

Social Responsibility of NGOs and achieving Social Protection for Working Children

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Abstract:

This study describes the Social responsibility of NGOs in achieving social protection for working children and this Social responsibility includes awareness and education, advocacy and lobbying, Occupational Safety and Control. The study sought to determine the level by which the Social responsibility of NGOs in achieving social protection for working children and there were three main study hypotheses. The most important hypothesis was "the level of social responsibility of NGOs in achieving social protection for working children is high". The study confirmed this hypothesis and stressed that these organizations practice awareness and education to confront the problems of working children, as they use the media to raise awareness of the seriousness of the issue of child labor and the need to protect them. The results of the study confirmed that these organizations carry out advocacy campaigns by collecting accurate information on the phenomenon of child labor as part of advocacy activities to deal with this issue. It also uses many methods to obtain citizens' support to take care of working children and is concerned with monitoring and occupational safety by increasing knowledge of working children on the importance of using industrial safety tools in the workplace, as well as legislation and laws that oblige employers to apply the conditions of occupational safety and industrial security. Finally, the study showed the importance of the role that NGOs play in achieving social protection for working children.

Key Words: social responsibility, social protection, working children.

Introduction:

Child labor has received widespread attention at the global level due to its close association with child rights. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which was approved in 1989, concerned the right of the child to be fully protected from economic exploitation or any work that harms his dignity, conflicts with his education, or opposes his health, social, spiritual, moral, mental and physical development, and the child's work is not accepted at an early age and for long hours at very low wages. (UNICEF Egypt Country Office: 2002, p.2)

Despite the remarkable interest in childhood issues and the presence of many declarations, international agreements and legal legislations, there are some children who live in difficult conditions and suffer from deprivation and are unable to access appropriate services and programs to take care of them and satisfy their basic needs, among them working children who represent a segment of

society, and their problems must be addressed. The practical reality and practice also reflect a decrease in the degree of protection for children from exploitation and oppression (Jankovic L: 2000, p.71).

Child labor is one of the flagrant violations that work to weaken the basic principles that every child should enjoy. It deprives the child of his most basic rights and throws him into being lost in the maze of poverty, ignorance and disease. The child worker often fails to improve his professional conditions and usually falls into marginal occupations that do not make him overcome the tragedy he is facing (Al-Tawashi: 2015, p.2).

(Bolanle Mf, Fidelis ON:2005) has emphasized that the effects of work differ for children because they are negatively affected by pressures that exceed their capacities, in addition to the fact that work deprives the child of his most basic rights such as education and play, and the appropriate physical and moral environment (p.80).

In this regard, (Afifi: 2001) emphasized in his study that exposure of young children to work hazards causes them physical, health, psychological and social harm, and this requires access to the poor family, developing its financial resources, and encouraging them to undertake income-generating projects.

The results of Al-Jawhari's study (2011) showed that children working in the agricultural field are exposed to many health problems, occupational diseases, work accidents, the absence of industrial security means, and behavioral and educational problems. Muhammad's study (2013) also found that improving health conditions and achieving adaptation and consensus in the field of work are among the most important aspects of improving the quality of life of working children and their families, and the efforts of governmental and private organizations contribute to improving them.

Children may resort to work for several reasons, including the lack of a breadwinner for them, poor economic conditions, poverty, large study burdens and expenses, which forces them to work for earning and obtaining abundant money, as well as the lack of follow-up of children by the family and escaping from school repeatedly because there is no element of attraction for children in the educational process. (Al-Sharabi: 1999, p. 8) this is consistent with what mentioned in the Al-Bahi study (2001) that the most important reasons that pushed children to work were failure in school and the decrease in the family's economic level, which made them push children to work to help the family and improve its economic level.

Child labor has many dangers, including inhaling dust and having difficulty breathing, especially for children working in factories. In addition to insulting children from employers. The availability of money for children because of their work may push them to deviate, such as gambling and drug abuse (Al-Sharabi: 1999, p. 5)

The phenomenon of child labor related to the degree of progress or backwardness of society, so it appears more prevalent in the third world countries and decreases when social and economic problems are solved. Many global and local statistics try to estimate the size of child labor. Asia and the Pacific have the highest rate of working children (78 million children) . The most dangerous areas for working children, which witness many accidents, are the southern region of the Sahara Desert. The agricultural sector is the largest sector benefiting from child labor, as more than 98 million children work in this sector, and more than half of the children work in extremely dangerous environments, and their number reaches 85 million child laborers (International Labor Organization, 2013).

