

Community participation and its role in supporting social institutions for the elderly

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Abstract:

The progress and advancement of nations is measured by the amount of care provided for their members, this care extends to include the health side, the social aspect and the environmental aspect, and the elderly group of both sexes in any society is that segment that gave society the best of giving and is the one who takes precedence in the growth and progress of its society, and such The increase in the elderly population is accompanied, of course, by an increase in the needs of those elderly, and this matter requires integrated care for this group through an organized pattern of services and devices that are prepared to help individuals and groups achieve health and living standards and to strengthen personal and social relations, and based on the goal that the service profession seeks Social institutions support social institutions to help them perform their goals, raise the level of their services, and achieve the goals of service programs and projects. Here, the role of community participation in supporting residential institutions for the elderly appears to satisfy the needs and face the problems of the elderly with them, whether sharing money with opinion by effort by attending time in the services provided to the elderly, whether services (health - educational) - Social - cultural - entertainment), and the objectives of the study were 1 acquaintance On the forms of community participation in support of residential social institutions for the elderly, and a set of sub-goals emanate from this goal: - A - images of community participation with a view in supporting residential institutions for the elderly. B - Forms of community participation in the effort to support residential institutions for the elderly. C - Forms of community participation with money in support of residential institutions for the elderly. 2 Identifying obstacles to community participation in support of residential institutions for the elderly. 3 Attempting to come up with a proposed conceptual framework to activate community participation in support of residential institutions for the elderly, and the study reached the following results: There are different forms of social participation in residential institutions for the elderly, which are as follows: Participation (by opinion - money - effort), and that housing institutions for the elderly seek To activate community participation, whether by opinion, effort or money, and that you have a number of obstacles that prevent community participation in supporting residential institutions for the elderly, such as a lack of resources and capabilities available within the institution, as well as the lack of sufficient awareness of community members to participate in their opinions in strengthening the institution, the process of participation takes place. Ad hoc, as well as the lack of experience the institution has in developing its financial resources.

Key words:

Social participation - social institutions for the elderly - the elderly

ملخص الدراسة باللغة العربية

يقاس تقدم الأمم ورقبها بقدر ماتوفرة من رعاية لأفرادها، هذه الرعاية تمتد لتشمل الجانب الصحى والجانب الإجماعى والجانب البيئى، وفئة المسنين من الجنسين في أي مجتمع من المجتمعات هي تلك الشريحة التي قدمت للمجتمع خبر العطاء وهي صاحبة السبق فيما تحقق لمجتمعها من نمو وتقدم، ومثل هذه الزيادة في تعداد المسنين يصحبها بالطبع زيادة في احتياجات أولئك المسنون، وهذا الأمر يتطلب الرعاية المتكاملة لهذه الفئة من خلال نسق منظم من الخدمات والأجهزة التي يتم اعدادها لمساعدة الأفراد والجماعات على تحقيق مستويات للصحة والمعيشة ولتدعيم العلاقات الشخصية والإجتماعية، وانطلاقا من الهدف الذي تسعى اليه مهنة الخدمة الإجتماعية بتدعيم المؤسسات الإجتماعية لمساعدتها على أداء أهدافها ورفع مستوى خدماتها وتحقيق أهداف البرامج والمشروعات الخدمية، فهنا يظهر دور المشاركة المجتمعية في دعم المؤسسات الإيوائية للمسنين لاشباع احتياجات ومواجهة مشكلات المسنين بها سواء المشاركة بالمال بالرأى بالجهد بالحضور بالوقت في الخدمات المقدمة للمسنين سواء خدمات (صحية - تعليمية - إجتماعية - ثقافية - ترفيهية)، وقد تمثلت أهداف الدراسة في ١- التعرف على صور المشاركة المجتمعية في دعم المؤسسات الإجتماعية الإيوائية للمسنين، وينبثق من هذا الهدف مجموعة من الأهداف الفرعية مؤداها: أ - صور المشاركة المجتمعية بالرأى في دعم المؤسسات الإيوائية للمسنين. ب - صور المشاركة المجتمعية بالجهد في دعم المؤسسات الإيوائية للمسنين. ج - صور المشاركة المجتمعية بالمال في دعم المؤسسات الإيوائية للمسنين. ٢- تحديد معوقات المشاركة المجتمعية في دعم المؤسسات الإيوائية للمسنين. ٣- محاولة التوصل إلى إطار تصورى مقترح لتفعيل المشاركة المجتمعية في دعم المؤسسات الإيوائية للمسنين، وقد توصلت الدراسة للنتائج التالية: انا هناك صور مختلفة للمشاركة الإجتماعية في المؤسسات الإيوائية للمسنين وهي كالتالي: المشاركة (بالرأى- المال - الجهد)، وأن المؤسسات الإيوائية للمسنين تسعى لتفعيل المشاركة المجتمعية سواء بالرأى أو بالجهد أو بالمال، وأن عناك عدد من المعوقات التي تحول دون المشاركة المجتمعية في دعم المؤسسات الإيوائية للمسنين مثل نقص فى الموارد والأمكانيات المتاحة داخل المؤسسة، وكذلك عدم وجود وعى كافي لأفراد المجتمع بالمشاركة بأرائهم في تدعيم المؤسسة، عملية المشاركة تتم بصورة ارتجالية، وكذلك عدم وجود خبرة لدى المؤسسة فى تنمية مواردها المالية.

الكلمات المفتاحية:

المشاركة الإجتماعية- المؤسسات الإيوائية- المسنين

Introduction:

The progress and advancement of nations is measured by the amount of care available for their members, this care extends to include the health aspect, the social aspect and the environmental aspect, and because human wealth is the basic factor and vital resource for the progress of all developed and developing societies alike, the concern for the human side requires attention to the human being through its various stages of development, And providing care for him, whether a child, a young person, or an elderly person, as human resources are among the important and necessary ingredients to bring about comprehensive development at the (local - global) levels, and the human being in all societies is the maker of development and its main goal in all life stages (childhood - youth - old age). (Schumann, 2004, p. 563)

And the category of elderly people of both sexes in any society is that segment that gave the community the best of giving and is the one who takes the lead in achieving growth and progress for its society, through the process of constructive and related contributions across successive times, which has reached society to its cultural, social status Economic, political and cultural (Fath al-Bab, 2003, p. 297), and the global concern for the elderly comes after their number increased from all countries of the developed and developing countries significantly, as the estimates of the United Nations indicated an increase in the number of elderly people in all societies. The number of elderly people over the age of 60 years in the world is about (200 million elderly), then this number increased to (350 million elderly) in 1975, to (380 million elderly) in 1985 and (590 elderly) in 2000 and to (940 million elderly) 2016 (United Nations, 2016)

