

## ***Contributions of Charitable Organizations in Family Welfare to Social Development: The Case of Nour Association for Women, Family, and Children***

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### **ABSTRACT:**

*Charitable organizations were established within the context of modern societies to keep pace with the complex developments and needs of social life. These organizations express a humanitarian will to serve humanity and assist individuals in achieving self-actualization. They are non-profit entities aiming to support families and individuals both materially and morally, enabling them to overcome life challenges and realize their ambitions and personal projects.*

*With the increasing pace of social changes and the complexities of human life, various forms of charitable organizations have emerged to address these issues. Among these are charities focused on matters related to the Algerian family and its numerous concerns. These organizations aim to accompany families in achieving social development and fulfilling their social, educational, moral, and economic roles.*

### **Keywords:**

Charitable Organizations, Family, Social Development.

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Charitable organizations are among the most prominent institutions providing crucial social services and actively engaging within modern communities. The widespread proliferation of these organizations is attributed to the inability of government efforts alone to fulfill the hopes and aspirations of all community members. Thus, these organizations play a significant role in assisting individuals, groups, and families, addressing the needs of the poor and vulnerable, caring for orphans, and providing aid to those with special needs. The importance of their role in achieving the essence of social development is realized only through the expansion of their scope and domains to include all deprived and isolated segments of the developmental process. This realization necessitates the practical implementation of a series of programs distributed across various social, cultural, educational, and health axes, among others.

The family represents the fundamental social system wherein the process of social regulation is exercised, instilling values, principles, and ethics in individuals. It teaches them the customs and traditions that guide their lives and protect them from the risks and problems of social life. The family also strives for its own continuity and stability through the perpetuation of social and cultural relationships and through education and training, which are essential tools for regulating behavior and adapting to social life conditions and its developments. The family often influences the entire social structure through familial experiences and the cultural heritage of parents, while also being influenced by the social, economic, and cultural conditions of society. Currently, the family faces significant difficulties in fulfilling its responsibilities due to a lack of resources, support, and guidance. Consequently, families turn to charitable institutions for necessary assistance and humanitarian services.

This study aims to explore the role of voluntary charitable associations as community institutions in assisting families to perform their functions and duties, and in facing life's challenges and pressures. These pressures include external environmental stress, high living costs, the complexities of modern life, and a lack of material resources. Therefore, the central question posed

is: How do family-focused charitable organizations contribute to supporting families and achieving social development?

## **First: Conceptual Framework**

### **1. Concept of Charitable Organizations**

Charitable organizations are fundamental pillars of voluntary charitable work in every society, complementing official institutional social work. Their primary goal is to provide social services and assistance, either in cash or in kind, without the aim of making a profit. Charitable organizations are understood as voluntary, non-profit entities organized by citizens on a scientific basis. These organizations offer a variety of social and humanitarian services and engage volunteers to participate in the design, implementation, and monitoring of programs and projects, aiming to apply governance mechanisms to achieve their objectives in light of the 2030 vision (Ali, 2023, p. 8).

Charitable organizations are also defined as non-profit entities providing a range of services to community members. These organizations adopt a developmental policy by implementing development projects aimed at achieving sustainable development. They engage in various reciprocal relationships with similar organizations to enhance their roles in achieving sustainable development goals (Ali, 2023, p. 8).

### **2. Concept of Family**

The family is the foundation upon which society is built and represents the primary unit of various other societal structures. It is a social system interconnected with other social systems. The nuclear family is defined as a small group consisting of a husband, wife, and their minor children, functioning as an independent unit separate from the local community (Turkiya, 2015, p. 40).

Some view the family as an organization where a husband and wife spend most of their lives, engage in activities, and satisfy their needs. It is considered the fundamental building block of society; when it thrives, society thrives (Salem & Al-Maqil, 2016, p. 23).

Thus, the family is a principal social structure within society. It is the source of ethics and the primary means of regulating behavior. Through the family, an individual gains values and humanity, transforming from a biological entity to a social being who lives and interacts with others according to the prevailing standards and values of society (Sharukh, 2004, p. 150).

### **3. Concept of Social Development**

Abdel Basset Mohamed defines social development as a deliberate and planned process of social change affecting the social structure and its functions, aiming to establish a new social structure that can meet individual needs. It involves a series of planned efforts to bring about necessary functional and structural changes for the growth of society, increasing individuals' ability to utilize available resources to the fullest extent possible, thereby achieving the greatest possible freedom and welfare for individuals at a rate faster than natural growth (Gaith, 1974, p. 164).