Although this phenomenon is global, developing countries have the largest part in this crisis, as the number of working children in Arab countries reached 10 million children before reaching the legal age for work. The report of the Arab Council for Childhood and Development on child labor in the Arab countries shows a bleak picture of the situation of children in these countries, where the phenomenon of children of the poor is widespread and deprived of their rights, which leads to the waste of creative energies (Arab Council for Childhood and Development, 2010)

Because of the danger of child labor at the near and far levels, and given that this phenomenon is in a noticeable increase without planning and organizing, as the National Survey on the phenomenon of child labor in Egypt has shown that there is a continuous increase in the number of children working, and their percentage in 2013 for the age group (less than 18 years) 30.6 million children (26.4% of the total population), and the number of male children is 15.8 million children (18.9%), and the number of females is 14.7 million girls (17.5%). The highest percentage of working children in the age group (15 - 17 years old) 88.9%, the percentage of males was more than females (Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, Egypt, 2013).

Hence, the alarm must be raised towards the absence of protection for these children, whether trade union or insurance protection, in order to eliminate this phenomenon and achieve a better future for children. Many Egyptian civil society organizations have been active in interacting with this phenomenon and reducing it through the participation of stakeholders in the child rights sectors, and directed their efforts towards changing the Egyptian society's perceptions of the phenomenon by conducting many studies about it (Abdullah and Ramzi: 2008).

Abdul Hamid's study (2008) indicates the contribution of the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood in activating the participation of NGOs to protect working children by providing the necessary financial support services to these NGOs, coordinating between them and other institutions concerned with protecting working children and contributing to designing and implementing programs for working children.

In addition to the above, Mahmoud's study (2008) indicated that there are monitoring efforts of the Ministry of Manpower to reduce child labor represented in monitoring the places, conditions and procedures of their work, and the Ministry is making legislative efforts to reduce child labor represented in determining the working age for children and the nature of work that must be That its practice and application of Child Working Law.

The study (Khattab: 2002) also showed that non-governmental organizations working in the field of child labor carry out strategic planning for child labor programs, manage human resources for the organization's workers, develop development programs, conduct advocacy campaigns and gain support for this issue, as well as manage volunteer efforts for community members to participate in programs to combat Child labor (p. 9)

The responsibility for protecting children falls on society with all its governmental and non-governmental organizations and its systems, such as the family, schools, places of worship, the media, recreational institutions, and institutions of social control and rehabilitation, and this responsibility means that these systems do not fail to perform their tasks towards children, exposing them to forms of suffering and deprivation. Therefore, concerted efforts must be made to provide care and protection for the children who have been deprived of a decent life or have been neglected and abused (Moussa: 2000, p. 28)

Based on the above, the study (Azar and Ramzi: 2001) proposed an integrated strategy to address the phenomenon of child labor in the context of the basic rights established for all children, and an integrated program was developed to provide and develop systems of care and protection for working children.

Here, the role of social work appears to activate childcare programs in these institutions to satisfy the needs of children, in addition to developing the necessary skills for social workers working in these institutions, investing all opportunities to employ methods of dealing with children such as methods of learning and guidance, increasing their abilities, developing their talents, and working to adapt them to the new situations facing them (Pcoiuger: 2003, p170).

In the context of the literature presented, it is clear that non-governmental organizations have an effective role in facing the problems of working children using a set of methods that achieve social protection for them, which may be consistent or different from one organization to another, and these methods may make children and their families feel satisfied and may not be Effective, which requires determining the extent of its effectiveness.

Therefore, this study seeks to determine the level of social responsibility dimensions of NGOs in achieving social protection for working children.

Theoretical directions of the study: -

The Carter and Ray model (based on child rights):

Patricia Ray and Sarah Carter (2007) called for this approach in their study (2007), and Eddie Soeharto developed it in his study (2008). They emphasize that this approach is especially important when dealing with children in difficult circumstances and poor children, because it focuses on inclusion and non-discrimination, identify the children at risk, facilitate their participation, and address their special issues. It also looks at children in the context of their relationships with their families, peers and the wider community, and believes that each of the parties has rights and responsibilities, and plays a role in the realization of children's rights. This approach includes the following procedural elements:

1. Empowering and supporting children to know their rights and responsibilities in order to improve their lives in positive ways, and develop their capabilities.
2. Empowering and supporting parents and other caregivers to know and exercise their responsibilities towards children and enable them to claim their rights in order to support children.

