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**Understanding voyeurism disorder by studying psychosocial compatibility
(Social interaction and personality traits) -Adolescent case study**

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ABSTRACT

The present study aimed to determine the level of psychosocial compatibility of the adolescent who suffers from voyeurism disorder to measuring the level of his social interaction and determining his personality characteristics and finally describing the influence of voyeurism disorder on the level of psychosocial adjustment achieve these goals an approach was used Case study . the following tools were used:

- Zainab Choucair Psychosocial Compatibility Scale, 2003.
- The Nubian Scale of Social Interaction 2010.
- The Big Five Personality Factors Scale for Costa and Makri1997.

- the results were as follows:

- An adolescent voyeur shows a low level of psychosocial compatibility.
- The personality traits of an adolescent voyeur are as follows: Neuroticism; conscientiousness, openness to the experience, extraversion and agreeableness.
- The level of social interaction for an adolescent voyeur is low.
- Voyeurism disorder associated with psychosocial compatibility.

Keywords: voyeurism disorder; psychosocial compatibility; adolescent.

1.Introduction:

Every person in his life goes through many crises, the most important of which is adolescence, which is a transitional period between childhood and adulthood, and is characterized by many mood disorders and behavioural disorders. Usually, the adolescent interprets these intense feelings into psychological disorders that directly affect his social relations and interaction with his society and may push him to enter the circle of deviation in general, including sexual perversions as well. Of the rare sexual disorders, voyeurism disorder is a central disorder that belongs to the category of homosexuality. Unfortunately, this disorder did not receive much attention and was not the subject of numerous studies or a central point for psychological and social analysis in Arab societies. Because of their cultural background.

The information we have today about the voyeurism disorder comes primarily from theoretical studies, and dealing with this disorder we note that there is a lack of empirical studies, rarely the person affected with the disorder resort to psychotherapy; because it has a kind of secrecy not aware of the severity of the disorder and its repercussions, as it does not cause physical pain or a deficit in daily functioning. The patient may suffer from a community's inferior view if he reveals his matter along besides the brunt of social stigma that is directly reflected in his self-esteem and self-confidence, therefore the social relations of the victim; his social interactions and his level of psych-social harmony are affected; Arab societies in particular cover up this type of sex-related disorders.

The disturbed and unacceptable voyeur behavior is met with rejection and disapproval on the part of society, which increases the level of anxiety, so the voyeur lives in a state of psychological and social imbalance, so we find that he prefers isolation and introversion from those around him and falls into the gap of psychological and social maladjustment, the feeling of the voyeur is different from His peers which make him feel psychological alienation and disharmony and that is evidence of psychological disturbance. The voyeur stands unable to satisfy his needs for love, acceptance and security in light of this situation. Psychosocial maladjustment is one of the basic problems that the voyeur suffers from, which may develop to take a form of deep psychological disorder as it mainly appears in the field of social interaction, limited relationships, the voyeur does not enter into deep or permanent social relationships and does not usually engage in a group of comrades for a long time he also avoids emotional relationships with the opposite sex.

The issue of social prohibition makes sexual disorders a difficult subject to study for the researcher; in addition to the lack of references and studies related to voyeurism disorder; the secrecy of sexual deviations in Arab societies It is difficult to determine the personality traits of the voyeur, his feelings, thoughts, moods, and social interactions. This study is a

simple scientific contribution through which we try to reveal the personality traits of the voyeur adolescent, his social interactions and his level of psychological and social compatibility by asking the following questions:

- What is the level of psychosocial compatibility of a voyeur adolescent?
- What is the level of social interaction of a voyeur adolescent?
 - What are the personality traits of a voyeur adolescent?
- How does disorder Voyeurism affect the adolescent's psychological and social well-being?

2. Study hypotheses:

- The adolescent voyeur has a low level of psychosocial compatibility.
- The adolescent voyeur has a low level of social interaction.
- Personality traits common to an adolescent voyeur are negative ones.
- Voyeurism disorder is one of the causes of low psychosocial compatibility.

