

Social Assistance Mechanisms and Achieving Social Support for People with Hearing Disabilities

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Abstract

This study identifies mechanisms for social assistance and strategies for achieving social support for people with hearing disabilities. It aims to achieve several objectives, the most important of which are: determining the level of social assistance mechanisms for people with hearing disabilities and establishing the relationship between these mechanisms and the achievement of social support for this group. This study is descriptive in nature and employs a comprehensive social survey which targets parents and officials in institutions for people with hearing disabilities in Cairo Governorate. The questionnaire was distributed to 72 parents and (53) individuals. The study has validated its hypotheses and achieved its objectives.

Keywords: social assistance, social support, hearing disabilities

Introduction

Disability is a phenomenon inherent to all human societies. Its incidence, types, and society's attitudes towards it differ according to the economic and social conditions of those societies. People with disabilities are identified as people with special needs. Regardless of the size of the society, there are individuals with disabilities or special needs who have physical, sensory or mental problems that prevent them from performing effectively like other ordinary people (Abdelsalam, , 2022) Moreover, if disability is viewed as a curse, it is certainly a blessing for the handicapped person. It may be a choice from God. His will and insistence on life and success may be strengthened. It may earn people's love from his disability. (Abu Nasr, 2016).

Recently, there has been an increasing interest in the problems of the disabled and the services provided to them. These services help them integrate with the surrounding society due to the increasing number of disabled individuals and their increasing needs. This has recently led to a call to activate civil organizations as part of the concern for the growth of civil society. This is influenced by the escalation of the call for professional practices, which are considered an essential component of comprehensive development based on human resources and their good utilization, management and direction towards groups (Hassan, 2023).

There are many types of disabilities, and hearing disability is considered one of the important disabilities that affect the person and their role in society. Hearing impairment, especially age-related hearing impairment, was found to be associated with many health

conditions such as physical and cognitive frailty (Sardone, 2021). Hearing loss is a health condition that affects the anatomical and physiological parts of the ear and the hearing function. Hearing loss is one of the most common chronic health conditions worldwide, with more than 360 million people experiencing hearing loss. This figure corresponds to over 5% of the world's population (Granberg, 2015, pp. 12-13).

It is clear that the sense of hearing plays an important and prominent role. It allows individual to hear the voices and words spoken by others around them. However, in the event of a hearing impairment, a person may feel helpless This feeling stems from the perception of having lost one of his abilities as a result of the communication barrier. Such a situation is reflected in the individual's behavior (Elizabeth, R, 2010).

In addition, a study by Moser et al. (2017) showed that the consequences of hearing loss hinder the everyday life of older adults and are associated with reduced well-being. The aim of this research was to explore the influence of hearing problems, various coping strategies, and perceived social support on quality of life. Another study by Hakem & Ibrahim (2022) aimed at achieving a set of goals, the most important of which was determining the level of social care services provided to deaf and mute people in their care institutions.

Over the last ten years, we have experienced significant developments in every field or service for the deaf. Community Service Agencies, a multitude of research and demonstration projects, the NTID, and the employment of rehabilitation and secondary schools for the deaf have all seen advancements (Douglas, 2019).

Community support is of great importance. It helps individuals identify their problems and deal with them more effectively. Furthermore, community support provides individuals with self-strengthening. This is confirmed by the study of Poon and Zait (2013). They identified that social support has been studied and contextualized in research focused on hearing parents of children with hearing loss. The study found the multidimensionality of social support and its specific functions. Based on the above, it is clear that there are many types of community support, including tangible assistance, information assistance, emotional support, financial support, and others. Social support is a source of security that a person needs in the world in which they live. Thus, it is a fundamental variable of great importance in the lives of

individuals, as it is linked to health, psychological well-being, and social happiness (Mahmoud, Doaa, 2018, p.6).

Social support is also linked to the quality of life and psychological adjustment in adults with hearing loss. It plays a role in help-seeking behaviors and hearing aid adoption. This was confirmed by the study of Fayed (2023), which identified the mechanism of governmental organizations to achieve both knowledge support, emotional support, social support and health support for homeless children.

