

**The social responsibility of grassroots
leaders at local sports organizations and
supporting homeless children's social
protection**

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Abstract:

This study aimed to determine the relationship between the foundations of social responsibility for grassroots leaders in local sports organizations, and the foundations of social protection for homeless children, and propose a role for the community organizer in social work to help these leaders to assume their responsibilities in supporting "health, social and economic" protection for homeless children. The researcher conducted his study by using a social responsibility scale applied to (114) members, who represent all directors of the boards at sports clubs and youth centers affiliated to the Department of Youth and Sports in Kafr El-Sheikh (Egypt). Their number was estimated at (5) sports clubs and (10) youth centers. The researcher used the comprehensive inventory method to collect data from the field. The study found that there is a positive relationship, with a statistical significance at a significant level (0.01), between the grassroots leaders' social responsibility and their support of health and socio-economic protection programs for homeless children. It also found that these leaders assume their social responsibilities towards homeless children with an average response "Yes, to an extent". The study reached a proposed vision for the role of the community organizer in social work to develop social responsibility for grassroots leaders at local sports organizations in order to support social protection programs for homeless children.

Keywords:

Social responsibility - grassroots leaders - local sports organizations - social protection - homeless children.

Introduction:

Recently, much scientific research has focused on studying the relationship between sports and social aspects of community. Most of the research findings confirm "The importance of sport's role: (1) as a tool for social change, (2) in exploring the relationship between organizational motivations, engaging stakeholders, designing and implementing corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs in sports, and (3) for assessing the perceived benefits of (CSR) programs and the potential for helping to achieve sustainable community development" (Trendafiova et al., 2017, pp. 938-965). This is what another study referred to in its findings: "In the future, sports management curriculums must be focused on raising student awareness of community issues and develop a more comprehensive perspective for sports organizations to help, particularly in improving the services it provides, and in developing communities in general (Bush et al., 2016, pp. 127-139).

Consequently, future research in the field of sport must be directed towards theoretical and practical implications for development and social entrepreneurship (Cohen & Peachey, 2015, pp. 111-125). Specialists and researchers in social work must give more attention to the phenomenon of homelessness amongst children in their studies and practices, as one of the most important issues in the community.

The importance of this study stems from the necessity to tackle the phenomenon of homelessness amongst children. One Egyptian statistical report indicates that the number of homeless children has increased in recent times from (14,592) children in (2006) to (22,114) in (2012), according to the reports of security services after referring cases to prosecution (the seventh annual report of Arab NGOs, 2013, p. 23). Also, the importance of this study stems from the increase in warnings regarding homelessness amongst children and its negative consequences, especially after the revolution of January 25, 2011, which exposed the seriousness of this phenomenon, and the seriousness of its transformation from a traditional pattern of deviation and crime, such as homeless children's abuse "drugs' promotion, begging, sexual exploitation, etc.", to a new pattern of violence and crime, which is exploited by terrorist and extremist groups in acts of violence and riots, spreading chaos and social instability. Also, the importance of this study stems from the need to view the phenomenon of homelessness amongst children as a local phenomenon with local conditions, characteristics and causes, not as a national standard phenomenon. Specialists at a local level can develop the necessary protection programs firstly to address the phenomenon at the local level, then eliminate it in an integral manner before dealing with it at a national level.

This is confirmed by one study which focused on the need to exploit the existing resources and capabilities of governmental institutions to expand contact with community institutions, raise awareness of homeless children's problems and needs, and engage with others to provide them with relevant services (Attallah, 2005, pp. 925-972). This can be achieved through the commitment of these institutions and with a set of social and environmental considerations throughout their work and in their interaction with stakeholders which, in a voluntary manner, comply with specific laws or rules. Through the commitment of these considerations, these institutions become responsible for achieving their social goals in front of the community (Sharifi & Haji, 2012, p.3).

Grassroots leaders of community organizations can achieve these aims if assisted in assuming their responsibilities, and the responsibility of their community organizations, towards homeless children afore the citizens of the community, for which the concept of social responsibility refers to the ethics

of work in any organization, whether it be a social or economic organization. That is why these organizations should be accountable for their role in influencing society and culture.

This has been asserted by another study which proved that the professional intervention of the community organization method through the organizational capacity building for the various qualitative areas' organizations, coordination and linking between them in one organizational network, leads to developing social responsibility for a rural woman in protecting her environment from pollution (Fathi, 2000, p. 183). Also, another study proved the validity of a purposed model in developing social responsibility for citizens in addressing the problem of religious extremism (Galal, 1995, p.220).