The statistical data in Egypt also indicate the continuous increase in the number of elderly people who fall into the age group of 60 years or more, as their number reached in 2001 (3902000), in 2002 (4045000), in 2003 (4129000), in 2004 (4251000), and in the year 2000. 2005 (4302000), in 2006 (4,390,000), and in 2009 (4477,000), with an average of 6.087% of the total population during this period, and the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics was approved in the estimate until 2016 (CAPMAS 2016), The number of elderly people in Egypt reached 6.5 million, of whom 3.5 million are for males and 3 million are for females, representing 6.4% of the total population, and the number of employed elderly (453,217 million) elderly (Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics: 2018) , P. 453)

And such an increase in the number of elderly people is naturally accompanied by an increase in the needs of those elderly. Aging is not just a purely biological process that shows its effects in the physical and physiological changes that occur on the individual when he reaches that advanced age, but rather it is in addition to that a social phenomenon. (United Nations, 2012)

This is what was shown by Shaban's study (2013) that there are statistically significant differences in the overall degree of satisfaction with life and psychological hardness attributable to the residency variable in favor of residents in care homes, and differences attributing to the gender variable in favor of males have emerged, indicating the existence of a positive relationship between psychological hardness and its dimensions of life satisfaction for elderly people within institutions Accommodation and a weak participation process.

As well as a study, the results of Said's study (2013) showed that the level of life satisfaction among the elderly is related to the level of religiosity and also related to the activities that are provided within the social welfare institutions such as spending time, which came in descending order as follows (religious activities, social activities, cultural activities, activities Recreational activities, sports activities, and finally

personal identities) and also the presence of significant differences in the mean scores for the effect of gender in favor of females and for the average scores on the measure of life satisfaction for the elderly, the results showed no significant differences for the effect of gender, age or residence.

This requires integrated care for this category through an organized array of services and devices that are prepared to help individuals and groups achieve levels of health and living and to strengthen personal and social relationships so that they can develop their capabilities and improve their standard of life in line with their needs. (Ali, 2008, p. 103), and the social service in its inception and development was keen to adopt participation in work with individuals, families, groups and societies, so participation became one of the basic pillars of professional practice and work with society. (Younus, 1994, p. 150).

This is what was confirmed by Ericsson Kent Olof (2002) study, which indicated that community participation is the appropriate way to achieve sustainable development, as community participation is the basis of sustainable development analysis and that community participation has been achieved through individuals, families and the concerned work team. Participation takes multiple forms and contributes in forming a caring community, based on the goal that the social service profession seeks to support social institutions to help them fulfill their goals, raise the level of their services, and achieve the goals of service and productive programs and projects, we want to address in this study a description of the forms of community participation in supporting social institutions for the elderly.

And then here appears the role of community participation in supporting residential institutions for the elderly to satisfy the needs and face the elderly's problems in them, whether to share money with opinion by effort by presenting in time in the services provided to the elderly, whether services (health - educational - social - cultural - entertainment).

This is what was confirmed by Kelpin Kevin (2009) study on the importance of participating in the activities of non-governmental organizations because it is the actors and supporter of them, and that participation leads to empowering individuals to develop their societies and also to obtain trust.

And considering that the issue of participation is considered one of the main important topics of the way the society is organized, because participation is the core of the way society is organized, and rather represents a basic goal called the content objective which seeks to change people and encourage them to solidarity and participation. (Qasim, 2011, p. 57).

The results of Al-Saeed's study (2007) emphasized the role of the community organization method in supporting the institutional capabilities working in the field of volunteering by raising the efficiency of its workers and supporting their material capacity in order to contribute to creating, building and spreading the culture of volunteering and confronting the problems that prevent its activation.

It is also worth noting that sharing money is the main source upon which these institutions are based through the collection of material and in-kind donations. One study confirmed that material aid differs in different time periods, based on evidence and facts related to those benefits for these elderly children. (Els, Brlan J, 2011).

This is confirmed by a study Al-Saghir, (2010): that there are many obstacles in collecting donations from participants with money, and there are obstacles that refer to the collecting party to donate (institutions or individuals), which are the lack of knowledge of people about them and their lack of generalization, obstacles specific to

the beneficiary of donations and lack of public awareness, obstacles specific to the environment and lack of Awareness of the importance of participation.

This requires attention to training social workers on many skills to face the changes that society is going through, including the skill of communication and negotiation, and this is what was confirmed by one of the studies that there is a relationship between social workers receiving adequate training to develop professional performance and play the role expected of them (Hart, 2013, p. 160)

In light of the previous analysis of the previous studies and the results of the position assessment study conducted by the researcher, in addition to the theoretical starting points, the study problem can be formulated as follows: - What is the relationship between community participation and the support of social housing institutions for the elderly.

The importance of this study:

The study of associations or non-governmental organizations and civil society in recent times is very important, as it is considered one of the main approaches to studying the relationship between the state and society, attention to the issues of the elderly, especially those at risk from them, is an essential step in the process of community development and development that comes through participation to ensure the improvement of the conditions of that group and the protection of their rights, and that. I consider that the method of community organization is one of the methods of social service that works to support the participation of members of society, as the method contributes, with its strategies and technical techniques, to activating the role of non-governmental organizations and supporting participation in these institutions.

Objectives of the study:

1. Identify the forms of community participation in supporting social institutions housing the elderly.

A set of sub-goals emanate from this goal:

A - Pictures of community participation in the opinion in support of residential institutions for the elderly.

B - Forms of community participation in the effort to support residential institutions for the elderly.

C - Societal participation with money in support of residential institutions for the elderly.

2 Identify obstacles to community participation in supporting residential institutions for the elderly.

3- Attempting to come up with a proposed conceptual framework to activate community participation in support of residential institutions for the elderly.

Study Questions: First: 1. What are the forms of community participation in supporting residential institutions for the elderly?

A set of sub-questions emerge from this question: A. Issues of community participation with opinions in support of residential institutions for the elderly? B. What is the societal participation in the effort to support residential institutions for the elderly? C. what is the matter of societal participation with money in support of residential institutions for the elderly?

2. What are the obstacles to community participation in supporting residential institutions for the elderly? 3. What are the proposals to activate community participation in supporting residential institutions for the elderly?

- The theoretical part of the study:

1. **Community participation:** is defined as a general concept that means cooperation between members of society to reach the best level through the application of social

policy, law and scientific planning. The social organizer usually focuses on the process of social participation by people because it is the basis of success in his assigned work. Participation in different forms, patterns and levels, whether by the individual, society or group. (Darwish, 2004, p. 85).

