

**The effectiveness of a counseling program in
how to work with groups to achieve family
security for children of unknown parentage in
residential institutions**

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Abstract:

The study aims to address the main hypothesis of the study about the extent of verifying the effectiveness of a proposed program from the perspective of the method of working with groups to achieve family security for children of unknown parentage in residential institutions. The study started from the humanistic theory, the ethological attachment theory, and the social power theory, and the current study is considered one of the studies Experimental using the experimental method using a scale for achieving family security among children with unknown parentage in residential institutions. It was applied to a sample of children with unknown parentage, estimated at (17) individuals. The study sample was determined from (10) members of people with unknown parentage.

The study recommended the need to prepare mechanisms to consolidate family security for orphans with special circumstances of unknown parentage in light of Egypt's Vision 2030 AD, and a professional intervention program to enhance the security culture for children of determination of unknown parentage in light of Egypt's Vision 2030 AD, and the need to enhance intellectual security among children of unknown parentage with circumstances. Private.

First: The research problem:

The study of childhood is considered one of the most important factors that indicate the crystallization of scientific awareness in society. It is also considered part of the interest in both reality and the future, as children constitute a wide segment of society, and they also constitute the next generation. Childhood is the hope of the future, and today's children are the youth of tomorrow to whom the affairs of society will be conveyed. Society, shouldering its duties and contributing to advancing its construction and progress. The child is the foundation of family life, the product of marital life, its goal, and the hope for the future of society and the state. Children are the source of true happiness in society, as they represent the strength of the nation and the source of its

production. Therefore, caring for them and caring for them must be the common goal of the family, society, and all state agencies, until a productive generation is formed that represents honesty. And take responsibility. (Al-Omari, 2016, p. 362) In fact, the family is responsible for shaping the social behavior of the child through the process of social normalization. The family that follows a normal method in raising its children produces healthy children who are able to deal with others and get along with them in a way free of psychological and behavioral deviations, and that love is one of the most important influences in the child's social development. This is why we affirm that the family is the institution entrusted with satisfying the child's natural, psychological and social needs, as the cohesive family contributes an effective role in the child's life, as it shapes his behavior and works to modify it to become a normal personality capable of interacting with the social environment in which he lives. (Ibrahim, 2019, p. 363) Many studies have emphasized the importance of the family in a child's life, where the individual's social relationships begin that give him a sense of his value and self with his family members, his growth and interaction with those around him increase, his sense of reassurance grows, and his personality begins to crystallize and become balanced. (Ahmed, 2022, p. 13), and the study (Badriya Muhammad Al-Arabi, 2018) also confirmed that deprivation from parents leads to many social, psychological and behavioral problems, which are represented by bedwetting, lying, stealing, introversion, and lack of belonging. Also, a child who suffers from severe forms of deprivation in his early emotional life always has a weak response and is unable to bear the burdens and troubles of life. Rather, this makes him constantly unable to form loving relationships with others, due to the child's lack of readiness and preparation to face life, and his inability to satisfy his desires. Within the family, all of these factors lead to a feeling of insecurity towards other people, because the feeling of deprivation results from the presence of an obstacle to the child and the satisfaction of his needs, and at the same time includes a threat to the child and his personality. Therefore, the more the feeling increases in the child, the more his personality is exposed to disturbances and his feelings of anxiety increase. (Al-Sibai, 2019, p. 123)

Since there are deprived children in Egypt, including orphans and people of unknown parentage, the Children's Law in the Arab Republic of Egypt has specified Article (46) with regard to alternative care for services provided to this category of deprived children who are over two years of age and whose circumstances prevent them from being raised in their natural families, with the aim of Giving them a sound upbringing compensates them for the compassion and tenderness they lost. (National Council for Childhood and Women, 2008, p. 9) In recognition of the need of orphan children for help and assistance, the state has taken care to establish alternative social care institutions (shelter institutions) with the aim of sheltering children deprived of family care. It relies on the group education method and provides comprehensive care for children and sponsors them according to their age and academic status in independent wards under the supervision of social workers. . (Sadiq, 2012, p. 43) Children in residential institutions, especially those with special needs, face many problems, including psychological problems such as anxiety, denial, depression, and aggression, and family problems such as withdrawal from social life, an unrealistic view of the individual and others, and the inability to form social family relationships. Salwa Abdo Mahmoud's study (2019) also confirmed that there are many psychological factors related to the internal and external aspects of children in residential institutions that are related to their genetic role and the extent of their deprivation from parents. Among the most influential of these factors on the genetic role is the factor of social isolation and the presence of differences in the personality dynamics of the most disturbed orphans. The study (Mona Hussein, 2020) also showed that children residing in residential institutions suffer from many health and psychological problems, and they also suffer from academic delay, which makes them in great need of financial and moral support from many individuals and designated bodies. The study (Mohamed Rushdi Mohamed, 2021 AD) that the shelter institution does not have competence in the programs, services and projects that are undertaken to confront the psychological, social and economic problems of orphans.

A child of unknown parentage suffers from the greatest familial, social and psychological deprivation due to the absence of parents. No matter the presence of individuals working to care for and help them, it will not compensate for the status of the mother and father in the care and tenderness provided by them, which makes these children suffer from emotional deprivation and loss of a sense of security and love, which It leads to a decline in positive values and replacing them with negative ones, including lack of cooperation with their peers in the institution and frequent quarrels among them, which in turn leads to their lack of belonging to this place, and that the child of unknown parentage suffers from a constant feeling of fear, introversion, a feeling of psychological loneliness, low social relationships, a lack of self-confidence, and a feeling of lack of security and belonging. . The child of unknown parentage is also considered the most affected group in society by the family situation and his feeling of family insecurity and rejection from society since their birth. They feel that their presence in life is the result of a moral crime.

They also feel shame and inferiority without the fault of their fault, and loss of hope in being considered among the normal people, no matter how great their behavioral and moral commitment. Especially since they are in need of family care, especially since they are people of determination and need family security, as the study (Obaid, 2022 AD) confirmed, which aims to address the role of civil society in achieving family security, and the civil society associations for family and orphan care chose an applied model for this, and the extent of the importance of organizations Civil society in achieving the components of family security from internal and external security to reach social security, and I concluded that family security is based on liberating the family from all its objective fears in the present and the future, and meeting its material and moral needs inside and outside the family, and thus it is a legal and vital necessity, as the family is the first cell.

