

The Community Responsibility of Non- Governmental Organizations in Facing a Health Crises from the perspective of Community Organization Method

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Abstract:

The current study identifies Non-Governmental Organizations' (NGOs) levels of Community Responsibility (social- economic-environmental) in Facing Health Crises from the perspective of Community Organization Method. It also identifies how Community Responsibility of NGOs differs, in facing health crises, geographically (rural- urban). The study was applied to (107) board members of NGOs and activity officials. Results have found that NGOs performed the three dimensions of their responsibility (social, economic, and environmental) highly in order to deal with health problems that face the community. The results also indicated that there were no significant statistical differences between urban and rural NGOs in the average of facing health crises. The study recommended some mechanisms to enhance community responsibility of NGOs from the perspective of Community Organization Method.

Key Words:

Community responsibility, Health Crises. Non-Governmental Organizations

Introduction:

Recently, successive health crises have faced the world and challenged communities, countries, and governments with great responsibilities and burdens to face and limit their repercussions. These challenges highlighted the importance of preparedness and coordination of various parties that respond to emergencies. These parties include healthcare workers, government agencies, public health authorities, international organizations, the profit and nonprofit sector. (Alsherman, 2020, p.190).

Diseases play an important role in evaluating the health systems of countries. If systems are not equipped to deal with diseases, spread of diseases may lead to human sufferings, more mortality, and economic loses. Pandemics highlight advantages and disadvantages of the world health systems. The way these systems manage health crises and pandemics is responsible for spreading or stopping them (Omar, 2022, p. 77).

Non-Governmental Organizations' (NGOs) enable citizens to participate in making decisions of their lives and have responsibility of managing, implementing, and financing the organizations projects and programs. This opportunity of participation is an important aspect of cooperation in social life and a vital role in modern communities. It offers health care and educational aids; in addition to caring about major issues that communities suffer from (Abo Alnasr, 2007, p.p 86-87).

Sahn (2020) mentioned that a major negativity of health crises is threatening the main objectives and high values of communities. Their events are characterized by speediness, mobility, complication, and interrelation. They also cause a feeling of nervousness and mental tension because they are surprising and mysterious. Decisions of confrontation are crucial and difficult requiring huge financial capabilities to be process.

Alshuqair (2020) confirmed that females are more committed than males to the practices of health environmental security measures to prevent and limit the spread of the coronavirus COVID-19.

Alqassas (2021) aimed at identifying communal cooperation of facing health crises, in particular Corona pandemic. The most important finding of this study is that civil community organizations provided isolation and quarantine hospitals with medical equipment and protective supplies for doctors and nurses. They also launched campaigns to raise citizens' awareness of health crises.

NGO's roles in community responsibility

Community responsibility is an important issue that worth study, since individuals need it for prevention, protection, and treatment from some negative phenomena. It includes emotional engagement on the individuals' part towards their community, their keenness on achieving progress and cohesion to the society; in addition to understanding its issues and problems, and sharing common social work with others (Alshahry, 2010, p. 52).

Similarly, Alshimry (2022) indicated that social work educates the community to avoid stress and anxiety and enhance mental health to deal with the pandemic. Alzahri's (2020) study referred to the relationship between crises management and community responsibility, in light of the Corona pandemic, among university students to take preventive precautions and precautionary measures against the virus, limit its spread, and confront the crisis. It has found that there is a direct correlation among the themes of crisis management community responsibility.

Rakshit & Ravichandra's (2020) study shed light on charitable work and donations funded by many civil community organizations in India during the critical outbreak of the Corona virus. Both cash and in kind donations are based on the principle of community responsibility. It concluded that it is difficult to activate community responsibility of organizations if their officials do not believe in self-communal responsibility in the first place.

Sakr's (2022) study referred to community responsibility of NGOs and the role they must play, in light of the spread of Corona pandemic. It also monitored the most important contributions they made to their societies in terms of their community responsibility as an application of the Chinese experience.

Alsayyad and Algreitly's (2020) study aimed at developing a proposed vision for applying community responsibility at the level of individuals and institutions, as one of the most important channels that support the public interest of the society. It considers community responsibility a basic element required to strengthen the bonds of human relations by clarifying its ethical dimension. Furthermore, it assesses the reality of Egyptian institutions adoption of community responsibility and its various dimensions. In addition, it tries to describe the Egyptian situation, whether individual or institutional, during facing the Covid-19 epidemic crisis. It also sheds light on the role of the Egyptian legislative structure regulating the community responsibility of organizations and its effectiveness.