Another study by Ali (2022) aims to identify the forms of social support for leprosy patients. It also explores the roles played by social workers to enhance social support for leprosy patients confront the obstacles they face in doing so. In addition, El Deeb's study (2019) confirms that social support has a positive effect on an individual's health and psychological happiness. It also enhances their ability to adapt to shocks and reduce the effects of daily pressures. Through the adequate support, all groups can be catered to. The study also highlights the profession of social work and the method of organizing society. This is done through working in institutions for the care of the hearing impaired. These institutions support self-help groups for the disabled and their families by providing information and support. This enables them to employ their capabilities and improve the services provided to them (Barakat, 2008, p.3).

The sense of hearing plays an important in human life. Through the sense of hearing, a person can communicate and interact with others and learn about their surrounding environment. Any deficiency in the sense of hearing leads to a deficiency in interaction and communication with others (Elizabeth, R. 2010). Hence, the problem of the study was identified as determining the community support mechanisms that achieve social support for people with hearing disabilities.

Theoretical framework:

Social support is comprehensive process that provides assistance to everyone in need through a professional person. This assistance may be tangible, emotional or informational (Julies, 2008, p.71). The theory of community support provides ongoing assistance to individuals, regardless of the existing life and psychological pressures. It is present during psychological pressures and provides counseling to the individual to help them (El Hady, 2003, p.302).

The community support theory is the appropriate theory for study. It aims to help the hearing impaired live their lives better and provide them with various services.

The importance of this study:

- 1- There is an increasing global and local interest in people with disabilities, and a focus providing better community care and support.
- 2- Social work, and community organization in particular, is concerned with caring for people with disabilities and providing community support for them.
- 3- There is great importance in providing community support for the hearing impaired and ensuring they have a decent life.

• **Study goals:**

1. Determine the level of social assistance mechanisms for people with hearing disabilities.
2. Determine the level of social support for people with hearing disabilities.
3. Determine the relationship between social assistance mechanisms and the achievement social support for people with hearing disabilities.
4. Proposed measures, from the perspective of societal organization, to activate the contributions of social assistance mechanisms in achieving social support for people with hearing disabilities.

• **Study Hypotheses:**

The main hypothesis of the study is:

"There is a positive and statistically significant relationship between social assistance mechanisms and achievement of social support for people with hearing disabilities."

From this main hypothesis, the following sub-hypotheses emerge:

1. There is a positive and statistically significant relationship between social assistance mechanisms and the achievement of financial support for people with hearing disabilities.
2. There is a positive and statistically significant relationship between social assistance mechanisms and the achievement of technical support for people with hearing disabilities.
3. There is a positive and statistically significant relationship between social assistance mechanisms and the achievement of human support for people with hearing disabilities.
4. There is a positive and statistically significant relationship between social assistance mechanisms and the achievement of informational support for people with hearing disabilities.

5. There is a positive and statistically significant relationship between social assistance mechanisms and the achievement technical support for people with hearing disabilities.

Study Concepts:

Social support:

It is defined as instrumental and informational support that addresses basic needs and immediate goals, as well as emotional support, which includes having someone to talk to or to provide friendly encouragement (Vengas et al., 2022).

Social support also refers to a broad construct that describes the network of social resources that an individual perceives. This social network is rooted in the concepts of mutual assistance, guidance, and validation about life experiences and decisions. This social system plays role in providing a number of forms of support, including information, instrumental and emotional support (Zhou, 2014, p.1616).

The operative definition of social support in the study is:

It's a process that aims to provide assistance and support to people with hearing impairments. This support can be emotional, informational or financial, with the goal of providing them with a decent life and help them solve their social problems.

• Study Methodological Procedures:

(1) Study Methodology:

This study is descriptive study and relies on a comprehensive social survey approach. The survey targets parents of individuals with hearing disabilities in their care institutions in Cairo Governorate, totaling (72) individuals. The study also uses the comprehensive social survey methodology for officials in institutions caring for people with hearing disabilities in Cairo Governorate, totaling (53) individuals.