For a society that is only good for its good, it recommended the need to pay attention to the training of workers in the charitable and voluntary sector of civil society

organizations in managing the organization and how to move from caring for the family to empowering it economically, a study (Saad, 2021 AD) that aims to evaluate residential nurseries to care for children deprived of family care. She stressed the importance of providing alternative family conditions for children enrolled in social care institutions. A study (Ezz El-Din, 2022) entitled *The Most Important Psychological and Social Problems Among Disadvantaged Children in Alternative Families and Sheltering Institutions*, which indicated that there are negative effects of enrolling children in orphan care associations on their development and development. This includes severe developmental delays, impotence, poor physical health, and psychological damage, especially in associations where children are exposed to abuse and neglect in the absence of application of the concept of children's rights. One of the most important negative aspects of orphaned children is their isolation from their society and the limitation of their participation even in the later stages of their youth. It may hinder the development of their social skills and their ability to create social bonds and relationships, and the risks double for younger children (2-3 years) because it is a critical period in children's development, and a study (Aqilan, 2023 AD) entitled *Care methods in orphan care institutions and their relationship to psychological adjustment*. The study aimed to reveal differences in the level of psychological and social adjustment among orphan children according to the methods of care they receive from orphan care institutions in the Gaza Strip. It emphasized that orphans are considered an important segment of society, so society must take care of them, inspect their conditions, and not neglect this. The matter is only for institutions or for the orphan's family and relatives. Rather, society as a whole (individuals and groups) must care for them and be sensitive to their conditions, and not leave them vulnerable to loss and displacement.

This matter is not limited to the material aspects, but rather extends to the psychological and emotional aspects, so that the orphan child feels safe and reassured. He lives his present and future life in the shadow of the hope that he hopes for and looks

forward to, like the rest of his peers who live in the shadow of their parents, happy and reassured. The social service profession is one of the first professions to focus on the care of childhood in general and children of unknown parentage in particular, as we find that the method of working with groups aims to bring about change. It is intended for individuals through the collective experiences and constructive social interaction it provides them with opportunities to improve their social performance, create the appropriate climate for socialization, and acquire the characteristics of citizens in order to contribute effectively to the development of their societies so that these groups of orphaned children become a suitable cell for instilling social values. (Menkerios, 2013, p. 17) Children of unknown parentage are considered to be the category of children who are born without any preparation for their life within which they can have a healthy upbringing. On the contrary, they are considered a stigma attached to the illegitimate mother, and therefore we find her waiting for the day she will be freed from this child in any way. Some mothers try Taking the life of a child, or throwing him in the middle of the road without taking into account the weather conditions. This is an image that prevents the child from living a healthy life within the family that protects him from grave dangers. (Al-Arabi, 2018, p. 19)

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parentage is also considered the most affected group in society by the family situation and his feeling of family insecurity and rejection from society since their birth. They feel that their presence in life is the result of a moral crime. They also feel shame and inferiority without the fault of their fault, and loss of hope in being considered among the normal people, no matter how great their behavioral and moral commitment. Especially since they are in need of family care, especially since they are people of determination and need family security, as confirmed by a study (Saad, 2021 AD) that aims to evaluate the homes of residential nurseries to care for children deprived of family care, and stressed the importance of providing alternative family conditions for children enrolled in social care institutions. . A study (Ezz El-Din, 2022) entitled The Most Important Psychological and Social Problems Among Disadvantaged Children in Alternative Families and Sheltering Institutions, which indicated that there are negative effects of enrolling children in orphan care associations on their development and development. This includes severe developmental delays, impotence, poor physical health, and psychological damage, especially in associations where children are exposed to abuse and neglect in the absence of application of the concept of children's rights. One of the most important negative aspects of orphaned children is their isolation from their society and the limitation of their participation even in the later stages of their youth. It may hinder the development of their social skills and their ability to create social bonds and relationships, and the risks double for younger children (2-3 years) because it is a critical period in children's development, and a study (Aqilan, 2023 AD) entitled Care methods in orphan care institutions and their relationship to psychological adjustment. And the family, and the study aimed to reveal differences in the level of psychological and social adjustment among orphan children according to the methods of care they receive. Society must take care of them and inspect their conditions, and this matter should not be left to institutions only or to the orphan's family and relatives. Rather, society as a whole (individuals and groups)

must They care for them and are sensitive to their conditions, and do not leave them vulnerable to loss and displacement. This matter is not limited to the material aspects, but extends to the psychological and emotional aspects, so that the orphan child feels safe and reassured, and lives his present and future life in light of the hope that he hopes for and aspires to, like the rest of his peers who live In the shadow of their parents, they are happy and reassured, and the social service profession is one of the professions that is concerned with caring for children of unknown parentage in particular, as a study (Awad, 2023) confirmed the relationship between the professional practice of social service and reducing the problems of children placed in residential institutions, which indicated the importance of reducing social problems. The psychological and psychological aspects of children placed in residential institutions, and the necessity of working to improve the quality of life for children enrolled in social care institutions in addition to creating alternative family conditions. We also find that the method of working with groups aims to bring about an intended change in individuals through the collective experiences provided to them and constructive social interaction that allows They have opportunities to improve their social performance, create the appropriate climate for socialization, and acquire the characteristics of a citizen in order to contribute effectively to the development of their communities so that these groups of orphan children become a suitable cell for instilling social values. (Menkerios, 2013, p. 17) The group is considered an effective tool for helping individuals and their growth and modifying their attitudes through their interactions and relationships with other members of the group and the assistance of the group's specialist to them. This is confirmed by many previous studies that show the effectiveness of the group's service method in alleviating the severity of problems among orphan children, including a study (Al-Damaty, 2014), which It confirms the success of the professional intervention program based on community service using the behavioral perspective in developing cooperative interaction and

competitive behavior among children in residential institutions. The study (Al-Sayed, 2014) also confirmed the effectiveness of using group interaction techniques in the way of serving the group in satisfying the need for social appreciation as well as the need for family relationships. A study (Awad, 2023) entitled the relationship between the professional practice of social service and reducing the problems of children placed in residential institutions. "Which indicated the importance of reducing the social and psychological problems of children placed in residential institutions, and the necessity of working to improve the quality of life for children enrolled in social care institutions in addition to creating alternative family conditions, and a study (Muhammad, 2023 AD) entitled The relationship between practicing the model of the process of assistance in serving the individual and alleviating It aims to alleviate the severity of the problems of children deprived of family care, and it aims to alleviate the severity of the social problems of children deprived of family care and enrolled in social care institutions. Therefore, social care institutions must prepare many programs that help reduce the problems facing children, whether they are psychological problems or Social or physical.. Therefore, social care institutions must prepare many programs that help reduce the problems facing children, whether they are psychological problems or Social or physical. Therefore, the group is considered a source of collective experiences and a major tool to help develop and increase various aspects of individual growth, as well as a major tool in alleviating the problems that obstruct their social adaptation. Within the framework of the above, it is clear that the group's method of service aims to help individuals (children of unknown parentage) improve their lives and develop their abilities, by employing the group to exchange information, develop skills, change attitudes, and encourage socially desirable behaviors, by working with small numbers. It consists of members who work and share similar interests and problems, and include intervention methods based on learning, education, the practice of various activities, and therapeutic discussions of specific topics, in order to achieve the desired change in the members of the group. (Menkarius, 2013, p. 107) For this reason, the method of