Being one of the professional methods of social work, Community Organization Method seeks to enable the local community to support the individuals' energies and efforts by developing their abilities to think, create, analyze, and identify resources. Furthermore, it enables them to meet the community needs that achieve its developmental goals, increase productivity, and raise efficiency rates. It also helps create many administrative organizations that contribute positively and effectively to raising the individuals' level to improve the quality of life (Mohamed, 2011, p.p 116-117).

Ahmed's (2015) study referred to the social worker's role in the professional intervention between chronic diseases patients and their families within medical institutions. It identifies the positive aspects which help activate professional relationships between the medical social worker and the treatment team or the work team. It also identifies the real role of the social worker in hospitals administration and his/her contribution to providing services, activities, and programs within the hospitals.

Study problem

It is clear that community responsibility becomes more important in times of adversity, including facing health crises. Furthermore, Community Organization Method- by virtue of its philosophy, goals and principles- is most capable of leading community organizations to achieve its social, humanitarian,

charitable, and voluntary role in serving the society and contributing to its development. It could be asserted, then, that there is a similarity between thoughts, philosophies, principles, and clients of both community responsibility and the social service profession.

Therefore, drawing on the literature previously discussed, the present study aims at identifying levels of community responsibility (social, economic, and environmental) of NGOs in facing health crises from the perspective of Community Organization Method and investigating how community responsibility of NGOs differs in facing health crises according to the geographical location (rural- urban).

Objectives of the study:

The main objective of the study is to identify the level of community responsibility at which NGOs face health crises from the perspective of Community Organization Method.

This main objective is achieved through these sub-objectives:

1. Identifying the level of community responsibility at which NGOs face health crises from the perspective of Community Organization Method.
2. Identifying the level of economic responsibility at which NGOs face health crises from the perspective of Community Organization Method.
3. Identifying the level of environmental responsibility at which NGOs face health crises from the perspective of Community Organization Method.
4. Identifying how Community Responsibility of NGOs differs in facing health crises according to the geographical location (rural-urban).
5. Suggesting mechanisms for enhancing community responsibility of NGOs from the perspective of Community Organization Method.

Questions of the study:

The main question of the study is: “what is NGOs’s community responsibility of facing health crises from the perspective of Community Organization Method?”

This main question could be answered through these sub-questions:

1. What is the level of community responsibility at which NGOs face health crises from the perspective of Community Organization Method?

2. What is the level of economic responsibility at which NGOs face health crises from the perspective of Community Organization Method?
3. What is the level of environmental responsibility at which NGOs face health crises from the perspective of Community Organization Method?
4. To what extent does Community Responsibility of NGOs differ in facing health crises according to the geographical location (rural- urban)?

Rationale of the study:

Community responsibility theory

This theory can be employed through the educational role of the social worker as a guide. It achieves public interest through developing community responsibility for facing societal obstacles. The current study adopts this theory because it helps set the theoretical guidelines for the study such as objectives, questions, tools, interpretation, and analysis of the results.

Theoretical framework:

A. Dimensions of community responsibility:

1. **Community responsibility** is a set of activities, programs, events and social policies intended to provide charitable work that aims at serving the community. It is the necessary social and humanitarian services that the community needs. It is provided during health crises by providing aid, donations, charitable projects, family care, and social and health care (Saied and Albawy, 2010, p. 213).
2. **Economic responsibility** means that the organization is economically useful and feasible and tries hard to provide security for the beneficiaries (clients). It also means that organizations implement programs and activities that achieve integration between their social and economic goals (Gabara, Abdelazeem, 2018,p. 129).
3. **Environmental or health responsibility** keeps balance between organizations and the environment by emphasizing the limitedness of resources the high-cost of environmental goods, like other production factors such as labor and capital. Therefore, those who use, spoil or pollute them bear their internal cost. Environmental responsibility is defined as the activities, means, and programs that the organization carries out to keep the environment clean and sustainable through several procedures such as protecting natural resources, dispose waste and exhaust scientifically, combat pollution causes, and balance community responsibility (Almnufy, Shaheen, Ghazi, Alnaggar, 2020,p. 281).