The concept of corporate social responsibility (CSR) in the field of sports often refers to the commitment of organizations to being ethical and accountable to the needs of their societies, as well as to the needs of their stakeholders (Bradish & Cronin, 2009, pp. 691-697).

Recently, it has become necessary to activate the role of sports clubs and youth centers at the local environment level to be a starting point for individual and group development in particular, and for community development in general, through a multi-area action plan co-implemented by all existing organizations (governmental and non-governmental) (<http://www.elbalad.news/1421281>).

So, sports organizations can play an important social role in their local social environment where national and international sports organizations, governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), universities and schools implement programs in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) and disadvantaged communities of the developed world to assist sports development (e.g. Olympic Solidarity), humanitarian relief (e.g. Right to Play), post-war reconciliation (e.g. Playing for Peace), and broad social development (e.g. Kicking AIDS Out Kicking AIDS Out) (Kidd, 2008, pp. 370-380).

According to this study, sports organizations, and their boards at a local level, should work to increase the following: (1) The information and knowledge on which local sports organizations rely as evidence in assisting grassroots leaders to understand the needs and problems of homeless children. (2) The capacity of leaders in paying attention to the needs and problems of homeless children. (3) The capacity of leaders in participating with other community organizations in order to help homeless children overcome their problems, and satisfy their needs. (4) Good governance at local sport organizations, by developing the capacity of its leaders for practicing

democratic techniques. (5) Capacities of local sports organizations to enable them to address community problems effectively. (6) Leaders' social awareness of the needs and problems of homeless children and how they will social, health, and economic protection for them.

Study Goals:

- (1) Determine the extent to which grassroots leaders at local sports organizations assume their social responsibilities in supporting homeless children's social protection.
- (2) Determine the relationship between the dimensions of social responsibility for grassroots leaders at local sports organizations in supporting homeless children's social protection.
- (3) Proposing a role for the community organizer in social work to enable grassroots leaders to assume their responsibilities in supporting "health, economic and social " protection for homeless children.

Study Hypotheses:

- (1) There is a statistically significant relationship between "Understanding" as one of social responsibility's dimensions for grassroots leaders and supporting of health and socio-economic protection for homeless children.
- (2) There is a statistically significant relationship between "Attention" as one of social responsibility's dimensions for grassroots leaders and supporting of health and socio-economic protection for homeless children.
- (3) There is a statistically significant relationship between "Participation" as one of social responsibility's dimensions for grassroots leaders and supporting of health and socio-economic protection for homeless children.

Study Concepts:

The social responsibility of grassroots leaders:

The theory of social responsibility is built on a system of ethics, in which decisions and actions must be ethically validated before proceeding. If the action or decision causes harm to society or the environment then it would be considered to be socially irresponsible. Moral values that are inherent in society create a distinction between right and wrong. Every individual has a responsibility to act in a manner that is beneficial to society and not solely to the individual

Therefore, social responsibility is defined as an ethical framework and suggests that an entity, be it an organization or individual, has an obligation to act for the benefit of society at large (Palmer et al., 1995, pp. 119-132). Recently, the scientists at the International Institute for Sustainable

Development note that: most definitions of social responsibility emphasize the interrelationship between economic, environmental and social aspects and impacts of an organization's activities, and thus social responsibility can be used as a balanced approach for organizations to address economic, social and environmental issues in a way that aims to benefit people, communities and society (IISD, 2004, p. 2).

Social responsibility means sustaining or achieving equilibrium between any two parties, in a sense that pertains not only to business or economic organizations, but also to everyone whose actions impact the environment. (According to this study, equilibrium must be achieved in the relationship between grassroots leaders at sports organizations on one side, and homeless children on the other side, considering them an important component in the environment of these organizations). Therefore, grassroots leaders must assume their social responsibilities towards the problems of the community in general, and towards the problems faced by homeless children in particular, in order to achieve a positive impact in their lives.

Grassroots leaders can be seen as an organizing component within the leaders' group, who represent the general assemblies of local sports organizations. This agrees with the definition of NGOs as grass-roots organizations, which it defines as natural community groups, stemming from the community itself, expressing the views of its residents, managed by them, having the means to help themselves, solve their own problems and develop their community (Abdel-Al, 1993, p. 127).

