

Fayoum University
Faculty of Social Work
Development and
Planning Department

Search title
Social capital as dust in planning for the sustainability
of social services in the poorest villages
A field study applied to the village of Sanhour in
Fayoum

Prepare
Dr. Mohamed Abdel Aal Abdel Aziz
Instructor at the Department of Development and
Planning
Faculty of Social Work - Fayoum University

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Abstract

Poverty is a clear product of the political, economic and social changes that have evolved over time by responding to them or controlling them, as they have negative repercussions on the standard of living of the poor in all walks of life, so there have been human calls for poverty alleviation and deprivation at all times. So this phenomenon can be dealt with. Social capital is the basis for the human-human relationship where everyone has a certain amount of education, health, food, and other things that remain close to the person wherever he goes, but our ability to interact is social capital, and this interaction between human beings, whether within the family, the neighborhood or the tribe. At present, there has been an interest in social sustainability, as it occurs when formal processes (systems and structures) and informal (relationships) effectively support the capacity of current and future generations to create communities that are fit for sustainable social life. The current study addresses the reality of social capital as a change in planning for the sustainability of social services in the poorest villages.

The research aimed to monitor and analyze social capital as a variable when planning the sustainability of social services in the poorest villages, while identifying obstacles that limit the use of social capital in that, and the goal of the research also reached a set of proposals to activate the use of social capital when planning the sustainability of social services

The research reached a set of worthy conclusions and from the point of view of the researchers was that the prevailing social relations and active social participation, and mutual trust between the population and those responsible for development programs in the village would contribute to the clarification of a set of plans that lead to the real sustainability of social services in the poorest villages.

The study also found a set of obstacles that limit the use of the main components of social capital, such as the absence of active participation of parents in decisions related to the development process, as well as the lack of trust between the population and officials, as well as the lack of confidence between the population and officials, as well as the research reached a set of proposals that can contribute to the activation of the use of social capital in planning for the sustainability of social services in the poorest villages.