B. Stages of health crisis management (Omar, 2022,p. 79):

1. **Pre-crisis stage** is the stage that signals the occurrence of a crisis. It is often a stage in which a problem begins to take shape and worsens until a crisis results.
2. **Dealing with the crisis stage** is the main focus of the concept of crisis management where the crisis team uses the delegated powers and implements the set plans.
3. **Post-crisis stage** is the stage in which the effects of the crisis are contained. Having control over these effects is an important part of the crisis management process.

C. The role of social work in developing community responsibility to face health crises (Abo Alnasr, 2021,p.p 364-365):

1. Keeping in touch with clients via mobile phones, hotlines, and social media to provide the required enlightening and explaining instructions, providing advice, giving social support, reducing anxiety and tension.
2. Keeping in touch with the medical team responsible for the quarantine to organize services for its beneficiaries.
3. Providing psychological and social support to the sick, the recovered, their families, and medical workers.
4. Mitigating the effects of isolation and social distancing.
5. Participating in health and environmental awareness campaigns and programs on prevention and treatment of health crises, especially in the social aspects of these campaigns and programs.
6. Encouraging volunteer work, especially among the young, to assist in facing the coronavirus pandemic.
7. Suggesting community initiatives, especially social ones, in the field of facing the Corona virus pandemic.

Concepts of the study:

1. Community responsibility is defined as:

- a. The social, economic, legitimate, ethical, and charitable expectations of societal organizations in a specific period of time (Zelarna, et al. 2020,p. 3).
- b. Responsibility of an administration for the effects of its societal and environmental decisions and activities through transparent ethical behavior that would enhance the sustainable development of a society, adhere to laws and regulations, and cope with international standards of behavior. (Sakr, 2019,p. 34)

- c. Commitment of organizations to the society in which it operates. It is responsible for individuals' participation in providing services or contributing to many social activities in the areas of health, housing, employment, pollution control, poverty fighting, and others (Abobakr, 2010,p. 76).
 - d. **The current study defines it as:** NGOs's ability to face situations and crises that face the target groups and raise awareness of how to prevent and deal with these crises. It is measured by three dimensions: the social dimension, the economic dimension, and the environmental dimension.
- 2. The concept of health crises** is defined as:
- a. A final result of the accumulation of some effects or a sudden defect that may affect the main components of the system. The crisis constitutes a major, explicit, and clear threat to the organization or the system survival (Ahmed, 2008,p. 2).
 - b. It is a complex health system that affects people in one or more geographical areas (Mabid, 2020,p. 294)

Methodology:

1. **Study type:** The current study followed the descriptive method. The researchers selected this type of study in order to be able to determine the level of community responsibility of NGOs in facing health crises from the perspective of Community Organization Method.
2. **Method:** The current study used the social survey using the sample method for board members of directors and activities officials in NGOs.
3. **Tools of the study:** the present study used a measurement form, prepared by the researchers, on community responsibility among NGOs. The form followed these procedures:
 - i. Reviewing specialized scientific researches.
 - ii. Reviewing the Arabic and foreign literature related to the topic.
 - iii. Reviewing measurement forms related to the current study.
 - iv. Formulating the questionnaire according to the aims of the study. The questionnaire consists of two parts; the first part includes general data. The second part includes the initial phase of the (30) items measuring factors of community responsibility among NGOs. All items were designed based on Likert Five-point scale. The response to each item is (strongly agree, agree, somewhat agree, disagree, and strongly disagree). Each of these responses was given values: strongly agree (five degrees), agree (four degrees), somewhat agree (three marks), disagree (two marks), strongly disagree (one mark).

v. Assessing the psychometric properties of the scale:

- **Face validity (reviewers' validity):** The scale was presented to (10) staff members at faculties of Social Work, Fayoum University and Helwan University to be judged. Percentage of agreement was not less than (80). Some phrases were deleted; others were reformulated; and other phrases were added. Accordingly, the scale was formulated in its final form consisting of 27 items that measure dimensions of community responsibility; in addition to the primary data.

- **Reliability:** reliability of the questionnaire was applied to a sample of 52 workers at private universities. Results of the questionnaire reliability were as follows:

The Community Responsibility factor:

Table 1. Reliability Statistics for the Community Responsibility factor

	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted	McDonald's Omega if Item Deleted
11	.670	.913	.913
12	.815	.906	.907
13	.771	.905	.906
14	.695	.912	.913
15	.835	.904	.905
16	.860	.901	.901
17	.455	.931	.932
18	.776	.906	.907
19	.763	.906	.906
Total_Factor		.919	.919

Table (1) shows that the dimension of community responsibility, consisting of 9 items, is highly reliable according to the values of reliability of omega (0.919) and alpha (0.919). Values of reliability coefficient, in case of deleting the items, are also good. It was noted that the items of this dimension were well correlated with its overall score, where the values of Corrected Item-Total Correlation ranged between .455 and .860; thus, validity and reliability of the scale are evident.