community service is based on a theoretical framework in practice, and has many theoretical guidelines, models, methods, and modern therapeutic approaches that are consistent with the developments and changes occurring. The use of scientific models in the path of community service contributes to helping the group to face difficulties that it may not be able to face in practice in particular. In areas of a special nature. (Menkarius, 2013, p. 108) The group service method is also one of the effective methods in social service institutions that work in the field of orphan children, as it is used to provide them with experiences, knowledge, and skills that help them achieve their individual and collective goals through practicing planned programs that suit their needs and desires, and it is considered a performance that helps members satisfy their needs. Their needs, solving their problems, and increasing their experiences while practicing group activities directed by the group specialist, and gaining new behavioral funds. (Charles, 2019, p. 49) Group programs are considered a set of activities and experiences developed by groups. It is not possible to imagine the existence of a group without its existence including a program that it plans and seeks to implement. The program in general includes a comprehensive field for everything that interacts within the groups in terms of activities, relationships, experiences, and experiences expressed by its members when they come together to plan, implement, or They follow a topic, and the groups' programs vary according to the diversity of human activity. Some deal with the body and others are concerned with developing their skills. (Golden, 2003, p. 5). However, programs for working with groups in social care institutions for children are not only a means of educating individuals and groups, but are also a social relationship between individuals and each group in relation to the other. Therefore, the program in the service of the group is considered one of the important tools that the specialist uses in growing and changing members and providing them with skills. New values and knowledge. (Marai, 1997, p. 333)

The child's presence in a group within a social care institution and receiving forms of care and guidance gives him the opportunity to benefit from group experiences so

that he becomes able to evaluate his behavior in different situations, which leads to his growth and increased social performance, and thus supports and develops positive social behavior in the individual. (Fahmy, 2001, p. 329) In light of the previous studies related to orphans in general and children of unknown parentage in particular, we find that they have emphasized the necessity of achieving family, social and moral security for this group through programs and activities that can be implemented in shelter institutions that provide services and satisfy the needs of this group, whether that is from a surrogate mother. Or through the social worker's supervision of programs and activities that can contribute to achieving family security, especially since children of unknown parentage are in dire need of care due to their circumstances, which multiplies for them patterns and forms of care and support, especially family security. Hence, the research problem can be formulated as follows: -

The effectiveness of a proposed guidance program to achieve family security for children of unknown parentage in residential institutions.

Second: The importance of the study:

1- The importance of the current study stems from the official attention directed to society in general, including the group of children with unknown parentage, who may be among the groups deprived of family care with the aim of achieving family security for them and who are exposed to risks and challenges at the same time, especially since this group is hoped to be energy Effective in society in the future, therefore, great importance and care should be given to achieving family security for them by studying their situations, needs, and social and psychological circumstances through the current study in accordance with the aspirations of Egypt's Vision 2030 AD. 2- The state pays attention to the stage of childhood and is keen to protect their rights in general and children of unknown parentage in particular by emphasizing the important role of shelter institutions in society to protect these groups of children who are most in need of family security, especially since the group of children of unknown parentage are deprived of their rights and are at risk. They suffer from family social challenges and

are in dire need to meet their needs, especially family security. 3- Increasing interest in integrating children with disabilities of unknown parentage into the family and society through the state's adoption of a strong strategy to protect, rehabilitate, and integrate street children since 2006. Therefore, this study is concerned with achieving family security for children with unknown parentage, through which family and community integration of this group can be achieved. Through their practice of the various aspects of activities included in the proposed program for the method of community service, through the active participation of children of unknown parentage in family group life and its impact on providing them with family security skills.. 4- The effectiveness of the method of working with groups is measured by the extent to which it achieves meeting the needs of all its members, such as the need to achieve family security for children with disabilities of unknown parentage. Therefore, the data of this study may be useful in coming up with a proposed program for the method of serving the group to achieve family security for children with disabilities. People with disabilities of unknown parentage, which further strengthens the social service profession in general and the method of serving the group, especially in society as a whole, so that the power of the group is used to influence children with disabilities to follow the group and its standards with the aim of developing team and cooperative work skills, problem-solving skills, and family relationship formation skills to achieve family security for these children with disabilities. Helping people of unknown parentage and directing them towards a normal life once they leave the residential facility. 5- The results of the current study can help social workers and all employees of the residential institution in general, which provides its services, programs and activities to children of unknown parentage, especially in the extent to which the research variables and the method of working with them are related to achieving family security for this group through guidance programs and services to improve all programs for achieving family security. Which will benefit them and their community.

Third: Study hypotheses:

The current study seeks to verify the validity of the following hypotheses: The main hypothesis of the study: -The extent of verifying the effectiveness of a proposed guidance program from the perspective of how to work with groups to achieve family security for children of unknown parentage in residential institutions. Sub-hypotheses of the study: 1- Verifying the effectiveness of a proposed guidance program from the perspective of how to work with groups to determine the importance of establishing shelter institutions to achieve family security for children of unknown parentage. 2- Verifying the effectiveness of a proposed guidance program from the perspective of how to work with groups to address the elements of achieving family security for children of unknown parentage in residential institutions. 3- Verifying the effectiveness of a proposed guidance program from the perspective of how to work with groups to determine the contributions of residential institutions in achieving confidential security for children of unknown parentage in residential institutions.

Fourth: Objectives of the study:

The current study aims to try to achieve the following sub-objectives: The main objective of the study: - Determine the effectiveness of a proposed guidance program from the perspective of how to work with groups to achieve family security for children of unknown parentage in residential institutions. The following sub-objectives emerge from the main objective: - Identify the effectiveness of a proposed guidance program from the perspective of how to work with groups to determine the importance of establishing shelter institutions to achieve family security for children of unknown parentage. - Identifying the effectiveness of a proposed guidance program from the perspective of how to work with groups to address the elements of achieving family security for children of unknown parentage in residential institutions. - Identify the effectiveness of a proposed guidance program from the perspective of how to

work with groups to determine the contributions of residential institutions in achieving family security for children of unknown parentage in residential institutions. - Proposing a guidance program from the perspective of how to work with groups to achieve family security for children of unknown parentage in residential institutions..