Grassroots leaders at local sports organizations should be committed to the foundations and pillars of social responsibility when they are practicing their roles in supporting social protection for homeless children. That is because of their belonging to these communities, their close proximity and ties with the residents in addition to the existence of (face to face) relations with residents. All of these qualify them to be more effective than others (at a central level) in dealing with the reality of local issues and problems, through their ability to understand the factors and causes of such situations and problems. Additionally, they are more able to identify the available resources and possibilities that may be made available, and then move to work with other organizations in order to deal with these situations and address problems.

The social responsibility of grassroots leaders at local sports organizations towards homeless children, through "their attachment to their social roles entrusted to them at the level of their social environment," is considered one of the strengths of these organizations in the community. It enables them to strengthen their relationship with residents, through providing services and

render a view of their area of work as "a response" to the community's demands and needs (Nada, E. 2006, pp. 56-79).

The operational definition of social responsibility for grassroots leaders:

According to the current study, the researcher identified the foundations of social responsibility for grassroots leaders at local sports organizations, in three main dimensions, as follows:- (Bali, 2011, pp. 2021-2114).

(1)- Understanding. (2)- Attention. (3)- Participation.

Homeless children's social protection:

(Eweis) states that there is no agreement among specialists on the concept of this category, and thus the concept of homeless children is used in different senses such as children at risk, abused children, etc. (Eweis, 2002, pp. 98-99). (Abu El-Nassr, 2008, p. 13) referred to this concept as: "missing human capacities", "Must view them as victims", and caring for them is: "a humanitarian necessity imposed by the interests of society". While (Manqurios, 2002, p. 23) defines street children as the existence of many children living in the street in poor conditions, spending most of their time on the street and being affected by the negative implications of doing so" health-wise, socially, culturally and psychologically". (Abdel Jawad, 1999, p. 23) defined a street child as a child whose family was unable to satisfy his basic physical, psychological and cultural needs as a result of the socio-economic reality of his family living in the framework of a more comprehensive social system, which has led him to practice illegal activities in order to satisfy his needs for survival. Therefore (Jadallah, 2006, pp.1-274) tried to show the importance of coordination between similar agencies and engaged donors to develop the professional performance of social workers dealing with the phenomenon of homelessness amongst children.

The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development defines social protection as "a system that helps the poor to emerge from poverty rather than accept negative protection in times of emergency (UNRISD, 2010, pp.1-360). The concept of social protection includes a package of programs for addressing risks, vulnerability, inequality and poverty, social protection programs are working to prevent (150) million people worldwide from falling into poverty (Fiszbein et al., 2013, pp.1-46). Social protection is "a set of social programs that aims to promote and elevate an individual in all social, economic and psychological aspects" (Queider, 2001, pp.12-13). Hence integrated governmental social protection programs, with services provided by civil society organizations, are more capable of helping to reduce poverty and vulnerability by enabling poor families to benefit better from basic services in conflict-affected countries (Holmes, 2011, p. 1). So (Mann, 2013, p. 1) pointed to the importance of integrated programs through which various state

agencies cooperate in expanding the policy of social protection, in addition to measures of social protection against deprivation, vulnerability, and other measures to provide social protection against social exclusion and discrimination. As the study of (Bali) tried to develop the (cognitive, defense, coordination capacities, and the capacities related to raising awareness of others) for board members of NGOs to enhance social protection for slum dwellers in order to limit their political exploitation (Bali, 2015, pp. 1191-1294).

Measuring the social protection of homeless children can be determined by identifying their most important problems. A range of problems have been identified (including social, health, economic, and craft) from the viewpoint of homeless children in social protection network associations (Elsiyed, 2016, pp. 168-208). They demonstrate the need for more sports and welfare programs for homeless children, starting with their basic needs life situations. They also demonstrate the need to create new roles within the community for supporting children from socially vulnerable backgrounds, improving their positions, and take action to develop strategies to manage the risks facing homeless children (Oliver, C. L. et al., 2017, pp. 60-71).

So there is a necessity to gather more information about the phenomenon of street children such as finding out: (their numbers- their available resources and possibilities- their actual life "socially, economically and politically"- the quality of leadership and institutions within the community- the problems which they face- the laws and legislations related to them). All of this information will help social workers in their work with this category and provide them with a range of services (Mohammed, 2016, pp. 13- 38). The social protection network has developed a plan to try to address the problem of homelessness in children which includes a number of axis, such as: Paying attention to education and training programs for homeless children, especially those who have been excluded from education. Raising homeless children's awareness, and the awareness of their families, of the dangers they face, as well as the serious negative effects of homelessness, especially within poor neighborhoods and slum areas where the phenomenon abounds (The social protection Network, 2014, p. 6).

