



## **Participatory planning as an input to supporting social security programs for the poor**

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### Abstract:

The study pointed toward determining the level of using participatory planning in Assiut Governorate, determining the level of social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate, determining the relationship between the use of participatory planning and Supporting social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate, identifying the difficulties facing the use of participatory planning in Supporting social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate, up to proposed planning mechanisms to activate the use of participatory planning in Supporting social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate, this study is one of the descriptive studies, and the study relied on the use of Comprehensive Social Survey of officials in government social institutions "solidarity Directorate Assiut Governorate as a qualitative planning device", their number is (124) individual, As well as the Comprehensive Social Survey Methodology for officials of non-governmental social institutions in Assiut Governorate "the regional federation of private associations and institutions in Assiut Governorate, the association for Childhood and development in Assiut, the hope Association for community development in Assiut, and the Association of supporters in Assiut" and their number is (42) individual, and the study tool was a questionnaire form for officials, and the results of the study found a direct relationship of statistically significant effect on between the use of participatory planning and the Supporting of social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate.

**Key words:** Participatory Planning, Social Security, Poverty, The Poor.

التخطيط التشاركي كمدخل لتدعيم برامج الأمان الاجتماعي للفقراء

المستخلص:

استهدفت الدراسة تحديد مستوى استخدام التخطيط التشاركي بمحافظة أسيوط، وتحديد مستوى برامج الأمان الاجتماعي للفقراء بمحافظة أسيوط، وتحديد العلاقة بين استخدام التخطيط التشاركي وتدعيم برامج الأمان الاجتماعي للفقراء بمحافظة أسيوط، وتحديد الصعوبات التي تواجه استخدام التخطيط التشاركي في تدعيم برامج الأمان الاجتماعي للفقراء بمحافظة أسيوط، وصولاً إلى آليات تخطيطية مقترحة لتفعيل استخدام التخطيط التشاركي في

تدعيم برامج الأمان الاجتماعي للفقراء بمحافظة أسيوط، وتعد هذه الدراسة من الدراسات الوصفية، واعتمدت الدراسة على استخدام منهج المسح الاجتماعي الشامل للمسؤولين بالمؤسسات الاجتماعية الحكومية "مديرية التضامن الاجتماعي بمحافظة أسيوط كجهاز تخطيطي نوعي" وعددهم (١٢٤) مفردة، وكذلك منهج المسح الاجتماعي الشامل للمسؤولين بالمؤسسات الاجتماعية الأهلية بمحافظة أسيوط "الاتحاد الإقليمي للجمعيات والمؤسسات الخاصة بمحافظة أسيوط، وجمعية الطفولة والتنمية بأسيوط، وجمعية الرجاء لتنمية المجتمع بأسيوط، وجمعية الأنصار بأسيوط" وعددهم (٤٢) مفردة، وتمثلت أداة الدراسة في استمارة استبيان للمسؤولين، وتوصلت نتائج الدراسة إلي وجود علاقة طردية تأثيرية ذات دلالة إحصائية بين استخدام التخطيط التشاركي وتدعيم برامج الأمان الاجتماعي للفقراء بمحافظة أسيوط.

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** التخطيط التشاركي، الأمان الاجتماعي، الفقر، الفقراء.

#### **First: Introduction to the Study Problem:**

Poverty is one of the risky social phenomena with numerous dimensions, as it is viewed as a societal scourge, and a significant deterrent to building societies and accomplishing development, whether in developing countries where the quantity of poor is expanding because of their own societal conditions, or developed countries for the shortfall of correspondence and equity in the dissemination of options and opportunities, poverty is no longer a shortfall of assets however a shortfall of chances accessible to get to them (Al-suruji, 2011, p.7).

Subsequently, the issue of poverty has turned into an issue of all times since the uniqueness in human capacities, conditions and desires has existed, and maybe the most serious result of poverty is that it prompts the disintegration of human riches, which is really the most valuable thing in existence (economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, 2003, p.1).

Poverty is perhaps of the main social issue that concern governments and worldwide associations specialized in social development, because of its effect on an enormous percentage of members of society (information and Decision Support Center of the Council of ministers, 20003, P. 1), where the World Bank report in 2014 indicated that the state of extreme poverty is due to inequality, and its obvious effect on the difficulty of eradicating poverty, which

requires attention and prioritization of assets within communities, work to expansion opportunities, improve income for these poor, as well as attention to the educational process at all levels and its significant effect on the country, both middle-income or elevated Income (The World Bank, 2014, P 2).

At the level of Egyptian society, the data and statistics issued by the central agency for public mobilization and statistics indicate an expansion in the poverty rate according to the measures of total poverty to (32.5%), and the percentage of the population living on less than one dollar a day represents (4.4%) of the total population (central agency for public mobilization and statistics, 2020, P.23).

The reports of the central agency for public mobilization and statistics confirm the expansion in the percentage of poverty and the poor in Upper Egypt, where it reached (54.8%), while it decreased in Lower Egypt, where it reached (27.5%), and it also decreased in the urban governorates, where it reached (14.7%) and the highest percentage is in the governorates of Upper Egypt represented by Assiut (66.7%), Sohag (59.6%), Luxor (55.3%), Minya (54.7 the extent of the concentration of poverty in the upper governorates, in particular Assiut governorate, which represents the largest percentage of poverty at the level of the governorates of Egypt (central agency for public mobilization and statistics, 2020, P.136).

Assiut governorate also represents one of the rural governorates expelling the population, due to its tight demographic conditions, if these conditions are measured by the high population growth rate, or by the high agricultural density, and the unbalanced relationship between the population and agricultural assets, Assiut has not had much luck in development programs, agriculture is limited by water and desert restrictions, and the state of industrialization in it is no better than agriculture, and the governorate represents one of the poorest governorates in Egypt, and the patterns of the poor are also diverse, where we find patterns of the marginalized, and other patterns marginalization and patterns that lack social differentiation (Tantawi, 2012, pp. 150-156).

From the abovementioned, it is possible to derive the earnestness of the problem of poverty, its pervasiveness and spread worldwide, regionally and locally. accordingly, reducing poverty and exclusion is the main challenge for development in the Twenty-First Century, because poverty marginalizes its owners and makes them live

on the edge of society. exclusion also threatens national security. therefore, we need to integrate these poor people and not remove them. In this way, lessening social rejection in the entirety of its structures, particularly towards poor people, was significant (Zayed, 2011, p. 16).

Based on the above, the Egyptian state has adopted many policies and programs pointed toward reducing poverty and raising the standard of living of the poor, which are called Social Security programs in Egypt (information and Decision Support Center of the Council of ministers, 20003, P. 1), which is a set of public programs that provide cash income or in-kind support or provide basic social services to poor groups, or social assistance, in-kind transfers, human development programs for the poor, health and educational campaigns (National Planning Institute, 2013, P. 8), to provide social rights for the poor, equality and equal opportunities on the basis of citizenship and the achievement of significant coverage and expansion of social services for the poor Not just to survive but to achieve social integration and human dignity of society and achieve social solidarity among its members with the aim of reducing social exclusion and inequality and providing them with social Security networks (Yeatman, 2002, P.3).

The social Security net is a national project that requires the commitment of the state to ensure a minimum pension for all members of the workforce within the framework of a compulsory basic social system administered by the state, and financed from indirect sources, and may be co-financed by the public treasury according to the economic situation of the country, as well as the provision of assistance in times of disasters and is financed by taxes, and Subsequently it is responsible for providing public assistance and meeting needs by providing a dual system of subsidy and insurance (Khuzam, 2012, p. 299), and Social Security is one of the important and necessary issues for all members of society, through social security a person lives in Security, stability and tranquility (Quaider '2000, P. 12).

Social Security programs also help to address the causes of poverty and its temporary phenomena, adapt support to serve specifically affected groups, the effectiveness of protection and its accessibility to the real needs of the targets, contribute to growth and employment rate, support rapid access to employment, focus on the rehabilitation and distribution of surplus labor in new areas of economic activity (khazam, 2010, p.48).

It is clear from the above that Social Security programs have an important role in helping poor and low-income families, and their importance is increasing with the reduction of social spending, especially on subsidies, health and education, raising prices for government services and increasing taxes (Al-Desouki, 2011, p.3162).

Despite these endeavors to reduce poverty, most worldwide and local reports confirm that poverty rates are still continuing, and that it is necessary to strive to improve the programs and services provided to the poor to satisfy their needs, enhance human capacities, empower the poor to obtain their rights, reduce social exclusion for them, and achieve equality and social justice, and of course, this will only be done the options available to its members (Susans, 2013, P 15).

This points to the need to establish a partnership between all actors in society in order to assume responsibility with the state in the face of poverty, especially the important parties in society, including civil society organizations, the private sector and the poor themselves, in order to work to bring about change and development of society (Leila, 2010, p.187).

Hence, participatory planning is becoming increasingly important as a tool and a means to help satisfy needs, assess human assets, and formulate development plans to improve the quality of life for community members (Al-Saroji, 2013, p.483).