Fifth: Concepts of the study:

1-The concept of effectiveness: Effectiveness in the Arabic language comes from the word “verb” and “fatala’a” (the thing is created), and it is used to mean the ability of the thing to have an effect. (IbnManzur, 2017, p. 1123) It is defined as the ability to achieve goals and objectives, whether for the individual or the rate of performance of the organization. It is also defined as achieving the goal with the least possible amount of resources. (Ghaith, 1979, p. 10) Bloom defines effectiveness in social work research as referring to the effect or return of a program that seeks to achieve educational goals. (Madkour, 1999, p. 309) The concept of effectiveness refers to the results of the organization's programs that achieve the objectives in advance. Effectiveness emphasizes the program outputs or the current results of the program's efforts and whether these outputs are as they were expected, that is, equal to the objectives. (Koonts, 2008, p. 4)

2-The concept of the proposed guidance program on how to work with groups: The program is defined linguistically as clarifying the workflow that must be carried out to achieve the intended goals. It also provides concrete foundations for completing work and specifies the aspects of activity that must be carried out within a specific period. (Badawi, 1997, p. 331) Suleiman believes that the program includes a comprehensive scope for everything that interacts within groups, including activities, relationships, experiences, and expertise expressed by its members when they come together to plan, implement, and follow up on a topic, which is everything that the group performs to achieve its needs, desires, and interests. (Suleiman, 2022, p. 113) James Drirer believes that the program is a plan designed to discuss any topic related to the individual or society, provided that this plan is aimed at performing some

specific operations. The program is all the actions, behavior, relationships, and experiences that the members and the specialist practice and achieve the growth of the individual and the group and contribute to changing society. . (James, 2004, p. 50) As for ToselandRires, it believes that the program is a directed activity practiced with small groups with the aim of meeting the social and psychological needs directed at the members of the group and the group as a whole. (Roland, 2005, p. 93) The program has special importance in the way of working with groups, not only because it is one of the basic processes in serving the group, but because it is the primary means through which the goals of the group and the institution are achieved within the framework of the community's culture. It is considered a means and basic tool for achieving integrated psychological and social development for the individual and the group through participation and cooperation. Taking responsibility and training to practice and build social relationships and satisfy different needs, inclinations and experiences. (Mustafa, 2019, p. 181) The program is considered an essential means of working with the group. Rather, it is the means that is linked to all the elements that must be present when practicing work with the group, and the means that can be affected and influenced by all components of the professional practice of working with small groups, with the aim of meeting the social and psychological needs that are directed to the members of the group as a whole. . (Hassan, 2008, p. 522) The proposed guidance program in this study is intended to identify the impact of introducing the independent variable. A proposed guidance program in the method of working with groups, which was developed and prepared for application as an independent variable, and its role in achieving family security among groups of children of unknown parentage as a dependent variable. This effect is provided as a result of the professional intervention of the researcher using Contents of the proposed method of working with groups program.

3-The concept of family security: The concept of family security received many definitions, and international conferences were held for it and on it. This was

indicative of its importance and the seriousness of its loss in the family in particular. From the overall definitions we chose the following: Linguistically, security refers to security, tranquility, security, and lack of fear. It also refers to the individual's feeling of reassurance, peace, and freedom from fear. (Abu Al-Nasr, 2007, p. 23) Security is also defined idiomatically as calmness, tranquility, and the ability to confront events and emergencies without disturbance. (Muhammad, 2012, p. 9) While the family is known as a universal institution known to everyone, it has certain values and procedures regarding the basic needs of its members. (Brown, 2017) The family is also known as the basic cell of society and consists of people who are united by marital and kinship ties. (Fakhar, 2019, p. 173) The family was also defined as a primary group whose members are linked by blood ties, adoption or marriage, which includes a common place of residence, mutual rights and obligations, and assuming responsibility for the social upbringing of orphans. (Muhammad, 2013, p. 23) The concept of family security refers to the comprehensive security of all aspects of the family's life, both material and moral, that is, it includes family security in all aspects of life, psychological, livelihood, health, and culture, and that it should be exercised legally in security and safety. With these aspects, it constitutes an integrated system for family security, as family security is a continuous, dynamic generality. (Abdel-Al, 2012, p. 171) It is the feeling of safety, reassurance and protection for family members, and enabling them to exercise their political, economic and social rights safely, in a way that achieves their status and role in it. (Mahmoud, 2019, p. 24) It is also known as protecting the family from any attack on the lives of its members and property from any dangers that threaten it, and for family members to feel reassured, so they have a role and status in society and exercise all their political and economic rights. (Saleh, 2016, p. 186) Family security is comprehensive security for all aspects of the family's life, both material and moral. That is, it includes family security in all aspects of life, psychological, living, health, cultural, etc., and that it exercises its rights in security and safety. Family security will not be achieved unless it includes all areas of material and moral family life. . (Muhammad, 2020, 171) In the current

study, family security means: achieving and satisfying the needs and desires of children of unknown parentage.

4-Children of unknown parentage: There have been many names used to express this category of children who have lost their most basic rights, knowing their lineage. Some of them are called those of unknown parentage, of unknown identity, of unknown parentage, or orphans with special circumstances. What is meant by them are “foundlings.” (Salem, 2012, p. 41) All the dictionaries of the Arabic language agreed in defining the foundling, mentioning that it is the newborn who is saved and found. The origin of the foundling is the lam and the tā, and it is said that he picks up the foundling, and it was said that he picked something up, meaning he took it from the ground without effort. Accordingly, the foundling is the child who is found lying on the road, neither his father nor his mother is known, and he is not called a foundling. Except after taking it, and the word “bastard” indicates its meaning, that is, it was found by someone, and the source of it is called “catching”, which is finding something without a source or request. (IbnManzur, 2017, p. 392) There are those who call him a foundling, an illegitimate child who is born to parents who are not related by marriage. (Baalbaki, 2013, p. 448) He mentioned that a foundling is a newborn who is abandoned on the road or is found thrown away, neither his father nor his mother being known. It is an active participle in the sense of an object like a plier, and it was said: he picked up something and picked it up: he took it from the ground without effort. It is said: “For every bitch there is a bitch,” that is, for every rare speech, there is someone who hears it and broadcasts it. And the outcast cat picks up. (Al-Zubaidi, 1986, p. 216) An unknown parentage is defined as a child who is found next to a mosque, in a cemetery, or on empty land, where he remains to hide a crime that was committed in secret, and he was the product of it without his decision or any sin he committed, and his parents are unknown (Hejazi, 2019 AD, p. 187). Those of unknown parentage are defined as children whose parents have not been identified and who live in foster homes and social institutions and are called

foundlings. (Al-Sayed, 2018, p. 117) People of unknown parentage are also defined as children whose father or mother are unknown and who reside fully in an institution, to be cared for within families called alternative families and with a mother called a surrogate mother. (Abaza, 2023 AD, p. 39) The researcher determines a procedural definition for people of unknown parentage in light of the study: 1- Children of unknown parentage in the institution must be between the ages of (10-16) years old and suffer from a disability. 2-They are illegitimate children who were conceived without legal marriage and suffer from disability. 3-Those who have no known parents or relatives and were found on the public road or in front of an establishment.

