

# Dominance of Communication Programs and the development of Social Capital in The family

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## Abstract

Communication between family members comes through traditional communication (face to face), which achieves the accumulation of social capital in it, and contributes to the increase and development of the resources of its members. Its role in shaping and developing social capital into a great competitor, which is communication programs, because of its enormous power capable of attracting people, especially children and adolescents. In light of the previous proposition, this research paper attempts to shed light on one of the most recent developmental trends at the present time, which is the social capital in the family. To understand the social capital formed by communication programs such as satellite TV programs and social networking programs, and to train them on how to employ this approach in developing the social capital in the family.

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## Keyword

Dominance, Communication Programs Social Capital, Family

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The dominance of technological innovations over the members of societies after the great development witnessed by means of communication technology, especially communication programs such as satellite TV programs and social networking programs, which contributed to the transfer of a large part of the important role of the family in socialization and the formation of the "social capital" of the individual through his interaction in it, which Adopting the human project, socially and cognitively, to these programs, which made them dominate them, so this study came to focus on developing social capital in the family by explaining the reasons for the dominance of these programs on family ties, which caused the weakness of social capital in them, and working to invest the positive side of the dominance of Communication programs through special elite programs for the development of social capital.

## The problem of the study

The technological transformations resulting from the virtual community, especially communication

programs, have produced new interactions, cultures, and identities that made them far from real life, which led to an effect that extended into real interactions, especially the family, and with the increasing number of individuals joining those programs, and remarkably making realistic social relations that constitute capital The social in the family is greatly declining as a result of that dominance, and accordingly, the problem of the current study was crystallized, which focuses on the dominance of communication programs and the development of social capital in the family and the reasons that made this type of capital weaken and its production decline through it.

## Study hypotheses

This study is based on a basic hypothesis:

There are statistically significant differences between the dominance of communication programs and the development of social capital in the family.

## Study Objectives

The study aims at the following:

- A Identifying the reasons for the dominance of virtual bonds compared to family ties.
- B Exposing the reasons for the weakness of the social capital in the family, which causes the dominance of communication programs.
- C Exposing the dominance of communication programs over family members, especially teenage children, due to the failure of the family in its duties and responsibilities, which caused the decline of its social capital.
- D Exposing the means given by virtual associations to children and adolescents, which makes them dominate them.
- C Detecting the type of elite communication programs that contribute to the development and support of the social capital in the family.

## Theoretical framework of the study

### The concept of the dominance of communication programs

1- The concept of hegemony:

The concept of dominance can be explained through the following definitions:

Hegemony in the language: From the verb he dominated - it is said that he dominated over such-and-such, i.e. controlled, watched and memorized it. (1)

Hegemony is derived from the Greek word Hegemonia, which denotes rule or command. (25)

Therefore, Martin Griffiths defines it as related to the concepts of power, ideology, and conflict. (27)

2- Communication programs: They are defined as all means of communication that direct the perceptions of individuals, and that have influence through which they impose on any individual who is not confident in himself the assumptions that he focuses on. Totally for the use of disinfectants, and the inevitability of complete transmission of infection to the system during the operation, and when performing the operation on the community with the new technology, the treated part is not the most affected because it is anaesthetic, but rather the entire system is the one that is damaged and changed." (20)

### The concept of developing social capital in the family

1- Development: The definitions of development are many and varied, and we can take the famous definition of the United Nations that "development

is a set of means and methods that are used to unify the efforts of the people and public authorities with the aim of improving the economic and cultural level in national and local communities, to participate positively in national life and contribute to the general progress of the country." (10)

2- Social capital: James Coleman defines it as a social asset behind social action, as Coleman adopted a distinct rational view of social construction, through a set of duties, expectations, communication channels, values and standards. (26)

Robert Putnam defines it by defining the characteristics and attributes that are an asset within the social organization such as (trust, values, and social networks) and by emphasizing all the positive aspects of these attributes or characteristics (12).

