

Social Homes and the Shift from Shelters to Social Homes in Light of Vision 2030 Directions

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Abstract:

the description of the current era as the age of digitization, in addition to the fact that all ethical charters emphasize the importance of adhering to programs and practices that have been proven to be virtually correct, as the provision of any programs or practices for orphans that are ineffective or have not been verified is an unethical act that leads to errors. The results of several previous studies and research have shown the poor level of satisfaction of orphans with the institutional shelter care provided to them. Where the study aimed to Enhance self-confidence and raise the degree of belonging to the resident by involving him in the planning and implementation of everything related to the affairs of the house. The results of the study indicated that Social homes are the latest and most important manifestation of the community's endorsement of the social protection of orphans in Saudi society under the privatization program and attention to the non-profit sector. Attention to team work in social homes, and the functional staff of social homes has been determined in accordance with Article XIII of the executive rules of the Basic Regulation of Social Houses.

Keywords: Social Homes, Shelters, Vision 2030 Directions

Research Problem

In light of the transformations witnessed by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to put forward the vision of the present for the future through Vision 2030 and ambitious vision programs, including the Quality of Life Program, which focuses on making Saudi society the best destination to live for citizens and residents alike, the quality of life here is to measure the level of satisfaction with regard to the most important aspects, for all segments of society such as: children, youth, the elderly, women, people with special needs... Etc., as well as orphans, which come in the priorities of attention in social protection programs, and why not, when tracking and tracing the Saudi experience in caring for orphans, it is clear and bright that the Saudi state has been interested since the era of the founder King Abdulaziz Al Saud "may Allah be pleased with him" in caring for orphans, and this care has been based on Islamic law with its worship and transactions that are evident in the verses of the Holy Quran and the hadiths of the Holy Prophet.

What confirms the keenness of Islamic legislation on the orphan and the constant emphasis on caring for and preserving him is the inclusion of the word orphan and its derivatives in twenty-three

verses of the Qur'an, and by reviewing them the extent of the care of Allah the Almighty for orphans, and the affirmation that the orphan is neither edematous nor lacking, and in this way to strengthen the determination of orphans and awaken their inspiration and reparation to break and strengthen their hearts. The Sunnah of Purgatory was concerned with the orphan, as the Sunnah of the Prophet came to affirm in a practical and verbal way everything that was said about the orphan in the Qur'an, specifying the proper approach to the application of the provisions contained therein and the transactions that must be done to him (Al-Salih, Fouz, 2011: 179-382).

Historically, the House of Education in Medina is the first home established in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to care for orphans, which was opened in Muharram in (1352 AH) and was named (Orphanage of the Two Holy Mosques and National Works), while the second home in terms of origin is the orphanage in Mecca, and the third house dedicated to the care of orphans in the Kingdom was the orphanage in the city of Riyadh, which was established in (1357 AH - 1938 AD). Dahan, Abdullah, 2011: 319-320), to share the responsibility and competence of the government sector and the non-profit charitable sector in the institutional care of orphans in Saudi society.

On the other hand, the institutional care of orphans must be based on evidence and evidence that confirms the effectiveness and efficiency of the programs and practices implemented, especially in light of the huge and massive accumulation of knowledge of scientific content in the field of orphans, and the description of the current era as the age of digitization, in addition to the fact that all ethical charters emphasize the importance of adhering to programs and practices that have been proven to be virtually correct, as the provision of any programs or practices for orphans that are ineffective or have not been verified is an unethical act that leads to errors. Professionalism, poor positive return of those programs and practices in addition to poor satisfaction of beneficiaries (orphans). A review of the evidence from previous studies and research on the effectiveness and efficiency of institutional care for orphans shows the following:

- AbdulhadiMohamed's study, (2021), entitled: "The role of the social worker with groups of unknown descent to face the problems resulting from social stigma", and its results confirmed the problems of stigma in people of unknown descent.