Another definition describes social development as a dynamic and continuous process involving various forms of education, thinking, planning, and implementing a certain lifestyle,

followed by cooperative interaction. This can only be achieved through education, a purposeful process that provides individuals with knowledge and information while emphasizing values and principles. It helps individuals feel responsible for the common and shared problems facing both society and the individual simultaneously (Gaith, 1974, p. 164).

## **Second: Family Needs and Problems**

### **1. Family Needs**

Human life relies on the fulfillment of several essential needs for survival and continuity. As one of the most important social institutions, the family strives to meet the needs of its members to ensure their healthy social and psychological development. Among these needs are the following:

#### **a. Material Needs:**

- **The Need for Healthy Nutrition:** This refers to the quality of food rather than the quantity, emphasizing nutrition that supports proper mental growth. The adage "a sound mind in a sound body" highlights that a healthy body results from healthy nutrition.

- **The Need for Health Care:** This involves the absence of any physical, psychological, or mental illness. Individuals must receive treatment when they are sick and take preventive measures against diseases.

- **The Need for Appropriate Clothing:** Clothing should meet the requirements of the body, appearance, taste, and age.

- **The Need for Suitable Housing:** This means providing each family member with adequate living space that ensures comfort and matches the family's size, along with fulfilling all health and ventilation standards (Diab, 1998, p. 207).

#### **b. Emotional Needs:**

- **The Need for Love and Affection:** This is one of the most crucial emotional needs that individuals strive to fulfill. A person needs to feel that they love and are loved. Mutual, moderate love between the individual, their parents, siblings, and peers is essential for psychological health.

- **The Need for Parental Care and Guidance:** Parental care and guidance, especially from the mother, are vital for ensuring proper developmental growth. This need is fulfilled by parents who are pleased with the child's presence, accept them, and take pride in their roles as parents.

- **The Need to Satisfy Adults:** A well-adjusted child strives in all activities to satisfy adults, seeking rewards. This need helps improve their behavior and aids in psychological and social adjustment.

- **The Need to Satisfy Friends:** A child seeks to satisfy their friends through their behavior, which brings them joy, love, appreciation, and acceptance within their group. It is important to meet this need by providing opportunities for the child to engage in social interactions with their peers.

- **The Need for Social Recognition:** A child needs to feel valued, accepted, and acknowledged by others.

- **The Need for Freedom and Independence:** As a child grows, they seek independence and self-reliance. They need to take on some responsibility, gradually progressing towards full responsibility.

- **The Need to Learn Behavioral Standards:** A child requires assistance in learning appropriate behavioral standards towards people and things.

- **The Need to Accept Authority:** A child needs to accept authority because their behavior is still immature and their experiences are limited. However, this authority should not be harsh.

- **The Need for Achievement and Success:** A child needs to achieve and accomplish tasks, always seeking new knowledge through exploration and inquiry.

- **The Need for Self-Assertion and Respect:** A child should feel respected and worthy of attention and respect. They should feel competent, capable of self-fulfillment, and able to express themselves within their abilities and potential (Diab, 1998, p. 207).

## 2. Family Problems

Throughout its life cycle, the family faces various problems that affect its ability to perform its functions and influence its internal relationships and stability. Among these problems are the following:

**a. Physiological and Genetic Problems:** When a family member suffers from a hereditary disease, it impacts the overall atmosphere of the family. This type of problem can be mitigated by improving genetic quality to ensure that each child has a healthy genetic makeup. Sound heredity or a healthy physical predisposition is the cornerstone of a happy family life.

**b. Psychological Problems:** Psychological issues can adversely affect family relationships between spouses or between parents and their children. Such problems often manifest as poor psychological adjustment in individuals and strained interactions with others, hindering effective communication within the family.

**c. Economic Problems:** The economic factor is largely responsible for many family issues in various societies. Poverty or unemployment leads to a lack of financial resources, creating family problems that cause anxiety and fear among family members. In some cases, low economic status can result in child homelessness or begging due to insufficient financial resources. Additionally, mothers may be compelled to work due to low economic status, reducing their attention to family matters and leading to the emergence of problems.