As for Jacobs)) (in 1961), his vision of "social capital" was that it is the sum of social networks, and the internal relations they contain among their members that push them to cooperate with each other, which results in that organized coordination benefiting society in general. (9)

3- Family: The meaning of family is synonymous with another meaning frequently used in the Arabic language, which is house hold. For someone, which is a reference to the economic role of the family (for its non-productive members) of the elderly or children - and in the same context for those in it who are female as well. One or more of the children, they exchange emotions and tenderness and share the responsibility between them, and the parents raise the children and guide them and control their behavior to become individuals able to act in a social way. (8) As for (Harold) he defined the family as a group of status and roles that are acquired through marriage. (8)

### Applied study

In order to show the dominance of communication programs and their role in the development of social capital in the family, we must explain the most important communication programs that constitute social capital, which are satellite TV programs and social networking programs. With the decline of social capital in the family, communication programs form virtual social capital, but it is different from the social capital formed by the family, as follows:

1- Social capital in the family: Social capital has several sources that it consists of or is formed from, and through which it can express its importance within society, and thus reflects the extent of the effects emanating from each source and its role in generating social capital through which development and progress can be accelerated only at the level Personal or public relations between

individuals or the public related to the institutions of society. Some sociologists describe the family as a social institution that performs the essential functions of the individual and society together. Social relations, which makes him occupy multiple social positions and exercise their roles with ease, not with difficulty, as he becomes a human being adapted to the society in which he lives, and in a clearer way, the family indoctrinates and trains the new born (human) (human being) the foundations of his own behavior (such as the behavior of a boy, a girl, or a newborn The first, the second, or the last) and the criteria or foundations of social control. (18) Most of the sources agree with their differences in time, starting points, and goals on the existence of various and hierarchical social structures in which the individual lives and is defined according to them, and they are the ones that govern and frame society, starting with the family and ending with the family. The clan, the tribe, and the large tribal alliances, for a person in society belongs first to his family in which he was born, and it is usually part of an extended family that includes several generations of relatives, and through this the network of large family relationships is formed, and blood kinship relations are mixed with the kinship resulting from intermarriage. (2) In this regard, the American sociologist "Cooley" says that primary societies (family, groupings of comrades and friendships), which he described as primary societies, assume that these small gatherings are the essence of social life, which are characterized by direct intimate relationships, that is, personal relationships in Mutual presence face to face, which produces a very strong sense of the unity of the whole, and of close, deep solidarity and intense sympathy, which contributes to the dissolution of individuals in the general whole that is expressed by the word "we." (21) These (primary) societies constitute an important asset that can build It is invested in times of need or enjoys the interaction and networks that it creates, thus it is considered a major source of "social capital". (28) Therefore, Putnam allocated the importance of social capital in the family to three main points:

Social capital helps individuals solve their collective problems, if people cooperate with each other and have a sense of individual responsibility towards others.

Social capital helps progress smoothly, as individuals trust the economy, trade, institutions, and respect for collective interaction.

□ Social capital increases the improvement and expansion of awareness in different ways through people's actions and their confidence in contacting others, whether family members or friends. The success of these actions will have produced more

views and opportunities for people, in addition to the fact that social networks facilitate access to complete information Which leads to reaching goals easily and contributes to improving the social, psychological and biological lives of individuals. (9)

### **The dominance of communication programs and the formation and development of social capital**

The process of changing the communication process through the moving image, which moved the world from a planet to a village with limited features and clear scenes, was determined by the power of images to establish modern concepts about man and his social reality, as those images brought many people around with one vision, and transmitted to them Events in real time through satellite channels with its various channels and social networking programs, which shortens time and place for them, which is a means of delivering media materials to the viewer and the recipient user, and is an important source of information and news for individuals, and it is one of the effective means of mass communication because it has the ability to attract and influence Family members and society as a whole through images, sounds, and colors that are conveyed to them through programs, news, commercials, and broadcast series that attract the audience's attention and influence, and they cannot escape from their pressures and domination (16).

Because it meets his psychological needs, it gives him everything he wants through its type and specialization, and it has become the main and important part in most of the family's times, so it is not possible to do without watching it, as it participates with other socialization institutions in varying proportions in transferring and consolidating the cultural and intellectual values and standards of society, especially the youth, the matter Which made them under the control of the image and sound because of the power and control it possesses and the resulting new technological rhetoric that took the role of the well-known and traditional linguistic discourse. (4)

As its purpose is to impose control on the recipient by convincing him of what it seeks to achieve, because it is considered one of the basic communication tools, because of its attractiveness and temptation, and because it combines all the effects of its tools from sound, image and musical effects, as the most important goals seeking to be achieved in a series Of the steps and stages according to their different intellectual and cultural frameworks in a set of steps that we can define as follows:

1. Liberation: This is done through the content offered by satellite channels and social media

programs, which seek as much as possible to liberate the audience of its viewers from the environmental framework and the environment in which it was raised, in an attempt to change its beliefs and intellectual visions, and the viewer or audience becomes in a way A general who is submissive, tamed, and liberated from all his thoughts and values that he carries, and these are the most difficult operations and stages because they are dangerous, as satellite channels work to move the audience from their cultural and social environment in which they grew up and grew up smoothly without suffering any inconvenience and with all their will, by what they offer them to meet their needs. And his desires, which makes him tame, obeyed, and attracted to it through the programs that it prepares for those purposes, and that most forms of transition in the self-characteristics of culture and the resulting new intellectual molding are different from the previous ones, as they thus reinforce what is called intellectual dependence, which makes the recipient obedient, influenced and acquired by its social values that Adopt it. (3)

2. Habituation: With the passage of time, through repetition and repetition of satellite and virtual programs, and after the great development in technologies and means of communication, including directing, presentation, production, and suspense, which increased the follow-up and users of these programs, as well as those who increased their follow-up is the introduction of effective and influential individuals in society, especially Children and adolescents, such as artists, athletes, and influential people of public opinion, must make the viewer get used to it until it becomes an integral part of his life reality, which makes it form social and cultural values and habits that are different from its traditional predecessor, constantly transmitted through its programs until it becomes convictions and then behaviors and actions in his real life, which It makes the process of demolishing and building the values and standards of an imposed culture done smoothly through satellite and virtual programs with its various programs, as it interprets the reality in its content and complements the desires and needs of its viewers with entertaining and enjoyable means of attraction and enticement, which makes its viewers and users obedient and surrender to its intended ideas and opinions that target their social reality. The media produces new cultural values and standards, works to support and promote them, and defends them vigorously. (3)

3. Reshaping: The strength of viewers and users' attachment to satellite TV programs and social networking programs and spending a long time watching and using them is undeniable. From all sides to shape it so that the child and adolescent become a spectator and integrated with what it

presents, by translating what it presents in their daily reality in the form of actions, attitudes and behaviors, it works with the aim of liberating and transferring the views, ideas and culture of the spectator to it from the storage of his intellectual and cultural heritage that he gained from the society in which he lived, and then After that, she works with all means of temptation, attraction, and repetition to accustom him to different cultural and social values and attitudes. Children and adolescents are exposed daily to different programs in those communication programs, including those that directly affect him and interfere with his mind and imagination, which makes him tend to imitate or simulate them more than other programs that do not affect him. Among them, which are mostly traditional and do not have anything that distinguishes them from the means of attraction and entertainment, and some of them are characterized by supporting personal skills, prestigious social status, obtaining a high degree of success in his social life, or possessing the ability to manage dialogue and interaction with others. (17)

4. Reinforcement and consolidation: It is not possible for satellite TV programs and social communication programs to seek to install new scenes and attitudes without working to enhance and support them through continuous follow-up, in regular and repeated stages and times, of the content of their programs, and that many different behaviors, ideas and attitudes that the child adopts and expresses And the adolescent in our time is derived from its culture, as the communication programs attract them to imitate the content of its programs and apply them in their social reality, so they provide them with continuous doses that always stand against abandoning or reversing the positions that they adopt and which were confirmed and expressed by Harold Lasswell in that the means of communication seek to Installing and shaping new social values and standards through a culture of suggestion and temptation for its users. (11)

Therefore, satellite channels and social networking programs with their various programs are among the new institutions that have become involved with traditional institutions in the process of socialization, so that one researcher considered that television is the third father for many. Family members, especially those emerging from them, with the new values he presents through his programmatic material during the long daily hours of broadcasting, and his influence has gone beyond the family and even extended to the school, as the volume of information he provides in one hour may exceed what the teacher presents in days, and that the level of excitement Which accompanies the provision of knowledge through it far exceeds the ability of the teacher. (22)

It can be said that we live with a very strange phenomenon, as satellite channels and social networking programs are able to dominate the images that they call from books and imagination, and are also able, even for a period of time, to sow confusion between the real experience and the virtual space experience. And stored in his memory, they are all available, and they may be (real) as soon as they enter the mind, where they all become images, lurking in the memory, and they all become real and unreal, alike (13).