Popular participation is defined as the process in which the individual plays a role in the political and social life of his community, and he has the opportunity to participate in setting the general goals of that community, as well as the best means to help achieve and accomplish these goals.

It is also known as the means by which the community can influence the various decisions in their lives and the policies and programs that the community sets for them.

Participation is also intended as a process that indicates the following:

- Individual participation in social groups.
- The individual's participation in voluntary organizations, especially those whose role is focused on community activity.
- Participation usually takes place outside the individual's professional work hours.

- Residential institution:

Shelter is defined as buildings to shelter and care for those who do not have homes or who for various reasons cannot reside in their homes. Examples of these facilities include boarding schools, women's welfare institutions that have been abused, the elderly, juvenile care institutions and treatment institutions. (Al-Sukkari, 2009, p. 445).

A residential institution is defined as a place where a person joins as a result of factors related to the family's function, such as its economic deficit or its disintegration, and the building of the family is related, such as the absence of parents or people who provide social care, or individual factors related to the same person, such as weakness, and it is considered an optional institution with regard to enrollment. (Fahmy, 2018, p. 522).

The regional union also defined it as a house to shelter children exposed to delinquency due to orphanage or disintegration and rupture of the family according to the results of social research, and among its purposes is to provide different aspects of social care for these children. (Regional Federation of Associations, 2008, p. 28).

It is also known as institutions that care for children after the age of six and provide them with medical, health, educational, educational and professional services through a group of specialized professionals such as doctors, educators, vocational training specialists, social workers, psychologists, etc. (Gabriel et al., 2011, p. 48).

The philosophy on which popular participation is based: The principle of popular participation depends on several foundations inspired by the profession of social service that believes in democracy and the right of the client (whether an individual, a group or a community) to determine his fate, his strength, his dignity, his ability to help himself and his ability to be a target for change to the better and inspired by Other social sciences, such as education, believe and proclaim that a person does not learn what he wants to learn through urgent life situations, and participation is also based on some social values of a democratic society that claim that nothing can be done for people except what they do for themselves or in the words of Edward Lindemann. (Al-Omari, 2015, p. 222).

Community participation is surrounded by a number of different methods, all of which focus on creating change in the social environment and include methods of organizing, planning, developing, changing and organizing society, the process of

bringing equal individuals to work for the required change. (Elizabeth A. Segal and other, 2017, p. 48)

the importance of participation becomes evident as follows:

- 1- It works on adapting services to the local population as the most appropriate people to express their needs.
- 2- Allowing the disadvantaged groups in society to participate and play a positive role in current events.
- 3- Participation works to mitigate negative feelings, especially among the poor members of society.
- 4- It is noticed that the participation of the poor begins with caution-frightened and limited until bridges of trust are built and it becomes serious participation.
- 5- It leads to cohesion and increases cooperation between them and the government.
- 6- Participation contributes to building awareness.
- 7- Participation on the part of community members leads to the discovery of new local leaderships through new situations brought about by these activities and programs.
- 8- Participation confirms that community members are aware of the value of public money and are keen on it, which leads to prolonging the life span of development projects and shrinking the size of waste.
- 9 - That through participation, services can be rationalized between groups and levels of society.
- 10- Ensuring the value of democracy (shura) among members of society, its institutions and leaders. (Abdul Latif, 2018, p. 155).

The role of participation in contemporary society is as follows:

- 1- Although the state now provides most of the basic social care services, it is difficult to ignore the role of civil efforts or services provided by civil institutions.
- 2- That participation or civil efforts to address the problems of society through social organizations based on voluntary effort would lift the financial burden on the state's shoulders.
- 3-That civil institutions based on participation by community leaders are characterized by flexibility and quick response to the problems of society, given that they do not suffer from bureaucratic complications.
- 4- Civil society organizations often intend to follow the method of involving clients in decision-making, and this makes decisions in addition to meeting the actual problems of society, but at the same time they are supported by community groups and a commitment to participation.
- 5- Participatory institutions are distinguished by the availability of alternatives available to society to meet its needs. (Khater, 2004, p. 54)

Pictures of community participation in residential institutions for the elderly: (Abdul Latif, 2018, p. 132)

1. With money: fundraising.
2. By opinion: popular leaderships, community residents, and social institutions.
3. By Effort: Participation in management and program implementation.
4. The role of the media: Urging others to make an effort.
5. On time:

Methodology:

Type of study. The present study falls under the descriptive studies that lead to the description and evaluation of the characteristics of an existing phenomenon, and its accurate logical interpretation using the quantitative method that depends on obtaining data and statistics and the qualitative method that depends on the logic of analysis and

interpretation of the data and statistics obtained, as well as the results that will be the researcher finds it.

- **The method used:** it is the social survey approach, and it is one of the most common strategies or approaches because it enables to obtain many digital data about the study population and quantitative data can be described, interpreted and determined by the relationships between variables by analyzing the results, and for this the researcher will use social survey by means of a comprehensive enumeration of workers and officials The housing institution and the comprehensive inventory of the elderly placed in these institutions.

Fields of study:

Spatial Field: A sample (4) of residential institutions working in the field of elderly care in Cairo Governorate were selected from a total of (70) spatial institutions to conduct the field study.

Table (1) a list of the residential institution in the suburbs of Cairo in which the study was applied

N	Name of the institution	Social Administration	Enrolled
1	Al-Habayeb Home for the Elderly	El-maddi	46
2	AL-Yusr Home for the Elderly	El-maddi	41
3	Um Kulthum elderly care home	Helwan	64
4	Al sayeda Nafisa Home for the elderly	Helwan	50

A sample of those institutions was selected based on the preliminary interviews conducted by the researcher, in addition to the conditions set by the researcher on the basis of which the institutions that represented the research sample were selected, and these conditions are: -

- 1- The foundation's activity should be prominent and tangible in caring for the elderly.
- 2- That five years have passed since the institution exercised its activity.
- 3- Diversity of institutions between the elderly and older women

The human sample: It was determined through a comprehensive inventory of the employees and officials in the housing institutions, their number is (80) individuals.

Table (2) shows the human field in which the study was applied

N	Name of the institution	The number of employees and officials	
		Number of employees	Number of board members
١	Al-Habayeb Home for the Elderly	10	11
٢	AL-Yusr Home for the Elderly	7	9
٣	Um Kulthum elderly care home	10	11
٤	Al sayeda Nafisa Home for the elderly	13	9
Total		40	40
		Total 80	

Time domain:

It is the period during which the researcher collected data and applied the field study.