The idea of participatory planning is based on the principle of joint work between NGOs and the government sector in order to develop an integrated plan on a participatory basis and at all levels, where each of them performs the role assigned to it, which is expected to have the greatest effect on the development of the communities in which it is practiced, as it enables NGOs and government agencies to identify places deprived of government services for associations to provide or vice versa, and it also develops an effective program that clarifies to everyone the priorities and possibilities available, so that each entity provides the best it has in the framework of the roles and tasks it has undertaken (Ministry of planning, 2014, p.163).

Participatory planning focuses on the participation of all members of society in planning and decision-making. people are aware and participate with experts. therefore, we ensure the improvement of methods and methods of work, where governments, NGOs and the civil sector are involved. this method of planning believes that people's participation is a requirement for sustainable development.

participation means that people themselves own activities and ask about them, they have sorted and grown them themselves, albeit with the help of other parties, which leads to the formulation of local plans that achieve the goals (John, 2009, P. 152).

Therefore, participation is one of the strongest elements on which the planning process is based, as it requires full partnership from all parties interested in dealing with local community problems, and then decisions come in accordance with the needs and goals of the community's residents (Naji, 2015, P.9), and it serves as the backbone of any development effort pointed toward advancing and upgrading the community, and working to improve the standard of life of citizens socially and economically (Abdullatif, 2002, p. 238).

Subsequently, participatory planning effectively contributes to improving the quality of plans for the development of local communities and the provision of aspects of social services, and giving the ability to local community members to influence decisions that concern them to improve their quality of life through active participation in the various stages of the service planning process (Ahmed, 2017, p.150).

Within this framework, participatory planning is a process through which the achievement of Social Development Goals lies by involving community members in satisfying their needs, confronting their problems, diagnosing their problems consciously and charting a course of action to solve those problems, and participatory planning is viewed a means of mobilizing local endeavors and assets for Sustainable Development (Suleiman, 2018, P.63).

Many studies have dealt with participatory planning and Social Security programs, **as follows:**

**(A) Studies Related to Participatory Planning:**

As for the studies related to participatory planning, we find that the results of the Otiso study (2003) concluded that participatory planning is the only way to meet the needs of the poor, and that there are difficulties facing this planning, but participatory planning is the only and unique way to expansion mutual strength, which enables partners to expansion their effectiveness in meeting the needs of the poor in housing and services.

The results of the Pugh study (2005) affirmed the importance of participatory planning in Supporting confidence in the local community, and that it is an important means of mobilizing and



accomplishing sustainable development, working to expand the participation base and raise awareness among the public of citizens in local communities.

The results of Elsayer study (2007) concluded that the informal sector is working to alleviate poverty and unemployment with the need to maximize the role of the media to restore trust between the government and citizens, and also stressed that participatory planning can only be achieved through conscious policies that include social and economic harmonization by deepening participation and burden distribution among development parties.

The results of Hashim's study (2009) affirmed the need to have a set of information, concepts and knowledge related to participatory planning, which in turn helps to facilitate the participation of community members in the planning process, as well as the need to raise their awareness of the concept of participatory planning.

The results of Bahar's study (2009) also affirmed that strong and effective leadership is one of the most important factors leading to the success of the participatory planning process, and that the participation of stakeholders in the planning process is an important factor in the successful implementation of the plan.

The results of the Khuzam study (2010) came up with a set of planning indicators to reduce the obstacles to the use of participatory planning in the local people's councils, including deepening communication and establishing an atmosphere of dialogue between different associations and the local people's Council on the foundations of participatory planning for the development of the local community in which these associations are located, the need to train members of the people's councils and their staff on the skills of participatory planning processes, and work on developing the popular participation of citizens as a basis for participatory planning between the council and citizens and benefit from those who have assets.

The results of the Masri study (2013) pointed to the obstacles that limit the participation of stakeholders in planning their development projects, including the fear of some stakeholders of commitment and responsibility, the low economic income of stakeholders, the low cultural and educational level of community members, and political differences among some of them.

The results of Shahin's study (2014) came up with three general frameworks for the proposed policies needed to strengthen community

participation, namely the mutual benefit between different partners and the actual role of each partner in addition to adjusting the relationship between different partners to expansion equal opportunity among community members.

Ahmed's Study (2017) also recommended that adequate attention should be paid to the participatory planning approach as a unified working method when starting to develop poor villages and provide aspects of social services in them, activate the role of NGOs in poor villages so that they take the initiative to raise living standards in them, and constantly emphasize the need to ensure effective participation by stakeholders and beneficiaries at all stages of the participatory planning process, take advantage of the possibilities available to existing institutions in order to provide social services to people in poor villages, activate the relationship between development partners and determine the role of each of them in providing social services, participatory planning also faces a group of Obstacles in improving social services include the lack of assets allocated to programs and projects in the village, and the lack of specialized competencies in identifying the needs of villagers.

The results of the Suleiman Study (2018) affirmed the foundation of small projects commensurate with the capacities and potentials of the residents of the neighborhood to fill the gaps they have, holding training courses and workshops for community members to give them the fundamental skills to participate in the planning process, allocating literacy classes in schools located in the neighborhood, social justice in the distribution of burdens and responsibilities as well as the distribution of revenue from development programs and projects, and activating the role of civil society in the participatory planning process as partners in the development process.

The results of Abdullah's study (2020) found mechanisms to activate participatory planning for the development of social welfare services, most notably cooperation between government and private entities through the services provided by associations to social welfare groups, the provision of strong institutions with human and financial assets to establish partnership between government and private entities, and organizing seminars for beneficiaries of services.

The results of the Abdel Moneim study (2020) also affirmed the need to expansion popular participation in the planning process, employees' awareness of how to participate, its requirements and

procedures, the existence of a participatory plan with executive procedures, relying on knowledge, training and modern technologies in all planning processes and identifying the needs and requirements of all Target groups to achieve sustainable development, freedom of opinion and expression for all members of society while ensuring objectivity, transparency and governance, and reducing the gap between decision makers, development institutions and citizens.

The results of the Abdul Jalil study (2020) also affirmed the need for the availability of appropriate planning cadres in associations to carry out participatory planning work, the need for partners to agree on the concept of participatory planning and return, and the participation of NGOs in establishing successful partnership relations with various associations to reach sound plans.

The Desouki study (2020) also recommended the need to achieve cooperation and coordination between the sectors of government, civil and private society in facing environmental problems in the region, the shortfall of officials with authority and influence on the decisions taken, the existence of effective communication channels between officials and people in the region, and the existence of specialized competencies in identifying the necessary needs of people in the region.

The results of the Abdel Fattah study (2021) affirmed the need to set the tasks of each of the partnership parties before starting to apply any type of participatory planning, and the contribution of all partners to change the action plans currently in institutions to enhance the level of participatory planning to achieve social protection for orphans, and identify priorities for the development of social protection services according to the urgent needs of orphans to achieve social protection.

The results of Hassan's study (2021) also affirmed the need to provide university youth with the opportunity to participate in the design of programs and camps, which supports their social responsibility, activate participatory planning to develop services, programs and activities to satisfy the basic needs of young people, and hold workshops to conceptualize a participatory plan between officials and youth care coordinators.

The results of the Nabil study (2021) found that participatory planning develops the abilities of board members to the skill of negotiation, and it expansion s the opportunities for citizen participation and also social relations of citizens, and the study also

found a set of difficulties, including the belief of citizens that their opinion is not important in the planning process, ignoring the invitation of citizens to discuss their needs, and weak communication channels between board members and citizens within the rural community.

The results of the Osman study (2021) also recommended the need to create an atmosphere of transparency and mutual trust between the parties to participatory planning for development in the village, and work to provide various sources to expansion funding assets for services in the village, and develop current services in accordance with future needs.

### **(B) Studies Related To Social Security Programmes:**

As for the studies related to social security programs, the results of The Glenn study (2003) found that the process of poverty reduction in communities supported by the Social Fund, a development process focused on cooperation between stakeholders, where it is assumed that this cooperation expansion s the production of assets and the creation of conditions that lead society to development, these projects do not reduce poverty per se, but are a tool of Social Security to improve the conditions associated with poverty.

The results of the Eunike study (2004) emphasized the importance of social Security networks in reducing the number of poor, and the study recommended that policy makers should pay attention to the provision of social Security networks in order to alleviate poverty.

The results of the Khuzam study (2006) found that the social Security net services for the poor in the informal community were represented by social insurance services, food commodity support services, education and literacy services, and public assistance services, and ranked high among the respondents' interests, while lending services, employment services, job creation, and environmental improvement services ranked late among the respondents' interests.

The results of Fang's study (2006) affirmed that seasonal workers should have the same Social Security rights as permanent workers, and that the lack of provision of Social Security programs is a negative aspect of Social Development.

The results of the Hassan and Al-zaghl study (2010) reached the identification of the most important obstacles facing the social security system are that the value of the pension is low, the number of procedures for obtaining a pension, and the long waiting period for

obtaining a pension, and the study recommended the need to raise the value of the pension and facilitate the procedures for obtaining it.

The results of the Faraj study (2011) also found that social Security networks contribute significantly to supporting small and micro enterprises for poor women who need simple financing, and also contribute to raising the standard of living of those families and providing a strong umbrella for social protection for the poor classes.