5-The concept of shelter institutions: Shelter is defined as buildings to house and care for those who do not have homes or for various reasons cannot reside in their homes. Examples of these facilities include boarding schools, orphans, institutions for the care of juvenile delinquents, therapeutic institutions, and those of unknown parentage. (Al-Sukkari, 2013, p. 445) It is also known as an institution that receives foundling children, or those abandoned by their parents, and takes care of them. This institution is either a governmental or a charitable institution supervised by the government agencies responsible for the health affairs directorates and the social solidarity directorates. These institutions are considered one of the links in the care program, as they receive the child either To keep him, raise him and care for him, or hand him over to an alternative mother who will breastfeed and raise him, or hand him over to an alternative family if he is old. (Al-Sukkari, 2013, p. 403) They are defined as institutions that care for children after the age of six and provide them with medical, educational, educational, and vocational services, through a group of specialized professionals that include doctors, teachers, social and psychological workers, and vocational trainers. These institutions provide their services to foundling children, those at risk, the homeless, and those deprived of family care. (Gabriel, 2019, p. 125) It is also known as an educational and developmental shelter

center based on social care, specializing in caring for children deprived of family care of both sexes who are not less than six years old, and not more than 18 years old, or until the age of settling into work or marriage for females, and who grew up in harsh social conditions that prevent them from being cared for. In their natural families, due to orphanhood, family breakdown, or inability to provide proper family care. (Sayed, 2017, p. 10) In the current study, shelter institutions are meant to be a social institution that provides family social care for children of unknown parentage in general and children with special needs in particular.

Sixth: Theories explaining the study:

1-Humanitarian theory: Maslow depicted an organization of needs in the form of a pyramid consisting of seven groups of needs, the base of which is occupied by the basic needs, which are as follows: (Hejazi, 2022, p. 55) Physiological needs: These are the needs for food, drink, sleep, and sex. These are basic needs that must be satisfied first before the needs at the higher level. These are the needs that are directly related to survival, and which are shared by other animals. If physiological needs are not satisfied, they completely control the individual's life. . The need for security: It is represented by avoiding external dangers, or anything that might harm the individual. When physiological needs are satisfied in a satisfactory manner, security needs emerge or appear as a dominant motive. The first goal of a person who works at this level is to reduce doubt and get rid of mistrust. And uncertainty in his life. The need for love and belonging: Once the physiological needs and security needs are satisfied, whether to a large or small degree, the needs for belonging and love come to the forefront as a motivation for behavior, and for this reason the individual has a strong desire to form intimate relationships with others. The need for self-esteem and respect: These are the needs that are related to establishing self-compatible relationships with others, and are represented by the individual enjoying acceptance and personal appreciation, having self-respect, and avoiding rejection or ostracism. The need for self-actualization: It is linked to achievement, achievement, self-

expression, and doing useful and valuable actions for others, and to realize one's potential and translate it into reality, and is represented by the ability to give, take initiative, and work independently. The need for knowledge and understanding: These are the needs that are related to knowledge, understanding, and exploration. Maslow assumes that cognitive needs are the critical conditions that are considered necessary for a person in order to be able to satisfy his basic needs. Aesthetic needs: These are the needs that are related to a sense of beauty, imagination, harmony, and order.

2- Ethological attachment theory: Bowlby was interested in the problems and emotional disorders faced by children in care institutions and orphanages, such as the inability to form friendships and exchange feelings of love with others. He attributed this to the lack of an opportunity for the child to develop an attachment bond with the mother in early childhood, which formed his firm convictions indicating an inability to understand. The child develops without great attention and focus on the child's relationship with the caregiver, especially the mother. This theory centers around the infant's emotional bonds with the caregiver and that attachment develops through four stages: (Al-Jirjawi, 2020, p. 123) A- Pre-attachment: The stage of inability to differentiate socially. Birth (6 weeks) This stage is characterized by a lack of distinct or clear responses towards the caregiver. The child at this stage also has the ability to issue many influential responses towards the caregiver, such as smiling and staring, and he can distinguish the voice of the caregiver. The mother and her smell, but he does not show a preference for the mother. He does not mind being left with a stranger and does not show negative reactions towards him. B- Formation of attachment: The stage of the ability to social discrimination (6 weeks (8) months. This stage is characterized by the emergence of new abilities in the child. He is able to distinguish between familiar people. They respond to the mother differently from their responses to a stranger. They sing and smile when the mother is present and develop expectations about the mother's responses. The caregiver signals and

gestures to them but does not protest or complain when separated from the mother. C- Clear attachment: The stage of searching for closeness (8) months (2) years. At this stage, the child seeks to stay and seek closeness to the mother. He appears to have separation anxiety from the mother, so he cries and screams when the mother leaves. This indicates that the child is fully aware that the mother is present. Although it does not exist in front of him now, and this is what is called in Piaget's theory of cognitive development the phenomenon of the permanence of things. Emotional development depends significantly on cognitive development. This stage is also characterized by the emergence of anxiety toward unfamiliar people, which is called anxiety toward strangers. D- The stage of forming reciprocal relationships after two years: After the end of the second year, the child shows rapid development in the linguistic and cognitive aspects. His linguistic ability and ability to dialogue and discuss increase, and the appearance of signs of protest against separation from the mother, such as crying and clinging to her, decreases, and its place is replaced by dialogue and negotiation with the mother about the reasons for her leaving. And the time of her arrival.

3-Social power theory: Social power is defined as the ability to influence social life and social activities, such as social actions or the social or cultural system. Social power is exercised when a social actor influences the course of the social or cultural process or social phenomena. It is possible to interpret any system of social relations as mutual relations of power. Latent or activities. (Oladeji, 2019, p. 41) While Olsen believes that social power is the ability to overcome part or all of resistance, and it is also the ability to introduce changes in the face of opposition, and power is always characterized as a relative relationship because strength and weakness are derived from others, especially societal power that depends on its strength as a means. A dynamism that enables it to achieve its goals. (Sakhbata, 2018, p. 30) The theory of power can be benefited from in this study by the specialist learning how to work with social groups about the nature of power building in the community in which the

shelter institution works, and this provides him with the most appropriate methods for dealing with power building and trying to invest in power building in society for the benefit of children with disabilities. The theory of power also provides a set of assumptions that guide the professional behavior of the social worker in defending the needs of children of unknown parentage and communicating with other institutions and community leaders to provide adequate protection and meet their needs to achieve family security for this group.