The distribution is as follows:

Table (1): Distribution of parents and officials of the study population

N	Statement	N of Parents	N of Officials
1	Hear Me Association	14	10
2	Nedaa Association for the Rehabilitation of Deaf and Hard of Hearing Children	21	16
3	The Egyptian Association for the Care and Rehabilitation of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing	25	19
4	Nardine Society for Social Services	12	8
SUM		72	53

(2) Study Tools:

The Data Collection Tools are:

- **A questionnaire for parents/officials about social assistance mechanisms and achieving social support for people with hearing disabilities:**
 - The researcher designed a questionnaire for parents/ officials about social assistance mechanisms and achieving social support for people with hearing disabilities, drawing from the theoretical heritage directed to the study and previous studies related to the research issue.
 - The dimensions included in the parents/official's questionnaire were identified. Then, the phrases for each dimension were identified and formulated, amounting to (50) phrases for parents' questioning and (90) phrases for officials' questioning. **The distribution is as follows:**

Table (2): Distribution of the dimensions of the parents/ officials questionnaire

Independent Variable " Social assistance Mechanisms"		N of Phrases	Dependent variable " Social Support "	N of Phrases
Administrative Mechanisms	Officials survey only	10	Financial Support	10
Technical Mechanisms		10	Technical Support	10
Communication Mechanisms		10	Human Support	10
Innovative Mechanisms		10	Informational Support	10
			Technical Support	10
The most important sources of these dimensions were identified in: Refer to the theoretical literature directed to the study and previous studies related to the research issue.				

- The parents/official's questionnaire relied on a triple gradient, where each statement was responded to with either "yes", "to some extent", or "no". Each of these responses was given a weight of (one degree), as follows: Yes (three degrees), to some extent (2 degrees), no (1 degree).
- To verify the content validity (logical truthfulness) of the parents/official's questionnaire, the researcher reviewed the literature, theoretical frameworks, and previous studies related to the study's dimensions. This theoretical literature was analyzed to determine the mechanisms of social support and the dimensions of

social support for people with hearing disabilities. The tool was then presented to (3) arbitrators from faculty members - community organization major at the Higher Institute of Social Work in Cairo. They provided feedback on the validity of the tool in terms of the linguistic integrity of the phrases and their relevance to the study's dimensions. Some the phrases were modified, added and deleted and grammatical errors were corrected. Accordingly, the tool was drafted in its final form.

- The stability of the parents/official's questionnaire was calculated using the stability coefficient (alpha-Cronbach) for the estimated stability values. The Spearman-Brown half-partition equation for stability was used. By applying it to a sample consisting of (10) individuals from parents and (10) individuals from officials (outside the framework of the study community), it was found that the stability coefficients for the dimensions have a high degree of stability, as follows:

Table Number (3) the results of the reliability of the parents/officials questionnaire

The dimensions			Social assistance mechanisms	Dimensions of social support	All
Parents (N=10)	Coefficient (Alpha - Cronbach)			0.958	0.964
	Spearman Brown	R, Sig		0.987**	0.995**
		value		0.993	0.997
Officials (N=10)	Coefficient (Alpha - Cronbach)		0.919	0.857	0.945
	Spearman Brown	R, Sig	0.860**	0.813**	0.883**
		value	0.925	0.897	0.938

** Significant at (0.01)

* Significant at (0.05)

The previous table shows that the stability coefficients for the dimensions of the parents/officials' questionnaire have a high degree of stability and reliability. Thus, its results can be relied upon, and the tool is now in its final form.

(3) Determining the level of social assistance mechanisms/ achieving social support for people with hearing disabilities:

The level of social assistance mechanisms and the achievement of social support for people with hearing disabilities can be determined using the arithmetic mean. The beginning and end of the triple scale categories are as follows: yes (three degrees), to some extent (two degrees), no (one degree). The data has been coded and entered into

an automated computer system to determine the length of the triple scale cells (lower and upper limits). The range was calculated as the greatest value – lowest value ($3 - 1 = 2$), divided by the number of scale cells to get the corrected cell length ($2/3 = 0.67$). This value was then added to the lowest value in the scale, or the beginning of the scale, which is the correct one, to determine the upper limit of this cell. Thus, **the length of the cells became as follows:**

Table Number (4) the levels of the arithmetic averages for the dimensions of the study

Values	The Level
If value for the phrase or dimension ranges from 1 to 1.67	low level
If value for the phrase or dimension ranges from 1.68 to 2.34	Medium level
If value for the phrase or dimension ranges from 2.35 to 3	High level

(4) Statistical Analysis Methods:

Data were collected from June 10, 2023, to July 31, 2023. The data was then processed using the (SPSS.V. 24.0) statistical package for social sciences. The following statistical methods were applied: frequencies and percentages, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, range, stability coefficient (alpha-Cronbach), Spearman-Brown split-half equation for stability, simple regression analysis, Pearson correlation coefficient, coefficient of determination, two-sample t-test, and one-way analysis of variance.

