enlist the client's children to join the course"*.

Mediator

The results of the analysis found that the informants also play a role as mediators, which is to act as a mediator between the client and other parties. Informant 10 shared the experience of being a mediator between the mother and father of the child to solve the problem of the client's child's monthly expenses. The statement is;

Haa, after the divorce, if the court doesn't decide the child custody, is the communicate between the mother and father alright or not good, let's say they can't meet each other or else they will fight and quarrel, so if that's the case, how can that be? Thus, we are the mediator. It's true that they want to talk about the child, but if the communication is still good, the relationship is still good, so when the mother is in difficult situation, the father can take the responsibility for the child's expenses, only if there is good communication between the two.

Informant 8 said that he used to be a mediator when the client and the school could not resolve the problem between them as in fact;

.. when there are problems with the client's children, there are those who are involved with social ills, there are those whose children do not go to school, what we can do is that we advise the mother to go to school to meet the teacher so that she can settle between her and the school first. It means that it is between the family and the teacher... Sometimes we understand that certain situations may be solved internally as a family, so we let them solve it on their own. It depends on the family, we are afraid that we will violate their human rights when in fact they can solve it, but if they can't, then we can intervene and be the mediator to solve the problem ...

Discussion and Recommendations

The results of these findings show that social workers play a role in helping the children of divorced parents directly through the services requested by the client that is to obtain financial assistance. Although the services offered are focussing on financial assistance, but social workers have shown competence in performing their responsibilities as social workers when they also care for the children. It was found that social workers have played a role as enabler, broker, motivator, facilitator and mediator in helping the children of divorced parents. Khadijah, Noraini & Ponnussamy (2019) study stated that social workers can improve maximum quality and well-being of life through social work interventions and practices. Therefore, it is proposed to create a need assessment in the form of a special checklist to identify the needs of the children of divorced parents and can be used by social workers in any agency, not only in JKM.

The results of the study found that social workers play a role as an enabler which is to enable the single mothers to go through the effective use of resources including internal resources of the agency and external resources of the agency. Social workers provide skills assistance by first identifying the potential of the mother and child before connecting them to relevant skills centres outside the department. The findings of this study also support the role of the enabler which is to act to connect the individual with other resources to improve its functionality (Chibonore and Chikadzi, 2017; Nurzaimah et al., 2013). The Launch Grant Program and the 1 Azam Program are very beneficial and efficient as they can empower the economy of single mothers, reducing the constraints of their financial problems to continue surviving with their children after divorce (Marziah, et al., 2019). These single mothers can improve their skills and add knowledge in their economic empowerment efforts to the optimum level (Siti, 2016). This is important because families with financial problems can influence children's delinquent behaviour. This is proved in a study conducted by Khairil & Azlina (2021) who found that adolescents from divorced families have delinquent behaviour problems.

The researchers also found that social workers play a role as brokers that connect clients with resources available within the agency or outside the agency to help improve the well-being of clients in the community. According to Nurzaimah et al (2012), school social workers can connect the students and families with the stakeholders to help solve every problem encountered. The study conducted by Frost et al (2005) also stated that social work is a profession of liaison between profession with profession, children with family to be mediators and consultants to achieve the goals in the intervention. Thus, the social worker will connect the child and his or her family to the available resources that can help them. As a motivator, the social workers in this study also gave words of encouragement and motivate them to participate in motivational programs so that they continue to be enthusiastic through life after divorce. In addition, social workers also provide motivational programs for single mothers so that they can stay motivated and be able to improve academic achievement. Results from the analysis found that children need guidance and advice. Therefore, the study conducted by O'Rourke & Worzbyt (2013) supports the findings of this study.

The study conducted by Nurzaimah, et al (2013) found that school social workers play a role in providing knowledge and skills to be used in the school system. In line with the findings of this study, facilitators provide guidance, insights and knowledge to the clients. The social

workers conduct a joint discussion and determines the best option for the client. Social workers can help single parents to improve their parenting skills in changing a child's negative behaviour or problem solving. Therefore, to expand this role, the interventions on these children can be in the form of support groups so that they do not feel deprived and have other friends who also go through the experience of parental divorce. The agenda of the support group should be in the form of accepting the fact of divorce and dealing with the emotional effects of divorce.

As a mediator, this result is in line with the role that needs to be played by social workers that is to be an intermediary between the mother and father of the child to identify the needs of the child has been recognised since the beginning of time (Bernard, 1984). In this study, the social workers have played the role of mediator between mothers and fathers to solve the problem of alimony for children. In addition, a study conducted by Schroeder (2016) found that parents who do not have good communication with each other do need intermediaries to resolve the issues of care and needs of children. Therefore, social workers must play a role as mediators to ensure that the well-being of children continues to be protected. Similarly, the study conducted by Lau (2003) also looked at the need for social workers in playing their role as intermediaries between the parents to resolve the issue of custody and expenses of children. Therefore, through this role, social workers can solve the problems faced by the mothers and fathers. Social workers need to improve communication skills to solve problems between the two parties. In addition, social workers need to adhere to ethics while acting as mediators.