(Abu Harja, 2012, pp. 4183-4252) also identified a range of (social, health, and housing) welfare services that the state must provide for homeless children in housing institutions. (Amer, 2014, pp. 2375-2405), revealed that: Group activities enable street children personally, socially and economically Homeless children's empowerment can be identified in three main dimensions as following: (Abdulhamid, et al. 2007, p. 56) (1) Personal empowerment: helping them to overcome their negative situation and participate in

constructing a new vision for their lives. (2) Social empowerment: helping them to change their negative thoughts, beliefs, and values which prevent them from improving their quality of life. (3) Economic empowerment: helping them to enroll in appropriate work by instructing them on specific vocations and helping them to expunge their illiteracy.

The operational definition of homeless children's social protection:

According to the current study, the researcher identified the foundations of homeless children's social protection at local sports organizations, in three main dimensions, as following:-

- (1)- Health protection for homeless children.
- (2)- Economic protection for homeless children.
- (3)- Social protection for homeless children.

Guiding theories of the study:

- (1) The model of program development and social links: Community outreach activities in accordance with this model are a vital dimension in building community links and promoting social protection programs and projects that target homelessness in children.
- (2) The model of social planning: Through planned and projected technical processes that develop the awareness, absorption and participation of grassroots leaders in supporting the "health, economic and social" protection of homeless children.
- (3) The leadership theory: Leadership is defined as "the ability to understand social interactions at work and to use this understanding to influence others to act in ways that enhance one's personal or organizational goals" (Ferris, et al., 2005, pp. 126-152). As (Zaccaro, 2002, pp. 29-54) suggested; "successful social influence by a leader requires mastery of a range of abilities and skills to deal with different situations through appropriate interventions, which require building and maintaining effective relationships at work to increase the effectiveness and competitive advantage of the organization." Therefore, effective relationships between residents and homeless children are very important for the success of grassroots leaders at local sports organizations in supporting social protection for homeless children. That is because high-quality work relationships provide positive outcomes for all participants who work together effectively.

Methodology:

The type of study: Descriptive study.

Study method: Comprehensive social survey method.

Study Tools: The study used a social responsibility scale, designed by the researcher, for grassroots leaders at local sports organizations in supporting social protection programs for homeless children. It includes two main dimensions:

- 1- The foundations of social responsibility for grassroots leaders, which includes three pillars for social responsibility: (Understanding- Attention- Participation).
- 2- The foundations of social protection for homeless children, which includes three pillars: (Health- Economic- Social) protection programs for homeless children.

The researcher followed these steps to design the tool:

- 1- The tool was initially built with the guidance of a theoretical framework of the study and previous studies related to its subject.
- 2- The tool was then offered to twelve faculty members at the high institute of Social Work, Kafr El-Sheikh for review. The tool was approved with over eighty percent agreement by the faculty members.

Tool Reliability:

The reliability of the tool was calculated using the Alpha Kronbach stability coefficient on the estimated stability values of the social responsibility scale for grassroots leaders at local sports organizations in supporting social protection programs for homeless children. The scale was implemented on a sample of ten boards of directors at sports clubs and youth centers in the study community.

Scale Scores:

Each item of the scale has three responses (Yes – Yes to an extent - No) so that the response (yes) gets three grades, (Yes to an extent) gets two grades, and the response (No) gets one score in the positive statements. And vice versa in the negative statements, where a (yes) response gets one degree, (Yes to an extent) gets two degrees, and a (No) response gets three grades.

Fields of the study:

Place field:

The study was implemented at sports clubs and youth centers affiliated to the Department of Youth and Sports in Kafr El-Sheikh (Egypt), their number were estimated at (5) sports clubs and (10) youth centers(*).

- Semi-formal interviews were conducted by the researcher with:-)*(

Sample:

(The guidelines Regulations for the New Sports Law, 2017, p. 24) defined the boards of the clubs and youth centers as: The members who manage the affairs of these organizations. These boards consist of:-

- A- The boards of clubs: (1) a president, a vice president, a treasurer, six members and three youth members, if the member number of club reached thirty thousand members or more. (2) a president, a vice president, a treasurer, five members and two young members, if the members number of club is less than thirty thousand members.
- B- The boards of Youth Centers: a president, a vice president, a treasurer, two members and four youth members.