• **Results of The Field Study:**

The First Axis: Description of The Study Population:

(1) Parents' Description of The Study Community:

Table Number (5): Parents' description of the study community (N=72)

N	Quantitative variables		Mean	Std. D
1	Age		38	4
2	Number of family members		4	1
3	Number of persons with hearing impairment in the household	(N=21)	2	1
4	Average monthly household income		2840	691
5	Number of years of benefiting from NGOs		6	2
N	Gender		Frequency	Percent
1	Male		44	61.1
2	Female		28	38.9
SUM			72	100

N	Educational Qualification	Frequency	Percent
1	illiterate	7	9.7
2	Reads and writes	16	22.2
3	Middle Certification	37	51.4
4	bachelor's degree	12	16.7
SUM		72	100
N	Career	Frequency	Percent
1	government sector	23	31.9
2	private sector	22	30.6
3	free business	14	19.4
4	does not work	13	18.1
SUM		72	100

The Previous Table Shows That:

- The average age of parents of persons with hearing disabilities is (38) years, with a standard deviation of approximately (4) years.
- The average number of family members of persons with hearing disabilities is (4) individuals, with a standard deviation of approximately one individual.
- The average number of persons with hearing disabilities in the household is (2), with a standard deviation of approximately one person.
- The average monthly income of families of people with hearing disabilities is (2840) pounds, with a standard deviation of approximately (691) pounds.
- The average number of years for people with hearing disabilities to benefit from NGOs is (6) years, with a standard deviation of approximately two years.
- The largest percentage of parents of people with hearing disabilities is female (61.1%), while males are (38.9%).
- The largest percentage of parents of persons with hearing disabilities have an intermediate qualification at a rate of (51.4%), followed by those who can read and write at a rate of (22.2%), then those with a university qualification at a rate of (16.7%), and finally, those who are illiterate at a rate of (9.7%).
- The largest percentage of parents of persons with hearing disabilities are working in the government sector at (31.9%), followed by the private sector at (30.6%), then freelancers at (19.4%), and finally not working at (18.1%).

(2) Description of the Study Community Officials:

Table Number (6): Description of the study community officials (N=53)

N	Quantitative variables	Mean	Std. D
1	Age	40	6
2	Years of work experience	13	4
N	Gender	Frequency	Percent
1	Male	11	20.8
2	Female	42	79.2
SUM		53	100
N	Educational Qualification	Frequency	Percent
1	Middle Certification	16	30.2
2	bachelor's degree	29	54.7
3	Postgraduate	8	15.1
SUM		53	100
N	Career	Frequency	Percent
1	chairman	4	7.5
2	Executive Director	4	7.5
3	Social worker	11	20.8
4	communication specialist	17	32.1
5	Activity Responsible	10	18.9
6	Administrative	7	13.2
SUM		53	100

The previous table shows that:

- The average age of officials is (40) years, with a standard deviation of approximately (6) years.
- The average number of years of work experience is (13) years, with a standard deviation of approximately (4) years.
- The majority of officials are females (79.2%), while males are (20.8%).
- The largest percentage of officials hold a university qualification with a percentage of (54.7%), followed by an intermediate qualification with a rate of (30.2%), and finally postgraduate studies with a percentage of (15.1%).
- The largest percentage of officials employed as a communication specialist with a percentage of (32.1%), followed by social workers with a percentage of (20.8%), then activity officers with a percentage of (18.9%), followed by administrators with a percentage of (13.2%), and finally both the chairman of the board of directors and the executive director make up a percentage of (7.5%) %).

The Second Axis: Social Assistance Mechanisms for People with Hearing Disabilities:

Table Number (7): The level of social assistance mechanisms for people with hearing disabilities as a whole, as determined by officials (N=53)

The Dimensions	Mean	Std. D	Level	Arrange
Administrative Mechanisms	2.33	0.45	M	2
Technical Mechanisms	2.33	0.43	M	1
Communication Mechanisms	2.31	0.51	M	3
Innovative Mechanisms	2.25	0.46	M	4
Social assistance mechanisms as a whole	2.31	0.4	Medium Level	

The previous table shows that the level of social assistance mechanisms in development non-governmental organizations, as determined by officials, is average, with an arithmetic mean of (2.31). The indicators, according to the order of the arithmetic mean, are as follows:

- The first rank is the technical mechanisms with an arithmetic mean of (2.33) and a standard deviation of (0.43).
- The second rank is the administrative mechanisms with an arithmetic mean of (2.33) and a standard deviation of (0.45).
- The third rank is the communicative mechanisms with an arithmetic mean of (2.31).
- The fourth rank is the innovative mechanisms with an arithmetic mean (2.25).