Conclusion

The results of these findings indicate that social workers have in fact already played a role as enablers, brokers, motivators, facilitators and mediators in helping the children of divorced parents. Failure to perform one of the roles is likely to make the intervention less complete and the goal unattainable. Social workers specialized in dealing with family issues also need to be created in order to further strengthen all these roles without being burdened with other cases.

References

- Abd, M. M., & Saleh H., M. S. Z. (2017). Trend dan Faktor Perceraian Rumah Tangga di Negeri Selangor dari Tahun 2011 Hingga 2015: Trend and Marriage Divorce Factor in Selangor from 2011 to 2015. *Al-Irsyad: Journal of Islamic and Contemporary Issues*, 2(2), 40-53. <https://doi.org/10.53840/alirsyad.v2i2.17>
- Bernard, S. E., Folger, J. P., Weingarten, H. R., & Zumeta, Z. R. (1984). The neutral mediator: *Value dilemmas in divorce mediation. Mediation Quarterly*; 4, 61–74. <https://doi.org/10.1002/crq.39019840406>
- Chibonore, W. C., & Chikadzi, V. (2017). Enablers and Barriers Faced by Social Worker In Undertaking Advocacy In Johannesburg, South Africa. *Journal of Social Work and Social Development* 29(2): 1-19.
- Constancer, R. A. (2007). Family Ties After Divorce : Long Term Implications For Children. *Journal Family Process* 46(1): 53-65.
- Frost, N., Robinson, M., & Anning, A. (2005). Social workers in multidisciplinary teams: issues and dilemmas for professional practice. *Child & Family Social Work*; 10(3): 87-196. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2206.2005.00370.x

- Kaunsyliene, A., Cikativiciene, Z., & Leliugiene, L. (2015). The need of professional social support of the families undergoing divorce. *Social Welfare: Interdisciplinary Approach*; 5(1): 32-45.
- Khadijah, A., Noraini, C. S., & Ponnusamy, S. (2019). Hubungan Antara Kebimbangan Dan Kemurungan Dengan Kualiti Hidup Warga Emas Demensia: Keperluan Terapi Kenangan Berkelompok Di Institusi Penjagaan. *Universiti Malaysia Terengganu Journal of Undergraduate Research*. Volume 1 Number 4, October 2019: 95-104
- Lau, Y. K. (2003). A critical review of social work practice with post-divorce families in Hong Kong. *The Hong Kong Journal of Social Work*; 37(1):73-84.
- Mohd, I. H. M. N., Saadah, N. M. A., & Aizan, S. A. (2017). Challenges in case management of persons with mental disabilities in Malaysia. *Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*; Special Issue (3): 13-24
- Muhammad, K. N. E., & Azlina, A. (2021). Peranan keluarga dalam kawalan sosial tingkah laku devian mahasiswa. *e-BANGI: Jurnal Sains Sosial dan Kemanusiaan*, 18(SI) (2). pp. 162-180. ISSN 1823-884x
- Norulhuda S., Jana, N. S., Fauziah, I., Ezarina, Z., Salina, N., Suzana, M. H., Mohd, S. M., Nasrudin, S., Chong, S. T., & Khadijah, A. (2018). Meneroka peranan remaja tidak terkawal ke atas isu keluarga: ke arah memahami *self discovery* remaja keluarga disfungsi. *Jurnal Psikologi Malaysia*. 32 (4): 28-43 ISSN-2289-8174 28
- Nurzaimah, A., Ezarina, Z., & Haris, A. W. (2012). Tahap Pengetahuan Guru Dan Pelajar Terhadap Intervensi Kerja Sosial Sekolah Dalam Menangani Masalah Sosial Pelajar. *SARJANA*; 27(2): 79-95.
- O'Rourke, K., & Worzbyt, J. C. (2013). Support Groups for Children. *Hoboken: Taylor and Francis*.
- Rozmi, I. (2013). *Metodologi Penyelidikan Teori Dan Praktis*. Penerbit Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM); Bangi.
- Sarnon, N., Alavi, K., Hoesni, S. M., Mohamad, M. S., & Nen, S. (2013). Exploring the Family Factors in Influencing Problems of Runaway Children. *Pertanika Journal of Social Sciences & Humanities*; 21(S):113-124
- Schroeder, C. S. (2016). Divorce and separation helping your child adjust. *Parent Series Publishes*; March 25 :1-9.
- Siti, M. Z., Shafini, N. S., Noremy, M. A., Suzana, M. H., Jamiah, M. (2019). Cabaran hidup ibu tunggal: kesan terhadap kesejahteraan emosi *International Journal of Education, Psychology and Counseling*; 69-84.
- Zuria, M., Yee, P. Y., Rafidah, A., Amla, S., & Salleh, A. (2011). Counseling Children of Divorce. *World Applied Sciences Journal*. 14(14):21-27