The Board of Directors can form committees, such as "the Committee of Elders, Resources Development, Youth, Women, Marketing, and Complaints" (The guidelines Regulations for the New Sports Law, 2017, p. 53). The internal regulations of the center specify the provisions for the formation of these committees, the method of its work and the organization of its meeting, and this is what helps individuals to play their roles as elected grassroots leaders in local sports organizations.

The study was applied to (114) sports clubs and youth center board members. The percentage of males represented (92.98%) compared to (7.02%) females. This indicates the reluctance of females to participate in voluntary activities. This may be due to the nature of voluntary work which does not correspond to the nature of Egyptian women. Women's social conditions, especially in rural areas, are dominated by a masculine culture preventing women from assuming leadership and voluntary positions, especially when such activities may require women to stay outside the home for lengthy periods. The results show also that the majority of respondents aged over (45) years reached (90%). This may be because this category is one of the most stable categories in socially and economically, in addition to their long experience in winning elections and their ability to influence voters.

Statistical Analysis Methods:

The data has been processed by the following statistical methods:

- 1- Repetitions and percentages.
- 2- Total weights and weighted ratios to rank the variables from the point of view of the respondents.

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- Ghazi, M. (October 2017). Director of the Department of sports bodies. Directorate of Youth and Sports Kafr El Sheikh.
 - Al-Saadi, H. (October 2017). Director of the Department of Youth bodies. Directorate of Youth and Sports Kafr El Sheikh.

- 3- Average weight and relative strength of different variables and dimensions.
- 4- Pearson correlation coefficient to determine the relationship between the dimensions of the scale and its variables.

Result:

- 1- The most important social responsibility foundations for grassroots leaders at local sports organizations: Concept of Social responsibility, as identified by the grassroots leaders at sports clubs and youth centers.

"Grassroots leaders understand the needs and problems of homeless children and the importance of providing them with social protection programs" was ranked the highest in responses, by a weighted ratio of (67%), followed by "Grassroots leaders pay attention to the needs and problems of homeless children and provide them with social protection programs", with a weighted ratio of (65.2%). And finally "Grassroots leaders collaborate with other organizations in order to study the needs and problems of homeless children and provide them with social protection programs", by a weighted ratio of (55.9%). This result agrees with the results of the studies by Fathi (2000) and Bali (2011), in which they clarify the dimensions of social responsibility.

- 2- The pillars of "understanding" as a first dimension for social responsibility of grassroots leaders at local sports organizations:

"The problems faced by homeless children are not the government's responsibility alone" came first place, by a weighted ratio of (79.8%). "Sports have a role in addressing homeless children's problems" came second place with (75.4%), "The problems of homeless children necessitate tackling their causes" was third place with (72.5%), "It is best to survey the problems of homeless children and deal with them at a local level" came fourth place with (72.2%), "There are variety talents among homeless children" was fifth place with (67.5%), followed by "Grassroots leaders have the power to end the phenomenon of homelessness amongst children" in sixth place with (59.4%) and finally, "Grassroots leaders can deal with homeless children's problems" in seventh place, by a weighted ratio of (58.2%).

- 3- The pillars of "attention" as a second dimension for social responsibility of grassroots leaders at local sports organizations:

"Cultural heritage and values guide grassroots leaders in caring for homeless children" came first place, by a weighted ratio of (70.5%). "General associations of local sports organizations should care for homeless children" came second place with (58.2%), "Grassroots leaders debate and discuss the problems faced by homeless children" was third place with (48.5%), "Grassroots leaders behave responsibly within their general associations in

caring for homeless children" was in fourth place with (47.4%), "Citizens monitor the role of grassroots leaders in caring for homeless children" came fifth place with (47.1%), followed by "Grassroots leaders develop plans and programs for homeless children" in sixth place with (43.6%), and finally, "Articles of sports' laws and regulations indicate the necessity of paying attention to homeless children's issues" came in seventh place, by a weighted ratio of (38.3%).

4- The pillars of "Participation" as a third dimension for social responsibility of grassroots leaders at local sports organizations:

"Grassroots leaders collaborate with organizations of homeless children welfare" came first place, by a weighted ratio of (65.2%). "Grassroots leaders work with others to study the problems faced by homeless children" came second place with (61.4%), "Grassroots leaders cooperate with others to identify the talents of homeless children" came in third place with (55.9%), "Grassroots leaders work with others to survey homeless children's problems at a local level" came in fourth place with (45.0%), "Grassroots leaders cooperate with others to implement plans and programs to protect homeless children" was in fifth place with (39.5%), followed by "Grassroots leaders coordinate with donors to protect homeless children" in sixth place with (38.6%) and finally, "Grassroots leaders organize campaigns to fundraise for the care of homeless children" came in seventh place, by a weighted ratio of (36.8%).