- The study of Abdel Moneim, Iman Mohamed (2020), entitled: "An Evaluation Study of the Role of Social Welfare Institutions in Achieving Family Security for Orphans Enrolled in It", the results of which confirmed the existence of shortcomings in the role of social welfare institutions in providing an alternative family environment for orphans enrolled in them. The study recommended the need for a surrogate mother for orphans enrolled in it. (Abd al-Moneim, Iman Muhammad, 2020: 229-268).
- The study of Al-Muammar, Omar bin Mohammed and others. (2016), entitled: "Beneficiary satisfaction with the services of the Charitable Society for the Care of Orphans in the Eastern Province (Binaa)", which recommended the importance of researching the reasons for the low level of satisfaction of some of the beneficiary groups with the services of the association compared to other groups receiving the same services (Al-Muammar, Omar bin Mohammed and others, 2016: 151).
- Al-Khalidi Abdullah bin Rashid's study (2014), entitled: "The extent of satisfaction of beneficiaries with the services of the Society for the Care of Orphans in Riyadh (Insan)" which recommended the continuous improvement of services provided to orphans (Al-Khalidi, Abdullah bin Rashid, 2014).
- Saad Doaa Munir's (2014), entitled: "Evaluation of Shelters for the Care of Children Deprived of Family Care" which recommended the importance of providing alternative family conditions for children enrolled in social welfare institutions (Saad, Doaa Munir, 2014).
- A study by Awad, Hosni, Hijazi, Mahmoud (2013), entitled: "The Quality Level of Orphanage Services in the Northern West Bank Governorates from the Perspective of Inmates" whose results showed that the overall degree of quality of orphanage services (in the spatial field of research) from the point of view of orphanages was average (Awad, Hosni; Hijazi, Mahmoud, 2013).
- A study by Ramadan, Asmaa Salah (2012), entitled: "Requirements for improving the quality of life of orphans in social welfare institutions" which recommended the need to pay attention to the requirements for improving the quality of life of orphaned children in social welfare institutions. (Ramadan, Asma Salah, 2012).
- Al-Ghamdi Sama Saeed's (2011), entitled: "Residential Care for Orphans with Special Circumstances", which recommended the

importance of applying the family system to all shelters for boys and girls, both governmental and charitable, and the popularization of Rabwah villas as a model for orphan care to all orphanage care institutions (Al-Ghamdi, Sama Saeed, 2011: 264-276).

- Study of Awad, Ghada Rabie Mohamed (2001), entitled: "The relationship between the professional practice of social service and the reduction of the problems of children placed in residential institutions", the results of which showed the existence of many social and psychological problems of children placed in residential institutions (Awad, Ghada Rabie Mohammed, 2001).

By reviewing previous research and studies, the researcher draws the following scientific evidence:

- 1- Institutional shelter care for orphans is widespread through both the government sector and the non-profit charitable sector in all countries of the world, including Saudi Arabia.
- 2- This pattern, which is prevalent in all countries of the world – institutional shelter care for orphans – has more negatives than positives.
- 3- Many previous studies and research have identified many social and psychological problems of orphans resulting from institutional shelter care, including (social stigma, lack of family security, poor quality of life).
- 4- The results of several previous studies and research have shown the poor level of satisfaction of orphans with the institutional shelter care provided to them.
- 5- It has become clear that it is imperative to improve the quality of life of orphans in accordance with Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030.

Based on the above, it has become the duty and necessity of the Saudi society to search for a suitable alternative to provide social protection to orphans, achieve their satisfaction, and help them improve their lifestyle, in accordance with Islamic legitimacy and the culture of Saudi society, excluding and limiting the negative effects that have become clear of institutional shelter care for orphans. The alternative comes from the Council of Ministers Resolution No. (86) dated 9/2/1436H by issuing the Basic Regulations for Social Homes on 9/2/1436H corresponding to 1/12/2014G.