This aligns with the findings of the study of Fayed (2022) and the study of Poon & Zait (2013).

The Third Axis: Dimensions of social support for people with hearing disabilities:

Table Number (8) The level of social support for people with hearing disabilities as a whole

The Dimensions	Parents' (N=72)				Officials (N=53)			
	Mean	Std. D	Level	Arrange	Mean	Std. D	Level	Arrange
Financial Support	2.08	0.48	M	5	2.12	0.45	M	5
Technical Support	2.25	0.53	M	1	2.33	0.49	M	2
Human Support	2.22	0.5	M	3	2.35	0.51	H	1
Informational Support	2.21	0.52	M	4	2.28	0.46	M	4
Technical Support	2.23	0.52	M	2	2.29	0.47	M	3
Social Support as a whole	2.2	0.41	Medium Level		2.27	0.43	Medium Level	

The previous table shows that:

- The level of social support for people with hearing disabilities as a whole, as determined by parents, is average, with an arithmetic average of (2.2). The indicators, according to the arithmetic mean arrangement, are as follows: the first rank is technical support, with an arithmetic average of (2.25). This is followed by the second rank, technical support, with an arithmetic average of (2.23). The third rank is human support with an arithmetic mean of (2.22). The fourth rank is information support with an arithmetic mean of (2.21). Finally, the fifth rank is financial support with an arithmetic mean of (2.08). These findings are confirmed by the results of Heba & Ibrahim (2023).
- The level of social support for people with hearing disabilities as a whole, as determined by officials, is average, with an arithmetic average of (2.27). The indicators, according to the arithmetic mean arrangement, are as follows: the first rank is human support with an arithmetic average of (2.35). The second rank is technical support with an arithmetic mean of (2.33). The third ranking is technical support with an arithmetic mean of (2.29). The fourth rank is information support with an arithmetic mean of (2.28). Finally, the fifth rank is financial support with an arithmetic mean of (2.12). These findings align with the study of ElDeeb (2019).

The Fourth Axis: The significant differences between the responses of parents and officials regarding their determination of the level of social support for people with hearing disabilities:

Table Number (9) The significant differences between the responses of parents and officials regarding their determination of the level of social support for people with hearing disabilities (N=125)

Dimensions	Research Community	N	Mean	Std. D	df	T-Test	Sig
Financial Support	Parents'	72	2.08	0.48	123	-0.520	No Sig
	Officials	53	2.12	0.45			
Technical Support	Parents'	72	2.25	0.53	123	-0.812	No Sig
	Officials	53	2.33	0.49			
Human Support	Parents'	72	2.22	0.5	123	-1.410	No Sig
	Officials	53	2.35	0.51			
Informational Support	Parents'	72	2.21	0.52	123	-0.798	No Sig
	Officials	53	2.28	0.46			
Technical Support	Parents'	72	2.23	0.52	123	-0.637	No Sig
	Officials	53	2.29	0.47			
Social Support as a whole	Parents'	72	2.2	0.41	123	-0.991	No Sig
	Officials	53	2.27	0.43			

** Significant at (0.01)

* Significant at (0.05)

The previous table shows that:

- There are no statistically significant differences between the responses of parents and officials regarding their determination of the level of financial support for people with hearing disabilities. This confirmed by the results of ElDeeb (2019).
- There are no statistically significant differences between the responses of parents and officials regarding their determination of the level of technical support for people with hearing disabilities.
- There are no statistically significant differences between the responses of parents and officials regarding their determination of the level of human support for people with hearing disabilities. This aligns with the results of Poon & Zait (2013).
- There are no statistically significant differences between the responses of parents and officials regarding their determination of the level of informational support for people with hearing disabilities.
- There are no statistically significant differences between the responses of parents and officials regarding their determination of the level of technical support for people with hearing disabilities.
- There are no statistically significant differences between the responses of parents and officials regarding their determination of the level of dimensions of social support for people with hearing disabilities as a whole.