5- The most important social protection's foundations for homeless children at local sports organizations: Concept of Social protection, as identified by grassroots leaders at sports clubs and youth centers.

"Social protection programs for homeless children" was ranked the highest in responses, by a weighted ratio of (67%), followed by "Economic protection programs for homeless children", with a weighted ratio of (65.2%), and finally "Health protection programs for homeless children", by a weighted ratio of (55.9%). This agreed with the study results of Fiszbein, and et al., (2013), Queider (2001), Holmes (2011), Mann, (2013), Elsiyed (2016) and Abdulhamid et. al. (2007), in which they referred to the dimensions of social responsibility.

6- The pillars related to "Health protection" as a first dimension of social protection for homeless children at local sports organizations:

"Grassroots leaders organize health education symposiums for homeless children" came first place, by a weighted ratio of (55%). "Grassroots leaders organize medical campaigns for homeless children" came second place (46.2%), "Grassroots leaders are concerned with promoting physical fitness for homeless children" was third place with (44.2%), followed by "Grassroots

leaders support homeless children's talents" came in fourth place with (37%), and finally, "Grassroots leaders develop appropriate health protection plans for homeless children" in fifth place, by a weighted ratio of (35.4%).

7- The pillars related to "Economic protection" as a second dimension of social protection for homeless children at local sports organizations:

"Grassroots leaders organize education symposiums for homeless children about the importance of occupational work" came first place, by a weighted ratio of (66.7%). "Grassroots leaders guide homeless children to develop their occupational skills" came second place with (61.1%), "Grassroots leaders identify the personal capacities and environmental capabilities of homeless children in order to protect them economically" was third place with (53.5%), followed by "Grassroots leaders patronize the occupational talents of homeless children" in fourth place with (43.9%), and finally, "Grassroots leaders work to enroll homeless children in appropriate work" in fifth place, by a weighted ratio of (37.1%).

8- The pillars related to "Social protection" as a third dimension of social protection for homeless children at local sports organizations:

"Grassroots leaders aim to educate homeless children socially" came first place, by a weighted ratio of (77.5%). "Grassroots leaders put into place programs and activities that develop homeless children's positive behaviors" came in second place with (63.5%), "Grassroots leaders aim to develop intellectual and moral characteristics in homeless children" was third place with (62.3%), followed by "Grassroots leaders contribute towards returning homeless children to school" in fourth place with (61.4%), and finally, "Grassroots leaders develop social protection plans and programs for homeless children" in fifth place, by a weighted ratio of (60.8%).

Mean findings:

- 1) There is a positive relationship with a statistical significance at a significant level (0.01) between "Understanding" as one of social responsibility's dimensions for grassroots leaders and support for health and socio-economic protection programs for homeless children. Therefore it can be accepted as the first hypothesis of the study.
- 2) There is a positive relationship with a statistical significance at a significant level (0.05) between "Attention" as one of social responsibility's dimensions for grassroots leaders and support for health and socio-economic protection programs for homeless children. Therefore it can be accepted as the second hypothesis of the study.
- 3) There is a positive relationship with a statistical significance at a significant level (0.01) between "Participation" as one of social responsibility's dimensions for grassroots leaders and support for health

and socio-economic protection programs for homeless children. Therefore it can be accepted as the third hypothesis of the study.

Discussion:

The study achieved its goals, and proved the validity of its hypotheses, by identifying (Understanding - Attention - Participation) as the most important foundations for grassroots leaders' social responsibility. It also identified the extent to which grassroots leaders at local sports organizations assume their social responsibilities in supporting social protection for homeless children, with an average weight of (1.88) and weighted ratio of (62.7%). This is consistent with the studies of Fathi (2000) and Bali (2011).

The results clarified the importance of "Understanding" as a first foundation of social responsibility for grassroots leaders in: The grassroots leaders at local sports organizations should understand that the problems of homeless children are not governmental organizations' responsibility alone. The sports organizations should play a significant role in this area by searching for the causes of these problems and taking steps to reduce the increasing numbers of homeless children. Sports, cultural, scientific, social and artistic talents among homeless children should be explored and developed, in addition to developing the ability of grassroots leaders to deal with homelessness amongst children and work towards eliminating homelessness, with an average weight of (2.06) and weighted ratio of (68.8%). This is interpreted by the results of the study of Cohen & Peachey (2015).

