

Social work methods in the social care of children of unknown parentage

أساليب الخدمة الاجتماعية في التكفل الاجتماعي بالأطفال مجهولي النسب

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Abstract:

Recent years have witnessed important changes in interest in childhood in the fields of psychology, sociology and social work, and these changes take more attention, as socialization is a process of social interaction from which the child acquires his social personality through learning and life situations, and there is a kind of cruelty in society towards children of unknown parentage, they do not accept them within the framework and fabric of this construction, and defending the rights of this segment represents an important part of the responsibility of social service towards them, so it provides services and care Which ensures the required extent of taking care of them in an attempt to provide the basic elements that make them a suitable alternative to the natural family. The current study aimed to clarify the strategies and methods of social service in caring for this group by organizing the community in residential institutions to meet the needs of children of unknown parentage.

Keywords: Social work, children of unknown parentage, social worker.

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1. Introduction

Social work is practiced in the fields of child care within the framework of a large number of institutions that may be governmental and private agencies similar to the type of organs that deal with the field of family care and child care services designed to support, complete or act on behalf of functions that parents have failed to perform and improve the

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conditions of children. We will highlight the role of social service in the field of children of unknown parentage, its definition, objectives, and services.

2. Concepts of the study

2.1 The concept of social work

Defined by the researcher "William Hudson" as "a type of service aimed on the one hand to help the human being or family group that suffers from problems to be able to reach the stage normal appropriate, aims on the one hand to remove obstacles - as possible - that hinder individuals from investing their abilities "and defined by "Helen and pass" as: a scientific way to serve the human being 'and a social system helps to solve his problems and develop his abilities' and helps other social systems in society to play their role well, as it works to create new systems show the need of society In order to achieve the welfare of its members, Dr. Fatima Al-Harouni defined it as a profession that aims to develop societies by avoiding threatening damage, individuals and groups, by investing personal and environmental energies. (Jawdat & Al-Azza, 1999, p. 4)

2.2 The concept of children of unknown parentage

They are those who have not identified their relatives, and they live in adoption homes or social institutions and are called foundlings (Kurd, 1980, p. 113). As for the foundling in the language: it is the child who is found lying on the roads does not know his father or mother (Khalaf, 2000, p. 11). Children of unknown parentage can be defined as having unknown fathers and mothers, and this group is one of the most inferior, shameful, depressed and anxious, and they are the ones who consider themselves to have come to this world by mistake (Azzazy, 2012, p. 39). Procedural

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definition of a child of unknown parentage: It is any child whose parents have not been identified and who live without them in a social care institution or on the street.

2.3 Social Worker

He is a professional in the field of social work, working to improve the social, economic and health conditions of individuals and communities. The social worker uses his/her skills in social interaction, assessment, planning, implementation, and evaluation to provide individuals and communities with the necessary support to overcome the social and psychological problems they face. The social worker works in a variety of fields, including social care, personal, family and community assistance, health care, psychotherapy and rehabilitation, education and training, professional development and employment. The social worker relies on the concepts of social justice, human rights and sustainable development in his work, seeks to improve the psychological and social health of individuals and communities, and works to encourage positive social change and improve social, economic and healthy life for all.

3. Objectives of social service (Diafi, 2010, p. 18)

3.1 Preventive objectives

Preventive social service aims to identify the reservoirs and hotbeds of danger and problems and then eliminate them before they arise or worsen.

3.2 Therapeutic Objectives

It is that the social service works to treat and develop the necessary solutions to the problems of different individuals, this goal lies in the study, diagnosis and treatment of various cases.

3.3 Development Goals

It is that the social service works to develop the resources, skills and capabilities of individuals, groups and societies through the following:

- Identify economic and social obstacles to overcome them.
- Identify social development paths and trends.
- Public participation in volunteer work.
- Preparing the masses to bear the burdens and responsibilities of development.
- Reducing social losses to achieve social justice.

