

## The Level of Psychological Care in Orphanages in Palestine from the Perspective of Inmates "The Arab Orphanage and the House of Faith (EL-Eman) as a Model"

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### Abstract

The present study aimed to determine the level of application of psychological care methods in Palestine from the perspective of the inmates, "The Arab Orphanage and the House of Faith(EL-Eman) are a model", in the cities of Tulkarm and Qalqilya, for the first semester of the scholastic year (2019-2020) The two researchers chose the study community purposively; it reached the size of (92), and the sample was(86) orphans from two associations, and the two researchers developed a questionnaire, which was distributed in its final form, in four main fields, and was used in the descriptive method. The results of the study showed that the level of implementing methods of psychological care in Palestine from the perspective of inmates was 64.81% and the fields came in a descending order, and their mean (arithmetic mean) The first place: guiding The second place: social The third place: educational The fourth place: psychological Hence, the research results shown that there are no statistically significant differences at the level of ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) and the mean of the Level of Psychological Care Methods in Orphanages in Palestine from the perspective of inmates based on the type variables, the cause of residence in the orphanages, the academic achievement level, age and the name of the institution, thus, the two researchers recommended the necessity of having the sex needs due to their different needs.

**Keywords:** Care Methods; orphanages; inmates; psychological care.

### مستوى الرعاية النفسية في دور الأيتام في فلسطين من وجهة نظر النزلاء "جمعية دار الأيتام العربي وبيت الإيمان أنموذجاً"

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### ملخص

هدفت الدراسة الحالية إلى معرفة مستوى تطبيق أساليب الرعاية النفسية في فلسطين من وجهة نظر النزلاء "جمعية دار الأيتام العربي ودار الإيمان أنموذجاً"، في مدينتي طولكرم وقلقيلية، للفصل الدراسي الأول من العام الدراسي (2019 - 2020)م، وقد اختار الباحثان مجتمع الدراسة بالطريقة القصدية غير الاحتمالية، بلغ حجمه (92)، وكانت العينة (86) يتيمًا من جمعيتين، وطور الباحثان استبانة تكونت في صورتها النهائية من جزأين، وزعت على أربع مجالات رئيسية، وجرى استخدام المنهج الوصفي، وقد أظهرت نتائج الدراسة أن مستوى تطبيق أساليب الرعاية النفسية في فلسطين من وجهة نظر النزلاء قد جاءت بدرجة (64,81%)، وقد جاءت المجالات مرتبة تنازليًا وفق متوسطاتها الحسابية على النحو الآتي المرتبة الأولى: الإرشادي، المرتبة الثانية: الاجتماعي، المرتبة الثالثة: التعليمي، المرتبة الرابعة: النفسي. وأظهرت النتائج أنه لا توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية على مستوى الدلالة ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) في المتوسطات الحسابية لمستوى تطبيق الرعاية النفسية في دور الأيتام في فلسطين من وجهة نظر النزلاء تبعًا لمتغيرات النوع، وسبب الإقامة في دور الأيتام، ومستوى التحصيل الأكاديمي، والعمر، واسم المؤسسة. وأوصى الباحثان بضرورة أخذ حاجات كل جنس؛ وذلك لسبب اختلاف حاجاتهم.

الكلمات الدالة: أساليب الرعاية، دار الأيتام، النزلاء، الرعاية النفسية.

### Background to the Study

The Islamic legislation on orphans is of utmost importance in terms of education, care and treatment, and ensuring a decent living for the orphan: Allah has said "Did he not find an orphan and give (you) refugees? "And he found you lost and guided (you) And he found you poor and made (you) self- sufficient So as for the orphan, did not oppress (him) and as for the petitioner, did not repel him. But as for the favor of your lord report (it)" (Surrat Ad-Duha: verse 6).

This is the first call from the Holy Quran to care for those who lost their father with the legal breadwinner of protection and care.

All monotheistic religions call for the care of orphans, brotherhood, cooperation, equality and mercy among them (Abu Alhul, 2011) because a child who lives in a family environment, learns how to live, in which to grow, has a personality, habits, attitudes, tendencies. Children may be deprived of the father, mother or both parents, whether they are deprived of separation (divorce) or death, turning the family environment in which, the child lives into an unstable social environment, characterized by anxiety, tension and the disruption of social relations within the family (Barghouti & Abd Al-Jalil, 2016).

And ensuring orphan is of good deeds that are enshrined in the divine laws and societies in all times, since it is the orphan child who lost one or both of his parents (Hajj Ahmed, 2015), and because of the neglect of the psychological aspect, which represents feelings, emotions, affection..etc are all psychological variables. If they are not given enough attention, they will destroy the structure of the body regardless of its strength (Al-Jubury & Al-Jubury, 2014).

Islam has emphasized the importance of caring for the orphan and the honor of this mission (Gouj, 2014), especially for those who are physically and morally deprived of family care. This is what the Holy Quran has pointed out, for saying,

"And when (other) relatives and orphans and the needy are present at the (time of division, then provide for them (something) out of the estate and speak to them words and appropriate kindness" (An-Nissa: verse 8) Those orphans who have lost their family bonds face a critical situation (Khil, 2014), hereby this greatly affects the child upon his personality as well as his life while growing up (Al-Baz, 2013).