3. Objectives of the study:

- Determine the level of psychosocial compatibility of an adolescent voyeur.
- Determine the level of social interaction of an adolescent voyeur.
- Knowing the personality traits of an adolescent voyeur.
- Understand the relationship between voyeurism and psychosocial compatibility

4. Terms definition:

- **Psychosocial compatibility:** the adolescent's ability to build a harmonious relationship with his community and his peers in addition to meet his psychological needs, this is interpreted into the degree he obtains on the compatibility scale of Zainab Choucair 2003 used in the study.
- **Voyeurism disorder:** a disorder based on secretly watching others taking off clothes, having sex, or while taking a shower, based on the diagnostic criteria contained in the Statistical Manual of Diagnostic (DSM5)
- **Social interaction:** Saad Jalal defines it as a reciprocal relationship between two individuals, or more; The behavior of one of them depends on the behavior of the other if they were two, or the behavior of each depends on the behavior of the others if They were more than two (شروخ: 2004، p171) We measure the level of social interaction by the degree obtained by the subject on the Nubian scale of social interaction used in the study.
- **Personality traits:** complex behavioral pattern that distinguishes each individual from the other and determines the individual's own way of responding, behavior and adaptation, which are translated into the degree obtained on the scale of major factors of personality traits of Costa and Macri Arabization of Badr Al-Ansari (1997)

5. Previous studies

- Study entitled: **the value of self-reports in the study of voyeurism and exhibitionism.** From the researcher's achievement: robin j Wilson year 2014 The aim of this study was to determine the self-controls of sex offenders, including the voyeurs, the researcher relied on the descriptive approach and the sample included 437 reviewers and voyeurs who were reported, and the study concluded that most of the sample members are of a low educational level and are masturbating during voyeurism and nudity , which is an explicit invitation to have sex with unknown persons, and it may include sexual and obscene phone calls, which are also considered as homosexual preferences. (robin,2014)
- Study entitled: **voyeurism was may comfort blanket: an investigation into the experiences and needs of adults males with a conviction for voyeurism** From the researcher's achievement: cara woods Year: 2019 The objective of the study is the analysis of the behaviour of voyeurism and identify the psychological needs of adult males voyeurs, the study have been relying on the descriptive analytical method and the sample included 20 individuals who have been reported and arrested , and the study found that voyeurism behavior is usually an inherent behavior habit that alternates intimate relationships as well as a way to escape from reality.(Woods, 2019)
- Study entitled: **exhibitionistic and voyeuristic behavior in a Swedish national population survey Of achievement:** by niklas longston and Michael C.seto Year 2006: The objective of the study was to examine the prevalence of the arousal on transverse and the curriculum was a survey based on a national representative sample consisting of 2450 people reported 7 % With high sexual arousal during practicing voyeur or show- stopping behavior, the results also showed that the total sample suffers from serious psychological problems such as: low life satisfaction, increased alcohol and drug use, and watching pornography.(Longston,2006).

5-1. Commentary on previous studies:

Despite the lack of scientific studies that have dealt with the issue of voyeurism that have taken place in Arab communities , but this does not negate that there are various Western studies concerned with voyeurism disorder, similar to the previous studies presented, whose objectives are all in one common template, which is to draw the features of voyeurism disorder.

Researcher Robin's study aimed to determine the self-control of sex offenders, including voyeurs, while the researcher Cara Woods sought to analyze voyeur behavior and determine the psychological needs of voyeurs, while researcher Langston went to examine the prevalence of sexual arousal links among both voyeurs and transgressors.

The process of selecting the appropriate curriculum for any scientific study is a technical process that requires the researcher to have a creative aspect that appears in his ability to

reconcile the aim of the study with the method and as well as the hypothesis, and this is what the researchers respected during the previous studies, where the researcher Robin relied on the descriptive approach to analyze the phenomenon of voyeurism While the researcher Cara Woods relied on the descriptive and analytical approach because it is in the process of describing and analyzing psychological needs, Researcher Longston used a comprehensive survey in order to examine the links of sexual arousal among voyeurs and reviewers at the national level.

