

**Manifestations of Health behavior in UAE Society: A Field Study\*****Dr. Yousef Hasan Abu Laila****Dr. Ahmad Falah Alomosh****Faculty of Arts and Sciences – University of Sharjah****ABSTRACT**

**The goal of this study is to identify respondents knowledge of health behavior in the UAE and its relationship with some socio-demographic and cultural variables. To achieve this goal, social survey is used to collect the data (444 respondents), descriptive statistics, t – test, f – test are used to analyze the data.**

**The study concludes that there is a knowledge among the respondents. Also, the study shows that the health behavior among respondents vary based on sex, age, level of education and marital status.**

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**\* Journal of Social Affairs, American University of Sharjah and the Sociological Association of the UAE, Volume 26, Number 102, Summer 2009.**

**Attitudes of Family Heads towards Endogamy Marriage in the UAE  
society\***

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**ABSTRACT**

**This study aimed at identifying the attitudes of the family heads in the UAE society towards endogamy (family, personal, social, economic, health considerations, and parent and sons or daughters from relatives) and the relationships between the independent variables (age, gender, marital status, income, occupation, and parent, sons, and daughter endogamy) and dependent variables (attitudes toward endogamy) .**

**This study found that families in UAE are still very traditional in their attitudes towards endogamy. Also, the study found that there was a positive statistical relationship between the level of education and the kinship between spouses of respondent and attitudes towards endogamy.**

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**\* Journal of Social Affairs, American University of Sharjah and the Sociological Association of the UAE, Volume 25, Number 100, Winter 2008.**

## **Patient's Subjective and Objective Concepts and Treatment of Disease in Kuwaiti Hospitals.\***

**Dr. Yousef Hasan Abu Laila\*\***

**Abstract:** This study deals with the subjective and objective views of health and disease among hospital patients in the Kuwaiti State hospitals and the relationship between their understanding of health and disease on one hand and their response to medical treatment on the other. In addition, an attempt was made to examine directly and indirectly the interaction between their traditional concepts of health and disease on one hand and the objective ways of modern treatment on the other.

The findings show, first, that the feeling of being ill is the result of their cognition of the disease itself and of their subjective views. Second, as for their subjective interpretation of disease etiology, they have a strong belief in human fate and destiny. Third continuity in the belief of the supernatural powers as a part of the traditional cultural heritage has influenced their attitude towards disease. Fourth, their Concepts about health and disease have changed as a result of the socio /cultural economics and ecological changes.

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\*- The research project has been supported by Kuwait University Research Center grant number AS008.

\* The Journal of King Saudi University, Riyadh, Administrative Sciences, Vol. 6, No. 2 1994.

## **“The Health Problems of the Immigrant Arab Labour in Jordan”**

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### **Abstract**

Revealing the health conditions of the immigrant Arab Workers in Jordan is considered to be the sole objective of the present study. This objective has been accomplished through analyzing a set of variables and their relation with the appearance and development of the symptoms of the worker's unhealthy conditions. (450) Worker's representing all Arab nationalities in Greater Amman and its various labour directorates are the subject population of this paper.

The study has concluded that the immigrant Arab Workers suffer from health problems and anxieties represented by a number of psychosomatic disturbances such as depression, loneliness, uneasiness and stress. Further more, they suffer from disturbances resulting from certain illnesses such as headache (migraine), loss of weight, an increase in the level of cholesterol in blood, difficulties in breathing, asthma, and skin diseases.

The study has also revealed that these symptoms have appeared to them during their stay in Jordan and intensified when staying for longer period of time. These illnesses completely or partially disappear when workers visit their native countries.

It is also proven here that there are certain interrelationship between a group of variables and the appearance of those disturbances and illnesses such as the variable of age, income, marital status, period of stay, labour's hours and the nature of the professions they practice.

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\* Abhath Al-Yarmouk, Vol. 19, No. 4(A), Yarmouk University, Irbid, Jordan, 2003.

**“Social Conditions of Arab expatriate work force in Jordan:  
A Field Study on A Sample from Amman City”**

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**Abstract**

The present study aims to investigate the extent to which the Arab expatriate work force in Jordan adjusts to the new living conditions. This was achieved by examining and analyzing their social conditions and relations, the difficulties facing them, and their feeling of comfort. The study also attempts to establish the relationships between all the above variables with a number of other attributes and variables. The study involved 450 male and female Arab expatriates in Amman City.