Study Tools: In line with the type of study and its objectives, the researcher has relied on the use of a questionnaire form applied to workers and officials in residential institutions for the elderly. This is based on satisfying the needs and facing the problems of the elderly who are placed in them, and what are the obstacles to community participation in supporting residential institutions for the elderly, as well as the proposals of employees and officials in these institutions to face those obstacles, and the researcher took into account that the questions be clear, understandable, serial and consistent with the subject and objectives of the study.

The study tool was prepared according to the following steps:

1. Refer to the theoretical heritage and previous studies related to the subject of the study.
2. See the various forms and measures related to the subject of the study.
3. Before the researcher designed the questionnaires, she carried out a number of field visits to the study community.

Based on the above, the initial form of the questionnaire form for employees and officials was designed as follows: - As this form was divided into seven main dimensions, all from the viewpoint of officials and workers in residential institutions for the elderly, namely: -

First: the qualitative variables.

Second: Forms of community participation in support of residential institutions for the elderly.

Third: The relationship between participation in drawing up plans and opinion support in residential institutions for the elderly.

Fourth: The relationship between participation in implementation and effort support in residential institutions for the elderly.

Fifth: The relationship between participation in the availability of financial resources and support with money in residential institutions for the elderly.

Sixth: Obstacles to community participation in supporting residential institutions for the elderly.

Seventh: Proposals for activating community participation in supporting residential institutions for the elderly.

Face Validity: the researcher conducted the apparent validity of the study form by presenting the form to a group of (10) arbitrators and experts in order to identify the validity of the form to collect data and information related to the study, and it was agreed upon a percentage (80%) of the phrases that were put into the questionnaire, and in light of observations Arbitrators The researcher modified some of the phrases, reformulated others, and deleted some phrases.

Reliability of the tool: In addition to the apparent validity, the researcher applied my experience of the two study forms (questionnaire and questionnaire) to a sample of (10) vocabulary of workers and officials in residential institutions for the elderly, as a first experience. As for the second experiment to test the two study questionnaires, it was conducted by the researcher with a time difference of (15) fifteen days from the date of the first experiment and on the same previous vocabulary of the respondents, and the stability of the tool was calculated using the stability factor (Alpha-Cronbach), for the estimated stability values of the workers questionnaire to identify the participation The social housing organizations for the elderly, for a sample of (25) individuals from the study population, and the results were as shown in the following table:

Table. (2) shows the results of stability using the coefficient (Alpha-Cronbach). Questionnaire form for workers in residential institutions for the elderly to identify the forms of community participation in supporting social institutions housing the elderly. N = (25)

N	Variable	Coefficient (alpha Cronbach)
1	Reliability of the questionnaire form for workers in institutions operating in residential institutions to identify the forms of community participation in supporting social institutions for the elderly.	0.90

These levels are considered acceptable and the results can be reliable.

Study Results:

Table. (3) shows the distribution of the qualitative variables N = 80

N	Gender:	Frequencies	Percentage %
1	a- male.	33	41.25
2	B- female.	47	58.75
N	Age:	Frequencies	Percentage %
1	A. less 30.	17	21.25
2	B. 30-	19	23.75
3	C. 40-	4	5
4	D. 50-	21	26.25
5	E. more 60.	19	23.75
N	Educational Status	Frequencies	Percentage %
1	Qualification below average	1	1.25
2	Middle Certification	5	6.25
3	Above average qualification	13	16.25
4	High qualified	56	70
5	Postgraduate	5	6.25
N	The current work in institution	Frequencies	Percentage %
1	Chairman of Board of Directors	4	5
2	Member of the Board of Directors	36	45
3	Social worker	10	12.5
4	Director of the shelter institution	4	5
5	An employee assigned to work in the institution	6	7.5
6	Supervisor	13	16.25
7	Others remember	7	8.75

The previous table shows that: The majority of the respondents are females, at a rate of 58.75%, there is a diversity in all age groups, which gives a positive impression, and emphasizes on investing the capabilities of different groups, and benefiting from their different opinions and experiences, but the researcher would like to point out that the class is 50%, which represented 26.25% Of the respondents, 60 or more, a rate of 23.75% is the age group that includes the majority of the members of the board of directors of the NGOs affiliated with the residential institution, in addition to the age group of 30%, which represented 23.75%, less than 30, which was 21.3%, 40% of which was 5% and that category which included the majority of workers in residential institutions for the elderly, and that the classification of respondents in terms of current work in the residential institution for the elderly is represented by the vast majority of the members of the Board of Directors at 45%, followed by a supervisor at 16.25%, followed by the social worker at 12.5%, then (secretary - accountant) - Administrative affairs) by 8.75%, followed by an employee delegated to work at the shelter institution at a rate of 7.5%, followed by the managers of the institution and the chairman of the board of directors at a rate of 5%.

Table. (4) shows the forms of community participation in support of residential institution for the elderly, n = 80

N	Forms of community participation	Frequencies	Percentage %
1	Share your opinion.	-	-
2	Sharing money.	-	-
3	Participation in the effort.	-	-
4	all the above.	80	100

5	Others remember.	-	-
Total.		80	100

The previous table shows that: All forms of participation (by opinion - money - effort) take place in residential institutions for the elderly at a rate of 100%, taking into account the difference in terms of participation forms and participants in each type of participation, as there is importance for this participation in residential institutions for the elderly, whether in money - opinion The effort to help the organization achieve its goals, satisfy the needs of the elderly and face their problems.

Table. (5) shows the forms of participation in the opinion in support of residential institutions for the elderly N = 80

N	Forms of community participation by opinion	Always	Some times	No	Total of weights	Mean	Rank
1	Participate in developing the goals of the institution	27	45	8	179	2.23	3
2	Participate in the study of actual needs	36	39	5	191	2.38	1
3	Participate in identifying alternatives	30	39	11	179	2.23	3 duplicates
4	Participate in developing plans to face the problems of the elderly	34	35	11	183	2.28	2
Total					732	2.28	

The previous table shows that: Forms of opinion participation in supporting primary institutions came in the first place, participation in studying the actual needs of the elderly, with a total of (191) weights and an arithmetic average (2.38), and came in second place with a total of (183) weights and an arithmetic average (2.28) Participation in developing plans to face problems Elderly people because there is a general goal that these housing institutions seek, which is to satisfy the actual needs of the elderly, so it is necessary to determine the needs in the light of which plans are drawn up to satisfy their needs and face their problems, and came in third place with a total of weights (179) and an average of (2.23) Participation in the development of the objectives of the institution And it came in the third place repeated with a total of (179) weights and an arithmetic mean (2.23) for participating in identifying alternatives.

Table. (6) The participants explain the opinion in support of residential institutions for the elderly N = 80.