The results also clarified the importance of "Attention" as a second foundation of social responsibility for grassroots leaders in: The grassroots leaders at local sports organizations assumed their social responsibilities in paying attention to the needs of homeless children in front of their communities and their general assemblies. They also demonstrated their need for discussing and debating the problems faced by homeless children, and the need to develop the "cultural and social" values of residents so as to create a good environment that helps citizens show concern for the needs and problems of homeless children. And finally, a move towards helping homeless children by developing appropriate plans and programs, and working to promote sports' laws and regulations related to homeless children, with an average weight of (1.52) and weighted ratio of (50.5%). The studies of Trendafiova et al. (2017), Attallah (2005), Sharifi & Haji (2012) agree with these findings.

The results also clarified the importance of "Participation" as a third foundation of social responsibility for grassroots leaders in: participating with others in coordinating among homeless children's welfare organizations for, studying their problems, identifying their talents, survey their problems at a

local level, implementing the plans and programs to protect them, coordinating with donors to protect them, and organizing fundraising campaigns for their benefit, with an average weight of (1.47) and weighted ratio of (48.9%). These are supported by the studies' findings of Nada (2006), Garriga, & Melé (2004) and Inoue & Lee (2011).

The results illustrate the most important foundations of homeless children's social protection in: (Health – Economic – Social) protection programs, with an average weight of (1.45) and weighted ratio of (48.4%). This is consistent with the results of the studies of Fiszbein, and et al., (2013), Queider (2001), Holmes (2011), Mann, (2013), Elsiyed (2016) and Abdulhamid et al.(2007).

The results of the study clarified the most important pillars of "Health protection programs" as a first foundation of homeless children' social protection in: Organizing health symposiums for educating homeless children, organizing medical campaigns to protect them, promoting physical fitness for them, supporting their talents, and developing appropriate health protection plans for them, with an average weight of (1.31) and weighted ratio of (43.5%). This is consistent with the study findings of Bali, (2015).

The results also showed the most important pillars of "Economic protection programs" as a second foundation of homeless children's social protection in: Organizing educational symposiums for homeless children about the importance of occupational work, developing their occupational skills, sponsoring their occupational talents, identifying their personal capacities and environmental capabilities to protect them economically, and enrolling them with appropriate work, with an average weight of (1.57) and weighted ratio of (52.5%). These findings can be interpreted by the results of the studies of Jadallah (2006), Mohammed (2016) and Amer (2014).

The results clarified the most important pillars of "Social protection programs" as a third foundation of homeless children's social protection in: Educating homeless children socially, implementing programs and activities that develop their positive behaviors, promoting their intellectual and moral characteristics, contributing towards returning them to schools and developing the (SP)'s plans and programs for homeless children, with an average weight of (1.95) and weighted ratio of (65.1%). This is consistent with the results of the studies of Eweis (2002), Abu al-Nasser (2008), Abdel Jawad (1999), Mann (2013), The social protection Network (2014) and Abu Harja, (2012).

The results asserted that there's a positive relationship with a statistical significance at a significant level (0.01) between the dimensions of social responsibility for grassroots leaders at local sports organizations and supporting homeless children's social protection.

Finally, in the guidance of the study's results the researcher has developed a proposed role for the community organizer in social work to assist grassroots leaders at local sports organizations to assume their social responsibilities in supporting social protection for homeless children, this proposed role includes the following:-

- (A): Objectives: (1) Develop the foundations and pillars of social responsibility for grassroots leaders at local sports organizations to support homeless children's social protection. (2) Assisting grassroots leaders at local sports organizations in developing social protection plans and programs for homeless children.
- (B): Theoretical guidelines: (Theory of communication - Social planning model - Community development model - Human development approach - Model of program development and social links).
- (C): Strategies and tactics: (Solidarity – Persuasion – Participation - Behavior change) Strategies. And (Providing a contacts' network - Mobilizing and increasing the required resources and capabilities - Team work - follow up - Researches - Awaken the desire of population to accept change – Evaluation) Tactics.
- (D): The most important professional roles of the social organizer are as: Data collector, coordinator, researcher, planner, developer, resource manager, mediator, manager of programs.
- (E): The most important professional tools are: Meetings– Committees- Discussions- Symposiums- International information network, especially social networking sites such as "Facebook- Twitter– YouTube" - Interviews- Workshops- Working groups.
- (F): The most important professional stages: The (preparing- planning- implementing- evaluating) stage.
- (G): Community organizer practitioners in social work must assist grassroots leaders at local sports organizations in:-
 - Assuming their social responsibilities towards studying the needs and problems of homeless children, give them appropriate attention, and therefore engage them with other organizations to meet their needs and to address their problems.
 - Developing their social responsibilities to understand that: The problems of homeless children are not governmental organizations' responsibility alone. Sports organizations should play an important role in this area by identifying the causes of these problems, reducing the increasing numbers of homeless children, identifying the sports, cultural, scientific, social and artistic talents among these children, which must be explored and developed, in addition to the abilities of grassroots leaders to deal with this phenomenon and eliminate it.
 - Promoting their attention with homeless children in front of their communities and their general assemblies, discussing the problems of