It seems that all previous studies have taken from voyeurs a basic sample for the study, the researcher Robin's study had previously been legally condemned for voyeurism, which gave the study a legal character and described the disorder as a crime, as it is a mixture between what is psychological and criminal, while the researcher Longston has combined two main disorders, namely voyeurism And nudity, as they often go hand in hand.

By looking at the results of previous studies, it can be described as complementary and homogeneous. Researcher Robin's study provided a criminal psychological description of voyeurism as well as proof of the occurrence of masturbation during voyeurism. He also indicated the existence of other sexual preferences such as outrageous phone calls during voyeurism as well. Researcher Cara Woods added that voyeurism is about An inherent behavioral habit that results in sexual arousal that plays the role of a substitute for normal intimacy. She also confirmed that voyeurism is a satisfactory and unhealthy way to escape reality and its psychological pressures. As for the researcher Longston, he somehow, accentuated the results of the two previous studies by confirming the presence of serious psychological disorders among voyeurs and transgressors. With the low degree of life satisfaction and, along with drug consumption and pornography, this corresponds to escaping from reality in the researcher Cara Woods' study and obscene sexual calls as sexual preferences in the researcher Robin's study.

The current study comes with its peculiarities represented in its implementation in an Arab Muslim environment, which has benefited greatly from previous studies in terms of the results that have contributed to the analysis and discussion in addition to choosing the appropriate approach that serves the aims of the study and addresses its assumptions.

Theoretically

• What does psychosocial compatibility means?

In 1993, the World Organization of health (WHO) introduces the concept and refers, in the first place, to a global psychosocial competence: "The ability of a person to respond efficiently to the requirements and hardships of everyday life. It's here the ability of a person to maintain a state of subjective well-being that allows him to adopt appropriate behaviour and positive

interactions with others, their culture and their environment. Psychosocial competence plays an important role in promoting health in its broad sense seeing to physical and psychological well-being and social "(Luis & Lamboy,2015,p12)

In psychology, this adjustment is defined as "...the relative degree of harmony between an individual's needs and the requirements of the environment" (Anderson, Novak, & Keith, 2002,p 32).

•Psychosocial adjustment in adolescents:

The adolescent psychological adjustment refers to the mental health of the young person, and includes conduct and school problems, peer relationships and general social and emotional functioning (Ilio & Lombok, 2015,p84)

It is the nature of the human condition that, try as we may, we cannot enter into the reality of another individual's experiences, thoughts, or feelings. Imprisoned as we are within our own bodies, the fallible process of communication is the primary agent currently available for crossing the psychological expanse between two or more individuals. Clearly, if communication is the sole means of accomplishing such a feat, then skill in this enterprise is integral to any interaction and, perhaps more important, to any theory of interaction.

Far too often, however, theoretical and practical conceptions of communication skills emphasize the role of verbal cues while discounting the importance of nonverbal behaviours in the actualization of this endeavour. This is particularly alarming given estimates that upwards of 60% of the meaning in any social situation is communicated nonverbally and research indicating that nonverbal cues are especially likely to be believed when they conflict with verbal messages

•Understanding voyeurism disorder:

Voyeurism is one of the common disorders that belong to the category of sexual deviation disorders.

Voyeurism involves the act of looking at individuals who do not realize that they are; as a rule strangers; who are naked; in the process of stripping or engaging in sexual activity. (Delcea & popa:2019;p53); Might happen to masturbate (or spontaneously ejaculating); during or immediately after that or when fantasizing about such a situation. (Wilson:,1988, p 246).

American psychiatry seems to struggle to identify a population of voyeurs who are in fact sick enough to require treatment with psychotherapy and psychotherapy medication. To be sure DSM (1994) defines voyeurism as the practice of looking specifically at unsuspecting individuals; usually strangers who are naked in the process of disrobing or engaging in sexual activity. (Lunbeck, 2004,p127).