N	Opinion participants	Always	Some times	No	Total of weights	Mean	Rank
1	Volunteers.	14	50	16	158	1.97	6
2	Social institutions.	20	54	6	174	2.17	4
3	Popular and executive leaderships.	17	35	28	149	1.86	7
4	business men.	22	39	19	163	2.03	5
5	Workers in residential institutions for the elderly.	43	30	7	196	2.45	3
6	Board of Directors.	44	29	7	197	2.46	2
7	Social worker.	48	26	6	202	2.52	1
Total					1239	2.21	

The previous table shows that: Who are the participants with the opinion in supporting residential institutions for the elderly, and the social worker came in the first place with a total of (202) weights and an arithmetic average (2.52), and the members of the Board of Directors came in second place with a total of weights (197) and an arithmetic average (2.64). The third workers in residential institution with a total of (196) weights and an arithmetic average (2.45), and the fourth place came in

institutions with a total of (174) weights and an arithmetic average (2.17), and at the end of the ranking the popular and executive leaderships came with a total of (149) weights and an arithmetic average (1.86).

Table. (7) shows the desired benefit of sharing opinions to meet the needs and problems of the elderly. N = 80

N	Benefit from sharing the opinion	Always	Some times	No	Total of weights	Mean	Rank
1	Taking different views and opinions at all levels.	43	35	2	201	2.51	1
2	Proper scientific planning for all programs and services provided to the elderly.	35	43	2	193	2.41	4
3	Estimating the needs of the elderly.	47	25	8	199	2.48	2
4	Determine the priority of services provided to them.	41	33	6	195	2.43	3
5	Ensure the optimal use of resources and capabilities in the institution as well as the local community as a whole.	29	47	4	142	1.77	5
Total					930	2.32	

The previous table shows that: The benefit of sharing opinions to meet the needs and problems of the elderly, as it came in first place with a total of (201) weights and an arithmetic average (2.51) taking different views and opinions at all levels, and it came in second place with a total of (199) weights and an arithmetic average (2.48). Estimating the needs of the elderly, and it came in third place with a total of weights (195) and an arithmetic average (2.43), determining the priority of the service provided to them, and it came in fourth place with a total of weights (193) and an arithmetic average (2.41) for proper scientific planning of all programs and services provided to the elderly. And it came in fifth place, with a total of (142) weights and an arithmetic average (1.77), to ensure optimal use of the institution's resources and capabilities as well as the local community.

Table (8) illustrates the forms of community participation in the effort to support residential institutions for the elderly. N = 80

N	Forms of community participation effort	Always	Some Times	No	Total of weights	Mean	Rank
1	Participate in implementing programs only.	21	51	8	173	2.16	3
2	Participate in the implementation of opinions and proposals only.	20	48	12	168	2.1	4
3	Only participate in the practice of various activities.	35	37	8	187	2.33	2
4	In mobilizing efforts to participate in and support the Foundation.	39	33	8	191	2.38	1
Total					719	2.24	

The previous table shows that: Forms of community participation in the effort in supporting institutions, and it came in first place with a total of (191) weights and an arithmetic average (2.38) in mobilizing efforts to participate in and support the institution, and it came in second place with a total of (187) weights and an arithmetic average (2.33) participation in the practice of activities It came in third place with a total of (173) weights and an arithmetic average (2.16) for participation in implementing programs only, and came in fourth and last place with a total of (168) weights and an arithmetic average (2.1) for participation in the implementation of opinions and proposals only.

Table. (9) shows the participants the effort to support residential institutions for the elderly N = 80

N	Participants by the effort	Always	Some Times	No	Total of weights	Mean	Rank
1	Volunteers.	26	50	4	182	2.28	1
2	Local community leaders.	15	49	16	159	1.99	3
3	Investment institutions.	21	28	31	150	1.88	4
4	Ordinary community residents.	19	31	30	149	1.86	5
5	NGOs.	13	57	10	163	2.04	2
Total					803	2	

The previous table shows that: Those who participated in the effort to support residential institutions for the elderly came first with a total of (182) volunteers' weights, and came in second place with a total of (163) weights and an arithmetic average (2.28) for NGOs, and came in third place with a total of (159) weights and an arithmetic average. (2.04) local community leaders, and it came in fourth place with a total of (155) weights and an arithmetic average (1.99) for investment institutions, and came in fifth place with a total of weights (149) and an arithmetic average (1.86) of ordinary community residents.

Table. (10) shows the degree of societal participation in the effort in implementing programs and services related to the needs of the elderly N =80

N	The degree of community participation	Frequencies	Percentage %
1	A very strong participation.	15	18.75
2	Strong participation.	11	13.75
3	Medium participation.	40	50
4	Weak participation.	13	16.25
5	very weak participation.	1	1.25
Total		80%	100%

The previous table shows that: The degree of societal participation in the effort in implementing programs and services related to the needs of the elderly from the viewpoint of employees and officials. The vast majority of them agreed that it is a moderate participation rate of 50%, then it is followed by a very strong participation of 18.75%, followed by a weak participation of 16.25%, then strong participation by 13.75%, followed by a very weak participation of 1.25%.

Table. (11) shows how to mobilize efforts to support community participation in residential institutions for the elderly N = 80

N	How are efforts mobilized to support community participation	Always	Some Times	No	Total of weights	Mean	Rank
1	Contacting the institution's officials with the local community	25	40	15	170	2.13	2
2	Holding seminars on the importance of voluntary and charitable work.	25	50	5	180	2.25	1
3	Raising awareness through the media.	18	50	12	166	2.08	3
4	Contact community leaders.	20	41	19	161	2.01	4
Total					677	2.11	

It is clear from the results of the previous table that: How to mobilize efforts to support community participation and came in first place, with a total of (180) weights and an arithmetic average (2.25) holding seminars on the importance of voluntary and charitable work, and came in second place with a total of (170) weights and an average of (2.13). It came in third place with a total of (166) weights and an average of (2.08) awareness through the media, and came in fourth place, with a total of (161) weights and an arithmetic average (2.01). Contact with local community leaders.