3. Encouraging local, national and international authorities to carry out their duties towards children and their families.
4. Strengthening civil society organizations at the local and national levels to work for children's rights.

Objectives of the study:

1. Determining the level of social responsibility dimensions of NGOs.
2. Determine the level of social protection dimensions for working children.
3. Identify the difficulties that non-governmental organizations face in achieving social protection for working children.
4. Determining proposals to activate the social responsibility of non-governmental organizations in achieving social protection for working children.

Study hypotheses:

First hypothesis:

“The level of social responsibility dimensions of NGOs is high”, this hypothesis can be tested through the following variables:

1. Awareness and education
2. Advocacy and lobbying
3. Occupational Safety and supervision.

Second hypothesis:

“The level of social protection dimensions for working children is high”, this hypothesis can be tested through the following variables:

1. Health programs.
2. Educational programs.
3. Social programs.

Third hypothesis:

"There is a statistically significant correlation between the social responsibility of NGOs and achieving social protection for working children”.

The importance of the study:

1. The growing phenomenon of child labor and the psychological, health, social, ethical, and educational problems that result from it affecting the security and safety of society in the future.
2. The role of the social work profession and the method of community organization in particular in activating the role of non-governmental organizations in achieving social protection for working children and using their tools and the skills of social

workers in activating the social protection mechanisms that are used within these organizations.

Study concepts:

(1) The concept of social responsibility:

The procedural definition of social responsibility:

1. The commitment of non-governmental organizations to adopt a method of work in which they protect children.
2. This role aims to improve the quality of life for working children and their families and solve their problems.
3. Social responsibility can be measured through the following variables: awareness and education, advocacy and lobbying, supervision and occupational safety to achieve social protection for working children.

(2) The concept of social protection:

The procedural definition of social protection:

1. Designing a set of programs and activities for children working in organizations that provide them with aspects of social welfare.
2. Social protection aims to help working children overcome obstacles and reduce the risks and delinquencies that they are exposed to.
3. The physical and moral reinforcement that working children receive.
4. Social protection can be measured through the following variables: social programs, health programs, and educational programs.

(3) The concept of working children:

The procedural definition of working children:

1. Children from 10 to 16 years old ,male or female.
2. Children whose work is permanent, not seasonal.
3. Those who are enrolled in work during education or who have dropped out of education to work.
4. Children work with the family's consent, sometimes by forcing them to work.
5. Children entered work at an early age due to economic, social and cultural factors.

Methodological Procedures of the Study:

- 1- **Type of the Study:** this study is a descriptive study. It aims to determine the social responsibility of NGOs in achieving social protection for working children.

2- Methodology:

- Comprehensive social survey of board members, workers and social workers in the selected organizations.
- Social sample survey of children benefiting from organizations' services.

3- Study Tools:

- Questionnaire used with staff, social workers, and board members of the selected organizations (N=48).
- Questionnaire form with a sample of working children (N=62)

4- Study Fields:

- **Location Field:** The study was implemented in Non-governmental organizations working in the field of child labor at the level of Giza Governorate (Social Services Association in Giza) and Cairo Governorate (Misr El Mahrousa Association Baladi Kosika, Resala Association Helwan Branch, Resala Association Mokattam Branch).

These organizations have been selected according to the following conditions:

- According to the nature of the organizations 'work with the problem of child labor and providing services to them and their families.
- Visiting a large number of children working for these organizations.
- It aims to achieve social, economic and educational protection for working children.
- The presence of a large number of social workers in these organizations.
- **Human Field:**
- Board members, workers and social workers working in the selected organizations (N=48) and this number is provided to researchers during the application period for the research.

Table (1) Data for the study population

Sr.	The name of the organization	Number of board members	social workers
1	Giza Social Services Organization	7	2
2	My organization El Mahrousa my country Kosika	9	4
3	Helwan Branch Mission Organization	11	5
4	Mokattam Branch Mission Organization	7	3
Total		34	14

- The sample frame includes working children, their numbers were (195) , then a purposive sample of (62) working children was selected according to the following conditions:
 - That these children be in the age group (10-16) years.
 - Children working in different occupations, whether dangerous or safe.
 - They are dropouts or enrolled in education.
 - To be a frequent visitor to these organizations and benefit from their services.