The Fifth Axis: Testing the Study Hypotheses:

- The main hypothesis and its sub-hypotheses of the study are tested: "There is a positive, statistically significant relationship between social assistance mechanisms and achieving social support for people with hearing disabilities."

Table Number (10): The relationship between social assistance mechanisms and achieving social support for people with hearing disabilities, as determined by officials (N=53)

Dimensions	Financial Support	Technical Support	Human Support	Informational Support	Technical Support	Social Support as a whole
Administrative Mechanisms	0.276*	0.460**	0.314*	0.289*	0.261*	0.353**
Technical Mechanisms	0.661**	0.834**	0.730**	0.699**	0.648**	0.797**
Communication Mechanisms	0.667**	0.813**	0.807**	0.770**	0.698**	0.827**
Innovative Mechanisms	0.712**	0.805**	0.817**	0.832**	0.710**	0.853**

Dimensions	Financial Support	Technical Support	Human Support	Informational Support	Technical Support	Social Support as a whole
Social assistance mechanisms as a whole	0.677**	0.849**	0.782**	0.759**	0.679**	0.825**

** Significant at (0.01)

* Significant at (0.05)

The previous table shows that:

- There is a statistically significant direct relationship at a significant level (0.01) between social assistance mechanisms and achieving social support for people with hearing disabilities.
- The most related social assistance mechanisms to achieving social support for people with hearing disabilities are as follows: innovative mechanisms, followed by communication mechanisms, then technical mechanisms, and finally administrative mechanisms.
- This may be due to the existence of a direct correlation between these dimensions, and that they express what the study aims to achieve. This aligns with the study of Fayed (2022) and the study of Ali (2022).

Table Number (11): Simple regression analysis of the impact of social assistance mechanisms on achieving social support for people with hearing disabilities.

Independent Variable	Dependent variable	Beta	T-Test	F-Test	R	R ²
Social Assistance Mechanisms as a whole	Financial Support	0.765	6.572**	43.190**	0.677**	0.459**
	Technical Support	1.055	11.485**	131.911**	0.849**	0.721**
	Human Support	1.002	8.949**	80.77**	0.782**	0.611**
	Informational Support	0.881	8.313**	69.110**	0.759**	0.575**
	Technical Support	0.801	6.596**	43.513**	0.679**	0.460**
	Social Support as a whole	0.901	10.422**	108.613**	0.825**	0.680**

** Significant at (0.01)

* Significant at (0.05)

The previous table shows that:

- The value of the correlation coefficient between the independent variable "social assistance mechanisms as a whole," and the

dependent variable, "achieving financial support for people with hearing disabilities," indicates a direct correlation at a significant level (0.01). The result of the (F) test indicates the significance of the regression model, and the value of the determination coefficient was (0.459). This means that the value of social assistance mechanisms as a whole contributes to achieving financial support for people with hearing disabilities by (45.9%). **This leads us accept the first sub-hypothesis of the study, which states, "There is a direct, statistically significant, influencing relationship between social assistance mechanisms and achieving financial support for people with hearing disabilities."**

- The value of the correlation coefficient between the independent variable, "social assistance mechanisms as a whole," and the dependent variable, "achieving technical support for people with hearing disabilities," indicates that a direct correlation at a significant level (0.01). The result of the (F) test indicates the significance of the regression model, and the value of the determination coefficient was (0.721). This means that the value of social assistance mechanisms as a whole contributes to achieving technical support for people with hearing disabilities by (72.1%). This leads us to accept the second sub-hypothesis of the study, **which states, "There is a direct, influencing, statistically significant relationship between social assistance mechanisms and the achievement of technical support for people with hearing disabilities."**
- The value of the correlation coefficient between the independent variable, "social assistance mechanisms as a whole," and the dependent variable, "achieving human support for people with hearing disabilities," indicates that there is a direct correlation at a significant level (0.01). The result of the (F) test indicates the significance of the regression model, and the value of the determination coefficient was (0.611). This means that the value of social assistance mechanisms as a whole contributes to achieving human support for people with hearing disabilities by (61.1%). This leads us to accept the third sub-hypothesis of the study, **which states, "There is a direct, influencing, statistically significant relationship between social assistance mechanisms and achieving human support for people with hearing disabilities."**