The results of the Desouki study (2011) also found that the level of all services provided by social Security networks is average, and the level of indicators for improving the quality of life of women is low, and there are also fundamental differences between traditional and modern social Security networks with regard to their contributions to improving the quality of life of poor women in informal communities.

Hassan's study (2011) concluded that social Security networks have a clear and effective role in alleviating poverty in rural Sudan through the provision of services to families, clean drinking water, health and education, and the study recommended that the fight against poverty through Zakat requires concerted endeavors of the state.

The results of the Abdul Hafiz study (2011) affirmed the interest in raising awareness of the importance of social Security net programs for the audience of beneficiaries, providing the necessary financial assets for small projects, facilitating the procedures for obtaining the service, and making sure that the service reaches its beneficiaries.

The Fadaq Study (2013) concluded that despite the existence of poverty in the kingdom, the recent endeavors applied by the Saudi state have commonly accomplished an improvement in the performance and effectiveness of anti-poverty programs, including a recognizable improvement in social Security net programs.

The results of Ali's (2015) study found that the Social Fund facilitates the procedures for young people to obtain the necessary documents to practice the activity, provides outlets for the sale of youth products, and is interested in educating young people about the importance and role of small enterprises in the development of the local community.

The results of Gharib's study (2015) also found that there is a direct relationship between social capital and accomplishing social security for the rural poor with its various variables of ensuring

sufficient income, community integration, self-reliance, participation in decision-making, and social status.

The results of the Ismail Study (2017) affirmed the need to provide soft loans to establish a small project for the divorced minor commensurate with her limited abilities and experience, while providing appropriate professional training to her so that she can bear the consequences of establishing the project for the benefit of guaranteeing a stable income to satisfy her basic needs, provide literacy services and opportunities to complete education.

The results of the Omar study (2019) also stressed the need to develop strategies to support economic growth that directly benefit the poor and create an enabling environment that encourages their employment, expansion their real income and strengthen basic human capacities through increasing regional cooperation between countries by adopting an integrated and coherent approach to promote growth, expansion employment opportunities and social cohesion.

The results of the Manos study (2020) found that the social protection system that emerged as a result of the crisis is smaller and less powerful than basic policy areas such as pensions and health, but it is more effective in protecting against extreme poverty than ever before.

The results of Mohammed's study (2020) affirmed the need to upgrade educational services by opening literacy classes for illiterate mothers within civil society organizations, training mothers and their children to use computers, partnership between the state and civil society associations to provide volunteer teachers to implement Supporting classes for children, upgrading economic services by reducing the prices of goods and services for orphan families, providing suitable job opportunities for mothers of orphans or children who have completed their education, facilitating procedures for obtaining loans, and paying attention to the establishment of small projects for mothers of orphans while providing the necessary materials and tools at nominal prices, and upgrading the health services from During the state's keenness to provide free screening and treatment, and linking health institutions with each other to provide the best possible service.

The results of Hassan's study (2021) also affirmed the need to develop strategic plans for the development of social Security networks, provide the necessary assets and capacities to implement

plans to develop social Security net services, and provide an accurate and up-to-date database of primary care categories.

● **Analysis And Conclusion from Previous Studies:**

- Some previous studies have stressed the importance of using participatory planning as one of the main approaches to studying the relationship between the state and civil society, and this relationship gains its importance by giving the civil sector importance in supporting the development process and improving the level of services.
- Some previous studies have also affirmed the effectiveness of social Security networks in alleviating poverty and improving the standard of living of the poor by providing a number of services, and the interest of policy makers in social Security networks because of their important role in addressing the problem of poverty.
- The current study is consistent with previous studies in the need to rely on participatory planning among development partners (the state, civil society, citizens, the private sector) to achieve development goals.
- The current study differed from previous studies in that it examined the correlation between the two variables of using participatory planning and Supporting Social Security programs for the poor.
- The current study benefited from previous studies in formulating the Study Problem, setting goals and formulating hypotheses, defining concepts accurately, and determining the methodological strategy of the study.

**Based on the previous studies,** the two researchers believe that poverty is a major deterrent to accomplishing development and a threat to political stability and social peace, and it is one of the most serious problems suffered by developing and poor countries, as it is a complex phenomenon with numerous dimensions, and since poverty eradication and access to the poor is an urgent priority in the focus of decision makers and policy makers in Egypt, the search for Social Security, including realistic and effective programs commensurate with the nature of poverty, the number of those affected by it, as well as the quality of the poor themselves, was to reduce poverty, enhance human capacities and empower the poor to obtain their rights, achieve equality and Justice Of course, this requires the adoption of a participatory planning approach as the most appropriate way to face problems in

poor areas, raising the efficiency of implementing the development plan in those areas and increasing the effectiveness of their activities and programs in order to achieve the desired results, and the participation of all development partners (the state, civil society, the private sector) to find communities that offer the best options available to their members, as it is necessary to have a partnership between the state and civil society associations to implement social security programs for the poor to satisfy their needs, as civil society associations have turned into a major partner of the government in advancing social development, especially in promoting the level of Social Development, whether In urban or rural.

**Through the previous thesis and the results of previous studies, the problem of the study is determined in the following questions:**

1. What is the level of use of participatory planning in Assiut Governorate.
2. What is the level of Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate.
3. What are the difficulties facing the use of participatory planning in Supporting Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate.
4. What are the mechanisms to activate the use of participatory planning in Supporting Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate.

**Second: The Importance of The Study:**

1. Worldwide and local attention to poverty as one of the most important manifestations of economic underdevelopment and one of the development challenges that hinder the progress and development of societies.
2. The number of poor people in the tribal areas is increasing, especially in Assiut governorate, which accounts for the largest percentage of poverty in the tribal areas (66.7%) (central agency for public mobilization and statistics, 2020, P.136).
3. The importance of the current study comes from the Egyptian state's current endeavors to reduce the prevalence of poverty at the present time and in the future.



4. Interest in participatory planning as a concept and practice expansion d during the last decade of the twentieth century and gained special importance in the framework of the development discourse to address poverty.
5. Participatory planning helps to adopt realistic plans emanating from community members, which contributes to the success of programs and projects.
6. Social Security programs are essential to break the cycle of extreme poverty, improve the quality of life of the poor and satisfy their needs.
7. The results of the study may help decision makers to come up with proposed executive mechanisms to activate participatory planning in Supporting Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate.

**Third: The Aims Of The Study:**

1. Determine the level of use of participatory planning in Assiut Governorate.
2. Determining the level of Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate.
3. Identify the relationship between the use of participatory planning and the Supporting of Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate.
4. Identify the difficulties facing the use of participatory planning in Supporting Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate.
5. Reaching for proposed planning mechanisms to activate the use of participatory planning in Supporting Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate.

**Fourth: The Hypotheses Of The Study:**

**The main hypothesis of the study is determined in:** " there is a direct statistically significant relationship between the use of participatory planning and the Supporting of Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate ".

**The following sub- hypothesis emerge from this main hypothesis:**

1. there is a direct statistically significant relationship between the use of participatory planning and the Supporting of economic Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate.
2. there is a direct statistically significant relationship between the use of participatory planning and the Supporting of health Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate.
3. there is a direct statistically significant relationship between the use of participatory planning and the Supporting of community Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate.
4. there is a direct statistically significant relationship between the use of participatory planning and the Supporting of educational Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate.

**Fifth: The Conceptual Framework Of The study:**

**(1) The concept of participatory planning:**

It is defined as joint actions on the part of local citizens and those responsible for the program to make plans for social welfare services and choose the best available alternatives for their implementation based on dialogue and negotiation (Al-Saroji, 2013, p.483).

It is also defined as a kind of comprehensive collaborative work that is based on the scientific method of research in order to draw up an implementable plan within the limits of the potential and investable assets (Abu Al-Nasr, 2014, p.123).

It is defined as a planning model that emphasizes the need to involve the whole community in the design and implementation of plans, whether for urban or rural areas, and participatory planning is often viewed part of Community Development (Pierre, 2000, P.5).

Participatory planning is also defined as a partnership-based process pointed toward enhancing coherence and sharing information to achieve development by enabling people to establish a successful partnership relationship between numerous partners to ensure the success of Inclusive Development (United Nations Millennium Declaration, 2000, p 11).

Participatory planning is defined as a systematic process of preparing for the future by setting goals, defining strategies, choosing

appropriate activities, making a budget schedule, involving citizens in the planning process (Albomoz, 2007, p.35).

Participatory planning is the process of defining a common development agenda for civil society, government and the private sector over a certain period of time and drawing up preliminary lines to reach the expected goals and reach the development process (Bendapudi, 2014, p.1).

Participatory planning is also defined as the participation between citizens and the government to identify the problems that citizens suffer from, and ways to solve them, leading to a sense of belonging and commitment to the plans developed by the masses and the government together (Asri, 2005, p.2308).

Participatory planning is defined as the entry of the state, the government sector, the voluntary non-profit sector and the private sector into a partnership to use the local assets of all partners in order to meet local needs, which is a unique way to empower the strength of partners and expansion their effectiveness in accomplishing local development (World Bank, 2000, p 2).