4. The role of social service in the field of caring for children of unknown parentage

There are many roles of social service in providing services to children of unknown parentage, including:

4.1 Alternative care for children

We find that there are children who cannot live with their families or do not have a family at all, and among this type of children we find orphans who are without relatives, children of unknown parentage who do not know their father, children who cannot be provided by their parents with protection and care due to illness or imprisonment, or who may be exposed to risks as a result of being with abusive parents, and all children who fall under this category need their creativity in social institutions that provide. There are multiple systems of residential care, including institutional care systems, i.e. the enrollment of children after their selection in residential institutions, including their attachment to alternative families that provide

Social work methods in the social care of children of unknown parentage care instead of their families (Children of unknown parentage face identity crisis, 2017).

4.2 Institutional Care (Al-Sayed, 2011, p. 262)

It is the care provided within the residential institutions and is affiliated and supervised by the Ministry's Agency for Social Affairs and has conditions and regulations for the provision of such care, whether medical, social, psychological, educational or recreational. Such as social nurseries, social education homes for boys, and others.

The social service is keen to provide programs, activities and care for orphans within residential institutions, including:

- Social Welfare

It aims to achieve the proper social adaptation of the student with his community inside and outside the home, and also aims to develop the personality by integrating the child into the group to which he was attached, developing his abilities and discovering his talents by participating in the programs of the social club in the home and the committees of self-government and supporting his relations with parents and relatives through mutual visits.

- Healthcare

It is to take care of the child's health and protect him from epidemics and diseases, and to provide medical care that includes periodic medical examination and treatment for medical conditions under medical supervision by the home doctor and the nurse residing in the home, and the program also includes spreading health culture among students and accustoming them to personal and general hygiene and coordination with various medical centers to hold awareness and guidance lectures,

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participation in various medical activities and events held by medical institutions with the aim of awareness, coordination with various medical centers to provide medical medicines Necessary for some chronic medical conditions.

- Educational Care

It aims to help children achieve education by enrolling them in schools affiliated with the Ministry of Education, following up on their achievement, solving problems that may hinder their academic achievement, developing a program to study lessons, and periodically visiting the library of the home.

- Foster Families Program

The idea of this program is to embrace an orphan child or who was in the rule of an orphan (foundling) by one of the families to live among them as one of its children and shade the natural family umbrella and find all the gratifications he needs, whether psychological, social or material to grow a balanced growth between the two pillars of normal family life and achieve parallel social and psychological adaptation, through this system we achieve a normal family environment for the child when he grows up between a man and a woman, each party draws from its psychological and mental characteristics And social, and the child can find the gratifications he needs in full, considering that the effort is focused on him alone or on another child with him, and not as is the case in the role and social institutions, in which there are dozens of children, the interests of the supervisor are distributed to everyone, so each child does not receive a small part of the supervisor's interests and his limited exhausted energies is what is excused, so God does not cost a soul but its ability.

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This type of care for orphans has several advantages that are not available in the previous systems, perhaps the most prominent of which is the speed of integration of the orphan or foundling into society and the ease of achieving that integration naturally and automatically, which results in a normal adaptation and is not expensive appearances or forms, and with the advantages that exist, it may have some negatives, but they are immersed in the sea of positives expected of it, one of the negatives that may appear in this pattern is that everyone who works with this category can notice some Alternative families lavish great affection and tenderness on the embraced child, and bring him to the point of excessive pampering that corrupts the child, and makes him rebel in the future against the family, so he is unable to care for him and abandons him.

Some families embrace the child for certain circumstances, so they accept the child when he is young, but they are unable to deal with him or accept him when he grows up and reaches adolescence. There are families that do not improve the appropriate way to tell the child of an incident, whether in terms of time or means, but some families do not tell the child at all his reality, which makes him reveal it himself and in a tragic way that may destroy his psychological and social life and make him take revenge on society and the family. In any case, all this does not diminish the value of this type of social care patterns for children of unknown parentage and can be bypassed if it occurs, but can be prevented by educating alternative families about the situations they may face from the unidentified child or the foundling, in addition to the availability of the ability to deal with these situations and benefit from those with experience in that.