Every child has the right to live in lasting love, to have an extended family in which he lives in love, peace and tranquility. It's the successful orphan who finds the person who takes care of him, as there are (163) million children who live around the world today who do not have a family or hold their hands to reach success, productive work and proper behavior (McMillan, 2017).

Researchers have found that orphaned children are likely to suffer from problems such as stress, anxiety, and problems of expressing feelings greater than non-orphaned children (Abusaad & others, 2015), and that the ability of the individual to fit into himself and the society in which he lives results in a life free of crisis, confusion and enthusiasm for these (Al-Tamimi, 2013), and that is why, Children should receive the attention of researchers and educators to provide care for them, since all divine religions call for social solidarity and family cohesion, which is a fundamental basis in all cultures (Jalal, 2017).

An orphan who has lost one or both of his or her parents has a state of absolute loss and a feeling of being deprived of satisfying his or her emotional and material needs; This could lead to being dominated by fears and worries from the future and from the society and from future, they become suffering from personality disorders and a lack of harmony with society and its laws and morals (Warkat & Tannos, 2018), and childhood events have a negative impact on cognitive performance in life, and they are associated with academic intelligence, achievement and other developmental outcomes later in the life of the orphans (Purohit & Pradhan, 2017).

For this reason, a number of theories have emerged to illustrate the needs of orphans, such as the Maslow Theory of needs, which explained human needs, to present the problem of the inability of the orphan to satisfy these needs himself. Hence, another party must intervene to achieve and satisfy these needs through various forms of care which are supposed to have criteria to measure the adequacy of these forms of care, the ability to satisfy these needs, and to be aware of the dangers of the lack of such care for the child and society.

Maslow put the classification of human needs in details in the hierarchy of needs; he pointed out that human needs

can be ordered upward after meeting the minimum human needs; depending on the urgency of the need or the need to satisfy it.

The need of physiology is at the first level, the need for security at the second level and the need of belonging at the third level. This is where family is oriented as the most secure and suitable environment for the upbringing of the child (Hamoud, 2012).

There's a set of factors that cause behavioral and psychological behavior in orphans such as the sense of fear, a lack of self –confidence, a family atmosphere, inadequate expectations for the level of problems, malnutrition, and sensory efficiency (Al-Harbi, 2017).

Orphans need to acquire mental immunity because it is as necessary as physical immunity which contributes to the protection against various diseases, while mental immunity contributes to the ability of a person to maintain psychological and emotional balance and makes him more capable of responding to various crises and shocks (Olah, 2014), and one of the types of psychological immunity that an orphanage must develop in the inmates of an orphanage:

Firstly, Natural psychological immunity, a type of immunity which exists in an individual in the nature of his psychological makeup, and which grows with him through the interaction between genetics and the environment.

Secondly, the naturally acquired psychological immunity, which is acquired by the individual through the learning, experience, skills and knowledge he or she learns from crisis response. These crises are psychological vaccinations that activate and strengthen the immune system.

Thirdly, Artificially acquired psychological immunity similar to the physical immunity acquired by an individual through the deliberate injection of the body with the pathogen, and acquired by the individual by deliberately subjecting himself to positions that are tense and angry while training him or her to control his/ her emotions, thoughts and feelings (Mohammad & Sabbar, 2018).

These services include housing, shelter, care, and adequate food under medical supervision and clothing for children. They also provide a suitable social atmosphere that replaces the family environment and raise children together based on moral and religious values, knowledge of children's psychological problems, support, care (Duwaykat, 2019).

In the light of the above, it has been shown that it is essential to look at the psychological care methods of orphans (Abu Namous, 2015), and this requires the disclosure of care programs for these orphans, and the setting of a scientific framework for the care of orphans to achieve security for them (Gouj, 2014), especially children living in orphanages, who are among the most vulnerable in society, and are in a state of neglect, ill-treatment or repeated fear (Rauf, Tabish & al, 2016).

### **The Research Problem**

Deprivation of the family is the most important problem facing inmates in orphanages because they live a life different from their peers.

They are deprived of the most important psychological needs, such as love, compassion, consolation, education, reinforcement in society, counseling, guidance and holding hands; to overcome the difficulties and cruelty of life as a result of circumstances where they are not guilty, where they live in an environment that is different from ordinary children, and they experience psychological and behavioral disorders

Therefore, it is our religious and moral duty to stand by the orphan child and replace him with depriving the mother and father. The orphan who lost one or both of his parents feels a broken heart, and needs someone to deal with that.

Hence, the responsibility falls on everyone around him to make up for this great shortage, and to try to fill even a small part of this void.

The study was conceived in terms of psychological and social care, which leads to overcoming the difficulties and cruelty of life.

Many studies have taken care of the orphans, including (Al-Harbi, 2017) to learn about the problems in the social education centers from the point of view of the specialists and supervisors working there. As the two researchers point

out (Barghouti & Abdul Jalil, 2016).