Participatory planning is also defined as a series of processes in which various groups and interests are involved in reaching consensus on the plan and its implementation, and its forms, timetables and agreement are likely to be negotiated between the participants (Halla, 2005, p.137).

Participatory planning is defined as a process pointed toward addressing a particular issue or problem with the intention of successfully solving or investing it through the cooperative endeavors of stakeholders through formal and informal social relations (Effectively, 2001, p.27-28).

**The concept of participatory planning is indicated in that study as follows:**

**- The degree and level of partnership between the parties of the government sector and the private sector in Assiut Governorate through** (the presence of a clear vision among the partnership parties to develop plans and design programs, the commitment of the partnership parties to conduct periodic surveys to identify the emerging needs of the poor, identify the organizational structure tasks, activities and roles of all parties to the partnership, work according to general principles agreed between the partnership parties, the distribution of tasks and

responsibilities integrally between the partnership parties, the availability of assets necessary for the implementation of the partnership, and that cooperation and coordination prevail between the partnership parties).

- **The degree and level of empowerment of partners between the parties of the government sector and the private sector in Assiut Governorate through** (the participation of all Partnership parties in determining the goals of developing social Security programs for the poor, the participation of partnership parties in developing operational plans for work, the participation of all Partnership parties in providing the necessary assets and capacities to implement social Security programs, the keenness of all Partnership parties to develop alternatives and choose the most appropriate alternative to achieve the goals, the participation of all Partnership parties in the follow-up and evaluation of social Security programs for the poor).

- **The degree and level of continuity between the parties of the government sector and the private sector in Assiut Governorate through** (providing technical and financial support to the partnership parties for the development of Social Security programs, the company's parties' keenness to set goals in light of the vision of the poor and measuring their satisfaction with the services provided to them, the commitment of the partnership parties to determine the cost and return of Social Security programs, facilitating procedures for the poor to obtain services, and that the work is flexible to respond to emergency problems).

- **The degree and level of setting fair priorities between the parties of the government sector and the private sector in Assiut Governorate through** (setting priorities for programs in the light of accurate scientific standards and studies, implementing programs that take into account the neediest groups and the most urgent needs, determining eligibility criteria to benefit from Social Security programs).

## (2) The Concept Of Social Security Programs:

It is defined as a set of policies and programs pointed toward reducing poverty and vulnerability by enhancing the efficiency of labor markets, reducing the vulnerability of diamonds to risks, and enhancing their ability to protect themselves against risks (Barrientes, 2000, P.5).

Social Security is a set of public initiatives that can reduce the effect on of negative shocks on income, it is a set of government interventions pointed toward helping individuals better manage against economic risks, it also includes public actions pointed toward reducing risks such as prudent fiscal policy to prevent macroeconomic crises, large-scale reforestation to prevent natural disasters or public health campaigns to reduce the spread of disease, they are measures pointed toward equipping the population to protect themselves (Nora, 2001, p.4).

Social Security is defined as a guarantee of an individual's right to a decent life in situations where he is in danger of permanent or temporary interruption of his livelihood (United Nations, 2003, p.12).

It is also defined as a means created by the government to create a kind of integration of institutions to protect the poor by financing and implementing broad social welfare policies for them (Marketm, 2003, p.3).

It is defined as a set of programs that work to alleviate long-term poverty for many of the world's poor, namely public Security programs for a poverty-free life, and these programs are practiced with the most at-risk groups (Barusch, 2009, P.2).

They are defined as non-profit measures that are designed to provide the required permanent and temporary support to the poor and people at risk, and can be referred to as social assistance or social transformations, they are viewed a component of the larger social protection system (World Bank Group, 2015, p.7).

It is defined as the set of political, economic, cultural and social measures, programs and plans pointed toward providing comprehensive guarantees that plan every person in society with the necessary care and provide him with ways to achieve the maximum development of his abilities and strengths and maximum well-being within the framework of political freedom and social justice (Khuzam, 2016, p.417).

It is also defined as a set of related activities used to stabilize individuals and groups, free people from need and deprivation, reduce their losses and protect them from internal and external dangers to

which they may be exposed, whether man-made, such as financial crises and economic recession, or natural, such as droughts and epidemics (Arab Monetary Fund, 2019, P.9).

**The concept of Social Security programs in this study refers to non-profit programs provided by institutions to serve the poor, and help to promote social rights and protection against life risks, and these programs include a set of social security services that help alleviate poverty, provide livelihoods, and achieve justice and equality among all individuals, and these programs are provided through a group of government institutions, and They are as follows:**

- **Economic security for the poor through a degree and level** (providing job opportunities, providing access to soft loans, allowing the establishment of small businesses, providing basic goods, providing training opportunities in various crafts, and providing the poor with various skills).
- **Health security for the poor by degree and level** (obtaining the necessary treatment, improving the quality of health care, providing treatment at state expense to the deserving, providing medical convoys sustainably).
- **The social security of the poor through the degree and level** (the ability to form social relationships, self-reliance, participation in activities, good communication with others, increasing their confidence, the ability of programs to improve social status, supporting their strengths, familiarizing them with their rights and duties).
- **Educational security by degree and level** (providing financial assistance to the children of the poor at various educational stages, providing educational supplies, educational literacy for them).

### (3) The Concept Of Poverty:

Poverty in the language is defined as: poverty is want, need, want (Baalbaki, 1998, p.831).

He defined poverty as a condition that befalls an individual or society when it lacks things necessary for a crisis to carry out its various activities (medkor, 1975, P.453).

Poverty is also defined as the deprivation of basic requirements for life and social services (Spicker, 1993, p15).

Poverty is defined as the inability to achieve the minimum standard of living (exclusive, 2007, p.229).

Poverty is also defined as social inequality resulting from inequity in the distribution of income, as well as economic inequality, represented by a shortage and a low standard of living (Ahmed, 2007, p.23).

Poverty is defined as a lack of material income and the inability to satisfy basic needs, which include food, housing and health care (Badran, 2016, p.92).

The poor are defined as individuals who are unable to provide for their basic daily needs and have nothing to spend except their work (Devries, 1998, p.246).

The poor are defined as people living in households whose consumption falls at the lower end of the consumption scale, that is, one or two dollars a day, or below a nationally determined level, who lack income, suffer from illiteracy, ill health and unequal access to services (World Bank, 2004, p.2).

The poor are people who live in huts and suffer from a set of characteristics represented by a low standard of living and the consequent inadequate food, insecurity, lack of assets, a feeling of helplessness and isolation, low wages as a result of economic deprivation, lack of job opportunities (Zastrow, 2010, p.124).

The poor is defined as a person who does not have the ability to reach the satisfaction of the minimum basic material needs such as food, housing, clothing, means of education and health (Al-Amla, 2021, P.129).

An individual is poor if he has low living property, difficulty in accessing services, that is, he still needs the basic living elements necessary for his material existence and well-being (United Nations Development Program, 2006, P.3-4).

**The concept of poverty in this study refers to** a state of material and social deprivation experienced by the poor, resulting in a lack of opportunities and possibilities available to the poor, their inability to satisfy their basic needs, as well as their inability to obtain their social and economic rights and participate in public life, therefore, requires the need to adopt effective social welfare policies pointed toward accessing appropriate and permanent job opportunities that generate adequate income for them to satisfy their basic needs and

achieve social security, and provide them with opportunities for real and effective participation in everything that is going on in society.

**Sixth: The Methodological Strategies of The Study:**

**(1) Type of study:**

this study is one of the descriptive studies that rely on collecting, analyzing, interpreting and deriving its significance, and providing some scientific and logical explanations for the phenomenon under study, so the current study aims to determine the relationship between the use of participatory planning (as an independent variable) and Supporting Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate (as a dependent variable) by citing in this description and analysis the data of previous studies and the theoretical framework related to the study issue.

**(2) The Method used:**

the study relied on the use of the Comprehensive Social Survey Methodology for officials in government social institutions "Directorate of social solidarity in Assiut Governorate as a qualitative planning device", numbering (124) individual, as well as the Comprehensive Social Survey Methodology for officials in non-governmental social institutions in Assiut Governorate "Regional Federation of private associations and institutions in Assiut Governorate, the association for Childhood and development in Assiut, the hope Association for community development in Assiut, the Association of supporters in Assiut" and their number (42) individual, **and their distribution is as follows:**

**Table Number (1) Distribution of officials of the study community**

N	Subordination	Institutions	N of Officials
1	Government institutions	Directorate of social solidarity in Assiut Governorate	124
1	Civil Institutions	Regional Union of private associations and institutions in Assiut Governorate	15
2		Association for Childhood and development in Assiut	9
3		Al-Raja Society for community development in Assiut	11
4		<b>Assiut Supporters Association</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>SUM Of Civil Institutions</b>			<b>42</b>



**(3) Fields Of Study:**

**(A) Spatial Field:**

The spatial field of the study is represented by the following:

Subordination	Institutions
Government institutions	Directorate of social solidarity in Assiut Governorate
Civil Institutions	Regional Union of private associations and institutions in Assiut Governorate
	Association for Childhood and development in Assiut
	Al-Raja Society for community development in Assiut
	Assiut Supporters Association

**The justification for choosing a spatial field of study is due to the following reasons:**

- The prevalence of the problem of poverty by a large percentage in Assiut governorate, where the percentage of poverty and the poor reached (66.7%), which is the highest percentage among the governorates of the Arab Republic of Egypt (central agency for public mobilization and statistics, 2020).
- Cooperation of governmental and private institutions under study with the researchers in the application of the study.
- The active role of government and private institutions under study in providing social security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate.
- Providing various material and in-kind services to the poor on an ongoing basis through partnership between government and private institutions under study.
- The governmental and civil institutions under study provide their services to all members of society without discrimination.
- The governmental and private institutions under study provide all health, educational, economic and social services.
- The governmental and private institutions under study provide services and subsidies to the poor, such as divorcees, widows, orphans and the disabled.