The Ministry of Labor and Social Development (currently the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development) has announced the launch of the "Social Houses" initiative within the framework of building and empowerment initiatives, which seeks to

apply and activate the latest practices for the care of orphans by gradually transferring them from shelters to model social homes according to specific standards and controls and under the supervision and follow-up of the Ministry. This initiative came as a complement to the Kingdom's march in caring for orphans and a desire to achieve the highest degrees of integration and integration between them and society, by providing a family atmosphere that helps them overcome the conditions of loss of the foster family and contributes to increasing their psychological stability and social departure (<https://-hrsd.gov.sa>)

Social homes offer orphans a life similar to a normal family life and achieve the following objectives:

- 1- Provide care close to the normal family life of the resident, shelter and care for him.
- 2- Instilling religious and social values in accordance with the teachings of Islamic law.
- 3- Provide decent care as required by the age stages of the resident.
- 4- Provide the appropriate social environment for the healthy and integrated growth of the resident.
- 5- Education using socialization methods appropriate to the age of the resident and his psychological and social needs.
- 6- Enhance self-confidence and raise the degree of belonging to the resident by involving him in the planning and implementation of everything related to the affairs of the house.
- 7- Integrating the resident into the outside community, enhancing his affiliation with it, and preparing him well to become an active member of it.

The initiative is based on the idea of "enhancing the involvement of orphans with all segments of society, through the gradual transfer of them from the care home to social homes designed according to international standards within the appropriate neighborhoods, according to specific and clear controls set by the Ministry," and the maximum target is (165) houses, in cities numbering (11) cities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (<https://-hrds.gov.sa>).

Based on the above, it becomes necessary and important to apply total quality standards to the social homes of orphans to ensure continuous improvement, and achieve the satisfaction of beneficiaries with emphasis on the commitment to the cost-benefit analysis of those social homes, and accordingly the problem of the current research is determined in identifying the importance and objectives of applying

the total quality of social homes for orphans under the Kingdom's Vision 2030, and the quality of life programs 2020 include.

Second: The importance of research

- 1- The current research contributes to the introduction of evidence to activate the initiatives included in the Quality of Life Program 2020 in accordance with the vision of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 2030.
- 2- The current research will contribute to the development of awareness of workers (human resources) in the social homes of orphans of evidence-based practice, and therefore best practices and programs are practiced according to the manuals in the field of social protection for orphans in accordance with the Kingdom's Vision 2030.
- 3- The methodology and results of the current research will help to determine the criteria for quality of life in the social homes of orphans.

Third: Research Objectives

- 1- Introducing the criteria of the importance of total quality of social homes for orphans in light of the directions of the Kingdom's Vision 2030 and the Quality of Life Program 2020.
- 2- Introducing the objectives of the total quality of social homes for orphans in light of the directions of the Kingdom's Vision 2030 and the Quality of Life Program 2020.

Fourth: Research Questions

- 1- What are the elements of applying the total quality of social homes for orphans in light of the directions of the Kingdom's Vision 2030 and the Quality of Life Program 2020?
- 2- What are the objectives of applying the total quality of social homes for orphans in light of the directions of the Kingdom's Vision 2030 and the Quality of Life Program 2020?

Fifth: Theoretical Directions of Research (Concepts)

The concepts of the current research are the theoretical directions of the research, on which it will be based in answering questions, and can be summarized in the following concepts:

1- Saudi Vision 2030:

It is a plan developed by Saudi Arabia to reduce dependence on oil derivatives, diversify in economy, improve investment in the public services sector, and focus on the strengths of the Kingdom. The vision was announced on the twenty-fifth of April 2016 by Prince Mohammed bin Salman, under the guidance of the Custodian of the

Two Holy Mosques King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, and (13) programs have been developed including: Quality of Life Program, National Transformation Program, Privatization Program, Human Capacity Development Program, National Personality Enhancement Program... Etcetera. (<https://www.vision2030.gov.sa>)

2- Social Homes in:

"According to the executive rules of the Basic Regulations of Social Houses", they are dwellings established by the Ministry of Social Affairs (currently the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development) to care for those whose father or mother does not know whether male or female, and are managed and supervised by them. Child protection and the provisions of the international conventions and treaties to which the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is committed (<https://hrsd.gov.sa>).