Table (2) Data on the distribution of respondents who benefit from the services of these organizations

Sr.	The name of the organization	Overall community size	Distribution of beneficiaries
1	Giza Social Services Organization	32	5
2	My organization El Mahrousa my country Kosika	55	10
3	Helwan Branch Mission Organization	48	16
4	Mokattam Branch Mission Organization	60	31
Total		195	62

3. Time Field:

The field data collection was conducted from 15/11/2019 to 25/1/2020.

Results of the Field Study:

First: Dimensions of the social responsibility of NGOs:

(1) Awareness and Education:

Table (3) awareness and education as one of the dimensions of responsibility for NGOs in achieving social protection for working children as Determined by Officials (N = 48)

Sr.	Statements	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Ranking
1	The organization uses the media to raise awareness of the seriousness of the issue of child labor and the need to protect them.	2.71	0.54	1
2	The organization creates informative signs in the community that include the risks of early child labor	2.44	0.54	3
3	The organization is using experts in the field of security culture to reduce the phenomenon of child labor.	2.48	0.65	2

Sr.	Statements	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Ranking
4	The organization organizes seminars to inform families of the serious effects of the phenomenon of child labor.	2.38	0.64	5
5	Hold awareness-raising meetings to increase support for policies facing child labor.	2.42	0.71	4
The Variable as a Whole		2.48	0.34	High level

The table shows that the level of awareness and education as one of the dimensions of the social responsibility of NGOs as determined by officials is high (arithmetic average = 2.48), and in the first order came the statement "The organization uses the media to raise awareness of the seriousness of the issue of child labor and the need to protect them (average = 2.71), which may reflect The importance of the media in raising awareness of the seriousness of the phenomenon of child labor, as the media is one of the most means that achieve the required goals as quickly as possible to enjoy the characteristic of spreading in society, and this is consistent with the studies of (Abdullah and Ramzi: 2008, Abdel-Maqsoud: 2001, Koenig, Poncet: 2019), where she stressed the importance of NGOs using the media to launch campaigns that pressure institutions to correct their future practices towards their employees.

Finally, the statement "The organization organizes seminars to inform families of the seriousness of the effects of the phenomenon of child labor (arithmetic average = 2.38), which may reflect the need for non-governmental organizations to give greater attention to the educational role of children and their families through direct means of awareness and this is consistent with the results of the study (Aldashev) Vallino: 2019), where the results of the study confirmed that NGOs have a great burden to educate members of society about the importance of their effective participation in the decision-making process, in order to alleviate some of the circumstances that result from the absence of some policies.

(2) Advocacy and lobbying:

Table (4) advocacy and lobbying as one of the dimensions of responsibility for NGOs in achieving social protection for working children as Determined by Officials.(N= 48)

Sr.	Statements	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Ranking
1	The organization is keen to campaign for the issue of child labor and protection.	2.52	0.68	3
2	The organization collects accurate information on the phenomenon of child labor as part of advocacy activities to deal with the issue.	2.56	0.54	1
3	The organization announces to the community its goals regarding the issue of child labor to gain community support for it.	2.4	0.71	6
4	The organization sets a time frame in which it carries out advocacy activities for child care workers .	2.44	0.77	5
5	The organization makes a lot of effort to influence decision makers and leaders within the community to deal with the issue of child labor.	2.46	0.62	4
6	The organization uses many methods to win the support of citizens for the campaign to care for working children.	2.52	0.65	2
The Variable as a Whole		2.48	0.34	High level

The table shows that the level of advocacy and advocacy as one of the dimensions of the social responsibility of NGOs as determined by officials is high (arithmetic average = 2.48), and in the first order the organization collects accurate information on the phenomenon of child labor as part of advocacy activities to deal with the issue with an average of (2.56) Whereas, the non-governmental organizations collecting accurate information about the phenomenon and its disclosure contributes to the proper handling of the phenomenon and this is consistent with the results of the study (2019: Kuruppu, Lodhia), where the study confirmed that NGOs have moved away from carrying out traditional roles of development and humanitarian assistance. The traditional role played by it in carrying out the roles of political advocacy, which placed it with great responsibility with the importance of accurate handling of information and its disclosure.

This is also consistent with the study (O'Leary: 2017), where the study emphasized that NGOs are responsible to the beneficiaries of their services to effectively fulfill their needs. Therefore, it has become imperative that they seek to use modern mechanisms based on accountability, collecting and making available information to transform individuals within their communities into capable citizens. On self-determination.