Ninth: Methodological procedures for the study:

1- Type of study: The current study is considered one of the experimental studies that is based on the use of the experimentation strategy, and the experimentation strategy in social service in general and in the method of working with groups in particular is one of the most important strategies through which the variables that affect a particular phenomenon can be controlled in order to determine the mutual influence. Among them, as well as providing researchers with evidence related to the confirmations and negative relationships between the variables, this study attempts to test the relationship between the two variables, one of which is independent, which is the use of the proposed program in serving the group, and the other is dependent, which is family security among members of the group of children with unknown parentage in residential institutions.

2- Study method: According to the type of study and its purpose, the researcher relied on the use of the experimental method through (The one group) using the posttest design. This design depends on the presence of one group. The researcher conducts the pretest measurement of its members using... The basic research scale, then it intervenes with its program for a specific period of time, introducing the experimental variable, then the measurement and post-measurement are conducted using the same scale that the researcher used in the pre-measurement, then we compare the results of

the pre- and post-measurements (N & N2) to know the results of the professional intervention.

3- Study tools: In light of the main hypotheses of the study and according to the type of study and the methodology used, the researcher decided to use the following tools:
A- Family security scale for children of unknown parentage in residential institutions.
B- The researcher designed the scale using research and studies that focused on family security for children of unknown parentage in residential institutions. Also see the references on how it was built. The dimensions of the scale are as follows:

The dimensions of the scale are as follows:

- 1-The importance of establishing shelter institutions in achieving family security for people of determination of unknown parentage.
 - 2-Essentials for achieving family security for children of unknown parentage in residential institutions.
 - 3- Contributions of shelter institutions to achieving family security for children of determination of unknown parentage.
- A- The researcher conducted the validity and reliability of the scale, and used face validity. After collecting, reviewing, and formulating the scale's statements, she presented it to a number of specialists in educational, social, and psychological standards.
- B- The researcher also calculated the scale's reliability coefficients through the test-retest method.
- T- Participatory observation: for group members during meetings over a period of three months.
- D- Content analysis of reports: the periodical that the researcher recorded after each meeting with the group to find out the extent of change that has occurred in the group of children with unknown parentage to achieve family security in residential

institutions by practicing the professional intervention program for the method of serving the group using the proposed program (qualitative analysis) and comparing Analysis results based on the results resulting from applying the family security achievement scale (quantitative analysis) to determine the extent of conformity between the two analyses.

C- Statistical treatment: to analyze the study data and then use two types of statistical analysis:

- 1- Unilateral analysis of the measurement scores and its three dimensions. The researcher relied on percentages, arithmetic mean and standard deviation.
- 2- Binary analysis: using a t-test to clarify the differences between the results of the pre- and post-test (before introducing the experimental variable) and the post-test (after the end of the experiment).

4-Fields of study:

A- Spatial field: The researcher chose the Home of the Sheltering Institution in Alexandria for the following reasons:

- Approval of the officials of the researcher's housing institution.
- Availability of capabilities and resources available in the institution.
- The researcher's supervision of the field training groups at the institute, which allowed the researcher to visit the care home on a regular basis.
- The presence of a number of children of determination of unknown parentage enrolled in the institution.

B - The human field: The general sampling frame consists of all children with determination of unknown parentage, their number estimated at (17). The study sample was determined from (10) members of people with determination of unknown parentage, who were selected according to the following conditions: - That there be Children at home for more than 6 months -The children must be of special needs

according to medical reports -They must be of unknown lineage according to the social research to which a security report is attached

Tenth: The proposed professional intervention program to serve the community and achieve family security among members of the group of children of unknown parentage:

1-The foundations on which the proposed program is based:

The main objectives pursued by this study.

The results of previous studies that dealt with the subject of family security, as well as studies that dealt with the components of achieving family security, as well as studies that dealt with the contributions of shelter institutions in achieving family security, as well as Arab and foreign references that referred to these topics.

The theoretical framework of the method of serving the community, and the theoretical confrontations, strategies and techniques it includes, as well as the practical concepts on which the study was based.

Semi-structured interviews conducted by the researcher with experts and specialists among the faculty members in social service (specializing in the method of working with groups) and benefiting from their scientific expertise with regard to designing the professional intervention program.

2- Objectives of the proposed professional intervention program: The professional intervention program seeks to determine the effectiveness of a proposed guidance program from the perspective of how to work with groups to achieve family security for children of unknown parentage in residential institutions

3-Suggested professional intervention strategies: The researcher relied on a set of strategies derived from scientific models and theories of the method of working with groups. What is meant by strategy in social service in general and the method of working with groups in particular is that it is the approach used by specialists working with groups to achieve the goals of social service. The strategy includes a

set of basic assumptions that clarify the point of view. The general outlook it represents, as well as the points for working with it, are called techniques. The researcher used some professional intervention strategies that are compatible with the objectives of the study by working with groups, which are:

Group interaction strategy: It means directing constructive interactions among group members of children of unknown parentage through practicing program activities in a way that achieves their cohesion. The researcher directed positive interactions among group members through their practice of program activities in a way that achieves group cohesion and growth and achieves the goals for which it was formed, which is achieving security. Families for children with disabilities of unknown parentage.

Clarification strategy: It consists of giving the experimental group a clear picture of their negative thoughts and beliefs based on their knowledge and ideas towards healthy positive behavior. **Persuasion strategy:** Persuasion is an important strategy used by a specialist in the method of working with groups to help children of unknown parentage solve their problems and achieve family security that was the cause of their problems. The researcher also used it to change the attitudes and family values that were formed among these children as a result of their continued presence in the institution and as a result of their circumstances. This strategy is of particular importance in Achieving family security for children of unknown parentage, in addition to its impact on the network of family relationships for children of unknown parentage with the institution, family, and society, which contributes to achieving their family security.

Empowerment strategy: This is to build the capabilities of children of unknown parentage and help them achieve family security, which will achieve tangible change in good behaviors related to the importance of family security for them and the elements that help achieve it, and the contributions of shelter institutions to achieve family security for these children of unknown parentage, both familially and socially, once they leave the institution.

Strategy for modifying non-compliant behavior: This strategy focuses on the fact that collective participation in group life activities facilitates the process of influencing the negative behavior of members. The researcher, as a group specialist, seeks to help members acquire positive behaviors in a way that contributes to achieving their family security through their practice of the activities of the professional intervention program that helps prepare these children with disabilities. People of unknown parentage to return them to their families and communities once they leave the institution.

F- Socialization strategy: Socialization is an essential social process in a child's life since his birth, but some socially unacceptable situations may occur that may have a harmful effect on his life. Therefore, this child needs re-socialization through a process in which family security is achieved for children of unknown parentage who are enrolled in residential institutions. .

4- Content of the proposed professional intervention program:

The content of the professional intervention program is nothing but a means to help group members of children of unknown parentage to achieve their family security and alleviate the family problems they face. This can only be achieved through practicing techniques and methods to serve the group. Among the most important activities that are compatible with the members of the experimental group, which was used... The researcher has the following:

Training to solve the problem: These are mechanisms and means that are learned to deal with real family life problems. They include that the professional practitioner divides the problem into sub-elements and develops a list of possible solutions. After that, the members try and implement these solutions through a deep understanding of the person, and the result is discussed in the following sessions.