II) The Economic responsibility factor:

Table 2. Reliability Statistics for the Economic responsibility factor

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted	McDonald's Omega if Item Deleted
I10	.536	.901	.899
I11	.613	.896	.895
I12	.797	.882	.881

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted	McDonald's Omega if Item Deleted
I13	.744	.886	.885
I14	.736	.886	.887
I15	.637	.896	.895
I16	.720	.891	.890
I17	.676	.891	.891
I18	.675	.891	.889
Total Factor		0.902	.901

Table (2) shows that the dimension of economic responsibility, consisting of 9 items, has high reliability according to the values of the reliability coefficient of omega (0.901) and the reliability coefficient of alpha (0.902); and that the values of reliability coefficient in the case of deleting the items are also good. It also shows that the items of this dimension correlate well with the overall score of the dimension, as the Corrected Item-Total Correlation values range between .536 and .797, which indicates the validity and stability of the scale.

III) The Environmental responsibility factor:

Table 3. Reliability Statistics for the Environmental responsibility

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted	McDonald's Omega if Item Deleted
I19	.503	.905	.902
I20	.653	.896	.895
I21	.796	.885	.873
I22	.753	.888	.878
I23	.665	.895	.887
I24	.778	.886	.878
I25	.778	.886	.879
I26	.639	.902	.896
I27	.605	.899	.888
Total factor		.904	.898

Table (3) shows that the environmental responsibility dimension, consisting of 9 items, is characterized by high reliability according to the values of the reliability coefficient of omega (0.898) and the reliability coefficient of alpha (0.904); and that the values of the stability coefficient in the case of deleting the items are also good. It was also found that the items of this dimension correlate well with the overall score of the dimension, as the Corrected Item-Total Correlation values range between .503 and .796, which indicates the validity and reliability of the scale.

4. Fields of the study:

i. Spatial field: There are approximately 1,940 NGOs in Fayoum Governorate. Thirty-one NGOs were recruited for this study- (10) were in urban areas; (21) were in rural areas- including Ebda binafsik, Ahabab Al-Khair for Development, Al taqwaa walayman, Alkhayria Association, Elfatemeyah Association for Development, El tareek for development, Almaa alhaa Development, Almuzarie almusraa, The bright future of development, Almushtaquwn lilajna, Al-Manar for Community Development in Tamiya, Ayadaa misria, Community Development in Dar Ramad, Al-Manar for Community, Development in Tamiya, Salaheldien, Alhaqu fa alhayaa Association in Fayoum, Al-Khair and Al-Baraka for Development, Al Methaq Association, Community Development Association in Al-Azab, Society for Community Development and Environment, Community Development and Training Association, Resala, Ruaad alkhayr for Development , Zahra alhayah, laylat alqadar, Nabd almustaqbal, Community development association ezbet Suleiman, Nasayim alkhayr for development, Yathrib, Rawafid alkhayr for development, Community development bikahik biharaa. These NGOs were nominated by the directorate of Social Solidarity in Fayoum Governorate for the following reasons:

1. Diverse activities of service providing.
2. Commitment of board director members and officials of activities to attendance.
3. Holding periodic meetings for board directors.
4. Serving the biggest number of clients.
5. Implementing joint activities with other organizations.

ii. Human field: The researchers selected a simple random sample of (107) board director members and officials of activities in NGOs, as shown in (Table 5, according to the following conditions:

- Board director members who are most keen and committed to attending periodic board meetings.
- Officials of various activities in each organization.