Finally, the statement "The organization announces to the community its objectives towards the issue of child labor in order to gain community support for it" (arithmetic mean = 2.4). This may reflect the need for organizations to give greater importance to the process of announcing their goals because this would help them gain the confidence of their customers and then facilitate advocacy activities, as these results are consistent with the studies of both (Villo, Halme, Ritvala: 2020, Khattab: 2002) The necessity to carry out advocacy campaigns and gain support for this issue.

(3) Occupational Safety and Supervision:

Table (5) Occupational Safety and Control as one of the dimensions of responsibility for NGOs in achieving social protection for working children as Determined by Officials.(N = 48)

Sr.	Statements	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Ranking
1	The organization works to increase the knowledge of working children about the importance of using industrial security tools in the workplace.	2.63	0.61	1
2	The organization works to increase the knowledge of working children about the conditions of occupational safety that must be followed to protect them from injuries and diseases.	2.35	0.56	5
3	The organization works to increase the knowledge of working children and their families about the legislation and laws that obligate employers to apply the conditions of occupational safety and industrial security.	2.5	0.62	2
4	Providing working children with behavior change skills about some of the wrong behaviors and ideas they take in the workplace.	2.42	0.68	4
5	The organization works to increase the knowledge of working children and their families about the places and societal	2.44	0.65	3

Sr.	Statements	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Ranking
	sources that can be used to report violations and their workplaces.			
6	Provide working children with the persuasion skill of employers regarding improving workplace conditions.	2.33	0.69	6
The Variable as a Whole		2.44	0.31	High level

The table shows that the level of occupational safety and control as one of the dimensions of the social responsibility of non-governmental organizations as determined by officials is high (arithmetic average = 2.44), and in the first order came the statement "The organization works to increase working children's knowledge of the importance of using industrial safety tools in the workplace (arithmetic average = 2.63), which may reflect the organizations' keenness to use all methods and tools for communicating with working children to make them aware of the risks that may occur in their workplaces. This also agrees with the results of a study (Fabre, Pallage 2015:), where the study found the importance of direct intervention of community policies and organizations concerned with the phenomenon. Child labor with families and their children to reduce the phenomenon, by providing appropriate financial insurance to the families of children on the one hand, and on the other hand educating working children about the mechanisms of self-insurance against the risks of working on them.

Finally, the statement "Providing working children with the skill of persuading employers regarding improving workplace conditions" (arithmetic average = 2.33), which reflects the need for organizations to pay more attention to building the capacities of working children to enable them to obtain their rights, and this is consistent with the results of studies by OJHA Gupta, Lele, and Sahu: 2020), where the study concluded that the social responsibility of NGOs includes mobilizing and building the capacities of people to exercise their rights and enable them to participate in their societies and to understand the necessary steps to ensure the state's response to their rights and the direction of reform efforts based on decentralization. This is also in agreement with the results of the study (Villo, Halme, Ritvala: 2020), where the study emphasized that NGOs play a fundamental role by advocating for managing serious societal issues and maintaining community safety standards, by launching campaigns

to protect the community and empower people to make change. Environmental and societal required.

Second Axis: Dimensions of Achieving social protection for working children as determined by officials and beneficiaries:

(1)Health programs:

Table (6) health programs

Sr .	Statements	Working children (N=62)			Officials (N=48)		
		Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Ranking	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Ranking
1	Providing health education services for working children.	2.74	0.51	1	2.85	0.36	1
2	Provide free medicines to working children.	2.32	0.5	4	2.44	0.62	4
3	Providing the necessary medical examinations for the working child.	2.34	0.65	3	2.4	0.64	5
4	The organization shall transfer patients from working children to specialized hospitals if necessary.	2.18	0.64	5	2.46	0.62	3
5	Through its health programs , the Foundation contributes to achieving a sense of social responsibility.	2.39	0.58	2	2.5	0.62	2
The Dimension As a Whole		2.39	0.28	High Level	2.53	0.34	High Level

The results of Table (6) indicate health programs as one of the dimensions of achieving social protection for working children as determined by officials and working children: where the statement "Providing health awareness services to working children" came in the first order (arithmetic average (2.85), and these results are consistent with the viewpoint of the beneficiaries. Reflecting the non-governmental organizations' keenness to provide working children with all the information to properly deal with the health risks that they may be exposed to, this study (Kissi: 2018) emphasized that it focused on the importance of the role that governmental and non-governmental organizations play in raising health awareness for

working children, as they constitute most of The actions that children do are dangerous to their health and development. While in the last arrangement, the statement: "Providing the necessary medical examinations for the working child (arithmetic average = 2.4). These results are consistent with the viewpoint of the beneficiaries, which may reflect the lack of material resources of the organization to provide those necessary examinations, and this is consistent with the findings of the study (Muhammad: 2013), where she emphasized that one of the obstacles facing the role of NGOs in alleviating the problems associated with child labor is the insufficient material resources needed for programs and projects to address the problem of child labor.