Table. (12) shows the forms of community participation with money in support of residential institutions for the elderly. N = 80

N	Forms of community participation with money	Always	Some Times	No	Total of weights	Mean	Rank
1	Eligibility benefits.	31	47	2	189	2.36	2
2	Cash donations and donations.	36	40	4	192	2.4	1
3	Wills and Endowments.	21	37	22	159	1.98	4
4	the organization receives in return for selling the artifacts and products.	27	30	23	164	2.05	3
5	The proceeds of licenses to raise money.	15	46	19	156	1.95	5
Total					860	2.15	

The previous table shows that: Forms of community participation with money in support of housing institutions, and it came in first place with a total of weights (192) and an arithmetic average (2.4) cash donations and grants, and came in second place with a total of weights (189) and an average of (2.36) civil subsidies, and came in third place With a total of (164) weights and an arithmetic average (2.05) what the institution gets in exchange for selling the artifacts, it came in fourth place with a total of (159) weights and an arithmetic average (1.98) of wills and endowments, and came in fifth place with a total of (156) weights and an arithmetic average (1.95) proceeds of money-raising licenses.

Table. (13) shows participants with money in support of residential institutions for the elderly N = 80

N	Participants with money	Always	Some Times	No	Total of weights	Mean	Rank
1	Residents of the local community.	26	48	6	180	2.25	1
2	Investment institutions.	10	57	13	157	1.96	3
3	Companies.	16	33	31	145	1.81	4
4	Factories.	16	33	31	145	1.81	4
5	business men.	19	53	8	171	2.14	2
Total					798	2	

The previous table shows that: The participants with money in support of housing institutions for the elderly came in first place with a total of weights (180) and an arithmetic average (2.25) for the local community population, and came in second place with a total of weights (171) and an arithmetic average (2.14) businessmen, and came in third place. With a total of weights (157) and an arithmetic average (1.96) for investment institutions, and it came in fourth and fourth place, duplicated by companies and factories, with a total of weights (145) and an arithmetic average (1.81).

Table. (14) explains the reason for the availability of financial resources in the residential institution for the elderly, n = 80

N	The reason for the availability of financial resources	Always	Some times	No	Total of weights	Mean	Rank
1	The number of donors to the Foundation is constantly increasing	25	49	6	179	2.24	4
2	Government subsidies contribute significantly to the financial support of the institution.	16	48	16	160	2	7
3	There is an appropriate distribution of sums of money on the services provided to the elderly.	41	25	14	187	2.34	2

N	The reason for the availability of financial resources	Always	Some times	No	Total of weights	Mean	Rank
4	The Foundation's financial reports receive great attention	25	41	14	171	2.14	6
5	There is a follow-up and evaluation of all the money spent on the elderly.	34	34	12	182	2.28	3
6	The presence of financial support from the business of the institution.	24	45	11	173	2.16	5
7	Budget items are determined according to the needs of the elderly.	38	35	7	191	2.39	1
total					1243	1.79	

The previous table shows that: The reason for the availability of financial resources in residential institutions for the elderly, and it came in first place with a total of (191) weights and an arithmetic average (2.39). The budget items are determined according to the needs of the elderly, and it came in second place with a total of (187) weights and an arithmetic average (2.34). The financial services provided to the elderly came in third place with a total of (182) weights and an arithmetic average (2.28). There is a follow-up and evaluation of all money spent on the elderly, and it came in fourth place with a total of (179) weights and an arithmetic average (2.24) the number of donors It is constantly increasing, and it came in fifth place with a total of (173) weights and an arithmetic average (2.16). The institution's financial reports receive great attention, and it came in sixth place with a total of (171) weights and an arithmetic average (2.14). Government subsidies contribute significantly to the financial support of the institution and it came in the seventh and last place with a total of (160) weights and an arithmetic average (2). The Corporation's financial reports are of great interest.

Table. (15) shows how the income of the shelter institution can be increased, n = 80

N	The possibility of increasing the income of the shelter institution	Always	Some times	No	Total of weights	Mean	Rank
1	The foundation is running a fundraising campaign.	36	35	9	187	2.34	1
2	The Foundation appeals to businessmen in the community to obtain the required financial support	25	50	5	180	2.25	2
3	The Foundation uses some resources and capabilities from other institutions	22	33	25	157	1.96	4
4	The institution rents the tools and tools necessary to carry out various activities instead of buying them	20	29	31	149	1.86	5
5	Using some of the community's resources and capabilities to implement programs and activities for the elderly.	27	44	9	178	2.23	3
Total					851	2.12	

The previous table shows that: How can the income of housing institutions for the elderly be increased, and it came in first place, with a total of (187) weights and an arithmetic average (2.34) that is conducting a campaign to collect money, and it came in second place with a total of weights (180) and an average arithmetic (2.25). The institution appeals to businessmen in the community to obtain on the required financial support, it came in third place, with a total of weights (178) and an arithmetic average (2.23), using some resources and capabilities of society to implement programs and activities for the elderly, and it came in fourth place with a total of weights (157) and an average of (1.96). The Foundation uses some resources

and capabilities from other institutions, and came in fifth place, with a total of weights (145) and an arithmetic average (1.86). The institution rents the tools and numbers needed to practice various activities instead of buying them.

Table (16) illustrates the obstacles to community participation with opinion, n = 80

N	Obstacles to community participation in the opinion	Always	Some times	No	Total of weights	Mean	Rank
1	Insufficient awareness of community members to participate in their opinions in strengthening the institution.	29	43	8	181	2.26	1
2	The needs of the elderly are unclear.	19	52	9	170	2.13	4
3	Participation in the opinion is late, which hinders its benefit.	34	26	20	174	2.18	2
4	The process of sharing an opinion is done in an ad hoc manner.	31	32	17	174	2.18	2
5	The absence of open communication channels between the institution and other institutions.	24	44	12	172	2.15	3
Total					871	2.17	

The previous table shows that: Obstacles to community participation with opinion, and it came in first place with a total of (181) weights and an arithmetic average (2.26). The lack of sufficient awareness for community members to participate in their opinions in strengthening the institution, and came in second place with a total of (174) weights and an arithmetic average (2.18). It is lagging behind, which impedes its utilization, and came in second place duplicate with a total of (172) weights and an arithmetic average (2.18). The participation process is carried out in an ad hoc manner, and came in fourth place with a total of (170) weights and an arithmetic average (2.13). The absence of open communication channels between the institution and other institutions have blurred the needs of the elderly.

Table. (17) illustrates the obstacles to community participation with effort n = 80

N	Obstacles to community participation effort	Always	Some times	No	Total of weights	Mean	Rank
1	The insufficient number of participants to support the shelter institution.	33	43	4	189	2.36	1
2	The needs and problems of the elderly are unclear to the participants.	15	56	9	166	2.08	4
3	The presence of administrative obstacles within the institution.	25	37	18	167	2.09	3
4	The Foundation does not have scientific indicators and benchmarks to help it mobilize its efforts.	30	32	18	172	2.15	2
5	Lack of communication channels between the institution and the local community.	24	36	20	164	2.05	5
Total					858	2.14	

The previous table shows that: Impediments to social participation with effort, and it came in first place, with a total of (189) weights and an arithmetic average (2.36). The insufficient number of participants to support the shelter institution, and it came in second place with a total of (172) weights and an arithmetic average (2.15). It came in third place with a total of (167) weights, an arithmetic average (2.09), and administrative obstacles within the institution, and it came in fourth place with a total of (166) weights and an arithmetic average (2.08). The lack of clarity of the needs and problems of the elderly for the participants. In fifth place, with a total of (164)

weights and an arithmetic average (2.05), the lack of communication channels between the institution and the local community.