B- Group discussion: The group discussion method is considered one of the most important professional methods and the most widely used in group service method programs. This is due to the group discussion providing opportunities for verbal

interaction between members of the group. It also helps members modify their distorted and incorrect ideas through exchange and intellectual dialogue between group members, providing opportunities for verbal interaction between... Members of the group. It also helps members to modify their distorted and wrong ideas through intellectual exchange and dialogue related to the family relationship between members of the group. Based on the importance of this method, the researcher used it in developing the implementation of group programs and activities that achieve the general goals of the group, in addition to using this method to gain members of the group.

A set of knowledge, experiences and information that helps them achieve family security. The researcher used the laptop to show some films related to the phenomenon of children of unknown parentage. After that, the researcher took care to have a group discussion with the members of the training group on the topics of the films and to direct these discussions towards informing the members of the benefits they obtain from their reintegration to achieve family security for their integration. Family and socially, the members carried out some tasks after each film, such as thinking about finding other endings for the film and discussing these endings or discussing the pros and cons of each character in the film. Some members of the experimental group also played the role of the hero of the film, and some members of the experimental group played the role of the hero. The film in a sound way or by representing one of the characters of the negative values that influenced the creation of the film and criticizing this character. The researcher took into account the age stage of these members and their different level of thinking and culture, including directing this activity towards the goal.

C- Idea exchange groups to guide group discussion: In it, the researcher divided the members of the experimental group into four groups, where each group was asked to meet with each other for a short period of about a quarter of an hour to study or learn about a specific topic. Specific to each meeting in which this activity is

scheduled to be practiced, such as: the role of the family in the children's lives, the child's positive behaviors that make the family keen on reintegrating it - the work in which the child must cooperate with supervisors of shelter institutions and form social relationships with his relatives.

- D- Lecture to guide group discussion: A lecture is a pre-prepared talk on a specific topic. The lecture, as a family cultural program, is characterized by being an easy way to organize, and the participants listen to the opinion presented without discussing it except at the end. Intellectuals, specialists, and leaders are invited to give lectures to speak on family topics that are important to the listeners, whether individuals or groups of children with disabilities. People of unknown parentage.
- E- Role playing: The specialist must help the group members to choose topics related to the group's purpose, which is achieving family security, and to choose topics related to the group's purpose that can contribute to achieving it through the activities of shelter institutions. The researcher explains the representative position in a comprehensive manner, specifying all the roles. What is included in the situation and the requirements of each role, then the role players are chosen from among the members of the teaching group they wish, and then the members begin to perform the representative situation without imposing a specific language for the performance, but rather leaving each member free to perform according to what he deems appropriate for the character that the member is playing and the member's vision of the situation from The reality of his life, then the door for transfer is opened between the viewing members and the role players, with a focus on the evaluation, actions and behaviors of each character in the situation in terms of what he is and what he should be so that through this activity a common general understanding can be reached among the members about the goal of the story. The charade to achieve family security.
- 5- Considerations for designing the proposed professional intervention program:

In designing the professional intervention program, the researcher relied on a set of considerations, namely:

The program must be consistent with the needs and desires of children of unknown parentage and age stage they are experiencing.

The program should be linked to achieving family security for members.

The diversity of activities practiced by children in the program to benefit from the advantages of each activity separately and to help members diversify their knowledge and experiences related to family security.

The flexibility of the program and its ability to modify and change some of its parts related to family security.

Providing the opportunity for all children of unknown parentage to participate, cooperate, and interact among themselves during the implementation of the program that contributes to achieving family security.

6- Stages of professional intervention:

The researcher identified four basic stages of professional intervention during her work with members of the experimental group, and these stages are related and overlapping with each other. These stages are:

Study the field: which the members of the experimental group relate to, which is the negative family thoughts of children of unknown parentage, in order to reach a set of information and knowledge related to this field and alleviate the severity of these family problems that they face.

Community study: Research and identify the institution in which the vocational intervention program will be implemented, which is the shelter institution in Alexandria, and identify all the activities practiced by members within this institution, especially children with unknown determination.

Study the age stage that the members of the experimental group are going through and the nature of their needs to understand family care.

Study the most important family problems prevailing among children of unknown parentage that must be developed in them on how to deal with these problems and how to deal with them after they leave with the aim of achieving family security. Preparation stage: At this stage, a contract was made between the researcher and members of the experimental group of children of unknown parentage. The researcher introduced the members to the nature of the work and the goal of the vocational intervention program, and took into account the members' suggestions regarding the vocational intervention program that it practices with the group. This stage helps to form the beginnings of a professional relationship between the researcher and members. The experimental group with the aim of achieving family security for them. In the implementation phase: At this stage, the plan was translated into programs and activities to achieve family security. Members of the experimental group addressed their family problems necessary for them to alleviate them, modify their distorted thoughts and negative beliefs, and provide them with knowledge, information, and family experiences that contribute to achieving their family security, through seminars, lectures, group discussion, and other methods. Associated with community service with the aim of achieving family security. Evaluation stage (final): During this stage, a closing ceremony was held, with the participation of the members of the experimental group in its preparation and organization. At this stage, the benefits that the members gained from practicing professional intervention and the extent of the impact of this program in developing the social competence skills of children with disabilities of unknown parentage are discussed.

7-The return of the professional inclusion program:

The researcher used some decent tools in general for the proposed professional intervention program, which are: A- A measure of achieving family security among children of unknown parentage and identifying the difference between the results of the

pre- and post-application and that this difference is due to the professional intervention program. B- Periodic reports of members of the experimental group.

Eleventh: Analysis of the study:

Table No. (1) It shows the statistical significance of the differences between the pre- and post-measurements for the experimental group with regard to the first dimension, which is the importance of residential institutions establishing family security for members of groups of children with unknown parentage using the proposed method of working with groups program. Dimensional measurement Q2

Member number	Pre-measurement Q1	Dimensional measurement Q2	The difference between the two measurements (Q1-Q2)	Square differences s ²
1	17	22	5	16
2	20	23	3	9
3	19	24	5	25
4	22	25	3	9
5	18	19	1	2
6	17	22	5	16
7	3	23	3	9
8	19	24	5	25
9	17	22	5	16
10	14	19	5	25
the total	183	220	40	152

4	=	40	=	q	Mean differences(s)
		10		N	

$\frac{1}{2}q^2$	$q^2 -$	1	Standard deviation of variances (p)
$\frac{1}{n}$		N-1	

=.333	3.33	=	q	=	Average differences	T
	10		N		Standard error of the differences	

=12.01	40	=	q	(T) Calculated	T
	.333		N		

The calculated $t = 12.01$. By examining the statistical tables, it was found that the calculated t is greater than the tabular t , as the tabular t at $(9, 0.01) = 3.25$. As for (T) calculated 12.01 (T) Computed $>$ (T) Tabular Difference Function This proves the validity of the first sub-hypothesis, which states that there are statistically significant differences between the pre-measurement and the post-measurement of the experimental group on the scale of achieving family security among members of the group of children with unknown parentage. This proves the effectiveness of the proposed program in serving the group in determining the importance of residential institutions in achieving Family security among members of a group of children with disabilities of unknown parentage.