**(B) Human Field:**

**The human field of study is represented by the following:**

1. Comprehensive Social Survey of officials in government social institutions "Directorate of social solidarity in Assiut Governorate

as a qualitative planning device", their number is (124) single, and their distribution is as follows:

**Table Number (2) Distribution of officials in government social institutions study community**

N	The Government Institutions	N of Officials
1	Social Security Administration	22
2	Department of social rehabilitation	15
3	Follow-up management	13
4	Citizens Service Department	6
5	Planning department	11
6	Training management	7
7	Department of family and childhood	12
8	Management of civil associations	11
9	Development management	7
10	Information Center management	3
11	Human Assets Management	8
12	Management of productive families	4
13	Department of urban communities	1
14	Management of families of fighters	4
SUM		124

2. Comprehensive Social Survey of officials in the private social institutions in Assiut Governorate, their number is (42) single, and their distribution is as follows:

**Table Number (3) Distribution of officials in non-governmental social institutions study community**

N	The Civil Institutions	N of Officials
1	Regional Union of private associations and institutions in Assiut Governorate	15
2	Association for Childhood and development in Assiut	9
3	Al-Raja Society for community development in Assiut	11
4	Assiut Supporters Association	7
SUM		42

**(C) Time Field:**

It represents the time domain of the study in the period of data collection from the field, which began on 10/10/2021 to 30/12/2021.

**(4) Study Tools:** The data collection tools were:

- **A questionnaire for officials on participatory planning as an input to strengthen Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate:**

1. The two researchers designed an electronic questionnaire for officials on participatory planning as an input to strengthen Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate using Google Drive Models in light of the theoretical heritage of the study and previous studies related to the study, and the link to the form is as follows: <https://2u.pw/ykB5r1U>
2. The dimensions included in the officials questionnaire were identified, which were represented in four main dimensions, and then the phrases for each dimension were identified and formulated, which amounted to (73) phrases, **and distributed as follows:**

**Table Number (4) Distribution of questionnaire phrases for officials**

N	Main Proportions	Sub proportions	N of phrases	Phrase N
1	Dimensions of the use of participatory planning in Assiut Governorate	- Establishment of partnership	7	1 – 7
		- Empowering partners	7	8 – 14
		- Continuity	8	15 – 22
		- Fair prioritization	6	23 – 28
2	Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate	- Economic security	7	29 - 35
		- Health security	6	36 - 41
		- Community security	8	42 - 49
		- Educational security	4	50 - 53
3	The Difficulties facing the use of participatory planning in Supporting Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate		10	54 – 63
4	Proposals to activate the use of participatory planning in Supporting Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate		10	64 – 73

3. The questionnaire form of the officials was based on a triple gradient, so that the response to each phrase was (yes, to some extent, no) and each of these responses was given a weight (score): **this is as follows:**

**Table Number (5) Official survey scores**

Responses	Yes	To some extent	No
Scores	3	2	1

#### 4. Validity The Tool:

##### (A) The Arbitrators Validity:

The questionnaire form of the officials was presented to (5) arbitrators from the faculty of social work at Helwan University to express their opinion on the validity of the tool in terms of the linguistic integrity of the phrases on the one hand and its correlation with the dimensions of the study on the other hand, and an agreement percentage of at least (80%) was relied upon, and accordingly the form was drafted in its final form.

##### (B) Internal Consistency Validity:

In calculating the truthfulness of the internal consistency of the questionnaire of officials, the researchers relied on the correlation coefficient of each dimension in the tool with the overall degree of the tool, for a sample of (20) individual officials (outside the study community), and it turned out that it is significant at the levels of the generally accepted significance, and that the coefficient of honesty is acceptable, **as follows:**

**Table Number (6) Internal consistency between the dimensions of the questionnaire of officials and the score of the instrument as a whole (N=20)**

N	Statement	correlation coefficient	Sig
1	Dimensions of the use of participatory planning in Assiut Governorate	0.798	**
2	Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate	0.664	**
3	The Difficulties facing the use of participatory planning in Supporting Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate	0.606	**
4	Proposals to activate the use of participatory planning in Supporting Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate	0.858	**

\*\* Significant at (0.01)

Significant at (0.05)

##### The Previous Table Shows That:

There is a statistically significant direct relationship at a significant level (0.01) between the dimensions of the survey of officials, and then the level of confidence in the tool and dependence on its results is achieved.

### 5. Reliability Test:

The stability of the officials' questionnaire was calculated using the stability coefficient (Alpha-cronbach) for the estimated stability values of the officials questionnaire form, by applying it to a sample of (20) individual officials (outside the study community), **as follows:**

**Table Number (7) The results of the stability of the questionnaire of officials using the stability coefficient (Alpha-cronbach) (N=20)**

N	The Statement	Alpha - Cronbach
1	Dimensions of the use of participatory planning in Assiut Governorate	0.93
2	Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate	0.95
3	The Difficulties facing the use of participatory planning in Supporting Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate.	0.90
4	Proposals to activate the use of participatory planning in Supporting Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate	0.92
<b>The Reliability of the questionnaire as a whole</b>		<b>0.96</b>

#### The Previous Table Shows That:

The stability coefficients for the dimensions of the officials questionnaire form have a high degree of stability, so it is possible to rely on its results and the tool has turned into its final form.

#### (5) Determining the level of use of participatory planning in Assiut Governorate:

The level of using participatory planning in Assiut governorate can be calculated using the arithmetic mean, so that the beginning and end of the categories of the triple scale are: yes (three degrees), to some extent (two degrees), no (one degree), the data was encoded and entered into the computer, and to determine the length of the cells of the triple scale (lower and upper limits), the range was calculated= the largest value – the lowest value ( $3 - 1 = 2$ ), it was divided by the number of cells of the scale to obtain the corrected cell length ( $2/3 = 0.67$ ) and then this value was added to the value in the scale or the beginning of the scale is the correct one in order to determine the upper limit of this cell, **and so the length of the cells is as follows:**

**Table Number (8) The levels of the arithmetic averages for the proportions of the study**

Values	The Level
If value for the phrase or proportion ranges from 1 to 1.67	low level
If value for the phrase or proportion ranges from 1.68 to 2.34	Medium level
If value for the phrase or proportion ranges from 2.35 to 3	High level

**(6) Statistical Analysis Methods:**

The data was processed through a computer using the program of statistical packages of Social Sciences (SPSS.V. 24.0), the following statistical methods have been applied: repetitions and percentages, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, range, Alpha-cronbach coefficient of constancy, simple regression analysis, Pearson correlation coefficient, determination coefficient, Test (t) of two independent samples, unidirectional variance analysis.

**Seventh: The Results of The Field Study:**

**The First Axis:** The officials' description of the study community:

Table Number (9) Officials describe the study community

N	Quantitative variables	Government (N=124)		Civil (N=42)	
		Mean	Std. D	Mean	Std. D
1	Age	42	6	42	6
2	Years of work experience	13	4	13	4
N	Gender	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
1	Male	77	62.1	28	66.7
2	Female	47	37.9	14	33.3
<b>SUM</b>		<b>124</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>100</b>
N	Educational Qualification	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
1	Intermediate qualification	30	24.2	7	16.7
2	High qualification	70	56.5	29	69
3	Masters	16	12.9	5	11.9
4	Ph. D	8	6.5	1	2.4
<b>SUM</b>		<b>124</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>100</b>
N	Job	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
1	Managing director	20	16.1	-	-
2	Administrative officer	104	83.9	-	-
3	An official of the regional federation of private associations and institutions	-	-	15	35.7
4	Responsible for civil associations	-	-	27	64.3
<b>SUM</b>		<b>124</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>100</b>

**The Previous Table Shows That:**

- the average age of officials in government and private institutions is (42) years, with a standard deviation of (6) years, and this may reflect

that officials have the necessary experience to perform the job tasks required of them as a result of acquiring skills that make them more able to work in practice.

- the average number of years of experience of officials in government and private institutions is (13) years, with a standard deviation of (4) years, and this may reflect the amount of accumulated experience of officials, and then it must be maintained and invested in the activation of Social Security programs, which makes us rest assured of the accuracy and objectivity of the opinions of officials.

- the largest percentage of officials in government institutions are males by (62.1%), while females by (37.9%), while the largest percentage of officials in private institutions are males by (66.7%), while females by (33.3%), and this may be due to the fact that males have the ability to exert effort and deal with various groups in various regions to achieve social security for them.