American Psychiatry did an acceptable job by defining the concept of voyeurism; it succeeds in providing an accurate concept that explains the disorder. Despite all this clarity, American mental medicine has not escaped criticism, and there are those who saw a lack of this definition.

American psychiatry; meanwhile would better see how normative cultural aspects of voyeurism shape its constructions of disease its interactions in clinics and examinations rooms and its engagement with the culture of which it;too to be sure psychiatry's narrow definition of voyeurism allows for a level of clarity around the issue-no small matter in an area when observing unsuspecting strangers who are naked ; disrobing or engaging in sexual activity is as easy as turning on a computer

It is no doubt that men who video their daughters in the shower area at their best mentally ill. (Metzl, 2004,p430)

Key points:

- ✓ Voyeurism includes the act of watching and requires it to be hidden.
- ✓ The voyeur watches people who are in the process of disrobing or bathing or having sex.
- ✓ There is sexual pleasure caused by those secret Views.
- ✓ The voyeur usually masturbates during that voyeur.

•Definitions and Evidence of the big five traits of personality:

A personality trait is a characteristic pattern of thinking, feeling, or behaving that tends to be consistent over time and across relevant situations.

The Big Five-Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Neuroticism and Openness to Experience are a set of five broad, bipolar trait dimensions that constitute the most widely used model of personality structure. A considerable body of research has examined personality stability and change across the life span, as well as the influence of personality traits on important life outcomes, in terms of the Big Five.

Each of the Big Five represents a broad set of related behavioural characteristics. For example, Extraversion represents individual differences in social engagement, assertiveness, and energy level. Highly extroverted individuals enjoy socializing with others, are comfortable expressing themselves in group situations, and frequently experience positive emotions such as enthusiasm and excitement; in contrast, introverted individuals tend to be socially and emotionally reserved. Agreeableness captures differences in compassion, respectfulness, and acceptance of others. Agreeable individuals experience emotional concern for others' well-being, treat others with regard for their personal rights and preferences, and hold generally positive beliefs about others; disagreeable individuals tend to have less regard for others, and for social norms of politeness. Conscientiousness represents differences in organization, productiveness, and responsibility. Highly conscientious individuals prefer order and structure, work persistently to pursue their goals, and are committed to fulfilling their duties and obligations, whereas unconscientious individuals are comfortable with disorder and less motivated to complete tasks.

Neuroticism (sometimes referred to by its socially desirable pole, Emotional Stability) captures differences in the frequency and intensity of negative emotions. Highly neurotic individuals are prone to experiencing anxiety, sadness, and mood swings, whereas emotionally stable individuals tend to remain calm and resilient, even in difficult circumstances. Finally, Openness to Experience (sometimes referred to as Intellect) represents differences in intellectual curiosity, aesthetic sensitivity, and imagination. Highly open individuals enjoy thinking and learning, are sensitive to art and beauty, and generate original ideas, whereas close-minded individuals tend to have a narrow range of intellectual and creative interests.(soto,2018,p3)

METHODOLOGY

1-Case Study: The method used in the current study is the case study method which Defined as an empirical research method used to investigate a contemporary phenomenon focusing on the dynamics of the case; within its real life context. A case study could be exploratory; descriptive or explanatory. (Sudhakar,2008,p4)

2-Study limits:

- Time limits:** The study was launched in July 2020 until august 2021.
- Spatial boundaries:** The study was conducted Alia Psychiatric Clinic - Banta.