Deprivation of natural family is one of the problems facing the inmates of social care homes. Despite the attention paid by the associations through the care and assistance they provide to the inmates in these associations, whereas they are affected by the loss of parents. Hence, the current problem of study in investigating the role played by orphanages in the way they are used in care methods is determined by the viewpoint of the inmates themselves, in light of some variables. This is done by answering the questions of the study:

First question: What is the level of implementing psychological care in orphanages in Palestine from the point of view of the inmates "The Arab Orphanage and the Model House of Faith Dar El-Eman"?

Second question: Are there statistically significant differences in the level of implementing mental care in orphanages in Palestine from the point of view of the inmates, depending on the type, name of the association, reason of residence, level of educational achievement and age?

### **Study's Objectives**

The current study aims to investigate the levels of implementing mental care in Palestine from the point of view of the inmates of the orphanages in light of some changes, the name of the institution, the reason of residence in the orphanage, the level of educational achievement and age?

### **The Importance of the Study**

The importance of the current study is as follows:

#### **First: The Scientific Importance (Theory)**

The results of this study reveal the level of application of psychological care methods in orphanages in light of certain variables such as the change of gender, Name of the institution, reason of residence, level of education and age.

The educational literature included in this study and the series of the questionnaire add theoretical knowledge to anyone concerned with the subject of orphans

#### **Second: Practical (Applied) Importance**

This study may benefit those responsibility for orphanages to identify strengths and weaknesses in the level of competence and services provided to inmates in orphanages and promoting the psychological and social adjustment of orphanage inmates in Palestine with their ordinary peers, reflecting the positive impact on orphan behavior.

It is hoped that the results of this study will encourage the community to take care of the psychological care of the inmates in orphanages so that they can make them an effective and productive group, rather than a burden on society

### **Study Terms**

**Orphanages:** An impersonal institutional system that aims to manage the lives of inmates, such as eating, drinking, sleeping, and studying. This system requires a professional relationship, not a parent, between adults and children inmates (Ali, 2014)

**Orphanages' Role:** Social associations consisting of one or more buildings, which are equipped to house children deprived of family care.

**Orphan:** A child who has lost parents and often this definition is to include parental loss through abandonment of children where parents are unable or unwilling to support the child (Skinner, 2008)

And the researcher reached another definition of an orphan as: It's the person who lost one or both parents when they were young, and he's called an orphan until he's reached a dream.

**Psychological Care:** Enjoying some positive qualities that help him to be in harmony with himself and his environment (social and material) and free him from the negative and pathological qualities that hinder this harmony (Al-Ausud, 2019).

And the researcher knows that mental care is a set of procedures and methods that individuals use to maintain their mental health so that they can find the right solutions to their problems and to protect themselves from psychological disorders.

The two researchers pointed out that the methods of care: One of the methods of care for orphans in the West Bank

governorates is that of residential care. It is that orphans receive comprehensive care and live in one of the orphanages in the northern West Bank, the Arab Orphanage, and the House of Faith (Dar El-Eman).

### Study Variables

#### First: Intermediate Variables:

**Gender:** 1- Male 2- Female

**- Reasons for Residence in the Orphanage:** 1. One parent died 2. Both died 3. Parental divorce

**- Level of Academic Achievement:** 1. Excellent 2. Very good 3. Good 4. None of them

**- Age:** 1. Less than 6 years 2. (6-10) Years 3. More than 10 years

**Association Name:** 1- The house of Faith (Dar El-Eman) 2- The Arabic Orphanage

#### Second: Independent Variable:

The level of implementing psychological care in orphanages in Palestine, from the point of view of the inmates, "the Arab Orphanage Association and the House of Faith as a model."

#### Third: Dependent Variable

It covers all areas that measure the level of mental care in orphanages in Palestine from the perspective of inmates.

#### Study Limits and Parameters

The limits of the study are confined to the following:

**Spatial Parameters:** This study was applied in orphanages in the northern West Bank governorates (Tulkarm, Qalqilya).

**Time Parameters:** This study was applied in the first chapter of the academic year (2019/2020).

**Human Parameters:** The study was carried out by the inmates of the Arab Orphanage and the house of Faith Dar Al-Eman.

### Objective Parameters

- The results of the current study shall be determined by the results of the responses of the current sample survey members to the items of the study tool measuring the level of Implementing psychological care in orphanages in Palestine from the perspective of inmates.

- The results of the current study shall be determined by the results of the indications of sincerity and consistency of the present study tool.

- The current study's findings are only disseminated to the community of orphanage inmates in the northern West Bank associations and similar communities.

### Previous Studies

In many studies on orphans, field descriptive analysis from many studies have been conducted, we mention the following:

Darsah (Al-Attar, 2019) in the behavioral problems of orphans from the perspective of the supervisor in light of some changes in the Child Care Center in the governorate of Muscat, in the period of field application (2017/2018), where the sample members reached 44 male and female supervisors and the study tool was the questionnaire. The descriptive method was used, and the study found that there was no obvious correlation between behavioral problems and parental deprivation, and the researcher recommended that a study should be conducted on the psychological problems of orphan children in care homes.