**d. Educational Problems:** The prevalent educational approach in most families is often authoritarian, imposed by the father on the children. In many families, the father still holds considerable value and authority. Conversely, excessive leniency can lead children to misunderstand many aspects of their daily lives. Therefore, parents must understand their children's problems with patience and thorough awareness (Abu Asaad & Dardeer, 2015, pp. 60-62).

## 3. Family Roles in Addressing Various Problems

The family can play several roles in addressing the problems it encounters as follows:

1. Resolving family disputes.

2. Identifying problems and their types, whether psychological, physical, or mental.
3. Determining the causes of problems and addressing them according to their nature.
4. Facilitating interaction among family members to understand and solve problems.
5. Providing parents and children with the necessary experiences to overcome and prevent problems.
6. Limiting authoritarian tendencies in any family member.
7. Addressing indifference and dependency in any family member.
8. Maintaining calmness and rationality when solving problems.
9. Addressing inappropriate behaviors in any family member (Ghraibeh, 2012, pp. 147-148).

### **Third :Social Development and the Family**

The issue of social development holds significant importance in contemporary social thought and policies of both developed and developing countries. It aims to improve the human condition and assist individuals in living in a stable and secure social environment.

#### **1. Pillars of Social Development**

The pillars of social development are summarized as follows:

##### **a. Social Policy for Society:**

Social development is the responsibility of both popular and governmental bodies. Thus, it is necessary to involve community members in thinking about and working on planning and implementing programs aimed at improving their conditions. This involves raising awareness about the need for a better standard of living than the current one, which requires appropriate pre-planning.

##### **b. Sufficient Information for Development:**

Individuals must be provided with the necessary information, skills, and attitudes to elevate their status in society and achieve suitable adaptation within the framework of comprehensive development. The individual is the essential element and effective means of social development.

##### **c. Holistic Perspective of Development:**

There must be an emphasis on the integration of developmental projects—social, economic, cultural, educational, and spiritual—since all these aspects are interconnected and influence each other in a cumulative cycle.

##### **d. Mutual Trust Between the Individual and Society:**

This can be achieved by providing accurate information to reach tangible material results that benefit all individuals and the society as a whole as quickly as possible. For example, providing essential services to individuals encourages them to contribute to developmental projects sincerely.

##### **e. Human Resources:**

There must be active human resources involved in developmental projects, such as utilizing the energies of community leaders to design developmental plans and lead the group for their benefit and, consequently, the benefit of the surrounding society (Nasser, 2011, pp. 236-237).

## **2. Methods of Social Development**

The methods of social development involve relying on various elements that influence the developmental process. These methods are:

### **a. Reliance on External Leadership:**

Development may achieve its goals through external leadership that does not belong to the community itself. This is typically conducted by entities affiliated with a foreign country or countries that are more advanced, working for the benefit of another independent state. This is commonly known as "development aid." These entities can be international organizations or global agencies, such as the United Nations and others.

### **b. Reliance on Internal Resources:**

This method emphasizes the role of groups, individuals, and existing leaders in identifying their needs and working together to achieve the necessary services to meet these needs. As a result, the community may require external assistance, but the focus remains on self-reliance, mobilizing the community's internal resources.

### **c. Multi-Objective Approach:**

This method focuses on forming small groups, strengthening their leadership, identifying social problems, and developing a joint program that everyone collaborates to implement. This approach requires some time to foster cooperative work from within the community itself to address the existing issues (Nasser, 2011, pp. 235-236).

## **3. Obstacles to Social Development**

Several obstacles hinder the success of social development plans, either partially or completely. These obstacles pose significant challenges for planners and implementers, necessitating efforts to overcome them. Due to their variety, researchers categorize these obstacles as follows (Sharroukh, 2004, pp. 160-162):

### **a. Social Obstacles:**

- **Lack of General Trust:** One of the primary issues is the group's feeling of distrust towards planners and plans, perceiving that planners and the state do not have their best interests at heart but rather seek the interests of a select group.

- **Severe Social Conflicts:** Intense social conflicts within the community lead to skepticism and disagreement over any action taken by a group or organization for development, hindering overall progress.

- **Weak Collective Participation in Development Plans:** Concentration of power in a few individuals or groups and top-down decision-making weaken social participation in decisions affecting the community.

- **Social Status:** Some individuals do not engage in development activities due to their social standing.

#### **b. Cultural Obstacles:**

Key cultural challenges impeding social development include:

- **Negative Traditions, Customs, and Norms:** A stubborn refusal to accept change and clinging to outdated practices.