(2) Educational programs:

Table (7) Educational programs

Sr.	Statements	Working children (N=62)			Officials (N=48)		
		Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Ranking	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Ranking
1	The organization helps return dropouts from education to school.	2.32	0.7	5	2.65	0.56	1
2	The organization provides free study tools for working children.	2.39	0.61	2	2.42	0.58	4
3	The organization provides literacy classes for working children.	2.37	0.66	4	2.63	0.61	2
4	The organization provides specialized teachers to give remedial classes.	2.37	0.58	3	2.42	0.68	5
5	The Foundation contributes to paying tuition fees for working children enrolled in school.	2.42	0.71	1	2.54	0.65	3
6	Through its educational	2.08	0.68	6	2.4	0.71	6

Sr.	Statements	Working children (N=62)			Officials (N=48)		
		Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Ranking	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Ranking
	programs, the Foundation contributes to achieving a sense of social responsibility.						
	The Dimension As a Whole	2.33	0.27	Medium Level	2.51	0.33	High Level

The results of Table (7) refer to educational programs as one of the dimensions of achieving social protection for working children as determined by officials and working children: in the first order came the statement: "The organization assists in returning school dropouts to school" (arithmetic average = 2.65), which reflects the organization's keenness to ensure The continuation of working children in their studies, and this is consistent with the results of the study (Al-Latif: 2017), where the study found the effectiveness of participatory planning between NGOs and government sector institutions in improving educational services provided to working children, by counting children who drop out of education, integrating dropouts into education once Others, providing educational aids to children. While it came in the first order from the point of view of the beneficiaries, the Foundation contributes to the payment of tuition fees for working children enrolled in the study with an average of (2.42), which reflects the organization's keenness to support children to complete their education stages, and this is consistent with the results of the studies of (Al-Sharabi: 1999, Holgado, Jariego, Ramos, Palacio: 2014), where the study confirmed that working children spend a long time inside their work, which negatively affects their academic and social performance. In the last order the statement: "The institution contributes through its educational programs to achieving a sense of social responsibility" (arithmetic average = 2.4). These results are consistent with the perspective of the beneficiaries

(2) Social programs:

Table (8) Social programs

Sr.	Statements	Working children (N=62)			Officials (N=48)		
		Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Ranking	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Ranking
1	The organization gives working children the opportunity to participate in various activities in it.	2.31	0.76	4	2.56	0.65	1
2	The organization helps in solving business problems.	2.26	0.6	5	2.44	0.68	5
3	Providing social support to children in their workplaces.	2.53	0.62	1	2.35	0.6	6
4	The organization periodically tracks children at work.	2.45	0.56	2	2.44	0.65	4
5	The organization is raising awareness about how to prevent workplace injuries.	2.34	0.51	3	2.54	0.68	2
6	Through its social programs, the Foundation contributes to achieving a sense of social responsibility.	2.13	0.64	6	2.52	0.65	3
The Dimension As a Whole		2.34	0.23	Medium Level	2.48	0.34	Medium Level

The results of Table (8) indicate social programs as one of the dimensions of achieving social protection for working children as determined by officials and working children: In the first order came the statement: “The organization provides working children the opportunity to participate in its various activities” (arithmetic average = 2.56), which reflects the organization’s keenness to invest The energies of working children to become valid elements in their societies, while it came in the first order from the point of view of the beneficiaries, providing social support to children in their workplaces with an average of (2.53), which reflects the organization’s keenness to take into account the human aspect in providing social programs to reduce the phenomenon of child labor. With studies of both (Afifi: 2001, Dammert, Hoop Mvukiyehe, Rosati 2018:), where the study emphasized the importance of the programs offered by social organizations to address child labor by reducing the poor standard of living of families with working children, such as health and social insurance programs. In addition, that these programs reduce the family’s dependence on child labor.

