1.6.2. Field study methods

Depends on interviews with officials in the Social Affairs and heads of associations, in addition to the distribution of questionnaires survey on staff development associations, civil society and that care for the poor and provide them with many services such as loans, seminars and training on various business, to see the extent of the contribution of tourist activity in the reduction of the phenomenon of poverty.

1.7. Research limitations

Associated with this study, certain factors could be classified as follows:

1.7.1. Place limitations

The study was restricted to a specific matter which is Arab Republic of Egypt and will be applied to study at the Northern provinces (Minya - Beni Suef - Fayoum).

1.7.2. Time limitations

The researcher collected data for such a study within two years from 2011 to 2013, so the results of this study are based on the information, which the researcher obtained during that period.

1.8. Frame work

- **Chapter I**: Introduction.
- **Chapter II**: The theoretical framework in pro-poor tourism.
- **Chapter III**: Materials and Research Methods.
- **Chapter IV**: Discussion of the results.
- **Chapter V**: Summary, results and recommendations.
• clarify the economic importance of the tourism industry and its role in bringing about economic development in the state.

• Analyze the positive and negative impacts of tourism activity in the developing countries, in terms of employment and income available to low-income groups, and in terms of opportunities for small businesses to take advantage of the tourist activity.

• Knowledge of the appropriate framework of policies and strategies for pro-poor tourism.

• Study the fundamentals and the potential of the northern provinces of Upper Egypt (Minya - Beni Suef - Fayoum) tourism, and how the contribution of tourist activity in improving the situation of the poor and development in these provinces.

1.5. Research hypothesis:

This research is based on testing the validity of the following hypothesis:

1 - The promotion of tourist activity, growth and support tourism projects in the provinces of North level may lead to the improvement of the living conditions of citizens and advancement.

2 - The activity of associations can play an important role in the expansion of the poor benefit from the tourism sector.

1.6. Research methodology

The present study is descriptive-analytic. It employs the two methods of:

1.6.1. Desk research method

This entrance depends on the comprehensive coverage of the subject of pro-poor tourism of all aspects such as policies and strategies, through Arabic and foreign references, periodicals and reports as well as research and scientific studies prior articles and pamphlets in addition to information on the Internet, which related to the subject of the study.
Moreover, lies the problem of the study is also in the lack of previous studies on the subject of tourism pro-poor and the possibility of its application to the Egyptian society, and there is difficulty in formulating a strategy tourist appropriate fit with the current situation of the state to benefit the greatest possible degree of tourist activity to reduce poverty.

1.3. Research Importance

The subject of the pro-poor tourism has not been given yet what he deserved of study posed in spite of tourism conferences in recent years. Therefore, the study highlights the importance in that they represent a hotspot to determine and indicate how the tourism sector can effectively contribute in raising the living standards of the poor or those with simple access in developing countries. Hence the importance of this study is as the following:

- Strong influence of tourism on the lot of the poor in the world, how and to what extent can the tourism that promotes poverty need to become a major issue.

- Tourism poverty strategies need to be realistic in terms of trade. Despite the fact that the private sector can not be expected to give priority to the goals of poverty, but it must be within or inside the process of development of tourism poverty.

- Participation and contribution of the poor in tourism and the advantages and the benefits that they get it, depends on several factors, including the type or style of tourism, planning systems, land ownership, and access to capital and training.

1.4. Research objectives

As the research study aims in particular to:

- definition of the phenomenon of poverty and ways to measure and monitor the most important causes.

- monitoring the phenomenon of poverty in Egypt, evolution and know their causes and phenomena associated with them.
Hence it is clear that the appropriate framework for the policies of the pro-poor tourism along with its social and political necessity. Tourist activity is in most developing countries - especially the poorest - is in the hands of large foreign ownership of companies or national companies owned by the wealthy and middle-class high-income. Often these interests are intertwined with the interests of the ruling class or belonging or advocate this class politically and benefit from it. There is no doubt that the work to change these circumstances allowing giving a fair share of tourism revenues to develop the poorer classes with limited income. And work on the development of their incomes from tourism activity increasingly a modicum is not at all. It requires changes in social, political, structural and not just new economic policies in the field of tourism.

1.2. Research problem

The high rates of poverty and unemployment of the most important problems facing the Egyptian society, and despite the fact that Egypt has the potential for a huge tourist, the tourism industry is one of the most important industries in the world with revenues growing rapidly, in addition to the ability of the industry to absorb the numbers of intensive labor, but they do not play an active role to address the problem of poverty in the Egyptian society. As a result of a number of reasons, including:

- lack of policies for tourism development with specific actions to address the problem of poverty.
- failure to meet the special requirements of tourism development to the fullest due to poor investments; which led to the weakness of the role of tourism in the face of poverty.
- Low awareness to a large extent the importance of the tourism industry and its role in solving the problems and raise the standard of living; which produces some unsound practices, which affect the tourism industry.

As the tourism industry has all the ingredients that qualifies them to be an effective tool to fight poverty and reduce its severity, so it must follow the policies and development trends of modern tourism, which aims to guide the benefits and advantages of the tourism industry for the benefit of the poor, also aims to reduce the negative impacts of the industry on them, and called this trend on the pro-poor tourism.
1.1. Introduction

The major problem for many countries of the third world (developing world) in the decline in average real income per capita below the poverty line, which is determined by UN experts two dollars per person a day. But there are a number of countries termed the least poorest or the world's fourth and that where the average real per capita income less than one dollar a day, which represents the level of extreme poverty in the opinion of international experts, and even for the third world countries which reaches where the average income real per capita in the official statistics to about four dollars a day, such as Egypt and Morocco, or those close to them ten dollars a day or more, such as Malaysia, the poor distribution of the national income confirms that a large percentage of the population still live below the poverty line or extreme poverty.

Tourism in developing countries have become active distinctive increasingly contribute to the growth of national income and employment and in revenue from foreign exchange, although it remained the problem of low average per capita incomes as it is in real situations and increased units in other situations. With official data indicating available to the existence of a high percentage of the poor (60% -73%) among the population of a number of developing countries, low-income, which has increased its international tourism in recent decades, such as Mali and Zambia, and in several others, including the proportion of the poor, about 40% -60% of the total population, as in Ghana and India. As in Third World countries such as Egypt and middle-income (Average income) Estimates vary for the population. Overall, the growth of tourist activity in the developing countries had advantages for those with low incomes who are considered poor or abject poor, according to the global rankings; it also has several disadvantages of the other.

Therefore, the tourism policies must be directed intentionally and not opposed to improving the conditions of the poor by helping them to exploit their resources and improve their abilities, and instruct them on how to preserve the environment, hence the intervention of tourism policies pro-poor nature within the framework of development policies, and therefore it can not be separated from the general framework, which rotates the discussions and principles related to development of tourism and economic development, especially in general. Thus, the policies pro-poor tourism can be defined as "policies that digression growth in tourist activity; using as much as possible to human capacity development for the poor and their productivity in this activity, allowing the development of their incomes at rates commensurate with the growth of its revenues."