- Friendly families

If the child is deprived of the opportunity to fully embrace, partial embrace or so-called friendly families is the best solution for normal social roles through partial visits on weekends, holidays and school holidays. Alternative families are one of the most important programs for the care of children of unknown parentage (of unknown parents), but they suffer from difficulties because some families are not aware of the importance of their role and the responsibility of embracing the child.

5. The role of the social worker in the field of caring for children of unknown parentage (GOFFMAN , 1963, p. 162)

The social worker provides appropriate social programs and services through individual interviews to learn about the behavior of children of unknown parentage and to know their tendencies and skills. There are individual cases that he studies and follows up and does what is necessary for correction, skills development, follow-up, investing the capabilities of the orphan by knowing and studying the orphan's trends and increasing the orphan's ability to interact properly by creating the appropriate conditions and removing obstacles that prevent their employment, and looking at the aspects of the power in it and the rest he has and helping him to invest and develop them and make good use of them, and what helps to invest the capabilities of the orphan is its passage with a kind of new experience that is a test of its strength and helps to acquire new skills.

One of the important roles is also to reduce internal tensions and pressures suffered by the orphan when there are negative behaviors or feelings such as violence, introversion, deviation, tension, anxiety, and others, the specialist follows up and studies each case through therapeutic

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sessions to correct behaviors and change negative feelings, and one of the roles of the specialist is to communicate with the work team in the institution and conduct periodic meetings with supervisors and observers and follow up the behavior of those responsible for the custody of children of unknown parentage in the upbringing, treatment and guidance of residents. The social worker also makes daily visits to the departments and monitors the behavior of the residents.

One of the tasks of the social worker is to supervise diets, supervise teachers and their method of education, measure the extent of the child's understanding and the extent of their response to the teacher, and the work of internal activities and programs in cooperation with supervisors and the development of cultural activity by conducting cultural and educational competitions, and the social worker has an important role in coordinating programs and external activities and coordinating with the various authorities to work programs. Also, going out with the residents of the home or the residents of their homes for recreational, educational or other trips that benefit psychologically, mentally, physically and socially. The social worker also carries out administrative work from writing daily reports and continuous follow-up of the files of the beneficiaries, also from the roles played by the social worker when one of the foster families to adopt the child performs social research and studies the economic situation, the type of environment in which it exists, the level of neighborliness, the educational level, religious beliefs, and the extent to which the conditions apply to the family before approval.

The social worker also contributes to the processes of studying and understanding the characteristics and determining the type of appropriate

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alternative care, as well as this method allows the child to accept the type of alternative care provided, especially during the first stage of his presence in the institution, where the child is going through a difficult stage of stress and psychological anxiety as a result of changing the environment.

The specialist can contribute to an effective role in finding adaptation and compatibility between the child and the foster family to find a kind of good social relations and to work to solve the difficulties and problems that may exist in any family and usually transfers the child to the foster family and has acquired habits, trends, feelings and behavior associated with the institution from which he came and the specialist to help the family to accept these feelings and trends in the beginning and understand their factors and causes and then work to modify the negative aspects and re- Socially rehabilitate the child with the new environment.

The social worker also visits the orphan if he is with the foster family and provides advice and guidance to the orphan and the family, as well as providing advice and guidance inside the home for children of unknown parentage. The follow-up of his behavior and the selection of the appropriate friend for him, which helps to protect the orphan from the factors of delinquency that may affect him, and the specialist constantly seeks to keep the child's relationship with his family based on respect and love.

Conclusion

Children of unknown parentage are part of our society have no guilt in their situation and society must extend a helping hand to them to assimilate in it naturally so as not to feel inferior or need or arise improper upbringing leads to the defect of part of society. Therefore, we must join

Social work methods in the social care of children of unknown parentage hands with all (society and the state) to study this phenomenon and try to fill the gaps that lead this category to deviation, and deviation is not specific to a specific group only, but their deviation means the deviation of an entire society and their deviation from the path is a threat to the future of the entire state, so it is necessary to work to find a solution to this great danger that threatens the security and safety of society.

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