homeless children, developing "cultural and social" values for the residents, so as to create a good environment that helps citizens to help homeless children by developing appropriate plans and programs, and working to promote sports' laws and regulations related to homeless children.

- Participating with others in coordinating homeless children's welfare organizations for, studying their problems, identifying their talents, surveying their problems at a local level, implementing plans and programs to protect them, coordinating with donors to protect them, and organizing fundraising campaigns to benefit them.
- Supplying them with knowledge and information about homeless children at the local level such as their numbers - their needs - their problems - the quality of programs and services that are provided to them - the organizations that deal with them etc., in addition to the information related to the resources and local potential, which these leaders can employ to serve those children. And training grassroots leaders on how to develop plans and programs to protect homeless children "socially, economically and health-wise".
- Developing their abilities to provide health protection programs for homeless children by: Organizing health symposiums for educating them, organizing medical campaigns to protect them, promoting physical fitness for them, sponsoring their talents, and developing appropriate health protection plans for them.
- Promoting their abilities to provide economic protection programs for homeless children by: Organizing educational symposiums for homeless children about the importance of occupational work, developing their occupational skills, sponsoring their talents occupationally, identifying their personal capacities and environmental capabilities to protect them economically, and enrolling them with appropriate work.
- Implementing social protection programs for homeless children to: Educate children socially, develop their positive behaviors, promote their intellectual and moral characteristics, contribute towards returning them to school, and promoting the necessary social protection plans and programs for them.

Recommendations: Develop the laws and regulations related to sports organizations in Egypt, to be more effective in its social roles and prepare professional social workers whom they able to assist these organizations to achieve its goals, especially regarding homeless children.

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Appendices:

Table (1) illustrates the most important foundations of social responsibility for grassroots leaders at local sports organizations N= 114

Sr.	Foundations of social responsibility	Yes	Yes to an extent	No	Sum weights	Average weight	Weighted ratio	Ranking
1	(GL)understand the needs and problems of (HC)and the importance of providing them with SP program	47	21	46	229	2.01	67.0	1
2	(GL) pay attention to the needs and problems of (HC)and provide them with (SP) programs.	45	19	50	223	1.96	65.2	2
3	(GL) collaborate with other organizations in order to study the needs and problems of (HC) and provide them with (SP) programs.	23	31	60	191	1.68	55.9	3
Sum					643	1.88	62.7	

Table (2) illustrates the most important social protection's foundations for homeless children at local sports organizations. N=114

Sr.	Foundations of social protection	Yes	Yes to an extent	No	Sum weights	Average weight	weighted ratio	Ranking
1	(HP) programs for (HC).	5	8	101	132	1.16	38.6	3
2	(EP) programs for(HC).	14	27	73	169	1.48	49.4	2
3	(SP) programs for (HC).	27	28	59	196	1.72	57.3	1
Sum					497	1.45	48.4	

Table (3) illustrates the relationship between the dimensions of social responsibility for grassroots leaders at local sports organizations and supporting homeless children's social protection.

Dimensions	Social protection's dimensions. social responsibility's dimensions	(HP)		(EP)		(SP)		Sum	
		Value of P	Significance	Value of P	Significance	Value of P	Significance	Value of P	Significance
1- Understanding		0.625	**	0.456	**	0.570	**	0.620	**
2- Attention		0.298	*	0.223	*	0.315	*	0.316	*
3- Participation		0.595	**	0.444	**	0.585	**	0.612	**
Sum		0.593	**	0.440	**	0.577	**	0.607	**

* Significance at (0.05) = 0.312** Significance at (0.01) = 0.403 N= 114
 Grassroots leaders= (GL) homeless children= (HC)
 Healthy protection= (HP) Economical protection= (EP) Social