

Summary

Setting the problem of the study:

In the last decades of the past century, there was much attention to children as they are the youth of tomorrow and the men of the future so laws were issued to demand that care should be provided to children on both national and international levels. In Egypt, for example, the president of the country announced two decades for the Egyptian child's protection, the first of which was from 1990 to 2000 and the second was from 2000 to 2010.

No one can deny the importance of childhood as it is the stage during which the human identity is formulated. So it is necessary to pay attention to this stage to be able to produce characters that are capable of achieving progress and overcoming life's obstacles.

Psychologists assert that the individual's personality is formed in the first five years of his life. The other later stages are only a process of growth and development each of which has its own characteristics. If the personality's main features are well- formed, they imply that the character is normal throughout life. If there is any disorder or chaos during childhood, it will affect the child's character. Childhood is a stage of emotional, social and mental growth upon which the person's type of personality is identified. The individual's personality primarily consists of hereditary features acquired from parents and available home experiences that build up the character's main elements such as satisfying psychological needs of love, kindness, care, guidance and learning. Such things are the responsibility of parents. If one of the parents dies, this will leave its deep effect on the child's personality in the future and it will have its deep effect on the parental picture formed by the child who loses, in his father's death, a very important source of satisfying psychological and social needs which play effective role on his character. In the early stages of his life, the child specially needs to feel secure to have psychological and social harmony and keep his psychological balance and assert his stability. So he needs love, acceptance, and stability as they are main elements that give him a feeling of reassurance and

security. These elements are derived from people surrounding him especially his mother because love and security the child finds in his mother affect his emotional, physical, mental and social growth.

A child deprived of his family may suffer from restlessness, instability and emotional imbalance which make him more liable to delinquency and neurosis or make his behaviour undesirable. This makes him also liable to facing problems. A child may be deprived of his family due to several circumstances such as divorce, separation, death of one or both parents or putting in jail one of the parents. There is a number of people living in social harbouring institutions due to the absence of someone to replace the parents. Undoubtedly, harbouring institutions can be a substitute for parents. The presence of parents is very important in the child's life.

The study of the concept of the self and self – image is one of the most important topics which are given priority in psychological and personality research.

We live in an age of political, economic and cultural changes which have a direct impact on the human being. This increases the rate of neurosis, trouble and stress which increases the rate of physical and psychological disorders to create an imbalanced person such things basically affect the person's character and this leads to disturbance in his character especially his self – esteem

Aims of the Study:

There is one main aim; namely, testing the effectiveness of a selective input in the service of the individual for the development of orphans self – images. This aim is achieved through there secondary aims as follows:

1. Testing the effectiveness of a selective input in the service of the individual and developing the orphans' sense of belonging
2. Testing the effectiveness of a selective input in the service of the individual and developing the orphans' self – confidence.

Hypotheses of the study:

The present study seeks to reveal the impact of a selective in put in the service of the individual to develop the orphans' self – image in orphanages. The main hypothesis of the study can be formulated as follows:

There are statistically significant differences between the orphans' self – image in orphanages before and after introducing the professional interference program by using a selective input in the service of individual. A number of hypotheses.

1. There are statistically significant differences between the orphans' marks on the scale's secondary dimension concerning the sense of security before and after introducing the professional interference program.
2. There is statistically significant difference between the orphans' marks on the scale's secondary dimension concerning the sense of belonging before and after introducing the professional interference program.
3. There are statistically significant differences between the orphans' marks on the scale's secondary dimension concerning self – confidence before after introducing the professional interference program.

Concepts of the study:

The study includes four main concepts:

- The concept of eclectic model
- The concept of self – esteem
- The concept of the orphan child
- The concept of residential institutions

Procedures of the study:

1. Type of study:

This study is semi experimental used to prove the study's main hypothesis through a number of procedures related to the suitability between practice and the social reality we live. The main aim is to reveal causal relations between the elements of one phenomenon or interrelated social phenomena.

2. The Study's Method:

The researcher uses the semi – experimental method that corresponds with the type of this study. This is due to the researchers' inability to control the study's variables owing to the interrelation of uncontrollable factors and the

inability to know their impact or to measure them. The semi experimental method is selected by using the pre and post experiment on one group.

3. The study's Tools:

The researcher uses a number of tools to help her achieve the study's aims as follows:

1. A scale of the orphans' self – image in orphanages. This scale is prepared by the researcher and is regarded as the main tool for the pre and post measurements and it includes three main dimensions identified with reference to the aims and hypotheses of the study.
2. Standardize and semi standardized interviews.

4. Fields of the study:

1. The setting field:

The researcher selects the social care institution in Hadeka, Fayoum as the setting for implementing the professional interference program. This setting is selected for the following reasons:

1. It has children deprived of living within a family.
2. It has orphans
3. It plays a role in providing social and psychological care to the child
4. It has a group of supervisors qualified for dealing with orphans.
5. It has children in late childhood ranging from 9 to 18.
6. The children's ages range from 9 – 18.

2. The Human Field:

The human field includes an intentional sample of 12 orphans according to the following conditions:

1. The child's loss of father or mother or both so as not for the self – image to be affected by this loss but to be affected by putting him in an orphanage.
2. Age should range from 9 to 18
3. The child should be enrolled in basic education stage (primary and prep).

4. The child should get low marks on the self – image scale.

3. The Time field:

This refers to the period of time taken by the researcher to complete the field study. The study took 6 months during which professional interference was performed from 17 / 6 / 2011 to 16 / 12 / 2011

Results of the study:

1. proving the main hypothesis which states that there are statistically significant differences between the mean marks of the experimental group before and after the professional interference by using the strategies of a selective model in the service of the individual on the orphans' self – images scale.
2. The study reveals that there are statistically significant differences between the mean marks of the experimental group concerning the development of the orphans' self – images before and after professional interference by using the strategies of a selective model in the service of the individual.
3. The study reveals that there are statistically significant differences between the mean marks of the experimental group concerning the development of the orphans' sense of security before and after professional interference by using the strategies of a selective model in the service of the individual.
4. The study reveals that there are statistically significant differences between the mean marks of the experimental group concerning the development of the orphans' sense of belonging before and after professional interference by using the strategies of a selective model in the service of the individual.
5. The study reveals that there are statistically significant differences between the mean marks of the experimental group concerning the development of the orphans' self - confidence before and after professional interference by using the strategies of a selective model in the service of the individual.