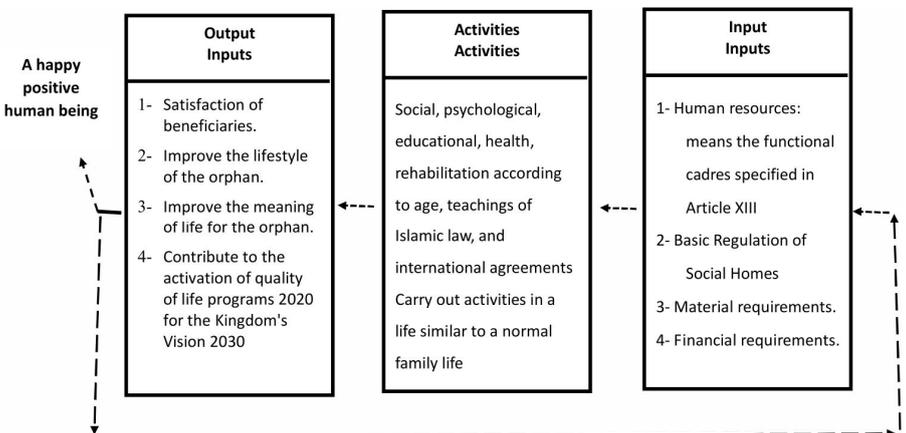
3- Social homes as an open social system:

Social homes for orphans as a social institution are an open social structure. In fact, it manufactures inputs to produce outputs that benefit an external group or format, and this function can be recognized in any given format if you study the input-internal transformations-output cycle (Rajab, Ibrahim, et al., 1983: 69).

Based on the above, the researcher presents the following illustration of the application of the concept of social institution as an open social system to the social homes of orphans, as follows:

Illustration No. (1)

Demonstrates social homes for orphans as an open social format



4- Shelters:

It is defined as a home equipped for internal residence to house children deprived of family care because of the difficult social conditions that prevented them from settling in their normal family such as children of unknown parentage, stray children, orphans, and because of family disintegration, illness or disability of one of the parents (Qandil, Muhammad, 2006: 332).

Sixth: Type and methodology of research

The current research in terms of type is one of the descriptive research that provides its results describing the elements and objectives of applying the total quality of social homes for orphans in light of the directions of the Kingdom's Vision 2030 and the Quality of Life Program 2020, and the researcher will rely in the current research on the approach of content analysis of some information sources such as: Quality of Life Program 2020 document, as well as some research and books in the field of evaluation and quality in the field of social protection of orphans.

Seventh: Presentation and interpretation of the results:

The results of the current research will be based on the following facts and axioms:

- 1- Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 is general, and the Quality of Life Program 2020 in particular is the frame of reference for assessing the experience of orphans' social homes in Saudi society.
- 2- The aim of applying total quality to the social homes of orphans is to improve the quality of the outputs of the activities and programs applied in social homes according to the concept that social homes are an open social structure.
- 3- The direct and indirect costs of social homes for orphans are an investment, not a waste, a human investment that maximizes the return of the activities and programs applied.
- 4- Orphans' satisfaction with social homes is an important and key criterion in the evaluation so the satisfaction of orphans should be sought periodically and continuously.
- 5- Team work is the basis of practice, activities and programs in the social homes of orphans.
- 6- The supervision of social homes seeks to continuously improve the job performance of all employees to reach the peak of performance.