He added (Shulga & others, 2016) with the goal of studying the psychological characteristics of teenage orphans in the city of Moscow in the tenth of August of the same year; the study population was 122 male and female teenagers and the study tool was the interview, based on the experimental approach. The study found that there are differences in psychology between adolescents living in orphanages and adolescents living in families since their birth. Deprivation violates the psychological development of adolescents, and recommended that the study develops social intelligence and communication between children and his family.

The study (Muhanbetzhanova & others, 2016) pointed out the goal of studying psychological and educational support for adolescent inmates in orphan villages in Kazakhstan the same year. The study population was 120 male and female adolescents and used the tests as a tool of study, applying the experimental method. The study found the following main results: Teenagers need protection, attention and care and they feel lack of warmth and tenderness, so the study recommended that the work methods should be followed by employees in associations of that care for orphans directly.

Another study (The Gregson, 2015) added that, the causes and consequences of psychological distress among the orphans in East Zimbabwe dated on 23 July 2010, the study population was 551 male and female distributed across many areas in the questionnaire, which was used as a study tool and the analytical description was conducted too, The study came to: It is recommended to increase support to care programs and training presenters on parenting responsibilities and skills to help reduce psychological distress, the study also recommended efforts to reduce poverty, increase school attendance and support youth school enrollment.

The study (Abu Namous, 2015) has pointed out: the role of guidance counselors in orphan welfare associations in the Gaza Governorate in providing educational care to its residents in the scholastic year (2014-2015) which composed of all the 170 guides and administrators in the orphan; the sample of the study was composed of 146 administrative guides and it was distributed across several areas, whereas the questionnaire was used as a study tool and the analytical descriptive approach was conducted, too. The study has found: developing the role of educational guidance to the residents of the associations of care for orphans in the governorate of Gaza.

The study (Ashaalan & Al-zieby, 2015) has showed how to care for children living in orphanages in Saudi Arabia. The study population was 102 members of all orphanages in Saudi Arabia and it was distributed across many areas, and the questionnaire was the study tool, besides, the researcher used the analytical descriptive approach, and the study came up with: The absence of a unified system of instructions used by the caregiver with the same group of children, because a change-of-transition system changes caregivers. This means that more than one caregiver treats the same children during the day and uses each caregiver in different directions, which can cause confusion for the children. The study has recommended that researchers propose to develop well-developed measuring tools to assess the level of satisfaction of children in orphanages and identify their demands and needs.

The study (Ali, 2014) has showed the psychological level of prevention among graduates of orphanages and its relationship with academic adaptation and academic achievement in Jordan and the study sample composed of 195 university students, a diploma or vocational training and it was distributed upon 92 orphans, graduates of care homes, and 103 students living in natural families and the questionnaire was used as a tool of the study and the descriptive approach was conducted, too. The study came up with the most important results: There are high levels of mental immunity in the sample of orphans, as the sample of orphans is higher than in the area of personal resources compared to the average. The study recommended that comprehensive support programs should be provided to orphan's graduates of care centers, both during their stay in care and after their graduation

### **Comments on the Previous Studies**

The current study is similar to previous studies in the gender variable such as (Gregson, 2015), (Al Attar, 2019), (Abu Namous, 2015), and (Ashaalan & Al-zieby, 2015).

In research methods, some studies are consistent with the current study such as (Ali, 2014), (Gregson, 2015), and (Ashaalan & Al-zieby, 2015).

The analytical descriptive Method was used and the study agreed to change variable of residence in the orphanage with (Abu Namous, 2015) and (Ali, 2014).

Therefore, the current study has differed with some previous studies in the variable of educational achievement, such as (Ali, 2014), (Gregson, 2015) and (Abu Namous, 2015), and this study was different with (Abu Namous, 2015), (Shulga, 2016) and (Muhanbetzhanova & others, 2016) as these studies dealt with the experimental method.

The current study is distinguished from previous studies in its approach, based on the variable of the name of the association.

## Method and Procedures

The most important course of study is the following:

### study Method

The analytical descriptive method has been used for the purposes of the current study.

### Study Community

The study community is composed of orphanages in the northern West Bank (Tulkarem, Qalqilya), where 44 inmates are in the Arab Orphanage and 48 inmates (92) are in the Iman House, according to statistics from the Directorate of Social Affairs for 2019-2020)

### The Study Sample

A sample was selected from the study community purposefully, the size of that sample was 92 male and female inmates (100%) of the size of the community, the number of questionnaires retrieved (2) was identified, and (4) was excluded for non-fulfillment of the conditions, thus the size of the examined sample (86), tables (1) indicating the description of the study sample Independent States:

**Table (1) Distribution of the study sample according to the variables of the study.**

Variable		Frequency	Percentage %
<b>Gender</b>	Male	62	72.1
	Female	24	27.9
<b>Reason for Residence in the Orphanage</b>	Death of a parent	45	52.3
	Death of both	11	12.8
	parental divorce	30	34.9
<b>level of academic achievement</b>	excellent	20	23.3
	Very good	34	39.5
	good	26	30.2
	None of them	6	7.0
<b>age variable</b>	Less than 6 years	5	5.8
	from 6 to 10 years	22	25.6
	More than 10 years	59	68.6
<b>association Name</b>	Dar El-Eman	40	46.5
	The Arabic Orphanage	46	53.5