In the last order, the statement reads, “The Foundation contributes through its social programs to achieving a sense of social

responsibility” (arithmetic average = 2.13), which reflects the necessity for the organization to make greater efforts to develop the social aspects of working children to gain their confidence in the efforts made to protect and support them. Study (Report of the Pilot Project for the Protection of Working Children 2012) where the recommendations of the report issued by the National Council for Motherhood and Childhood came about the pilot project to protect working children, as the project aims to study the real causes of child labor and focus on implementing effective ways to reduce poverty and gradually eliminate child labor through Implementing a comprehensive developmental approach to raise community awareness of the environment surrounding the child.

Finally, the perspective of the beneficiaries, the phrase "providing social support to children in their workplaces" (arithmetic average = 2.35) came to this result, and this result reflects the children's point of view, as it came as a first order from the children's point of view, which reflects the children's need for someone who follows them and helps them to provide protection for them in their workplaces, and this is consistent with that. With the results of the study (Islam: 2019), where the study emphasized that non-governmental organizations play a key role in providing support to working children who suffer from vulnerabilities in their environments in order to provide a safe environment for survival and growth. The study also found that caring for working children in vulnerable communities contributes to In protecting the community and developing the child, the study also emphasized the low rate of child labor in the areas where committees for food security were established for working children to take care of them in their work areas, and this is in line with the theoretical guidelines of the study.

Third Axis: Testing the Study Hypotheses

3-1 –Testing the first study hypothesis “The level of social responsibility dimensions of NGOs is high:"

Table (9) Level of social responsibility dimensions of NGOs as a whole as determined by officials :(N = 48)

Sr .	Dimensions	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Ranking
1	Awareness and Education	2.48	0.34	1
2	Advocacy and lobbying	2.48	0.34	1
3	Occupational Safety and Control	2.44	0.31	2
Total Dimensions of social responsibility		2.47	0.27	High Level

The table above reveals that: The Level of social responsibility dimensions of NGOs, as a whole as determined by officials, is high, with an arithmetic mean of 2.47. The indicators as per the ranking of arithmetic mean are: in the first rank were awareness and education, advocacy and lobbying with a mean of 2.48, in the second rank was Occupational Safety and Control with a mean of 2.44. **This proves the validity of the first hypothesis “The level of social responsibility dimensions of NGOs is expected to be high.”**

(2-3) – Testing the second study hypothesis “The level of dimensions of realizing achieving social protection for working children is high ”

Table (10) Level of Dimensions of Realization of social protection for working children

Sr.	Dimensions	Working children (N=62)			Officials (N=48)		
		Mean	Standard Deviation	Rank	Mean	Standard Deviation	Rank
1	Health programs	2.39	0.28	1	2.53	0.34	1
2	educational programs.	2.33	0.27	3	2.51	0.33	2
3	Social programs	2.34	0.23	2	2.48	0.34	3
All Dimensions		2.35	0.17	High Level	2.5	0.26	High Level

The table above reveals that:

- The dimensions of achieving social protection for working children, as determined by beneficiaries, is of a high level, where the arithmetic mean is 2.35. The indicators as per the arithmetic mean were: in the first rank was Health programs with a mean of 2.39. In the second rank was Social programs with a mean of 2.34, and in the third rank was educational programs with a mean of 2.33.

- The dimensions of achieving social protection for working children, as determined by officials, is of a high level with an arithmetic mean of 2.5. The indicators as per arithmetic average were: in the first rank was Health programs with a mean of 2.53, in the second rank was educational programs with a mean on 2.51, and in the third rank was Social programs with a mean of 2.48. **This proves the validity of the second hypothesis of the study that "the dimensions of achieving social protection for working children are High.**

3-3 – Testing the third study hypothesis “There is a statistically significant correlation between the social responsibility of NGOs and achieving social protection for working children”.

Table (11) Analysis of simple regression in the relationship between the social responsibility of NGOs and the realization of social protection for working children as determined by official. (N = 48)

Independent Variable	Regression Coefficient	T Test		F-Test		Correlation Coefficient		Coefficient of Determination
	B	T-Test		F-Test		R		R ²
		Value	Significance	Value	Significance	Value	Significance	
Dimensions of social responsibility as a whole	0.803	9.851	0	97.035	0	0.824	0	0.678

The table above reveals that:

- The correlation coefficient between the independent variable " dimensions of social responsibility for NGOs as a whole " and the dependent variable " dimensions of achieving social protection for working children as a whole " (0.824) was statistically significant at significance level (0.01), indicating a positive correlation between the two variables.