Table. (18) shows the obstacles to community participation in money, n = 80

N	Obstacles to community participation with money	Always	Some Times	No	Total of weights	Mean	Rank
1	Inability of the organization to campaign to raise money	15	58	7	167	2.09	3
2	The scarcity of businessmen's contribution to supporting the institution's services.	21	47	12	169	2.11	2
3	Lack of experience with the institution in developing its financial resources.	23	34	23	160	2.00	4
4	Spending large sums on making flyers and propaganda.	22	25	33	149	1.86	5
5	Weak participation in money by the local community.	27	43	10	177	2.21	1
Total					823	2.05	

The previous table shows that: Impediments to community participation with money, and it came in first place with a total of weights (177) and an arithmetic average (2.21) weakness of participation in money by the local community, and it came in second place with a total of weights (169) and an average arithmetic (2.11). The scarcity of businessmen's contribution to support services The institution came in third place with a total of (167) weights and an arithmetic average (2.09) the organization's inability to carry out fundraising campaigns, and came in fourth place with a total of (160) weights and an arithmetic average (2) Lack of experience with the institution in developing its financial resources And it came in fifth place, with a total of weights (149) and an arithmetic average (1.86), spending large sums of money in making flyers and advertisements.

Table. (19) shows proposals for activating community participation in support of residential institution. N = 80

N	Proposals to activate community participation by opinion	Frequencies	P %
1	Work to change behavior and the trend towards participation in residential institutions for the elderly.	11	13.75
2	Providing the community with the necessary facts and information about institutions for the elderly.	31	38.75
3	Work on the existence of open communication channels between the institution and other institutions.	23	28.75
4	That the opinion-sharing process takes place in an organized manner	15	18.75
Total		80	100%

The previous table shows that: Proposals for activating opinion participation in support of residential institutions for the elderly are ranked in descending order as follows: Providing the community with the necessary facts and information about elderly institutions at a rate of 38.75%, then working on the existence of open communication channels between the institution and other institutions at a rate of 28.75%, then the opinion sharing process should be completed. In an organized manner, at a rate of 18.75%, then work on changing behavior and the trend towards participation in residential institutions for the elderly by 13.75%. These results confirm the necessity of having a database on the association and the services it provides.

Table. (20) shows proposals for activating community participation in the effort to support residential institutions for the elderly. N = 80

N	Proposals to activate community participation effort	Frequencies	P %
1	That the efforts required are determined based on information on the needs of the elderly, in order to arrange the preference for any of them over the other.	11	13.75
2	That the effort involved process is based on a set of agreed upon scientific criteria and foundations.	15	18.75
3	Attention to problems that are widespread among the elderly.	23	28.75
4	Identify the needs of the elderly to mobilize efforts consistent with their needs.	16	20
5	That the effort participation process takes place in specialized committees that include experts and specialists.	11	13.75
6	Using training courses for the institution's employees and officials.	4	5
Total		80	100%

The previous table shows that: Proposals for activating effort participation are ranked in descending order in the following manner: Providing the community with the necessary facts and information about elderly institutions at a rate of 28.75%, followed by identifying the needs of the elderly to mobilize efforts that are consistent with their needs by 20%, then the process of participation in effort should be carried out on a set of criteria and foundations The scientific agreed-upon rate of 18.75%, followed by the determination of the efforts required based on information on the needs of the elderly to arrange the preference of any of them over the other at a rate of 13.75%, then the process of participation in the effort takes place in specialized committees that include experts and specialists at a rate of 13.75%, followed by the use of In training courses for employees and officials of the institution at a rate of 5%.

Table. (21) shows proposals for activating community participation with money in supporting residential institution. N = 80

N	Proposals to activate community participation with money	Frequencies	P %
1	Utilizing available financial resources to achieve effectiveness from participation.	10	12.5
2	Using the media to raise awareness of the importance of financial aid.	24	30
3	The contribution of businessmen in supporting the services of the shelter institution.	24	30
4	Making flyers and publicity about the importance of donating money.	13	16.25
5	Appropriate financial distribution of financial resources on the programs and services of the institution.	9	11.25
Total		80	%100

The previous table shows that: The proposals to activate the participation in money are arranged in descending order as follows: Using the mass media to raise awareness of the importance of financial aid at a rate of 30%, followed by the contribution of businessmen in supporting the services of the shelter institution at a rate of 30%, followed by the work of bulletins and propaganda on the importance of donating money by 16.25%, then the benefit Of the financial resources available to achieve effectiveness from participation at a rate of 12.5%, followed by the appropriate financial distribution of financial resources on the programs and services of the institution by 11.25%, and these results confirm the importance of using the media to support participation in the programs and activities of these institutions.

Discussion:

The results of the study, which relate to forms of social participation in residential institutions for the elderly, showed that all forms of participation (opinion - money -

effort) in housing institutions for the elderly are 100%, taking into account the difference in terms of the forms of participation and the participants in each type of participation, as That there is importance for this participation in residential institutions for the elderly, whether in money - opinion - effort, which helps the institution to achieve its goals, satisfy the needs of the elderly and face their problems, and from here it emphasizes the importance of participating in the activities of non-governmental organizations because it is the active and supportive of them, and that participation leads to the development of societies And also gaining confidence and this is confirmed by the kelpin study (2009).

And that there is a general goal pursued by these residential institution, which is to satisfy the actual needs of the elderly, so it is necessary to define the needs in the light of which the necessary plans are drawn up to satisfy their needs and face their problems, and these institutions may face difficulty in developing the goals of the institution and also participating in identifying alternatives and this is generally a problem of planning processes In the social welfare organizations, it is represented in the lack of familiarity with setting general and partial goals and the deficiency in developing alternatives, and this was confirmed by the study (Al-Hamzawi, 2000).

It also became clear that businessmen, volunteers, and popular leaderships are in the second ranks of sharing opinion, and this indicates the absence of opinion participation for these groups in supporting this residential institution. This may be due, but these groups are limited to their participation in the material and moral side of the elderly because of their preoccupation with their work and responsibilities and their limited participation. With money and effort. With the knowledge of the importance of opinion leadership participation and its link with positive participation in programs and activities of the local community, because leaders have an influential and effective role in guiding the opinions of others, and this is confirmed by a study (Hadeq, 2010).