- the largest percentage of officials in government institutions have a high qualification by (56.5%), then those with an average qualification by (24.2%), followed by those with a master's degree by (12.9%), and finally those with a doctorate by (6.5%), while the largest percentage of officials in non-governmental institutions have a high qualification by (69%), then those with an average qualification by (16.7%), followed by those with a master's degree by (11.9%), This may reflect the state's interest and consideration of scientific degrees in appointments and career advancement, and that one of the conditions for filling the position is to obtain a high qualification, as well as the extent of keenness to encourage officials to complete their higher studies in their various specialties, which contributes to the development of their abilities and skills and benefit from them in developing performance levels.

- the largest percentage of officials in government institutions are an administrative official (83.9%), then a department manager (16.1%), while the largest percentage of officials in non-governmental institutions are an official in non-governmental associations (64.3%), then an official in the regional federation of private associations and

institutions (35.7%), and this may reflect the nature of the organizational structure, whether in government institutions or non-governmental institutions, and also officials work in their field, and they need a large amount of knowledge and skills to develop programs and services for Target groups.

**The Second Axis:** the level of use of participatory planning in Assiut Governorate as a whole:

**Table Number (10) the level of use of participatory planning in Assiut Governorate as a whole**

N	The Dimensions	Government (N=124)			Civil (N=42)		
		Mean	Std. D	Arrange	Mean	Std. D	Arrange
1	Establishment of partnership	2.61	0.28	2	2.61	0.33	2
2	Empowering partners	2.58	0.32	4	2.48	0.44	4
3	Continuity	2.6	0.3	3	2.59	0.35	3
4	Fair prioritization	2.65	0.32	1	2.63	0.4	1
<b>Dimensions Participatory Planning as a whole</b>		<b>2.61</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>H Level</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>H Level</b>

**The Previous Table Shows That:**

- the level of using participatory planning in Assiut Governorate as a whole, as determined by officials in government institutions, is high, with an arithmetic average of (2.61), and the indicators of this are according to the order of the arithmetic average: the first order is setting fair priorities with an arithmetic average of (2.65), followed by the second order is establishing partnership with an arithmetic average of (2.61), then the third order is continuity with an arithmetic average of (2.6), and finally the fourth order is empowering partners with an arithmetic average of (2.58).

- the level of use of participatory planning in Assiut Governorate as a whole, as determined by officials of non-governmental institutions, is high, with an arithmetic average of (2.58), and the indicators of this are according to the order of the arithmetic average: the first order is setting fair priorities with an arithmetic average of (2.63), followed by the second order is establishing partnership with an arithmetic average of (2.61), then the third order is continuity with an arithmetic average of (2.59), and finally the fourth order is empowering partners with an arithmetic average of (2.48).

This may reflect that good planning is based on participation between the various development sectors, whether the state, the private



sector or civil society, as the plan is a social responsibility borne by all members of society or their representatives in order to achieve the effectiveness of the plan and its programs to face problems and satisfy needs and achieve social security, and this is done through participation in setting fair priorities for programs and services that are being implemented, as priorities mean the degree of precedence of programs and projects and a trade-off between options that lead to the allocation of assets for programs and services from others in the light of objectivity, transparency, consistency, comprehensiveness and integration, as well as partnerships with various Through cooperation, coordination, networking and coordination between various sectors and bringing new partnerships in order to develop a realistic plan that satisfies the actual needs of the poor, as well as ensuring continuity of participatory planning at all stages and that beneficiaries are trained to participate in all stages of planning, whether participating in setting goals, where the need for citizens to participate in determining their actual needs, as well as their participation in setting goals makes them more receptive to it on the one hand and expansion s their participation on the other hand in accomplishing it, and goal setting is the basis on which social security programs are based, and also their participation in plan development by determining real-life services that Of course, this will not be done in the shortfall of coordination between planning and coordination bodies to help in the effectiveness of Social Security programs and participation in follow - up and evaluation to ensure the success of the plan in accomplishing its goals, as well as the need to empower partners through partnership building, setting the target, defining tasks, implementing them and evaluating their outputs, and then we find that planning is a participatory process and a social responsibility in which everyone participates, considering participation as a democratic right for all individuals, and this is what I stressed A study (2003) Otiso that participatory planning is the only way to meet the needs of the poor, by enabling partners to expansion their effectiveness in meeting the needs of the poor in housing and services, and agreed with the study of Abdel Moneim (2020) on the need to expansion popular participation in the planning process, and the awareness of workers how to participate, its requirements and procedures, affirmed by the results of the study of Abdel Jalil (2020) on the need for the availability of appropriate planning cadres in associations to do participatory planning, and the need for partners to

agree on the concept of participatory planning and return, and the participation of NGOs in establishing successful partnership relations with various associations to reach plans The Desouki study (2020) also affirmed the need to achieve cooperation and coordination between the sectors of government, private and private society in facing problems and providing services.

**The Third Axis:** the level of Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate as a whole:

**Table Number (11) the level of Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate as a whole**

N	The Dimensions	Government (N=124)			Civil (N=42)		
		Mean	Std. D	Arrange	Mean	Std. D	Arrange
1	Economic security	2.57	0.33	3	2.57	0.34	3
2	Health security	2.64	0.33	1	2.58	0.35	2
3	Community security	2.59	0.31	2	2.63	0.34	1
4	Educational security	2.56	0.36	4	2.55	0.4	4
<b>The Social Security programs as a whole</b>		<b>2.59</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>H Level</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>H Level</b>

**The Previous Table Shows That:**

- the level of Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate as a whole, as determined by officials in government institutions, is high, with an arithmetic average of (2.59), and the indicators of this are according to the order of the arithmetic average: the first order is health security with an arithmetic average of (2.64), followed by the second order is community Security with an arithmetic average of (2.59), then the third order is economic security with an arithmetic average of (2.57), and finally the fourth order is educational security with an arithmetic average of (2.56).

- the level of Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate as a whole, as determined by officials of non-governmental institutions, is high, with an arithmetic average of 2.58, and the indicators of this are according to the order of arithmetic mean: the first order is community Security with an arithmetic average of 2.63, followed by the second order is health Security with an arithmetic average of 2.58, then the third order is economic Security with an arithmetic average of 2.57, and finally the fourth order is educational Security with an arithmetic average of 2.55.

This may reflect the need to pay attention to the activation of Social Security programs, as Social Security is a necessity to provide

social rights to the poor, equality and equal opportunities on the basis of citizenship and achieve a large coverage of social services and expand their scope for the poor not just to survive but to achieve social integration and human dignity of society and achieve social solidarity among its members, as social welfare policies seek to enhance the well-being of individuals and families and provide social welfare to alleviate poverty and improve their quality of life through social security programs, and therefore attention should be paid to accomplishing educational security, especially for the poor, who suffer from It is also necessary to achieve cooperation between various partners in order to eliminate educational illiteracy among the poor so that they can claim their legitimate rights and participate in decision-making within society and contribute positively to accomplishing development, as well as the need to pay attention to economic security programs by expanding economic opportunities for the poor in society, as well as the need to expansion economic assets This necessitates the need to achieve partnership between the government sector and civil society in accomplishing the economic empowerment of the poor so that they can benefit from the potential of the poor in the labor market and transform them into productive and not consumed energies, and it is also necessary to review the laws that focus on the fact that an individual who has an income higher than Social Security income does not benefit from the economic services provided, and this was affirmed by Faraj's study (2011) that social Security networks contribute significantly to supporting small and micro enterprises, and also contribute to raising the standard of living of those families, and it also necessitates the need to pay attention to health care The right to health care is guaranteed to everyone, and also the need to pay attention to social security through the social empowerment of the poor through the development of their social capital values, which helps them to change society for the better and expansion their belonging to the society in which they live, and this was affirmed by the (2004) Eunike study, which stressed the importance of social Security networks in reducing the number of poor and improving their quality of life, and the results of the Gharib study (2015) agreed with her that there is a direct relationship between social capital and accomplishing social security for the rural poor in its various variables social integration, dependence on Self-esteem, participation in decision-making, social status.

**The Fourth Axis:** the difficulties facing the use of participatory planning in Supporting Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate:

**Table Number (12) the difficulties facing the use of participatory planning in Supporting Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate**

N	The Phrases	Government (N=124)			Civil (N=42)		
		Mean	Std. D	Arrange	Mean	Std. D	Arrange
1	Insufficient information needed to plan the implementation of Social Security programs	2.43	0.63	1	2.52	0.63	2
2	Weak level of culture of dialogue between sectors of society and citizens	2.26	0.74	4	2.31	0.68	6
3	Poor public participation in participatory planning of Social Security programs	2.15	0.81	7	2.4	0.63	3
4	Lack of coordination and exchange of experiences and expertise between civil work organizations	2.19	0.76	6	2.4	0.73	4
5	Weak legislative environment to encourage civil action	2.1	0.79	9	2.4	0.73	4
6	Increasing the number of poor and the multiplicity of their needs	2.28	0.77	3	2.62	0.49	1
7	Administrative and organizational corruption within social units	2.06	0.76	10	2.29	0.71	7
8	Weak human competencies responsible for providing protection programs	2.12	0.79	8	2.29	0.74	8
9	Financial constraints that hinder the effectiveness of Social Security programs	2.3	0.73	2	2.4	0.63	3
10	Shortfall of eligibility criteria for the deserving	2.26	0.75	5	2.33	0.72	5
<b>The Dimension as a whole</b>		<b>2.22</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>M Level</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>H Level</b>

**The Previous Table Shows That:**

- The level of difficulties facing the use of participatory planning in Supporting Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate, as determined by officials in government institutions, is an average, with an arithmetic average of (2.22), and the indicators of this are according to the order of the arithmetic average: the first order

is the weak adequacy of information necessary for planning the activation of Social Security programs with an arithmetic average of (2.43), followed by the second order financial constraints hindering the effectiveness of Social Security programs with an arithmetic average of (2.3), then the third order is the expansion in the number of poor and the multiplicity of their needs with an arithmetic average of (2.28), and finally the tenth ranking administrative and organizational corruption within social units with an arithmetic mean (2.06).