-The result of the F test (F = 97.035, SIG = 0.000) indicates the significance of the regression model, and the value of the coefficient of determination (0.678). This means that the social responsibility of NGO as a whole explain 8.67% of the changes in the dimensions of realizing social protection for working children as a whole by the officials

- The value of the regression coefficient (0.803) indicates a positive relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. The result of the T-test (T = 9.851, Sig = 0.000) indicates that the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable is significant at a significant level (0.01).

- **This proves that validity of the third study hypothesis "There is a statistically significant correlation between the social responsibility of NGOs and achieving social protection for working children".**

Fourth Axis: Obstacles Facing NGOs in achieving social protection for working children as determined by officials:

1. Lack of experiences of those in charge of implementing social protection programs in the organization with an arithmetic mean of 2.67.
2. Lack of capabilities and resources to achieve the required protection for early child labor with an arithmetic mean of 2.5.

3. There are some legal restrictions in the work of the organization with an arithmetic mean of 2.46.
4. Children have little awareness of the importance of social protection programs provided by organizations with an arithmetic mean of 2.44.
5. Limited programs that can be implemented to protect early child labor with an arithmetic mean of 2.44.
6. Lack of communication coordination between the organization and working children with an arithmetic mean of 2.4.

Fifth Axis: Suggestions for activating the social responsibility of NGOs in realizing social protection for working children as determined by officials:

1. Increase funding to achieve the required protection for early child labor with an arithmetic mean of 2.65.
2. Study the shortcomings of the current legislation that contribute to reducing the phenomenon of child labor with an arithmetic mean of 2.63.
3. The use of social workers prepared to perform the role of protection in these organizations with an arithmetic mean of 2.6.
4. Conducting planned and continuous campaigns to educate children and their families about the dangers of child labor with an arithmetic mean of 2.52.
5. Building a partnership between different organizations to address the problems of early child labor with an arithmetic mean of 2.5.
6. Activating the existence of community schools for early dropout workers and providing them with educational opportunities with an arithmetic mean of 2.44.

Discussion:

The study addressed the set hypotheses. The first hypothesis was “the level of social responsibility of NGOs in achieving social protection for working children is high through awareness and education, advocacy and lobbying, Occupational Safety and Control . Results confirmed that the level of social responsibility of NGOs in achieving social protection for working children is high. also confirmed the results of the study that awareness and education, advocacy and lobbying of the most important dimensions of social responsibility undertaken by NGOs in Achieving social protection for children working as using the media to raise awareness of the seriousness of the child labor issue and the need to protect them ,and collect accurate information on the phenomenon of child

labor as part of the call for dealing activities with the case and use many methods to win the support of citizens ' campaign child care workers.

The results also confirmed concerning the imposition of a second study on it is expected to be the level of the dimensions of achieving social protection of working children is high of making us accept the imposition of the second study and objective variables in health programs and of the educational and the social where the results confirmed that the NGOs providing health, education and social programs , staff and also for children beneficiaries confirmed this as the organization to provide outreach services for children health workers and the transfer of patients from working children to specialized hospitals in case of necessity . The results of the study also confirmed that the organizations help return dropouts from education to study ,and the organization provides literacy classes for working children,as the results of the study confirmed that NGOs allow workers the opportunity to participate in various activities for children and is raising awareness of how to prevent work injuries Wet So . The foregoing clearly shows that NGOs have an important role in facing the problems of working children and also have confirmed that there is a strong relationship between the dimensions of social responsibility of NGOs in the form of awareness and education, advocacy and lobbying, Occupational Safety and Control, and between achieving the social protection of working children, which is represented in health, educational, and social programs ,which makes us accept the third hypothesis of study ,according to which "there is a statistically significant direct relationship between the social responsibility of NGOs and achieving social protection for working children".

The researchers stress the importance of professional and skilled preparation for workers and social workers in organizations that are concerned with facing the problems of working children and organizing training courses for them.

The researchers believe that there are a set of indicators to achieve social protection for working children, which are:

1. Establishing programs to care for working children.
2. Address dropout from education.
3. Subjecting children to vocational training programs to clarify the risks of work.
4. Establishing policies to link wages and changes in living standards.

5. Taking into account the conditions of destitute and low-income families.

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