- The value of the correlation coefficient between the independent variable, "social assistance mechanisms as a whole," and the dependent variable, "achieving informational support for people with hearing disabilities," indicates a direct correlation at a significant level (0.01). The result of the (F) test indicates the significance of the regression model. The determination coefficient was (0.575), suggesting that social assistance mechanisms as a whole contribute to achieving informational support for people with hearing disabilities by (57.5%). **This leads us to accept the fourth sub-hypothesis of the study, which states, "There is a positive, direct, statistically significant relationship between social assistance mechanisms and the achievement of informational support for people with hearing disabilities."**
- The value of the correlation coefficient between the independent variable, "social assistance mechanisms as a whole," and the dependent variable, "achieving technical support for people with hearing disabilities," indicates a direct correlation at a significant level (0.01). The result of the (F) test indicates the significance of the regression model. The value of the determination coefficient was (0.460), meaning that social assistance mechanisms as a whole contribute to achieving technical support for people with hearing disabilities by (46%). **This leads us to accept the fifth sub-hypothesis of the study, which states, "There is a direct and statistically significant relationship between social assistance mechanisms and the achievement of technical support for people with hearing disabilities."**
- The value of the correlation coefficient between the independent variable, "social assistance mechanisms as a whole" and the dependent variable, "social support for people with hearing disabilities as a whole," indicates that there is a direct correlation at a significant level (0.01). The result of the (F) test indicates the significance of the regression model. The value of the determination coefficient was (0.680), meaning that social assistance mechanisms as a whole contribute to achieving social support for people with hearing disabilities as a whole by (68%). **This leads us to accept the main hypothesis of the study, which states, "There is a positive, statistically significant relationship between social assistance mechanisms and the**

achievement of social support for people with hearing disabilities."

Discussion

- The study determined the social assistance mechanisms needed to achieve social support for people with hearing disabilities. It has proven the validity of its hypotheses and objectives. Many studies have highlighted the importance of community support for people with hearing impairments, indicating that there are multiple types of financial, informational and technical support. This was indicated by the study of Fayed (2023) and the study of Poon & Zait (2013). These studies have emphasized the importance of providing social assistance and achieving a decent life for the people with hearing impairments. They also stress the need to improve and activate the roles of institutions in providing services to them, as confirmed by the study of Hakem & Ibrahim (2022). Such efforts contribute to the development and improvement of their abilities and skills, and aid in the planning of social programs for them.
- The study addressed specific hypotheses. The main hypothesis of the study was, "There is a positive and statistically significant relationship between social assistance mechanisms and achieving social support for people with hearing disabilities." Its validity has been proven through asset of sub-hypotheses, and its hypotheses has been proven correct. Through the study's results, it was concluded that there are many mechanisms for social support for people with hearing disabilities. These include administrative mechanisms, communication mechanisms, and innovative mechanisms. The study's results highlighted the importance of technical mechanisms as they ranked first. This is confirmed by the results of Ali's (2022) study.
- The study explored the dimensions of social support for people with hearing disabilities, including financial, human, informational and technical support. The results proved that the technical support progressed in the first place for people with hearing disabilities as determined by officials and parents. By testing the main hypothesis and the sub-hypothesis, the study concluded that there are multiple types of social support for people with hearing disabilities. These are represented in financial support, technical support, human support and informational support. The results of the study highlight the

necessity and importance of achieving financial support to provide community support for the hearing impaired.

- The study identified a set of difficulties facing the contributions of community support mechanisms in achieving social support for people with hearing disabilities. The most important of which is the lack of a common database between organizations. This is then followed by the increasing numbers of people with hearing disabilities, the incompatibility of community support programs with the needs and problems of people with hearing disabilities, and finally, the lack of appropriate professional experiences within foundations to achieve community support for people with hearing disabilities.
- Based on the above, it indicates the necessity of achieving social support for people with hearing disabilities. This can be accomplished through multiple mechanisms such as administrative, technical, communication, and innovative mechanisms.

Recommendations:

- Establish a joint database and information exchange between organizations of people with hearing disabilities.
- Hold training courses for workers who support people with hearing disabilities to increase their experience in providing community support.
- Design community support programs in light of the actual needs of people with hearing disabilities.

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