



**Faculty of Social Work
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Study titled

"Contributions of social Capital in Activating Social Protection Programs for poor Families"

*"Within the requirements of obtaining the Master's
Degree in Social Work"*

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1442 -2020

First: Statement of the problem:

Poverty is considered a social problem that threatens the progress and stability of societies, as it is a key obstacle to sustained development and higher rates of economic growth. Poverty and deprivation are also pose a threat to the political, social and security stability of society because of the resulting fertile environment in which various forms of delinquency, extremism and unbridled opposition that may eventually target the State itself. The problem of poverty has negative repercussions on the standard of living of poor families in all aspects of life, so there have been calls for alleviating poverty and deprivation at all times. According to Egypt's poverty line, the proportion of poor people in Egypt is constantly increasing, accounting for 27.8% of the population in 2018, compared with 25.2% in 2015, compared with 19.6% in 2012/13 and 16.7% in 1999/2000, According to the poverty line in the city of Fayoum , the percentage of the poor in the city of Fayoum is 36%.

Poor families face many problems that may affect the lives of their members and limit their ability to meet their needs, most notably: economic problems represented in average per capita income, lack of a fixed source of income, problems related to education and the inability of poor families to meet their requirements, and problems related to health care and lack of adequate health services are considered the most important problems experienced by poor families.

Recently, the Egyptian state has adopted new programs to achieve the sustainable development goals and

its developmental vision "Egypt 2030", in order to promote the situation of poor families through social protection programs that provide a minimum level of protection against the risks to which poor families are exposed, in order to achieve social justice, equality, equal opportunity and the inculcating principles of human rights.

Social protection programs help poor families to satisfy their basic needs and represent the embodiment of the development of the concept of human rights at the global and local levels. Social protection programs are a fundamental human right, through which human beings live in safety, stability and tranquility, protect them from weakness and deprivation and live a decent life, and enable them to survive and continue by satisfying their basic needs.

Social capital contributes actively to easy access to social, economic, health and environmental services, as well as to address problems, activate civil efforts, interlinked the social fabric, strengthen social construction, build trust in social systems, activate loyalty, belonging and cultural identity, and define the framework of the developmental personality of the human being in society.

Social capital also contributes directly to strengthening and enabling poor families in society to participate effectively in decisions that are linked to their lives and destiny as a result of mutual cooperation, trust in social organizations, networks, cooperative relationships, interdependence, a set of values and standards that facilitate the building of organizations and networks, promote a culture of civil society, joint cooperation and social

responsibility to achieve common goals, as social capital, regardless of its foundations and sources, facilitates cooperation within societies.

Based on the importance of the role of social capital in activating social protection programs for poor families, where social capital is an important and effective tool to address the social, economic, health, education and environmental problems of poor families in society and provide them with social protection, by referring them to the elements and frameworks of social capital available in society, and by directing the efforts of poor families and uniting them towards addressing these problems, cooperation, volunteering, trust in civil efforts, social cohesion, strengthening social construction and social participation, and then activating Social protection programs for poor families.

Accordingly, statement of the problem is crystallized in "Contributions of Social Capital in Activating Social Protection Programs for Poor Families".

Second: Concepts of the study:

The study was based on three basic concepts:

- 1- The concept of social capital.
- 2) The concept of social protection.
- 3- The concept of poor families.

Third: Objectives of the study:

The current study aimed to achieve two main objectives:

1- The first main objective is: "Identify the contributions of social capital in activating social protection programs for poor families"

A set of sub-objectives emerged from this main objective which are:

1. Identify the contributions of social capital in activating economic protection programs for poor families.
2. Identify the contributions of social capital in activating health protection programs for poor families.
3. Identify the contributions of social capital in activating educational protection programs for poor families.
4. Identify the contributions of social capital in activating environmental protection programs for poor families.
5. Identify the obstacles that limit the effectiveness of the role of social capital in activating social protection programs for poor families.
6. Suggestions to activate social protection programs for poor families within the framework of the role of social capital.

2- The second main objective is: to reach a guidance manual from the perspective of community organization to activate the contributions of social capital in activating social protection programs for poor families.

Fourth: Questions of the study:

The questions of the study are determined by a main question:

"What are the contributions of social capital in activating social protection programs for poor families."

There are a set of sub-questions emerged from this main question as follows:

1. What are the contributions of social capital in activating economic protection programs for poor families.
2. What are the contributions of social capital in activating health protection programs for poor families.
3. What are the contributions of social capital in activating educational protection programs for poor families.
4. What are the contributions of social capital in activating environmental protection programs for poor families.
5. What are the obstacles that limit the effectiveness of the role of social capital in activating social protection programs for poor families.
6. What are the suggestions needed to activate social protection programs for poor families within the framework of the role of social capital.