3-Study tools:

•**Zainab Choucair Psychosocial Compatibility Scale, 2003:** This scale was issued in 2003 by Zainab Mahmoud Choucair, who looked in several other measures, the most important of which is the California Personality Scale, in addition to some previous studies in the field of compatibility. The scale consists of 80 phrases and is directed to all ages starting from the age of 13 years and has alternatives: fully applicable, sometimes applicable, not applicable (الجندي، 2016 ص275)

•**The Nubian Scale of Social Interaction 2010:**the aim of the scale is to measure the level of social interaction .it consists of 27 paragraphs that cover the dimensions of social interaction (concern; cooperation, concern for others) , the scale was presented to experts and specialists and the results showed that it corresponds to the purpose for which it was set ; with the approval of 80% (محمد أمين، 2016, ص275)

•**Costa and Macri Personality Traits Scale:** It is a list prepared by Costa and Macri in 1992 and it is an objective tool designed to measure the basic dimensions of personality, consisting of 60 items and includes 5 axes: extroversion, agreeableness, nervousness, conscientiousness and

openness to the experience. Translating the list from English into Arabic without any modification in its content by Mohamed badre el ansari. (جبر، 2012، ص79).

4- Submit the case:

(X) male 18-year-old ; The only younger male child ; he has 3 sisters, His family is financially stable and well educated As well as a great deal of religiosity; (X) present a low academic achievement and many behavioral problems.

Remarkably thin, tall, white skin with skin problems, his clothes are clean and tidy, his awareness of time and space is good, he has good insight about his condition, and His ideas are logical and coherent.

Basic behavioral problems:

- ✓ He refused to study.
- ✓ Withdrawal behavior accompanied by symptoms of depression.
- ✓ Auto-Mutilation.
- ✓ Smoking.
- ✓ The beginning of drug consumption.
- ✓ Get involved in a gang.

• Sex education, early sexual habits and relationships.

The case experienced some wrong conditions related to sexual education These situations contributed to building the wrong sexual culture addition, the family's level of religiosity did not allow correcting this culture. For example:

- Watching sisters and mother while changing clothes
- Sleeping in the same room with the sisters and sometimes with the mother in the same bed
- Showering together and watching the females of the house naked or having a bath under the supervision of the mother until the early teens

A major incident occurred in childhood, the case experienced sexual harassment by an adult woman. It developed into sensitive areas touching and kissing multiple times; As the case lived he was threatened to kill in the case of disclosure.

5- Psychometrics results:

5-1 Psychosocial compatibility: The case obtained a score of 35 on the 2003 Zainab Choucair Psychosocial Compatibility Scale, indicating a low level of psychosocial compatibility.

Table No. (1): Shows the order of the compatibility levels for the case

Axis	items		The score for each axe
	Positive clauses	Negative clauses	
Psychological compatibility	1 to 14	15 to 20	5
Social compatibility	61 to 74	75 to 80	8
Family compatibility	41 to 55	56 to 60	10
Healthy compatibility	21 to 28	29 to 40	12
	total		35

(Source: Created by the researchers)

5-2 Social interaction: The case received a score of 47 on the Nubian Social Interaction scale, indicating a low level of social interaction

Table No. (2) Shows the axes of the social interaction scale and the degree of each axis separately

axe	Items	axis
Social sharing	25-21-17-9-5-1	13
Social cooperation	-22-18-14-10-6-2	10
Social communication	-23-19-15-11-7-3	09
Social interest	-24-20-13-12-8-4	15
	16	
	total	47

(Source: Created by the researchers)

5-3 Personality traits: The personality traits of the case can be displayed according to the applicable scale as follows: nervousness; conscientiousness; Openness to the experience, extraversion and agreeableness

Table N. (3): Shows the order of the case's personality traits and degrees

The axis	Items	The score for each Axe
Nervousness	-26-36-51-56-46-31-16-1 6-11-21	38
conscientiousness	-35-40-50-60-55-45-30-15 5-10-20-25	33
Openness to the experience	-59-54-44-39-29-24-14-9 4-19-34-49	29
extraversion	-32-37-47-52-57-42-27-12 2-7-17-22	27
agreeableness	-53-58-48-38-33-23-18-8-3 13-28-43	27

(Source: Created by the researchers)

6- Psychosocial analysis of the case:

It appears to us that the voyeur suffers from all the psychological struggles that appear mainly in the high level of anxiety, which makes him suffer from a low level of psychological compatibility in parallel, in addition to the feeling of remorse that increases after performing the act of voyeurism, which increases feelings of sadness and remorse, These negative feelings impede the process of satisfying a basic psychological need, such as: the feeling of psychological security and self-esteem, which makes him vulnerable to various psychological disorders. This voyeur teenager shows a deep need to build intact social relationships within a group of comrades as well as emotional intimate relationships with the opposite sex and In light of his inability to satisfy these needs in a proper and acceptable manner that makes it difficult for him to socialize with others, it should be noted that there is a close connection between psychological and social compatibility, as psychological compatibility facilitates and guarantees social harmony, so the

voyeur teen is unable to meet his needs Psychosocial imperative, it is difficult for him to socialize with others as well. In contrast, one of the consequences of incompatibility on the psychosocial levels is the emergence and development of voyeurism disorder that resorts to why voyeur behavior is an alternative to intact relationships and at the same time as a way to escape reality and relieve stress. Although the relationship of a voyeur teenager with his family members appears to be more stable compared to his relationships with his peers as he is the only male child, his family seeks to provide him with love and security. The teen voyeur also cares about his health matters greatly, so he is interested in his diet and exercises regularly in addition to visit to the doctor periodically, his mother was keen from a young age to develop his health interest, and he learned from an early age to provide a part of his concern for his health. Social interaction is a dynamic, interwoven process that appears in the social voyeur network of relationships and in several aspects. The case of the voyeur that we study shows a great social interaction in the aspect of concern for others, and this is dictated by the nature of voyeurism disorder where interest in others appears in the form of observing their movements, anticipating their actions and concluding Their thoughts in order to seize opportunities for voyeurism, as the voyeur while he is with others shows a high level of focus to know their future plans, especially those that fall within his circle of interest, such as: entering the bathroom, changing clothes or even taking a shower. The voyeur lives a highly attentive mental state that he directs to others in order to satisfy the desire for voyeurism and reduce tension, so the voyeur's interest in others is not for the purpose of building normal social relationships, but rather with the aim of satisfying urgent psychological needs (voyeurism) and the complete satisfaction that follows, however for the voyeur's interest towards others to be only outwardly and try to merge with them in an attempt to cover the symptoms of the disorder and hide the deep desire for voyeurism, the voyeur is often forced to hide the tension caused by the acute psychological conflict between the turnout to voyeurism and refraining from it, and the case was wearing a mask that a calm person showed in front of others, approaching them and merging with them superficially, in addition to that the degree of cooperation with others in the context of social interaction among the voyeur decreases due to the characteristics of his personality, which are considered neurotic in their entirety and characterized by a high degree of anxiety and depression, The negative psychological feelings he is experiencing necessitates social withdrawal and preference for loneliness, then awareness of his socially unacceptable behavior increases his feelings of guilt and sadness, these feelings intensify over time and make the process of cooperation with others difficult In the context of social interaction with others, this is reflected negatively on social contact with others, as it seems that the situation suffers from a blockage in the channels of social communication with others, social contact usually indicates the existence of a real social relationship between the voyeur and others, and this is unlikely to happen, the voyeur Formally seeks only to build social relationships. The voyeur communicates with others within the