- 7- Time management and training to reduce time wastes is an important factor for improving the effectiveness and efficiency of social homes.
- 8- Orphans of all ages and environments have an awareness of the importance of continuous improvement of the activities and programs of social homes, due to many factors, the most important of which is the digital transformation witnessed by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the unlimited use of social media.
- 9- Islamic law and its teachings and worships emphasize solidarity, justice, equality, tolerance and respect... Ethical values are considered as a moral charter for working in the social homes of orphans.
- 10- Social homes are the latest and most important manifestation of the community's endorsement of the social protection of orphans in Saudi society under the privatization program and attention to the non-profit sector.
- 11- The accumulation of knowledge, scientific evidence and evidence-based practices are the basis of work in the social homes of orphans.

Based on the above, the research questions can be answered as follows:

Answer to the first question:

For the current research, the first question is "What are the elements of applying the total quality of social homes for orphans in light of the directions of Vision 2030 and the Quality of Life Program 2020" by analyzing the content of many information sources in this regard^(*) can be answered in the following points:

- 1- The elements of total quality vary among productive and service institutions, but for social homes for orphans as a leading national model, it becomes important and the elements can be counted according to the Kingdom's Vision 2030.
- 2- Identification and continuous development of the objectives of social homes for orphans, which have already been reviewed in accordance with the executive rules of the Basic Regulations of Social Homes. But here I propose that all the goals be combined into one (extracted) goal in line with the Kingdom's Vision 2030, which is to give the beneficiary (orphan) a positive lifestyle.
- 3- Attention to procedural monitoring of professional performance indicators for practitioners in social homes, and in this regard the

researcher proposes to link professional performance with customer satisfaction (orphans), in addition to using an "electronic professional achievement file" for the continuous evaluation of professional performance that includes the results of measuring customer satisfaction.

- 4- The third element of the total quality of social homes is continuous education, which is one of the mechanisms of continuous improvement, and here the "Sheikh Abdullatif Al-Issa Chair for Orphan Research" in cooperation with um Al-Qura University can offer a professional diploma in orphan care, which adopts courses on clinical practice in social homes for orphans.
- 5- Attention to team work in social homes, and the functional staff of social homes has been determined in accordance with Article XIII of the executive rules of the Basic Regulation of Social Houses, and the researcher here suggests finding a new and important job title that emerges from the Kingdom's Vision 2030, which is (Happiness and Quality of Life Specialist).
- 6- The last element is evaluation and follow-up, with evaluation concerned with three main dimensions (results, process, and satisfaction).

Answer to the second question:

For the current research, a second question is "What are the objectives of applying the total quality of social homes for orphans in light of the directions of the Kingdom's Vision 2030 and the Quality of Life Program 2020? By analyzing the content of the same information sources used to answer the first question, the following points can be answered:

First Objective: (Beneficiary Satisfaction)

By this researcher, the researcher means the orphan's feeling of satisfaction and satisfaction with the services of social homes, provided that this is measured through practical measurement tools, which seek to answer a question that reads (What level of satisfaction do you have with the services provided to you in social homes?) for all social, psychological, educational, educational and health services. The beneficiary clarifies his answer in a triple estimate (completely satisfied, somewhat satisfied, dissatisfied) and this is done periodically and continuously.

Second objective :(Morale of Employees)

Continuous improvement of the morale of workers in social homes through Islam's emphasis on the importance and status of orphan care helps them to relieve work pressures, stay away from job burnout and improve their professional performance. This will be reflected in the quality of services for social homes.

Third Objective: (Community Partnership)

Social homes should seek to activate the community partnership between them and many government and charitable institutions and this will help to achieve total quality and regulate the return from social homes, in line with the National Transformation Program, with emphasis on the development of mechanisms to attract volunteers to activate that community partnership, which will benefit the lifestyle of orphans and their integration into society, and this is consistent with the pillars of homes Social protection in providing social protection through a life more like a normal family life, which will lead to a shift from shelters and a far cry from its negative effects to reach the orphan a life more like a normal family life that helps him to practice a positive lifestyle.

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[.https://www.hrsd.gov.sa](https://www.hrsd.gov.sa)

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