Fifth: Methodological procedures of the study:

1) Type of the study:

The current study belongs to the descriptive studies, where it is concerned with describing and analyzing the characteristics of the research phenomenon studied, where the current study aims to identify " the contributions of

social capital in activating social protection programs for poor families."

2) The method used:

The social survey method was used by its two types:

- The comprehensive social survey of members of the boards of directors and social workers in the civil associations specified in Fayoum City, which are four associations as follows (1 – Al-Orman Association, 2 – Resala Association for Charity, 3 - Shafia Al-Fayoum Association, 4 - Salah Al-Din Al-Ayoubi Association).
- Social survey by the sample: for a group of poor families benefiting from the services of the identified associations in Fayoum city.

3) Tools of the study:

The study relied on two main tools:

- A measurement form applied to the members of the Board of Directors and social workers of the four associations.
- Interview form applied to the beneficiaries of the four associations.

4) Sphere of the study:

(a) Sphere of locality:

The study applied to all active civil associations working in the field of poor families in Bandar Al- Fayoum and numbered of (4) associations.

(b) Human sphere:

- For members of the board of directors and social workers: the study was applied to all members of the board of directors and social workers of the four associations as a comprehensive inventory and their number was (64) individual.

- For beneficiaries: A random sample of poor families who benefited from the services of the four associations and who were constantly went in to the selected associations, and their number was (326) family.

(c) Temporal sphere:

The period of collecting data from the field from (1/2/2020) to (1/5/2020).

Sixth: Results of the study:

1- Results related to the first sub-dimension: What contributions of social capital in activating economic protection programs for poor families? (from point of view of the board members and social workers working in associations).

It was found that these responses were statistically distributed according to the weighted average (164.2) and the relative strength of the dimension (85.5%).

2- Results related to the second sub-dimension: What contributions of social capital in activating health protection programs for poor families ? (from the point of view of board members and social workers working in associations).

It was found that these responses were statistically distributed according to the weighted average (140.9) and the relative strength of the dimension (73.4%).

3- Results related to the third sub-dimension: What contributions of social capital in activating educational protection programs for poor families ? (from the point of view of board members and social workers working in associations).

It was found that these responses were statistically distributed according to the weighted average (159.1) and the relative strength of the dimension (82.8%).

4- Results related to the fourth sub-dimension: What contributions of social capital in activating environmental protection programs for poor families ? (from the point of view of board members and social workers working in associations)

it was found that these responses are distributed statistically according to the weighted average (159) and the relative strength of the dimension (82.8%).

5- Results related to the fifth sub-dimension: What obstacles that limit the effectiveness of the role of social capital in activating social protection programs for poor families ? (from the point of view of board members and social workers working in associations).

It was found that these responses were statistically distributed according to the weighted average (96.6) and relative strength of the dimension (50.3%).

6- Results related to the sixth sub-dimension: What suggestions to activate social protection programs for poor families within the framework of the role of social capital ? (from the point of view of board members and social workers working in associations).

It was found that these responses were statistically distributed according to the weighted average (171.5) and the relative strength of the dimension (89.3%).

1- Results related to the first sub-dimension: What contributions of social capital in activating economic protection programs for poor families? (from the point of view of poor families).

It was found that these responses were statistically distributed according to the weighted average (774.1) and the relative strength of the dimension (79.1%).

2. Results related to the second sub-dimension: What contributions of social capital in activating health protection programs for poor families? (from the point of view of poor families).

It was found that these responses were statistically distributed according to the weighted average (774.5) and the relative strength of the dimension (79.2%).

3- Results related to the third sub-dimension: What contributions of social capital in activating educational protection programs for poor families ? (from the point of view of poor families).

It was found that these responses were statistically distributed according to the weighted average (741.5) and the relative strength of the dimension (75.8%).

4- Results related to the fourth sub-dimension: What contributions of social capital in activating environmental protection programs for poor families? (from the point of view of poor families).

It was found that these responses were statistically distributed according to the weighted average (703.5) and the relative strength of the dimension (71.9%).

5. Results related to the fifth sub-dimension: What obstacles that limit the effectiveness of the role of social capital in activating social protection programs for poor families ? (from the point of view of poor families)

It was found that these responses were statistically distributed according to the weighted average (729.3) and the relative strength of the dimension (74.6%).

6- Results related to the sixth sub-dimension: What suggestions to activate social protection programs for poor families within the framework of the role of social capital ? (from the point of view of poor families)

It was found that these responses were statistically distributed according to the weighted average (853.9) and the relative strength of the dimension (87.3%).

- The study reached a guidance manual from the perspective of community organization to activate the

contributions of social capital in activating social protection programs for poor families.