### Study Tool

The study tool was developed after looking at educational literature on the subject of the study in order to learn about the level of implementing psychological care in orphanages in Palestine from the point of view of the inmates "The Arab Orphan Association and the House of Faith And the tool was in its final form in two parts:

The first includes preliminary data about the researchers, which was the gender, the reason for residence in the orphanage, the level of academic achievement, age and the name of the institution or association,

The second is one of the items that measure the level of implementing psychological care in orphanages in Palestine from the point of view of the inmates, the Arab Orphan Association and the House of Faith model. These items numbered (41), which were distributed in four main areas (**Educational, psychological, social & guiding**).

### Objective Reliability of the Tool

The two researchers used two kinds of reliabilities to examine the sincerity of the tool: Virtual honesty, by distributing the tool to a number of examiners who readily respond to it, where the questions and items, which are obvious to them, was an indication of the reliability of the tool.

The second type is: The arbitrators approved the instrument and presented it to a number of competent arbitrators who provided their observations on the tool, and the two researchers then made the appropriate modifications to which the arbitrators referred.

### Persistence of the Study Tool

The alpha Cronbach meter was used to determine the stability of the tool where the test result was 0.82 and it is good in comparison with the minimum acceptable rate (60%).

This is therefore a sufficient statistical percentage to continue the search procedure, and the accuracy and consistency of the search questionnaire have thus been confirmed, leaving both researchers confident that the questionnaire is correct and relevant to the analysis of the results.

**Table (2): alpha Cronbach and the return stability of the study tool**

field	Number of the items in the field	Cronbach alpha constant coefficient
<b>Educational</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>.82</b>
<b>psychological</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>.81</b>
<b>social</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>.80</b>
<b>guiding</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>.81</b>
<b>total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>.82</b>

From the results in Table (2), it appears that all alpha Cronbach's stability parameter values are high, indicating that there is high stability in the study tool.

### Statistical Processing

- The arithmetic means and percentage of the student's questions have been extracted
- Test (t) for Independent Groups (Independent T-Test) to examine hypotheses relating to type variable association name
- Analysis of single variation (One-Way Analysis Variance) to examine hypotheses relating to orphanage reason variables, grade level, age.
- Cronbach's Alpha constant equation.

### Study Results

1- The arrangement of the fields and the overall level of implementing psychological care in the orphanages in Palestine from the point of view of the inmates "The Arab Orphanage and the House of Faith as a model":

**Table (3): Ranking of areas and grades by level of application of psychological care in orphanages in Palestine from the point of view of inmates: Arab Orphanage Society and Dar al-Iman as a Model**

No	Fields	Mean	Standard deviation	percentage	degree
1	Guiding	3.57	0.98	71.51	high
2	Social	3.32	0.53	66.49	Average
3	educational	3.22	0.53	64.44	Average
4	Psychological	2.83	0.69	56.78	average
<b>total grade</b>		<b>3.24</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>64.81</b>	<b>average</b>

Table (3) shows the following:

1- The overall level of implementing psychological care in orphanages in Palestine from the point of view of the inmates "The Arab Orphanage and the House of Faith is a model" was high, with the total percentage of the average response of researchers to all items (64.81%).

2-The order of the fields according to the level of implementing psychological care in the orphanages in Palestine from the point of view of the inmates "The Arab Orphanage Association and the House of Faith model" is as follows:

- First place: Guiding
- Second place: Social.
- Third place: Education.
- Fourth place: Psychological.

Findings on the first study question: What is the level of implementing psychological care in orphanages in Palestine



from the point of view of the inmates, the Arab Orphanage Society and the House of Faith as a model?

## 2- Education

**Table (4) Arithmetic means, standard deviation and percentage of the level of mental care applied in orphanages in Palestine, from the point of view of inmates, arranged by grade**

No	Items	mean	S.D	Percentage	degree
1	I have a desire to continue teaching	4.01	1.30	80.23	high
2	I feel good at my school.	3.97	1.14	79.53	high
3	I love my school and belong to it	3.90	1.18	78.14	high
4	I always keep school properties	3.83	1.10	76.74	high
5	School gives me the right atmosphere for schooling	3.74	1.01	74.88	high
6	Participating in school competitions and activities	2.87	1.38	57.44	average
7	I find pleasure in obstructing the course	2.43	1.44	48.60	Low
8	I like to stir up trouble at school	2.17	1.27	43.49	low
9	I miss school a lot because of illness excuses	2.04	1.37	40.93	low
The Overall Degree of Education		3.22	0.53	64.44	low

\*Maximum degree of item (5)

Table (4) shows that the level of implementing mental care in orphanages in Palestine, from the point of view of the inmates, "The Arab Orphanage and the House of Faith as a model", according to the educational field, was high on items 1-5, where the percentage of the respondents' response to these items ranged from 80.23% to 74.88% and It was moderate to item (6) where the percentage of response by the respondents to this item (57.44%), and They were low on items (7, 8, 9) where the percentage of response by the respondents to these items respectively (48.60%, 43.49%, 40.93%), The overall level of mental care in orphanages in Palestine, from the perspective of inmates, was moderate, with the average percentage of respondents' response to all items reaching 64.44%.