It was found that the reasons why these expatriates chose Jordan are various and that the most important reason was getting an employment contract before coming to Jordan. The expectations of expatriates, and their information, about working in Jordan were found to be identical with reality to a great extent. There were significant differences among expatriates in terms of age, income, duration of residence, marital status in relation to their feeling of comfort. Those expatriates who are older, get higher income, married, have their families with them, and lived longer in Jordan, feel more comfortable than others. Therefore, those who are younger, get lower income, and lived for a short time in Jordan have more difficulties than others. It was found that the longer the expatriate lives in Jordan, s/he can make stronger friendships and have more solid social relations with the Jordanians. It was pointed out in the study that dealing with Jordanians and getting accommodation were the least frequently faced difficulties. The majority of expatriates were found to spend their leisure time at home.

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\* Abhath Al-Yarmouk, Vol. 20, No. 1(A), Yarmouk University, Irbid, Jordan,2004.

Medical treatment related to pregnancy and child birth in traditional and modern Kuwait: A comparative medical anthropological study.

By

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### **Abstract**

The purpose of this study is to explore the various types of beliefs and medical treatments of the various socio-cultural aspects related to pregnancy and child birth in the Kuwait society, and find the effect of the degree of socio-economic changes that have taken place on health care system as well as the analysis and interpretation of the various socio-economic changes as in-dependent factors on the one hand and the types of medical treatment as a dependent factor to explain the social variables involved in these treatments.

The sample consisted of 380 married Kuwaiti women in addition to a number of interviews of a total of 28 informants and mid-wives. The findings show that traditional ways and medical beliefs and practices are still predominant depending on the socio-economic, education, age and differentials in the social status as well as interrelationship of the various cultural subgroups in the social structure of the Kuwaiti society.

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\* . An Annals of Faculty of Arts. Ain Shams University, Cairo, Volume XIX, 1992- 1993.

Sociocultural variables and their  
Relation to medical behavior in Kuwait:  
An empirical study in medical Sociology

By

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**Abstract**

The purpose of this study has been to describe medical beliefs and practices, related to their treatment behavior. The sample consisted of 456 patients which belong to twenty nationalities. Of these three were 240 males and 216 females.

The findings show, first, that illness behavior and treatment practices in the Kuwaiti society are the outcome of interrelationship between traditional and modern medical practices. Second, demographic variables such as age, sex, education, income occupation, residence and nationality strongly influence illness behavior. Third, inspite of the predominance of modern drug treatment, traditional ways of disease treatment and behavior are still present to a certain degree especially among those who are less educated and aged and those holding minor jobs. Fourth, it is anticipated that traditional medical beliefs are vanishing grad.

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\* . An Annals of Faculty of Arts. Ain Shams University, Volume XIX,  
1991- 1992.

# **The Rise of "physical Traits of Human Species and its Variations": An Anthropological study of the Human Races**

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The article studies one of the most central issues of physical anthropology, namely the rise and evaluation of physical traits of human species and the implications of these traits in connection with environmental, genetic, social and cultural factors which in turn play significant parts in determining evolution and transformation of different human groups.

The author discusses the various development stages of physical anthropology. He reviews analytically the different phases of studies and of human races through the descriptive studies which focus on morphological traits, down to the evolutionary and genetic studies.

A major part of the analysis, however, is weighted in favor of genetic, environ-mental, social and cultural factors, how these vary or resemble each other, and how certain composites of ideal traits are able to adjust to the environment as an imperative of survival and continuous existence.

In the light of all this, the author undertakes an attempt to refute the theories and ideologies which propagate racial discrimination on the grounds of certain physical specifications aimed originally at justifying social and cultural superiority in some parts of the world, particularly in South Africa.

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\* The Arab Journal of Humanities, Kuwait University, Kuwait, Vol. xvii, No. 27, Summer 1987.

## **Economic and Social Conditions for Kuwaiti Women and Under-five Mortality**

**"A field study in the State of Kuwait" \***

**Dr. Yousef Hasan Abu Laila**

### **Abstract**

This study dealt with analyzing the socio-economic conditions for Kuwaiti women and their impact on mortality of children under the age of five. The analytical statistics method was implemented in this empirical study to determine the correlation between the socio-economic and educational level of Kuwaiti women, and child mortality.

It was tackled to reveal for the critical importance of upgrading the socio-economic life of women and its implications on the overall development in the State of Kuwait. The paper attempted to test the hypothesis: the higher these levels, the lower the level of mortality of children in general as opposed to other factors influencing this phenomenon.

The study was conducted on a non-regular random sample of Kuwaiti married women at different social and economic levels of. The sample consisted of 300 cases in different geographic areas. The tool used for collecting data was the questionnaire. The results of this study confirmed the critical importance of these levels on the mortality of children under the age of five.

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**\* Published in the :Alosour/ Age, A Semi – annual Journal of Historical, Archaeological and Civilization Studies, Mars Publishing House; London / Riyadh; Volume VI; Part II; 1991.**