Therefore, the virtual and satellite links programs work to create a kind of communication relationship between the viewer and the way the programs are presented, so that the viewer imagines that the person who is communicating, i.e. the presenter of the program, is talking to him personally, despite the millions he turns to, which gives a sense of intimacy, closeness and similarity between the viewer and the program presenter. (15)

This is the intended hegemony of its various targeted programmes, which work to form values, standards, relationships and mutual trust as a result of its continuous repetition to the public in various ways in which it is broadcast directly and indirectly, which ultimately leads to the formation of social capital that works to dissolve all the cultural differences transmitted by those programs. And as a result of the great development in communication programs that dissolved all borders and separations between countries and made the world a single village, it works to collect and form homogeneous, strong and interdependent groups. Continuous interaction, which constitutes new values and standards that differ from the precedent prevailing in societies that were borne by the generations of their parents, which were transmitted from one generation to another through socialization institutions. They transmit different cultures according to their goals set for them. It is a form of "social capital", including fundamental social changes in the social structure of society in order to conform to its new cultural and value reality, to generate confidence in its goals and objectives, and to find fruitful cooperation and effective participation for the success of its policies and the achievement of its goals for which it was prepared, as it is continuing in the upbringing of society and will not stop to a certain extent, as it surpassed the family and the school in that, and we find that this is consistent with what the scholar "Tocqueville" put forward in his writings about the concept of "social capital" as it is generated as a result of collaboration and cooperation in order to achieve general goals and common goals, as he explained that emotions and opinions do not rise. And it does not grow, expand, or enlarge except as a result of people's influence on one another, their

daily interaction, and their cooperation to achieve their needs that they feel the need for, and they cannot reach it without that cooperation and interaction, even if that is with individuals from other societies, to achieve those needs. (19)

Two researchers also defined "social capital" as the resources that an individual can obtain thanks to his relationships and social interactions with others on the social networking site, and these resources can take two forms. Strong social based on similarity, intimacy and frequent contacts, which are linked to closed networks that include individuals from similar backgrounds such as family members, relatives and close friends, and bridging social capital, which means the resources that individuals obtain from weak social ties that are socially heterogeneous and not financially costly in order to maintain them. Which is linked to open social networks that include individuals from different backgrounds, such as work or study colleagues, or friends of friends. (14)

Through that discourse on the formation and benefits of social capital, we find that it is formed through programs and virtual links as a result of the interactions of individuals with each other through satellite TV programs and social networking programs, with all that results from strengthening the relations between them and meeting their lost needs in real life. These programs facilitated the possibility Formation of virtual relationships between members of the community, whether it is between members of the same family, friends, or friends of their friends, through chatting and virtual interaction by means of symbols and signs in the virtual world, such as liking, commenting, and sharing publications in the private account or on the pages of social networking programs. (23)

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And both types of associative and bridging capital are formed through it, due to the characteristics that these programs have from the rest of the other means of communication. Therefore, sociology looks at social networks, which are thus represented by social communication programs, as the best example for them to interact with individuals without a physical presence, which requires real virtual interaction that is not realistic. It is a social structure consisting of individuals and groups (institutions, organizations) linked to each other through one or more dependent relationships, such as a relationship of kinship, friendship, love, or they have common things or similar interests, whether those interests are doctrinal, economic, social, or political. The concept of social network analysis comes back when he talks about it, he represents it with a fishing net, which is made up of nodes and threads linking these nodes, and what is meant here is the nodes of individuals and threads with communication links, and the close image to clarify these entanglements that can be likened to the structure of the nervous system in the human body, where these Networks are a community of individuals of the same family, or those with a certain political leaning, or the audience of a sports team, and so on. The main link here is the existence

of a relationship of common interest between individuals, groups, or even countries that form this social network, and the individual within this network has a social value, which is his value And what it represents as an entity in this network and how it influences and is affected by its role in it, and that modern society consists of one organic bloc that arises as a result of the relationship and links between individuals who differ in behavior and habits, but they are united by the network of the one society in which they coexist. (24)

The networked society is distinguished from the traditional society of individuals with several characteristics, including that it is based on an informational capitalist economy, unlike the purely industrial capitalist economy, and these economies have been restructured to reflect the priority of knowledge and information generation and dissemination. Humans experience time as recurring organic loops or cycles such as rhythmic body movements and the difference between day and night and seasons at specific rates according to the location. They also live the experience of space as an extension of their regular environments (where they live) and the distance in which they can travel and communicate with their environment. The networked society knows continuous development and the existence of its members is in a specific region less important than their presence in the space of flows, the place within which the decisive economic activity and other activities take place, from this standpoint the human group experiences the experience of time as a timeless experience and the experience of place as an experience that is not defined in a place. (23)