5. Statistical processing:

Data were processed statistically by the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) program version 28 for the year 2022, and many statistical treatments were applied. Average of the students' responses to the scales items was judged according to the following table:

Table (4) Criterion for judging the mean score of responses

Values (Mean score)	Level
4.20 – 5	Very high
3.4-4.19	High
2.6-3.39	Medium
1.8-2.59	Low
1-1.79	Very Low

Results:

Characteristics of the sample

Table 5. Characteristics of the sample study (N = 107)

Variable	N	%	Variable	N	%
Gender			Place of Residence		
Male	69	64.5	Urban	80	74.8
Female	38	35.5	Rural	27	25.2
Age (mean±SD)			Occupation title:		
38.67±14.32			Chairman	19	17.75
Stages of study			board member	41	38.32
Intermediate-level qualification	4	3.7	Activity Officer	47	43.93
Above average qualification.	10	9.3	Social Status		
Bachelor degree	79	73.8	Married	69	64.5
Postgraduate studies (Diploma - Master - PhD)	14	13.1	Single	33	30.8
			Divorced	3	2.8
			Widow	2	1.9

This table shows that the sample consists of 107 workers in NGOs, 64% are males; 35.5% are females. Most of the NGOs' workers (73.8%) got a university degree, and (64%) were married. It is noted that the application was made to rural and urban associations, and the sample included different job categories.

Response to question 1: “What is the level of community responsibility at which NGOs face health crises from the perspective of Community Organization Method?”

Results in Table 6 indicated that NGOs highly carried out their community responsibility of facing health crises that face the society. The overall average (4.39) of the sample's responses on the items of this dimension was very high.

Table 6. Mean and standard deviation of (N = 107)

Items	M	Std. Dev	Rank	level
1. The association participates in guiding activities (holding seminars, conferences, meetings) to confront health crises.	4.53	.72	Very High	2
2. The association played an influential role in servicing the community during the Corona crisis.	4.53	.59	Very High	2
3. The association gives clients (corona patients) the opportunity to choose the services suitable for them.	4.11	.86	High	8
4. The association helped guide the clients to their isolation places.	4.12	1	High	7
5. The association educates citizens about the need to adhere to precautionary measures and social distancing to limit the spread of the Corona virus.	4.57	.57	Very High	1
6. The association conducts educative campaigns about the need to be vaccinated against Corona.	4.41	.70	Very High	5
7. The association contributes to providing the needs of people with special needs (disabilities) during health crises.	4.33	.88	Very High	6
8. The association participates in health community initiatives with community institutions to face health crises.	4.49	.73	Very High	3
9. The association provides voluntary support (to institutions / citizens) during health crises.	4.42	.85	Very High	4
Mean	4.39	.76	Very High	

All the mean scores of the nine items for this dimension ranged from 4.11 for phrase No. 3, “The association participated in guiding the beneficiaries to their isolation places.” The average (4.57) was very high for phrase (No. 5) which was in the first rank “The association educates citizens about the need to adhere to precautionary measures and social distancing to limit the spread of Corona virus”.

Response to question (2): “What is the level of economic responsibility at which NGOs face health crises from the perspective of Community Organization Method?”

Table 6 shows that NGOs had economic responsibility highly to face health crises that face the community. The average (3.83) of the sample responses to the items of this dimension was high, and all the mean scores for the nine items of this dimension ranged between 3.58 for phrase No. 15 “The association assists financial ailing repay loans during health crises.” The average (4.16) was high for phrase No. 16 which was in the first rank “The association cooperates with the concerned institutions to improve the economic level of citizens during health crises”.

Table 6. Mean and standard deviation of (N = 107)

Items	Mean	Std.Dev	Rank	level
10. The association provides economic services such as (grants, small projects) to those affected by the Corona crisis	4.13	0.83	High	2
11. The association makes donations to health centers during crises (Corona).	3.79	0.98	High	7
12. The association is keen on educating citizens about the culture of consumption smoothing during crises.	4.00	0.88	High	4
13. The Association encourages businessmen to assist those affected by the Corona crisis.	3.99	0.92	High	5
14. The association provides food commodities for those infected with the Corona virus.	4.10	0.85	High	3
15. The association assists financial ailing repay loans during health crises.	3.58	1.13	High	9
16. The association cooperates with the concerned institutions to improve the economic level of citizens during health crises.	4.16	0.73	High	1
17. The association contributed to confronting individuals' bad behaviors (exploitation of merchants) during health crises.	3.78	0.93	High	8
18. The association encourages citizens to donate to the Long Live Egypt Fund during health crises.	3.83	0.98	High	6
Mean	3.92			

Response to question (3): “What is the level of environmental responsibility at which NGOs face health crises from the perspective of Community Organization Method?”

Table 7 indicates that NGOs had their environmental responsibility of facing health crises that face the society to a very high degree during health crises. The average (4.34) of the sample responses about the items of this dimension was very high. Averages of the nine items for this dimension were about (3.93) for phrase No. 26 “The association provides cars to transport patients during health crises.” The average (4.51) is very high for phrase No. 27 which was in the first rank, “The association organizes free medical convoys for citizens during health crises”.