- The level of difficulties facing the use of participatory planning in Supporting Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate, as determined by officials of non-governmental institutions, is high, with an arithmetic average of (2.4), and the indicators of this are according to the order of the arithmetic average: the first order is an expansion in the number of poor and the multiplicity of their needs with an arithmetic average of (2.62), followed by the second order double the sufficiency of information necessary for planning the activation of Social Security programs with an arithmetic average of (2.52), then the third order double the popular participation in the participatory planning of Social Security programs with an arithmetic average of (2.4), And finally, the ninth rank is twice the human competencies responsible for providing protection programs with an arithmetic average (2.29).

This may reflect that these difficulties affect participatory planning in Supporting Social Security programs, which necessitates the need to pay attention to digitization and the format of information during the provision of programs, as information is the distinctive wealth in our world today, as it enables those who possess it to catch up quickly and effectively with progress and civilization, as well as the need to raise awareness to citizens, civil society and the private sector of the importance of participatory planning as a social responsibility and as a tool to achieve targeted social change, as well as directing the decision towards the desired goals, and also the need to seek financial assets and strengthen financial allocations for Social Security programs for the poor, and with their economic empowerment, Supporting This is affirmed by the results of the Hashem study (2009) on the need to have a set of information, concepts and knowledge related to participatory

planning, which in turn helps to facilitate the participation of community members in the planning process, as well as the need to take into account eligibility criteria during the provision of services, reducing exceptions, corruption and bureaucracy, spreading a culture of democracy, dialogue and conflict reduction, and this is affirmed by the results of the Masry Study (2013) of the fear of some stakeholders of commitment and responsibility, increasing the severity of differences participation in the planning process.

**Fifth axis:** Proposals to activate the use of participatory planning in Supporting Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate:

**Table Number (13) Proposals to activate the use of participatory planning in Supporting Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate**

N	The Phrases	Government (N=124)			Civil (N=42)		
		Mean	Std. D	Arrange	Mean	Std. D	Arrange
1	Providing a database and information on the urban poor	2.75	0.49	4	2.74	0.59	4
2	Developing a culture of dialogue between sectors of society and citizens	2.78	0.45	1	2.57	0.59	9
3	Urging businessmen and citizens to popular participation to implement social security programs for the poor	2.61	0.51	10	2.62	0.58	8
4	Coordination and exchange of experiences between all associations and institutions concerned with the poor	2.69	0.48	9	2.74	0.54	3
5	Providing a stimulating legislative environment for work	2.74	0.44	5	2.71	0.55	6
6	Periodically assess the needs of the poor	2.72	0.47	8	2.74	0.45	2
7	Confronting administrative and organizational corruption within social units	2.73	0.46	7	2.67	0.48	7
8	Strengthen and build the capacity of human competencies responsible for providing protection programs	2.74	0.46	6	2.76	0.43	1
9	Providing the necessary financial allocations for the implementation of Social Security programs	2.76	0.47	3	2.74	0.45	2
10	Application of eligibility criteria for service	2.77	0.46	2	2.71	0.46	5
<b>The Dimension as a whole</b>		<b>2.73</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>H Level</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>H Level</b>

**The Previous Table Shows That:**

- The level of proposals to activate the use of participatory planning in Supporting Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate, as determined by officials in government institutions, is high, with an arithmetic average of (2.73), and the indicators of this according to the order of the arithmetic average: the first order is the development of a culture of dialogue between sectors of society and citizens with an arithmetic average of (2.78), followed by the second order the application of eligibility criteria for service with an arithmetic average of (2.77), then the third order the provision of financial allocations necessary for the implementation of Social Security programs with an arithmetic average of (2.76), Finally, the tenth ranking urged businessmen and citizens to popular participation to implement social security programs for the poor with an arithmetic average (2.61).

- The level of proposals to activate the use of participatory planning in Supporting Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate, as determined by officials of non-governmental institutions, is high, with an arithmetic average of (2.7), and the indicators of this are in accordance with the order of the arithmetic average: the first order is to strengthen and build the capacities of human competencies responsible for providing protection programs with an arithmetic average of (2.76), followed by the second order is to periodically assess the needs of the poor, and provide the necessary financial allocations for the implementation of Social Security programs with an arithmetic average of (2.74), with a standard deviation of (0.45), then the third ranking is coordination and exchange of experiences between all associations and institutions concerned with the poor with an arithmetic average (2.74), With a standard deviation (0.54), and finally, the ninth place is the development of a culture of dialogue between sectors of society and citizens with an arithmetic average (2.57).

This may reflect the need to pay attention to participatory planning to strengthen Social Security programs by paying attention to

the need to attract the best human elements, train them and fit the work they perform with their specialties, as well as rely on information technology and provide the necessary assets and capacities to expansion the effectiveness of the programs provided, spread the culture of dialogue and respect for This is affirmed by the results of the Bahar study (2009) that strong and effective leadership is one of the most important factors leading to the success of the participatory planning process, and that the participation of stakeholders in the planning process is an important factor in the success of the implementation of the plan, and agreed with the results of the Khuzam study (2010), which stressed the need to develop the popular participation of citizens as a basis for participatory planning between the council and citizens and benefit from those who have assets, deepen communication and establish an atmosphere of dialogue between different organizations, and this was also affirmed by the results of the Abdul Hafiz study (2011) the need to raise awareness of the importance of social Security net programs for the audience of beneficiaries, and facilitate Procedures for obtaining the service, and making sure that the service reaches its beneficiaries.

**The Sixth Axis:** Significant differences between the responses of officials in government and private institutions regarding their determination of the level of using participatory planning in Assiut Governorate:

**Table Number (14) Significant differences between the responses of officials in government and private institutions regarding their determination of the level of using participatory planning in Assiut Governorate (N=166)**

The Dimensions	Research Community	N	Mean	Std. D	df	T-Test	Sig
Establishment of partnership	Government	124	2.61	0.28	164	0.012	No Sig
	Civil	42	2.61	0.33			
Empowering partners	Government	124	2.58	0.32	164	1.287	No Sig
	Civil	42	2.48	0.44			
Continuity	Government	124	2.6	0.3	164	0.26	No Sig
	Civil	42	2.59	0.35			
Fair prioritization	Government	124	2.65	0.32	164	0.289	No Sig
	Civil	42	2.63	0.4			
Participatory Planning as a whole	Government	124	2.61	0.26	164	0.585	No Sig
	Civil	42	2.58	0.33			

\*\* Significant at (0.01)

\* Significant at (0.05)



**The Previous Table Shows That:**

- There are no statistically significant differences between the responses of officials in government and private institutions regarding their determination of the level of partnership establishment as one of the dimensions of using participatory planning in Assiut Governorate.
- There are no statistically significant differences between the responses of officials in government and private institutions regarding their determination of the level of partner empowerment as one of the dimensions of using participatory planning in Assiut Governorate.
- There are no statistically significant differences between the responses of officials in government and private institutions regarding their determination of the level of continuity as one of the dimensions of the use of participatory planning in Assiut Governorate.
- There are no statistically significant differences between the responses of officials in government and private institutions regarding their determination of the level of setting fair priorities as one of the dimensions of using participatory planning in Assiut Governorate.
- There are no statistically significant differences between the responses of officials in government and private institutions regarding their determination of the level of dimensions of the use of participatory planning in Assiut Governorate as a whole.

