Problem of the study:

The relatively modest results which were achieved by development plans and programmers, leaded to re-examine the classical concepts development which relied on the central role of the State, which hasn’t raised for local and basics levels which never had the opportunity for creativity to appear ; this led to another entrances and policies which interested in the development of human capacities and promoting the participation at the local level, and focus on satisfying the basic needs of citizen.

In this context , there are many approaches as the empowerment , the public participation , the sustainable development and access to the poorest, and many new development strategies were evolved in their formulation and implementation of numerous actors, such as governmental institutions, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and the stakeholders.

Many States have shown an increasing interest in the subject of decentralization in political, administrative, economic and financial, in the light of trend to broaden citizens' participation in the governance process, reducing the roles of the state in the production and institutions management, and giving the private sector and civil society institutions a greater role in the development process. This concern showed on World Bank reports about the development in the world under many titles such as: "decentralization and rethink", "make the state more nearly to the people" and "switching to the localities."

The secret of any development experience success lies in their interest about humans, not only meet the basic needs of food, clothing, housing, education, health and civil and political freedoms - in the light of freedoms are basic needs- but also by the
involvement of those people in the development process, and in various stages of either planning, follow-up, and implementation.

**Objectives of the study:**

Based on the problem and questions of the study, its main objectives can be summarized in the following main points:

1. Identifying the importance of the participatory planning in local development planning.
2. Determining the role of the participatory planning to improve the quality of the poor life.
3. Determining the obstacles of using the participatory planning in improving the quality of the poor life.
4. Determining the factors which help to increase the use of the participatory planning in improving the quality of the poor life.
5. Offering new planning models to help for using the participatory planning in local popular councils.
6. Offering the mechanisms that could be used to activation the decentralization through local popular councils as a planning layout.

**Questions of the study:**

The problematic research that can be analyzed by answering the following questions:

1. What is the importance of the participatory planning in local development planning?
2. What is the role of the participatory planning to improve the quality of the poor life?
3. What are the obstacles of using the participatory planning in improving the quality of the poor life?
Theoretical guides for the study:

Based on the problem of the study and its objectives, the researcher used the following theoretical guides:

1. The Interactive analytical theory
2. The communicative planning theory
3. The open social frame Theory

Concepts of the study:

- The participatory planning.
- The quality of life.
- The poor.

Study methodological procedures:

The study based on the quantitative and qualitative methods by total social survey for members of local councils in Fayoum governorate cities.

Study type:

This study belongs to a pattern descriptive analytical studies.

Study tools:

A) Data collection tools: scale of the participatory planning as an approach to improve the quality of life of the poor; and the interview guide for experts who interested in the participatory planning.

B) Data analysis tools: study based on: Excel program, the statistical package which used in the social sciences (SPSS), statistical dispersion, Spearman factor, Alpha cronbach factor, retail midterm, retail lab busts, one-way variance analysis F test, T test, measures of dispersion).

Study Fields:

- The place setting: cities of Fayoum governorate (Fayoum, Tamiya, Abshway, Yousef el sedik, Senuris, Itsa)
People setting: local councils members in the cities of Fayoum governorate.

Time setting: the study lasted approximately four years from the date of registration on ١٨/١/٢٠١١.

**Conclusion:**

In the light of research results, the participatory planning provides information for development plans to contribute the formulation of development policies more related to the poor’s needs, moreover it is one of the important methods in the effectiveness’ evaluation of services which provided to citizens in the community; it also increases a poor sense, respect, and appreciate of belonging to their community, therefore increase their satisfaction for services which provided to them, and support the social relations between citizens; thus we can say that it is one of the important approaches that should be used in the development projects planning which contribute to improving the quality of the poor life.