Table No. (2) The statistical significance shows the differences between the pre- and post-measurements for the experimental group with regard to the second dimension, which is the components of achieving family security among members of groups of children with unknown parentage using the proposed group service program.

Member number	Pre-measurement Q1	Dimensional measurement Q2	The difference between the two measurements (Q1-Q2)	Square differences s ²
1	15	21	6	36
2	18	24	6	36
3	17	23	6	36
4	13	19	6	36
5	19	24	5	25
6	18	23	5	25
7	15	19	4	16
8	14	21	7	49
9	12	22	10	9
10	17	21	4	16
the total	158	217	59	375

=6	59	=	q	Mean differences(s)=
	10		N	

q= 6

=7	7	=	q	T=
	10		N	

9.4	6	=	q	(T) Calculated
	0.7		I _q	

(calculated t) = 9.4 The calculated (T) is greater than the tabulated (T) at (9, 0.01) = 3.25 (T) Calculated > (T) Tabular (difference function) This disproves the validity of the second sub-hypothesis that there are statistically significant differences between the pre-measurement and the post-measurement of the experimental group on the scale of achieving family security due to the level of achieving family security among members of the group of children with determination of unknown parentage. This proved the effectiveness of the proposed program in serving the group among the members of the children's group. People of determination of unknown parentage.

Table No. (3) The statistical significance of the differences between the pre- and post-measurements of the experimental group with regard to the third dimension explains the contributions of shelter institutions in achieving family security for children of unknown parentage using the proposed program for the method of working with groups.

Member number	Pre-measurement Q1	Dimensional measurement Q2	The difference between the two measurements (Q1-Q2)	Square differences s ²
1	11	20	9	81
2	12	17	5	25
3	14	19	5	25
4	15	20	5	25
5	12	18	6	36
6	15	21	6	36
7	13	17	4	16
8	15	16	1	1
9	14	23	9	81
10	14	22	8	64
the total	135	193	58	390

=6	58	Mean differences(s)=
	10	

q= 6

=10.2	6	=	q	(T) Calculated
	6..0		Iq	

t calculated = 10.2

This proves the validity of the third sub-hypothesis that there are statistically significant differences between the pre and post measurements of the experimental group on the scale of achieving family security due to the contributions of residential institutions to achieving family security among members of the group of children with determination of unknown parentage. This proved the effectiveness of the proposed program in serving the group among the members. A group of children with unknown parentage.

Table No. (4) It shows the statistical significance of the differences between the pre- and post-measurements of the experimental group in relation to the dimensions of the scale as a whole to achieve family security among members of the group of children with unknown parentage, the proposed method of working with groups program.

Member number	Pre-measurement Q1	Dimensional measurement Q2	The difference between the two measurements (Q1-Q2)	Square differences s2
1	42	64	22	484
2	53	66	13	169
3	54	66	12	144

4	58	70	12	144
5	47	63	16	256
6	48	66	18	324
7	49	59	10	100
8	48	54	6	36
9	41	66	25	325
10	43	66	23	529
the total	510	640	157	2811

16	157	=	MG _q	Mean differences(s)
	10		N	

$$q = 16$$

=4.62	16	=	q	(T) Calculated
	3.845		I _q	

(T) calculated > (T) tabulated at a significance level (9, 0.01) = 3.25 This means that there are statistically significant differences between the pre- and post-measurement of the experimental group on the scale of achieving family security using the proposed method of working with groups program for groups of children with unknown parentage.

Twelfth: Analysis and interpretation of the study results:

The results of the study showed that there were statistically significant differences between the pre- and post-measurements, as follows:

1-The results of the study demonstrated the validity of the main hypothesis, as the statistical differences between the pre- and post-measurements on the scale of achieving family security for children of unknown parentage show that the

calculated (t) (4.62) is statistically significant at a significance level (0.01) in favor of the post-measurement, which It indicates that practicing the proposed program can achieve family security for groups of children of unknown parentage, and that the researcher's use of techniques and strategies for working with groups that were used to know the importance of establishing residential institutions in achieving family security for children of unknown parentage, the results revealed that the effectiveness of the proposed program in Achieving family security among children of unknown parentage. This is consistent with the findings of the study (Badriya Al-Arabi, 2018), the study (Muhammad Radshi Muhammad, 2021), and the study (Obaid, 2022), and thus it is clear from the results of the sub-hypotheses that:

- A- The results of the study proved the validity of the first sub-hypothesis, as the statistical differences between the pre- and post-measurements on the scale of achieving family security for the first dimension (the importance of the establishment of residential institutions in achieving family security for children with determination of unknown parentage) showed that the calculated (T) is statistically significant at the level Significant (0.01) in favor of the dimensional measurement, which demonstrates the use of professional techniques and methods and the way of working with groups can clarify the importance of shelter institutions in achieving family security for children of unknown parentage. This is consistent with (Mona Hussein, 2020 AD) and the study of (Qasim, 2022 AD) .
- B- The results of the study proved the validity of the second sub-hypothesis, as the statistical differences between the pre- and post-measurement on the scale of achieving family security for the second dimension, the components of achieving family security for children of determination of unknown parentage, showed that the calculated (t) is statistically significant at a significance level (0.01) in favor of The dimensional measurement demonstrates the use of professional techniques and strategies for the method of working with groups. The components can achieve family security for children with disabilities of unknown parentage, and this is

consistent with the study of (Ramadan Abu Al-Futouh, 2014 AD), the study of (Muhammad, 2023 AD), and the study of (Aqeelan, 2023 AD).

C- The results of the study proved the validity of the third sub-hypothesis, as the statistical differences between the results of the pre- and post-measurements on the scale of achieving family security for the third dimension (contributions of shelter institutions to achieving family security) showed that the calculated (T) is statistically significant at a significance level (0.01).) in favor of the dimensional measurement, and this demonstrates that the use of methods, techniques, and strategies for working with groups can contribute to achieving family security for groups of children with unknown parentage, and this is consistent with the study (Fathi Al-Sisi, 2022), the study (Obaid, 2022), and the study (Aqilan, 2023 AD).

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