field of study and friendship in a very limited way. The voyeur does not allow others to get acquainted with his true thoughts as the process of social communication requires, The voyeur cares about the ideas and desires of others, which makes him appear as a party to the communication process, but he is in fact an imaginary party, as he always puts himself in a level of psychological security by avoiding the real communication that imposes the transmission of ideas and the frank expression of oneself, so it can be said that the voyeur in general cares about others. He accepts them driven by voyeurism disorder, but he does not cooperate with them and does not communicate with them in a real and effective way, which is the basis of healthy social interaction. Through what came out of the results of the five major factors scale of personality, the traits of the voyeur can be described in the following form, where the trait of nervousness came in the first level because the voyeur has not yet reached the level of emotional and mental maturity that allows him to deal with confidence in social life situations and psychological and neurological problems. Which generates difficulties of psychological and social compatibility, the voyeur faces a clear difficulty in self-control, and also exhibits a high degree of anxiety and depression, which explains his nervous character, as for the feature of conscientiousness, the awareness of the voyeur of his socially unacceptable behavior and his inability to control it increases feelings of reprimand. He has a conscience and frustration as well, for the strict upbringing he received in his family and all the values and religious principles instilled in him from childhood contradict the behavior of voyeurism, which makes the situation fall into a bitter psychological conflict with reality, and put the case in a closed circle of the urgent need for voyeurism. Then he feels remorse, then tries to stop the voyeurism, then fails, which generates frustration and tension, and finally, to return to voyeurism in order to reduce tension. Then comes the characteristic of openness to the experience as the behaviour of voyeurism has become a behavioral habit that is difficult to overcome; each time the psychological need to experience a new voyeuristic method increases the situation in the case of various feelings of sexual pleasure in exchange for reducing psychological tension, we note that, The case takes risky behaviour during voyeurism in exchange for raising the level of sexual pleasure, and in the end you find the compatibility and extroversion trait of the voyeur among the positive features that appear lightly, as the case is not psychologically and socially prepared to face psychological pressures and thus build acceptable and continuous social relationships during life.

7- General discussion in light of previous studies and hypotheses:

The results of the current studies do not differ much with the results of previous studies despite the difference in the approaches and samples, but can be described as complementary and homogeneous, as the results of the researcher's study. Robin.j fully consistent with the results of the current study in the existence of sexual pleasure that increases after performing the voyeur behavior, as confirmed by the voyeur in question, who conducts voyeur behavior in search of sexual pleasure. As for the results of the researcher Cara Woods study, it was more comprehensive

than the results of the current study, which confirmed that voyeurism is a behavioral habit, as the case showed. Several times, which increased his feelings of frustration and despair, as it seems that the voyeur has dispensed with social relations, especially intimate ones, and replaced them with voyeuristic behavior, The current study shares with the researcher Langston's study partly in terms of low life satisfaction, as the case of the voyeur teenager shows that he is not satisfied with his life through a low level of self-esteem, which may be a strong possibility for his psychological condition in the future and the development of voyeur behavior into other behaviors or disorders and By looking at the hypotheses of the study.

And at the end it can be said that:

- The first hypothesis that has been fulfilled states that the voyeur suffers from a low level of psychosocial compatibility.
- The second hypothesis that has been fulfilled states that the voyeur suffers from a low level of social interaction.
- The third hypothesis that is realized confirms that the voyeur has negative personality traits.
- The fourth hypothesis that has been fulfilled, confirms that voyeurism is associated With a decrease in the level of psychosocial compatibility.

Conclusion:

Voyeurism disorder is a common disorder that falls within homosexuality, but talking about it is very limited, which makes an attempt to understand and explain this disorder

An essential necessity in order to provide adequate psychological accompaniment through this study we were able to draw a psychosocial profile for people with voyeurism disorder, where the voyeur suffers from a low level of psychosocial compatibility stems from his inability to meet his psychological and social needs, and the level of his interaction can also be described as low besides his inability to build healthy social relationships. While he is characterized by a negative personality traits that cause a tendency to neurotic. It cannot be said that this study is sufficient to understand the disorder, but it is a start to provide an integrated understanding that provides effective psychological care for these persons.

Recommendations and suggestions:

- identifying the level of psychosocial compatibility of persons with homosexuality.
- Interest in the levels of social interaction of individuals with homosexuality.
- Conducting more psychosocial studies to determine the personality traits of individuals with other types of homosexuality.
- Building programs that provide medical and psychosocial support for individuals with homosexuality.
- The necessity of laying the foundations and the ABCs of psychological accompaniment for those individuals.

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