In this context, a number of theoretical and applied visions appeared in sociology, and it is possible by reviewing this global social interest in the dominance of these programs, where two general and different points of view were discussed. And communication between people, as the owners of this view emphasize the support and development of satellite TV programs and communication programs for the network of relationships of individuals, by providing ease of communication and its spread across borders, which increases the ability of individuals to social network and communicate with others. And the weakening of real social relations and that the preoccupation of individuals with being in them for long periods makes them lose their realistic relationships and connections. It was achieved as a survey study was conducted on a sample of (200) male and female teachers in the second Karkh education schools in Baghdad for the period from 1-12-2022 to 1-4-2023 in which the researcher used the descriptive method and the questionnaire in collecting data from the respondents because the teachers are from Most of

the categories that deal with the most category are exposed to temptations and means of attracting satellite TV programs and social networking programs, and they are children and adolescents students, as well as teachers and teachers who are parents and have children in these age stages, and it was found from the respondents' answers that children and adolescents watch and use communication programs every day without An exception and that they watch and use communication programs at all times, which is confirmation that the tendency of the child or adolescent to follow the communication programs is more than the follow-up of their family and school duties. Virtualization, which came first among their choices, as they affirmed that communication programs gave their users an opportunity for self-enhancement, for those who do not have the opportunity to form an independent, private position in society through which they express themselves, especially in Arab societies where teenagers lie in the shadow of their parents and follow them in their behavior, habits and culture. When joining it and registering personal data, it has an independent entity on a global scale, and the second choice of the respondents' answers was that the reason for this dominance is that the virtual friendship of age has become the strongest influence on the children of the parents, which confirms its precedent, as the freedom, independence and autonomy that it granted The virtual bonds of adolescents made them influenced by friends whose age groups are close to their age more than the parents, and it came in third place in the choice of the respondents in that the reason is the parents' preoccupation with virtual bonds as well, which confirms its precedent in that one of the reasons for their influence on friends and the dominance of virtual bonds at the expense of family ties is Parents are preoccupied with following up and using communication programs, and the other reason is the secrecy and privacy that characterizes virtual links, in addition to what has been dealt with of the temptations of communication programs that have increased their dominance over family members. Social money in the family is the compulsory loss of the family's financial sources of income, as it confirms that the low standard of living leads to a decrease in communication between members of society's institutions such as the family, The other reason, according to the respondents' choice, is the lack of attachment to the local community, which confirms the role of attachment to the local community in supporting social capital and the role of traditional institutions that have the most important influence on the lives of individuals, including the family, through which social norms can be absorbed through attachment

to them, which generate Affection, respect, and attachment to others from their local community, whose role declines if attachment is lost. The other reason, according to the respondents' choice, is the loss of a family member, especially the parents, which is one of the things that has a direct role in the decline of social capital in traditional ties, because the responsibility for family upbringing that constitutes the capital Social money is shared between parents, which declines if one of them is lost, and what most Iraqi families suffered from because of the wars they went through. Family problems, which weakens the bonds of relations, cooperation and participation among its members, which leads to a decrease in their association with the standards of their society, which results in their deviation from the behavior and standards of society. It leads to the loss of neighborly relations and friendship with members of their former societies of origin, all of which cause a decline and decrease in the social capital in the family, which, according to the respondents' answers, leads to the failure and decline of the family in some of the duties and responsibilities that it should have provided to its members, the most important of which is the decline in its ability to grant trust and safety. For its members and its failure to develop voluntary work and solidarity participation and its failure to develop the absorption and integration of its children or pupils into essential skills and values by training them, which made its members attracted to communication programs because of the means that the respondents' choices emphasized in their answers, which are means of venting and escaping from family and societal pressures, and means of attracting its recipients Appearance and temptation, and intentional means to occupy children and adolescents with temporary pleasure aimed at distraction and enjoyment and keep them away from their real needs, which made it replace the family in that. And for the development of social capital in the family after the dominance of communication programs and the failure and decline of the family in variety. Through the answers of the respondents, it became clear that the development process takes place through elite communication programs, the most important of which was the production of programs on family benefits that adopt the method of continuity, regularity, repetition, and interest in the personality presented to the program to be characterized by attractiveness age, appearance and personality, and the production and intensification of programs that diagnose, treat and provide solutions and alternatives to the most common social problems, and this confirms that the aforementioned elite communication programs are extremely necessary

and important in the development of social capital in the family.