- **Certain Beliefs and Ideas Against Development Needs:** For instance, opposing family planning initiatives.

- **Non-recognition of Women's Importance and Role in Social Development:** Underestimating or ignoring the contribution of women to development efforts.

#### **c. Economic Obstacles:**

Significant economic barriers include:

- **Lack of Necessary Natural, Material, and Financial Resources:** Insufficient resources to implement development plans.

- **Declining Demand for Products:** This reduces investments and capital availability, making it difficult to execute plans.

- **Sharp Income Disparities:** Large income gaps between different social classes within the same community.

#### **d. Administrative Obstacles:**

Prominent administrative challenges are:

- **Slow and Restrictive Procedures:** Bureaucratic red tape and slow processes.

- **Widespread Corruption and Favoritism:** Prevalence of bribery, nepotism, weak ethical standards, and dominance of personal interests.

- **Weak Administrative Discipline:** A lack of administrative rigor, widespread apathy, and laxity.

- **Lack of Judicial Independence:** Slow judicial processes and failure to enforce court decisions.

### **4. Family and Social Development**

The family represents the primary social environment surrounding an individual, responsible for nurturing and influencing their development. It functions as the initial institution that transitions a child from a biological entity to a social being, familiarizing them with communal life, its social, economic, and political systems, and subjecting them to the regulations imposed by society. The

family, as a complex organization, entails cultural, social, and economic potentials essential for the developmental process (Al-Tamimi, 2001, p. 313).

Community development fundamentally relies on family development, as the sole institution performing various social functions aligned with the community's primary objectives. The family fulfills the reproductive function, compensating for the loss of individuals due to mortality, while also preserving social traditions and customs. Moreover, it facilitates economic solidarity, providing economic security to its members who rely on familial support for major economic and human activities (Al-Tamimi, 2001, p. 313).

The impact of the family on development is evident in its multifaceted social functions, encompassing human development through reproduction, preservation of social norms, cultural transmission, economic roles, division of labor, and representation of social and human relationships. Thus, the family serves as the principal institution through which comprehensive social development is realized (Al-Tamimi, 2001, p. 324).

### **Forth :Nour Association for Women, Family, and Childhood**

#### **1. Introduction to the Association:**

Nour Association for Women, Family, and Childhood is a provincial voluntary association established on May 30, 2019, by Mrs. Dalila Hocine. It is actively engaged in charitable and humanitarian projects in Algiers, advocating for voluntary work to achieve social solidarity. The association was founded to assist and support vulnerable social groups such as women and children, contributing to family development, ensuring their security, and addressing their issues and problems using advanced scientific methods aligned with Algerian identity.

The association envisions becoming a leading organization in caring for women, families, and children across all sectors within Algerian society. Its mission is to provide psychological, educational, social, and legal services to families through a specialized team committed to creating a safe and stable environment through social collaboration.

<b>Association Name</b>	<b>Nour Association for Women, Family, and Childhood</b>
<b>Founder's Name</b>	<b>Dalila Hocine</b>
<b>Date of Establishment</b>	<b>May 30, 2019</b>
<b>Number of Permanent Board Members</b>	<b>07</b>
<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>Number of Headquarters</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Number of Branches and Groups</b>	<b>08</b>

**Table 1: information identifying the association**

## **2. Formation Circumstances of the Association:**

The idea of establishing Nour Association for Women, Family, and Childhood arose from a group of university-educated women aiming to provide essential services to Algerian society and families. This initiative was particularly prompted by the increasing breakdown of family cohesion and unregulated exposure to social media, which disrupted the peace and stability within some Algerian households. Thus, voluntary activities within the framework of collective action were seen as a means to address these challenges. In 2019, Ms. Dalila Hussein, the president of the association, decided to establish it and defined its objectives based on the needs, requirements, capabilities, and necessary resources.

## **3. Objectives of Nour Association for Women, Family, and Childhood**

Nour Association for Women, Family, and Childhood aims to achieve several important practical objectives and translate them into tangible actions:

- Focusing on Family: Contributing to reducing family breakdown.
- Empowerment and Awareness of Women: Empowering women to play a positive role in society and serve the nation.
- Empowerment of Unmarried Girls: Creating spaces that cater to their needs and interests.
- Educational, Scientific, and Psychological Development of Children.
- Supporting Post-Divorce Families: Protecting the rights of divorced women and children.
- Encouraging Feminine Activities, Crafts, Skills, and Creativity.
- Supporting Artisan Women and Women Producers: Integrating them into economic life.
- Establishing Coordination and Collaboration Relationships with Associations across Algeria.