Table 7. Mean and standard deviation of (N = 107)

Items	Mean	Std. Dev	Rank	Level
19. The association holds health educational seminars to prevent corona virus	4.36	0.80	Very High	6
20. The association participates in campaigns that preserve the environment to safely get rid of medical waste (face masks).	4.43	0.70	Very High	3
21. The association helps provide medicines of the treatment protocol for citizens infected with the Corona virus.	4.36	0.84	Very High	6
22. The association is keen on providing the necessary medical tools for Corona patients (steam machine - oxygen cylinder, etc.)	4.37	0.85	Very High	5
23. The association organizes free medical convoys for citizens during health crises.	4.51	0.83	Very High	1
24. The association holds events on the proper environmental behavior of citizens to face health crises	4.23	0.93	Very High	7
25. The association raises citizens' awareness of going to health institutions when symptoms of Corona (difficulty breathing, continuous high temperature) are evident.	4.42	0.77	Very High	4
26. The association provides cars to transport patients during health crises.	3.93	1.11	High	8
27. The association contributed to the sterilization of streets and squares during health crises.	4.50	0.74	Very High	2
Mean	4.34			

Response to question 4: "To what extent does Community Responsibility of NGOs differ in facing health crises according to the geographical location (rural- urban)?"

The **Bayesian T-test** was used for independent samples to examine the differences in community responsibility of NGOs among national organizations according to the geographical location.

Table 8. Descriptive statistics

	Location	N	Mean	Std. Dev
The Community Responsibility factor	= Urban	80	39.6125	5.1
	= Rural	27	39.2222	5.4
The Economic responsibility factor	= Urban	80	35.3125	5.6
	= Rural	27	35.5185	6.8
The Environmental responsibility factor	= Urban	80	39.5000	4.7
	= Rural	27	37.9630	7.2

Table 9. Bayes Factor Independent Sample Test (Method = Roudner)

Factor	Mean Diff	Std. Error Diff	Bayes Factor ^b	T	Df	sig
Community Responsibility	-.39	1.16	5.59	-.33	105	.73
Economic responsibility	.21	1.32	5.82	.156	105	.87
Environmental responsibility	-1.53	1.22	2.84	-1.25	105	.21

a.Assumes unequal variance between groups. b.Bayes factor: Null versus alternative hypothesis

Table 10. Posterior Distribution Characterization

Factor	Posterior		
	Mode	Mean	Variance
The Community Responsibility	-.3903-	-.3903-	1.534
The Economic responsibility	.2060	.2060	2.288
The Environmental responsibility	-1.5370-	-1.5370-	2.407

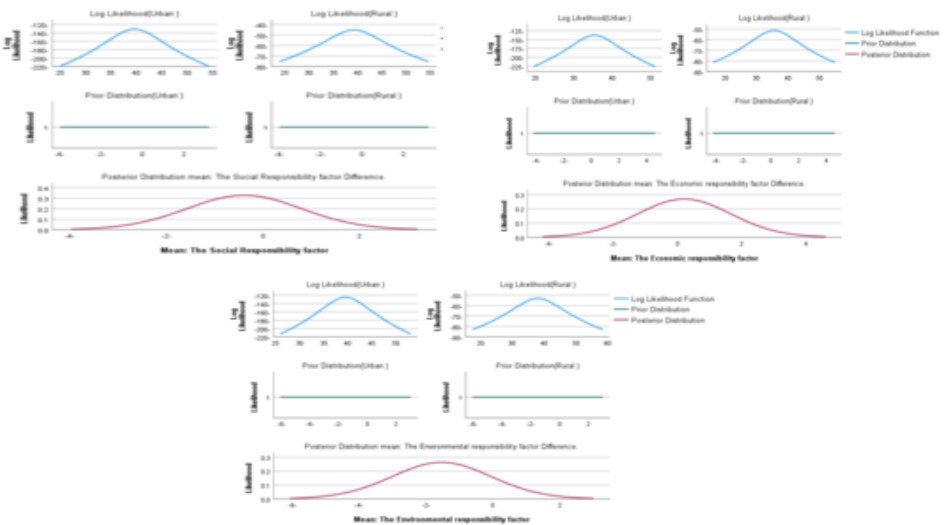


Figure (1): T-test graphs for independent samples using Bayesian Independent Samples T-test for community responsibility, economic responsibility, and Environmental responsibility according to the geographical location.