The residential institutions for the elderly seek to activate the participation in the opinion by referring to the bulletins and statistics issued by the Ministry of Social Solidarity related to the preparation, needs and problems of this group, the proposed perceptions to confront their problems, and the interviews with community leaders that would have a role in supporting these institutions by giving them or getting acquainted with their opinions and special questionnaires. Participants from outside the institution and get acquainted with their views on the quality of service provided to the elderly and what is necessary to activate it, by holding seminars with the residents of the local community, holding popular conferences with community residents, and there is interest of these institutions using the computer in preserving the information and opinions obtained, taking into account the needs of The institution is public and the elderly in particular, and this is what was confirmed by the study (John Lecero, 2010) on the importance of using computers in managing social welfare organizations, and the presence of a strong system of data and information within the organizations that would work to rationalize the decision-making process and accomplish tasks and actions in an effective manner. Information systems serve three Main purposes: planning social development processes, day-to-day management for programs and projects, forecast emergency situations.

Estimating the needs of the elderly and determining the priority of the service provided to them is one of the most important focus of housing institutions, and this confirms the integration between the different levels in obtaining opinions and information and assessing the needs and setting priorities for this category (elderly) and then the objectives of these institutions are designed in light of the services provided Already.

Mobilizing efforts to participate in and support the foundation and also to participate in the practice of various activities indicates that the residential institution is interested in participating in the effort to support the institution as they work to mobilize efforts at all levels and to stimulate workers, individuals, institutions and volunteers to support these institutions in achieving their goals and considering them as charitable and voluntary institutions in the first place. It is based on volunteer effort and participation in the practice of various activities. The roles in which volunteers can participate in the fields of social service are to improve the clients' environment and participate in programs that require support in aspects of relationships and psychological and emotional support.

The process of participation in the effort requires activating it to support these institutions by conducting seminars, meetings and meetings to educate the outside community about the role that these institutions provide for the elderly and how to help the effort in supporting these institutions and emphasizing that the religious teachings in the monotheistic religions emphasized the need to care for the elderly and work to change the negative attitudes of people in society. The foundation and the participation in research and projects work, and this was confirmed by his study (Abdul Rasoul, 2009).

It is clear that there is a lack of resources and capabilities available within the institution, so the failure to develop services to match the changing needs of the elderly, this is a problem, and the absence of volunteers or participants in providing services at the first ranks, and these results indicate that the most obstacles that the institution faces in order to provide service to the elderly is a shortage. Resources and capabilities, and this indicates that these institutions are in need of material and in-kind support and the availability of the necessary resources and capabilities that would help them achieve their goals, satisfy the needs of the elderly and face their problems, and provide the various available possibilities in residential institutions for the care of the elderly that they have the ability to confront the problems of the elderly residing in these institutions. This was confirmed by a study (Muhammad, 2004).

The housing institutions for the elderly use some resources and capabilities from other institutions, as the institution rents the tools and numbers needed to practice various activities instead of buying them, and these results confirm the need for these institutions to communicate with the external community and the importance of using means of communication in coordination between social welfare organizations with each other and between different community groups. And the importance of providing resources to organizations, this would help them achieve their goals and satisfy the needs of their beneficiaries, and the involvement of volunteers in fund-raising campaigns increases the success of these campaigns because this supports trust between donors and those who carry out money-raising campaigns because volunteers are members of society and know the entrance of each individual.

On it and how to influence it by cooperating with them, these organizations can gain the greatest material support from community members. The problem of the lack of sufficient awareness for members of society to participate in their opinions in strengthening the institution, the participation in the opinion is late, which hinders the benefit from it. With society, the scarcity of information and the lack of clarity of methods and procedures for utilizing services, all of these are obstacles that limit the participation process.

The institution's lack of experience in developing its financial resources, and spending large sums in making leaflets and propaganda, indicates a lack of experience in developing its resources, which is reflected in the inability to rationalize the sums required for advertising work. Rather, it is not able to make publicity for the institution.

The workers and officials within the residential institution are in need. To a variety of training courses that would trigger forms of participation in support of these institutions. These results confirm the need to focus on the actual needs of the elderly, on the basis of which community efforts are employed, and that the contribution of volunteer leaders of the local community in caring for the elderly contributes to improving the standard of living of the elderly and transforming them into more effective elements in the community and also contributes to linking them to their community through the distinguished programs that It is practiced by the social worker through the various community institutions concerned with caring for the elderly and this is confirmed by the study (Mwanza, 2006)

- Recommendations:

1. Establishing a permanent agreement with institutions working in elderly care at the local level.
2. The need to change the general social view of the elderly person from being an individual who needs sympathy and compassion to a more comprehensive view of the fact that this person has full rights to obtain full care through awareness programs and changing the traditional view of society towards them, through various media. Through the following mechanisms:
 - Show the pioneering models in every society of the elderly and throughout history.
 - Preparing a number of expressive messages and publishing them through mobile phones and websites.
 - Conducting interviews, TV and radio programs, lectures, seminars and articles in newspapers and magazines.
 - Conducted a number of investigations and press interviews on the matter.
 - Holding festivals in parks and gardens to serve a cause. Organizing encouraging competitions for the elderly in order to highlight their talents and creativity.
3. Establishing vocational and technical training centers and refining the talents and creativity of the elderly to prepare them for the labor market, and to qualify them to obtain the appropriate crafts in order to achieve efficiency and self-sufficiency. This is done through the following mechanisms:
 - Preparing the perceptions of rehabilitation centers for the elderly over the age of 15 years.
 - Identifying the skills and trades that cover the labor market. Rehabilitation and training of the elderly (not only in their own centers), but rather centers and institutes for technical and vocational training and rehabilitation, to integrate them into society and to reach a craft or profession for the elderly.
 - Provide a monthly percentage for the elderly person from donations that are saved and disbursed to him at the end of his stay in the institution as capital for a craft or commercial project.
4. Encouraging capital owners to take care of the role of the elderly and the institutions working in their care and spending the necessary funds to support programs aimed at the elderly, provided that this is done through an integrated media system with the participation of government and private agencies. This is done through the following mechanisms:

- Coordination between institutions operating at the local level with the owners of capital to establish specialized companies concerned with implementing and supporting programs aimed at the elderly.
- Establishing specialized departments in developing financial resources.
- Working to present innovative projects in developing financial resources.
- Considering projects as one of the main pillars of the process of developing financial resources.

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