## **4. Overview of Activities and Major Services of the Association**

Nour Association for Women, Family, and Childhood is a social organization established in Algiers to care for families, dedicating extensive efforts to assist Algerian families, care for their children, support mothers, and educate Algerian women to overcome their challenges and contribute to community development.



The association participates in various activities across the following axes:

A. **Legal Axis:** Focuses on legal consultations, initiatives, and legal proposals.

B. **Media Axis:** Conducts specialized awareness days and engages in television, radio, and press contributions.

C. **Social Axis:** Provides financial aid, cares for orphans and widows, prepares brides, and supports productive families.

D. **Family and Psychological Axis:** Provides essential family services including:

- listening cells
- marital counseling
- family counseling
- educational guidance.

E. **Cultural Axis:** Focuses on cultural and educational tasks and activities such as children's clubs, girls' clubs, knowledge clubs, and Quran education.

F. **Teaching and Training Axis:** Conducts study days, scientific courses, and training sessions.

## 5. Presentation of Association Projects

Since its establishment in 2019, Nour Association for Women, Family, and Childhood has successfully implemented numerous diverse programs and projects, encompassing social, psychological, educational, cultural, and economic dimensions. Below, we highlight some of the most significant projects and programs:

### 5.1. Kafaf Project for Women and Productive Families

This project aims to open new horizons for women and families, particularly breadwinning women and economically disadvantaged families, transitioning them from dependency to self-sufficiency and productivity. It seeks to achieve a qualitative leap for women and families, shifting

from consumption and dependence to initiative and production. Additionally, it aims to enhance the economic status of women through education, support, and professional integration.

### **A. Objectives of the Project:**

They can be summarized in the following objectives:

- Raise awareness among women and families about the importance of work and empower them to engage in economic development.
- Provide training, support, and monitoring for artisan and productive women, integrating them into economic life.
- Seek financial support sources for craft learning and establishing small-scale projects.
- Foster self-sufficiency among women, reducing reliance on aid through sustainable programs.
- Focus on talented and determined women, providing opportunities for achieving economic and social stability.
- Organize "Handmade" exhibitions to promote and market products made by productive women and families.

### **5.2. Listening Cells**

The association operates listening cells for women facing complex family issues, offering essential programs to address marital problems, support couples, and provide marital counseling through workshops, lectures, and other educational and recreational methods.

These cells include psychological specialists dedicated to addressing psychological and pedagogical aspects for children, addressing issues such as involuntary urination and excessive shyness. For educational challenges, educators in the association assist children with learning difficulties and speech impediments by helping them learn effectively and correctly.

### **5.3. Weekly Activities, Training Programs, and Cultural Initiatives**

Regular weekly activities and training programs are conducted to educate and train association members and staff, facilitated by professors from various fields. Additionally, cultural programs are designed to highlight the cultural heritage of Algerian families through plays and festivals that commemorate religious and cultural occasions rooted in the deep heritage of Algerian families.

### **5.4. Special Program for Individuals with Special Needs**

The association has implemented a special program to create a space for individuals with special needs, including those with conditions such as autism and Down syndrome. This program provides psychological support from qualified psychologists to alleviate pressure and burden on caregivers.

Despite these accomplishments in programs, workshops, courses, and services aimed at benefiting women, children, and families, the association faces several challenges. Foremost among these challenges is the lack of a dedicated headquarters for conducting these activities, forcing

reliance on costly rentals that strain financial resources. Additionally, the association operates mainly on membership fees, which limits financial stability and sustainability.

### **Conclusion:**

Charitable associations dedicated to family welfare play a crucial role in achieving social development. These associations are vital in raising awareness among individuals, providing support and assistance to families to improve their quality of life, achieve family stability, and maintain social balance. Moreover, they aim to guide families in adopting effective child-rearing practices, reinforcing proper family values and principles, and offering psychological and material support to families facing difficulties and challenges. Therefore, it is imperative for governments to enhance the work of these associations by providing resources, financial aid, and moral support to ensure the continuity of their efforts in uplifting families and society as a whole.

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