## 3- Psychological Field

**Table (5) Arithmetic means, standard deviation and percentage of the level of mental care applied in orphanages in Palestine from the point of view of inmates, depending on the psychological field, ranked descending by grade.**

No	items	Mean	S.D	Percentage	degree
1	I feel happy being with my colleagues	4.05	1.22	81.16	high
2	I don't have the tender and warm feelings	3.18	1.61	63.72	average
3	I can't protect myself	2.96	1.46	59.30	average
4	Some of my colleagues' behavior is inappropriate	2.81	1.31	56.28	average
5	I like sitting alone	2.76	1.50	55.35	average
6	I'm worried about not having my needs	2.72	1.28	54.42	average
7	I feel scared from time to time.	2.69	1.25	53.95	average
8	I tend to be isolated most of the time	2.67	1.40	53.49	average
9	Violence is the cause of most of my problems.	2.65	1.36	53.02	average
10	I don't feel confident among my colleagues at the orphanage	2.61	1.40	52.33	average
11	I feel lonely while I'm with others	2.46	1.31	49.30	low
12	I'm a sad person most of the time	2.45	1.46	49.07	low
Total Degree of Psychiatry field		2.83	0.69	56.78	average

\*Maximum degree of item (4)

Table (5) shows that the level of mental care applied in orphanages in Palestine from the point of view of the inmates "The Arab Orphanage Society and the Faith House Model", according to the psychological field, is high on item (1)

Whereas the percentage of the respondents' response to this item (81.16%) was moderate to items (2-10) where the percentage of respondents' response to these items ranged from (63.72% - 52.33%) and was low on items (11, 12) where the percentage of research response was approximately two seconds respectively 49.30%, 49.07%). The overall level of psychiatric care in orphanages in Palestine, from the point of view of inmates, was moderate, with the average percentage of respondents' response to all items reaching 56.78%.

#### 4-Social Field

**Table (6) Arithmetic means, standard deviation and percentage of the level of mental care applied in orphanages in Palestine, from the point of view of inmates, according to the social field, ranked descending by grade.**

No	items	mean	S.D	Percentage	degree
1	I like to participate in group trips	4.63	1.82	92.79	Very high
2	I like interacting with people	4.11	1.03	82.33	high
3	I'm loved by my colleagues.	4.10	1.11	82.09	high
4	I love working together with others	4.06	1.12	81.40	high
5	I'm embarrassed to recognize someone for the first time	2.95	1.47	59.07	average
6	I don't have proper social relationships with my colleagues.	2.95	1.39	59.07	average
7	I'm not satisfied with the orphanage I'm staying at	2.68	1.52	53.72	average
8	I see interacting with people causes me trouble	2.67	1.40	53.49	average
9	My friends are few because of my personal circumstances	2.58	1.47	51.63	low
10	I feel social isolation in the orphanage	2.46	1.25	49.30	low
<b>The Overall Degree of Social Space</b>		<b>3.32</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>66.49</b>	<b>average</b>

\*Maximum degree item (5)

It is clear from table 5 that the level of implementing psychological care in orphanages in Palestine from the point of view of the inmates, "The Arab Orphanage and the House of Faith as a model", according to the social field, was very high on item (1).

Whereas the percentage of respondents responding to this item (92.79%) was high on items (2, 3, 4) where the percentage of respondents responding to these items respectively (82.33%, 82.09%, 81.40%), whereas average of items (5-8) where respondents' response to these items ranged from 59.07% to 53.49%.

The overall level of mental care in orphanages in Palestine, from the perspective of inmates, was moderate, with the average percentage of respondents' response to all items reaching 66.49%.

#### 5- Guiding Area

**Table (7) Arithmetic means, standard deviation and percentage of the level of mental care applied in orphanages in Palestine, from the point of view of inmates, according to the scope of guidance, ranked descending by grade**

No	items	mean	S.D	Percentage	degree
1	The counselor helps me organize my time.	4.05	1.24	81.16	High
2	The counselor makes me feel his love for me.	4.03	1.33	80.70	High
3	The counselor encourages me to do my homework	3.72	1.31	74.42	High
4	I always want to have counselor with me	3.69	1.49	73.95	High
5	The counselor urges me to work with team spirit.	3.58	1.28	71.63	High
6	Telling the counselor about my own problems	3.55	1.48	70.16	High
7	The counselor encourages me to communicate with others	3.52	1.35	70.47	High
8	The counselor treats the behavior of inmates' shame	3.26	1.49	65.35	average
9	The counselor urges me to get in touch with family (kinship) or relatives	3.25	1.44	65.12	average
10	I don't like attending the guidance sessions	3.05	1.44	61.16	average
<b>The total guidance field degree</b>		<b>3.57</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>71.51</b>	<b>high</b>

\*Maximum degree of item (5)

Table (7) shows that the level of implementing psychological care in orphanages in Palestine from the point of view of the inmates, the Arab Orphan House Association and the Faith House Model, according to the guidance area, was high on items (1-7), where the percentage of the response of the respondents to these items ranged from (81.16% to 70.47%), Items (8, 9, 10) were averaged at the percentage of the response of the respondents to these items respectively (65.35%, 65.12%, 61.16%). The overall level of mental care application in orphanages in Palestine from the point of view of the inmates was high, with the total average percentage of the response for all the researchers measured items in this field (71.51%).