The previous tables and figure clarify that:

As for **community responsibility**, it has been found that Bayes is more than one (Bayes = 5.591). This indicates that there are no statistically significant differences in the level of community responsibility, as one of the community responsibility factors, according to the geographical location (rural, urban). The T value confirms these results since it equals (.334), and it is not significant at the level of (0.05) (p-value = 0.739).

As for economic responsibility, it has been found that Bayes is more than one (Bayes = 5.82). This finding indicates that there are no statistical significant differences in the level of economic responsibility according to the geographical location (rural, urban). The T value confirms these results since it equals (0.156), and it is not significant at the level of (0.05) (p -value = 0.87).

As for environmental responsibility, it has been found that Bayes is more than one. This finding indicates that there are no statistical significant differences in the level of environmental responsibility according to the geographical location (rural, urban).

Discussion:

Results of the study showed that the factor of community responsibility in NGOs exists highly while facing health crises that face the society. This indicates the effective role played by NGOs to face the recent Corona crisis in educating citizens to adhere to precautionary measures and social distancing to limit the spread of Corona virus. These findings are consistent with Alshimry (2022) and Sakr (2022), who indicated that NGOs played an important role in providing community services and support during times of crisis.

The results showed that the economic responsibility factor in NGOs highly exists to face health crises that face the society. This finding indicates the influential role played by NGOs to address the recent Corona crisis in improving the economic level of citizens during health crises. Alsayyad and Algreitly (2020) have confirmed this finding.

The results found that NGOs had environmental responsibility highly to face health crises that face the community. This indicates that NGOs served citizens during health crises (the recent Corona crisis) by setting up free medical convoys and sterilizing streets and squares. These results are in agreement with those obtained by Alzahry (2020).

Surprisingly, the results indicated that there were no statistical significant differences between rural and urban NGOs in the average of performing the three factors of community responsibility (community responsibility, economic responsibility, environmental responsibility) while facing health crises, such as Corona crisis.

The current findings corroborate the ideas of Soliman and Youssef (2021), who suggested that NGOs can help raise public awareness during health crises such as COVID-19, including how to prevent its spread through information campaigns, social media

outreach, etc. In addition, they can help scale up community services and outreach to identify those in need of help. This includes monitoring the situation on the ground and tracking emerging needs.

The current study argues that while NGOs play an important community responsibility role during the pandemic, governments and other organizations need to support them more to enhance their response efforts. However, NGOs also face challenges during the pandemic like lack of funding, resources, and manpower limitations that affect their ability to provide support at full capacity.

Based on the findings of the current study, a set of mechanisms were proposed to enhance community responsibility of NGOs from the perspective of Community Organization Method:

1. Using tools of Community Organization Method such as meetings, discussions, committees, and conferences on activating the role of NGOs in spreading community responsibility during this stage. These tools raise employees' awareness of the items of community responsibility and differentiate between it and the other practices. It is also useful to announce the communal efforts made by organizations to set an example for other organizations.
2. Using the professional roles necessary for enhancing community responsibility among NGOs such as the guide, the enabler, the planner, the mediator, the professional leader, the educator, and the expert by exchanging experiences and benefiting from international experiences on how to deal with such health crises.
3. Using community organization strategies such as empowerment, knowledge building, consolidation and behavior change. Urging on achieving social work contributions to empower the society components and entities in order to activate community responsibility. Empowering social workers to contribute to building and forming a communal volunteer service initiative to be presented to the health volunteering platform.
4. Using Community Organization Method techniques such as education, training, and gaining confidence by motivating voluntary work to achieve a social renaissance. Furthermore, NGOs develop a strategic plan to be implemented annually.
5. Holding trainings to spread health awareness of dealing with health crises in partnership with the health sector.
6. Making a team of volunteer specialists available to contribute to promoting and activating the concept of health volunteering and sterilize all facilities periodically for the safety of workers.

7. Enacting new legislation for infectious diseases in Egypt regarding health precautions to prevent infectious diseases and harmonize with the surrounding developments.
8. Arranging partnerships with various agencies and sectors to implement community responsibility programs.
9. Establishing a community responsibility fund based on donations to provide assistance to those affected by health crises.
10. Developing crisis management training programs in line with new developments, especially in training on developing multi- visions of crises and the multiple possible scenes that deal with health crises.

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