## Results

Children and adolescents watch and use communication programs every day, without exception, which obtained (58%) of the respondents' answers. Children and adolescents watch and use communication programs at all times, which got (41%) of the respondents' answers. The freedom, independence and individuality that virtual bonds enjoy is one of the reasons for the dominance of virtual bonds compared to family ties, which got (19%) of the respondents' answers. The age-based virtual friendship became the strongest influence on the children of both parents, which is one of the reasons for the dominance of virtual bonds compared to family ties, which got (18%) of the respondents' answers. Parents' preoccupation with virtual bonds is one of the reasons for the dominance of virtual bonds compared to family bonds, which got (17%) of the respondents' answers. The compulsory loss of the family's financial sources of income causes a weakness in the family's social capital, which causes the dominance of communication programs, which obtained (26%) of the respondents' answers. The lack of attachment to the local community causes a weakness in the social capital in the family, which causes the dominance of communication programs, which obtained (23%) of the respondents' answers. The loss of one of the family members, especially the parents, causes a weakness in the social capital in the family, which causes the dominance of communication programs, which got (17%) of the respondents' answers. The family failed to grant confidence and security to its members, which caused a decline in social capital and the dominance of communication programs, which obtained (23%) of the respondents' answers. The family failed to develop voluntary work and solidarity participation, which caused a decline in social capital and the dominance of communication programs, which obtained (22%) of the respondents' answers. The family failed to develop the absorption and integration of its children or students into essential skills and values by training them, which caused a decline in social capital and the dominance of communication programs, which obtained (20%) of the respondents' answers. Venting and escaping from family and societal pressures is one of the means given by virtual links to children and adolescents, which makes them dominate them, which got (30%) of the respondents' answers. Virtual programs take care of elements of attraction to their recipients of



appearance and seductiveness, and it is one of the means that virtual links give to children and adolescents, making them dominate them, which got (24%) of the respondents' answers. There is an intentional attempt to occupy children and adolescents with momentary enjoyment aimed at distraction and enjoyment and keeping them away from their real needs. It is one of the means given by virtual links to children and adolescents, which makes them dominate them, which got (17%) of the respondents' answers. Interest in producing programs about family benefits that adopt the method of continuity, regularity, and repetition. It is one of the elite communication programs that develop social capital in the family, which got (21%) of the respondents' answers. Attention to the personality presented to the program, to be characterized by age, appearance and personality attractiveness, which is one of the elite communication programs that develop social capital in the family, which got (17%) of the respondents' answers. Intensifying programs that diagnose, treat and provide solutions and alternatives to the most common social problems. It is one of the elite communication programs that develop social capital in the family, which got (16%) of the respondents' answers.

## Suggestions

Through the study that we conducted, it became clear to us that there are some important and complementary aspects of the study, which still need further analysis and study. Therefore, we suggest:

- 1 Conducting studies related to the most important modern communication programs that constitute social capital and affect, in one way or another, the development of social capital in the family.
- 2 Studies related to how communication programs, especially social communication programs, can be invested in developing and supporting the values of social capital in the family (trust, cooperation, voluntary teamwork, and solving family problems without exorbitant costs).

## Recommendations

The state should empower the family to support social capital through:

- 1 The Ministry of Labor in providing job opportunities for the unemployed, especially the breadwinner of the family.

- 2 Local and municipal councils to involve the local community in voluntary activities to develop social responsibility and with the participation of all classes and groups of society away from class, sectarian or ethnic groups, with the help of influential and effective people in their local communities.
- 3 The Media and Communication Authority to open virtual centers for social and psychological counseling to reduce family problems and increase support for family ties by supporting the values of social capital in the family such as trust, cooperation, tolerance and other values.
- 4 Civil society organizations registered with the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers in supporting children by providing basic education and training means to educate them on good moral values and habits that reduce the negative effects of communication programs and support communication programs that develop social capital in their family ties through fun programs and activities And entertainment that makes them integrated with its content, provided by people of age, personality and appearance groups close to them.

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