### Results for Gender Variable

There are no statistically significant differences at the level of evidence ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) in the arithmetic means of the level of mental care in orphanages in Palestine from the point of view of the inmates, depending on the field variable.

Using Test(T) for two separate groups (Independent-test) and table results (8) t indicate this:

Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	DF	"t" value	Sig.
Male	62	3.19	0.49	84	1.63	0.10
Female	24	3.36	0.33			

\*significance level ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ )

Table (8) shows that the value of the calculated level of mental care applied in orphanages in Palestine from the point of view of the inmates according to gender variable reached (0.10).

These values are greater than the level of significance given to the study ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ).

The two researchers attribute this finding to the fact that students, whether male or female, live in similar conditions in orphanages and have the same needs as the four areas mentioned above, regardless of the gender of orphan.

Social associations are most interested in providing care regardless of the gender of the orphan child, because they believe that care is available to all inmates regardless of gender, because they are present in a human condition. This hypothesis agreed with the study (Ali, 2014), (Ashaalan & Al-zieby, 2015), (Gregson, 2015) and the result of this hypothesis was inconsistent with the study (Al Attar, 2019) and the study of (Abu Namous, 2015).

### Association Name Variable Results

There are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) in the arithmetic means of the level of mental care in orphanages in Palestine from the point of view of the inmates, according to the name of the association.

Using Test(T) for two separate groups (Independent-test) and table results (9) show this:

**Table (9) Results of the test (T) of the differences in the arithmetic mean of the level of mental care application in orphanages in Palestine from the point of view of the inmates, according to the variable name of the association**

Gender	N	Mean	S.D	DF	"t" value	Sig.
Dar El-Eman	40	0.57	3.15	84	1.54	0.12
The Arabic Orphanage	46	0.31	3.31			

Table (9) shows that the value of the calculated level of mental care application in orphanages in Palestine from the point of view of the inmates according to the name of the association has been (0.12).

These values are greater than the level of significance specified for the study ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ).

The two researchers attributed this result to the fact that the inmates in the Arab Orphanage and Dar El-Iman are living in similar conditions in terms of the financial care methods and the provision of the necessary services for them. This was evident in the application of the study tool, when the two researchers noticed during the application of the study tool that the name of the association plays a role in providing services, because of the work of the orphanages, and the two researchers did not find any of the studies that looked at the name variable of the association.

### Results Relating to the Variable Residence Reason in the Orphanage

There are no statistically significant differences at the level of the significance ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) in the arithmetic averages of

the level of mental care application in orphanages in Palestine from the point of view of the inmates, depending on the variable of the reason for residence in the orphanage.

The arithmetic averages are derived according to the variable of the reason for residence in the orphanage, and therefore used the One-Way ANOVA analysis to identify the differences in the level of mental care application in orphanages in Palestine from the point of view of the inmates, according to the variable of the reason for residence in the orphanage and tables (10) are indicating this:

**Table (10) Arithmetic mean level of mental care in orphanages in Palestine from the point of view of the inmates, according to the variable reason for residence in the orphanage.**

Source	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	0.32	2	0.16	0.75	0.47
Within Groups	17.59	83	0.21		
Total	17.91	85			

significance level ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ )

Table (10) Findings of the analysis of the single variation in the level of psychiatric care in orphanages in Palestine, from the point of view of the inmates, according to the variable of the reason for residence in the orphanage.

Table (10) shows that the level of significance calculated for the level of mental care applied in orphanages in Palestine from the point of view of the inmates according to the variable residence reason in the orphanage has been, respectively, at (0.47).

These values are greater than the level of significance given to the study ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ). The researchers attribute that the reasons for residence in orphanages are the result of emergent causes such as the death of one or both parents, the disintegration of the family and the divorce of the parents, and that no other reasons for the presence of orphans in the orphanage are different from those mentioned.

If this were not the case, the child would not have entered an association due to social conditions, without which he would not have entered the place to provide him with basic and decent life services, regardless of the name of that association. The results of the current study conflicted with the study "Ali, 2014", that there are statistically significant differences at the level of the function ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) according to a variable Residence in the orphanage.

#### **Results Relating to the Variable Level of Achievement**

There are no statistically significant differences in the level of the meaning ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) in the arithmetic averages of the level of mental care in orphanages in Palestine, from the point of view of the inmates, according to the variable level of educational achievement.

The arithmetic averages are derived according to the variable level of educational achievement and therefore used the One-Way ANOVA analysis to identify the differences in the level of mental care in orphanages in Palestine from the point of view of the inmates, according to the variable level of educational attainment and tables (11) indicating this.

**Table (11) Findings of the analysis of the single variation in the level of application of psychological care in orphanages in Palestine from the point of view of inmates, according to the variable level of educational attainment or achievement.**

attainment or achievement.					
Source	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	0.13	3	0.04	0.20	0.89
Within Groups	17.77	82	0.21		
Total	17.91	85			

significance level ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ )

Table (11) shows that the level of significance calculated for the level of mental care applied in orphanages in Palestine from the point of view of the inmates according to the variable level of educational achievement has reached, respectively (0.89), these values are greater than the level of the function specified for the study ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ).

The two researchers believe that the result of this hypothesis is very true, because it matches the results of the arrangement of the fields. They have achieved the third stage of education because of the lack of incentives given to the educated, especially in the long run, so they find that they are interested in teaching professions and free crafts to obtain a profession that contributes to providing a source of income on a long-term basis. Also, the lack of interest on the part of the management of associations in developing the capabilities of students in the learning process, especially in building treatment plans that help them address the weaknesses they suffer from, such as the fact that several teachers of different specializations reside in that house to continue their education round the clock, in order to ensure high outputs that qualify them to obtain their higher education.

In the course of the application of the study tool, it was found that the academic achievement levels were generally low in the associations of orphanages in Tulkarm and Qalqilya, due to the lack of adequate attention and good follow-up by the supervisors and the inmates themselves in those associations. This study agreed with the study (Muhanbetzhanova & others, 2016) that there are no statistically significant differences at the level of the significance ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) Level of achievement and the results of the current study have been inconsistent with the study (Ashaalan & Al-zieby, 2015).

### Age Variable Results

There are no statistically significant differences in the level of the meaning ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) in the arithmetic averages (means) of the level of mental care in orphanages in Palestine, from the point of view of inmates, depending on age.

The arithmetic averages are derived according to age and therefore used the One-Way ANOVA analysis to identify the differences in the level of mental care application in orphanages in Palestine from the point of view of the inmates, according to age and Table (12) indicating this:

Source	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	0.42	2	0.21	1.00	0.37
Within Groups	17.48	83	0.21		
Total	17.91	85			

significance level ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ )

Table (12) shows that the level of significance calculated for the level of mental care applied in orphanages in Palestine from the point of view of the according to the age variable, has reached, respectively, 0.37. These values are greater than the value of the function level specified for the study ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ).

The two researchers attribute this to the fact that the methods of care provided by the associations were unified for all inmates of all ages, which is contrary to the methods of care imposed, especially since each age stage has its own needs and its own care.

This shows to every social and psychological specialist that the child goes through several stages and each stage has its own psychological, cognitive and emotional characteristics. The average childhood has a special advantage over adolescence; for example, it was necessary to improve the provision of services in proportion to the age of the orphan child. So, the results of the study agreed with the study (Al-Attar, 2019) Current with study (Ashaalan & Al-zieby, 2015).

### Conclusions

1- The overall level of implementing psychological care in orphanages in Palestine from the point of view of the inmates "The Arab Orphanage and the House of Faith is a model" was high, with the total percentage of the average response of researchers to all items (64.81%).

2- There are no statistically significant differences in the level of mental care in orphanages in Palestine from the point of view of the inmates, according to the gender variable.

3- There are no statistically significant differences in the level of mental care in orphanages in Palestine from the point of view of the inmates, according to the changing name of the association.

4- There are no statistically significant differences in the level of the application of psychological care in orphanages in Palestine from the point of view of inmates, according to the variable of the reason for residence in the orphanage.

5- That there are no statistically significant differences in the level of mental care in orphanages in Palestine, from the point of view of the inmates, depending on the level of educational achievement.

6- there are no statistically significant differences in the level of the application of psychological care in orphanages in Palestine from the point of view of the inmates.

### **Recommendations**

In the light of the search results, the following are recommended:

- Although there are no differences due to gender, the needs of each sex must be taken into account in psychological care because of their different needs. This is because the needs that male students desire based on their physical characteristics are different from those that girls desire, for example, males desire sports, while girls desire mental or artistic games.

- It is preferable to have a unified program for all associations because they have the same goal: care for orphans. This helps intensify experiences among all psychologists and social workers and exchange experiences among them under the auspices of the Ministry of Social Affairs (General Administration of Societies), so that these programs are codified and have high outputs and are not based on individual judgments.

-It is needed to a rehabilitation program for orphans to accept residence in orphanages and work for recreational activities; That's because it's hard to accept at first.

- Developing the care of inmates and providing psychological rest; The more comfortable the inmate is, the more practical his level of achievement and satisfaction with himself. And that is by increasing the number of psychological and social specialists, and taking into account the availability of high expertise for them to be able to transfer orphans from one psychological state to another more positive.

- The needs for mental age care differ, finding that the needs of the young inmate of the age are different from those of the older, and that his needs for care are greater. This is due to the individual differences of those needs, so it is necessary to allocate corners commensurate with the different age stages in the place.

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