This may reflect that participatory planning is a social responsibility in which everyone participates, considering participation an inherent right for everyone, and then government and private institutions are keen to contribute to accomplishing social protection for the poor and improving their quality of life by establishing partnership between various actors in accomplishing development goals and reaching a common vision among them and effective realistic plans. It is necessary to ensure continuity in participatory planning at all stages, where it is necessary that new plans start from where the previous plans ended, and there is integration between the various stages of planning, whether at the stage of setting goals, developing a plan, implementation, follow-up and evaluation, as well as setting fair priorities by arranging programs and services according to the priority in setting goals. And then it becomes clear from the above that institutions of various kinds, whether government institutions or private institutions, rely on

participatory planning to achieve the effectiveness of their programs and achieve their goals, and this is affirmed by the Shahin study (2014) on the existence of three general frameworks for the proposed policies necessary to strengthen community participation, namely the mutual benefit between different partners and the actual role of each partner in addition to adjusting the relationship between different partners to expansion equal opportunity among members of the community ، Ahmed's Study (2017) agreed with her, the results of which affirmed the need for adequate attention to the participatory planning approach as a working method, activating the role of NGOs so that they take the initiative to raise their living standards, and continuous emphasis on the need to ensure effective participation by stakeholders and beneficiaries at all stages of the participatory planning process, and also agreed with Abdullah's study (2020), which stressed the need for cooperation between government and private entities and the provision of strong institutions with human and financial assets to establish partnership between government and private entities, and also affirmed the study of Abdul Fattah (2017), which affirmed the need for cooperation between government and private entities and the provision of strong institutions with human and financial assets to establish partnership between government and private entities, and also affirmed the study of Abdul Fattah (2020), which affirmed the need for cooperation between government and private entities and the provision of strong institutions with human and financial assets to establish partnership between government and private entities, and 2021) the need to set the tasks of each of the parties to the partnership before starting to apply any type One of the types of participatory planning, and the contribution of all partners in changing the existing work plans of associations to enhance the level of participatory planning.

**The Seventh Axis:** Significant differences between the responses of officials in government and private institutions regarding their determination of the level of Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate:

**Table Number (15) Significant differences between the responses of officials in government and private institutions regarding their determination of the level of Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate (N=166)**

The Dimensions	Research Community	N	Mean	Std. D	df	T-Test	Sig
Economic security	Government	124	2.57	0.33	164	-0.156	No Sig
	Civil	42	2.57	0.34			
Health security	Government	124	2.64	0.33	164	1.053	No Sig
	Civil	42	2.58	0.35			
Community security	Government	124	2.59	0.31	164	-0.681	No Sig
	Civil	42	2.63	0.34			
Educational security	Government	124	2.56	0.36	164	0.044	No Sig
	Civil	42	2.55	0.4			
The Social Security programs as a whole	Government	124	2.59	0.27	164	0.092	No Sig
	<b>Civil</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>0.3</b>			

\*\* Significant at (0.01)

\* Significant at (0.05)

**The Previous Table Shows That:**

- There are no statistically significant differences between the responses of officials in government and private institutions regarding their determination of the level of economic security of the poor in Assiut Governorate.
- There are no statistically significant differences between the responses of officials in government and private institutions regarding their determination of the level of health security for the poor in Assiut Governorate.
- There are no statistically significant differences between the responses of officials in government and private institutions regarding their determination of the level of community Security for the poor in Assiut Governorate.
- There are no statistically significant differences between the responses of officials in government and private institutions regarding their

determination of the level of educational Security for the poor in Assiut Governorate.

- There are no statistically significant differences between the responses of officials in government and private institutions regarding their determination of the level of Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate as a whole.

This may reflect the keenness of officials in government and private institutions to provide programs that achieve social security for the poor, as poverty is a major deterrent to accomplishing development and a threat to political stability and social peace, and the increasing percentage of poverty is due to the existence of a defect in the social contract on which the welfare state is based due to the weakness of social policies, and since poverty eradication and access to the poor and excluded is an urgent priority in the focus of attention of decision makers and policy makers in Egypt, the search for Social Security, including programs to reduce poverty, enhance human capacities and empower the poor to obtain their rights through economic security through Paying attention to expanding economic opportunities for the poor in society, as well as the need to expansion economic assets to contribute to increasing the incomes of beneficiaries, as well as building the economic capacities of the poor by finding various job opportunities for them and training them, as well as training them on how to operate small projects and providing them with the opportunities to obtain the necessary loans to pay off their debts, as well as their keenness to provide health programs to achieve health security by paying attention to health care provided to the poor to provide an umbrella of health security for the poor, as the right to health care is guaranteed to all, and therefore programs should focus on health care and improving the level of health service provided to them, such as the rich by Conclude agreements with the responsible authorities, organize many medical convoys and provide many necessary medicines for them through partnership between everyone, as well as their keenness to provide social programs to achieve community Security by paying attention to the social empowerment of the poor through the development of their social capital values, which helps them change society for the better and expansion their belonging to the society in which they live, and strengthen their social responsibility, as well as providing educational programs to achieve

educational Security by accomplishing cooperation between university institutions and the surrounding environment in order to eliminate educational illiteracy among the poor so that they can claim their rights This is affirmed by the Hassan study (2021) of the need to develop strategic plans for the development of social Security networks, provide the necessary assets and capacities to implement plans for the development of social Security net services, and provide an accurate and up-to-date database of primary care categories.

**The Eighth Axis:** Testing The Study Hypotheses:

- Test of the main hypothesis of the study and its sub-hypothesis: "there is a direct statistically significant relationship between the use of participatory planning and the Supporting of Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate":

**Table Number (16) The relationship between the use of participatory planning and the Supporting of Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate**

The Dimensions		Economic security	Health security	Communi ty security	Educational security	All Dimensions
Government (N=12A)	Establishment of partnership	0.389**	0.339**	0.471**	0.238**	0.426**
	Empowering partners	0.571**	0.538**	0.662**	0.282**	0.607**
	Continuity	0.437**	0.470**	0.610**	0.249**	0.522**
	Fair prioritization	0.532**	0.498**	0.609**	0.314**	0.579**
	All Dimensions	0.582**	0.557**	0.708**	0.326**	0.643**
Civil (N=42)	Establishment of partnership	0.309*	0.360*	0.339*	0.336*	0.374*
	Empowering partners	0.547**	0.431**	0.344*	0.330*	0.440**
	Continuity	0.352**	0.594**	0.498***	0.328*	0.471**
	Fair prioritization	0.591**	0.667**	0.493**	0.361*	0.615**
	All Dimensions	0.534**	0.694**	0.462**	0.360*	0.528**

\*\* Significant at (0.01)

\* Significant at (0.05)

**The Previous Table Shows That:**

- There is a direct statistically significant relationship at a moral level (0.01) between the use of participatory planning and the Supporting of Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate. The most important dimensions of participatory planning related to the Supporting of Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut governorate were the following: empowering partners, then setting fair

priorities, followed by continuity, and finally establishing partnership as determined by officials in government institutions. This may be due to a direct link between these dimensions and that they expressed what the study aims to achieve.

- There is a direct statistically significant relationship at a moral level (0.01) between the use of participatory planning and the Supporting of social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate, and that the most dimensions of participatory planning related to the Supporting of social Security programs for the poor in Assiut governorate were as follows: setting fair priorities, then continuity, followed by empowering partners, and finally the establishment of partnership as determined by officials in civil institutions, this may be due to a direct correlation between these dimensions and that they came expressing what the study aims to achieve.

- Which makes us accept the main assumption of the study and its sub-assumptions, which states that "there is a direct statistically significant relationship between the use of participatory planning and the Supporting of Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate".

**Table Number (17) Simple regression analysis of the relationship between the use of participatory planning and the Supporting of Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate**

Independent Variable		Dependent variables	Beta	T-Test	F-Test	R	R <sup>2</sup>
Government (N=120)	Dimensions of the use of participatory planning	Economic security	0.742	7.901**	62.424**	0.582**	0.338
		Health security	0.717	7.399**	54.747**	0.557**	0.31
		Community security	0.85	11.074**	122.643**	0.708**	0.501
		Educational security	0.458	3.809**	14.507**	0.326**	0.106
		All Dimensions	0.692	9.279**	86.106**	0.643**	0.414
Civil (N=42)	Dimensions of the use of participatory planning	Economic security	0.552	3.989**	15.915**	0.534**	0.285
		Health security	0.64	4.671**	21.821**	0.594**	0.353
		Community security	0.475	3.291**	10.833**	0.462**	0.213
		Educational security	0.389	2.439*	5.948*	0.360*	0.129
		All Dimensions	0.49	3.930**	15.446***	0.528**	0.279

\*\* Significant at (0.01)

\* Significant at (0.05)

**The Previous Table Shows That:**

- The value of the correlation coefficient between the independent variable "using participatory planning" and the dependent variable "Supporting economic Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate" indicates a direct correlation between the two variables, and the use of participatory planning contributes to Supporting economic Security programs for the poor in Assiut governorate by (33.8%) as determined by officials in government institutions, while the use of participatory planning contributes to Supporting economic Security programs for the poor in Assiut governorate by (28.5%) as determined by officials in civil institutions, which it makes us accept the first sub-hypothesis of the study that "there is a statistically significant direct-affective relationship between the use of participatory planning And Supporting economic Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate".

- The value of the correlation coefficient between the independent variable "using participatory planning" and the dependent variable "Supporting health Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate" indicates a direct correlation between the two variables, and the use of participatory planning contributes to Supporting health Security programs for the poor in Assiut governorate by (31%) as determined by officials in government institutions, while the use of participatory planning contributes to Supporting health Security programs for the poor in Assiut governorate by (35.3%) as determined by officials in private institutions. This makes us accept the second sub-hypothesis of the study, which states that "there is a direct statistically significant relationship between the use of participatory planning and the Supporting of health Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate".

- The value of the correlation coefficient between the independent variable "using participatory planning" and the dependent variable "Supporting community Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate" indicates a direct correlation between the two variables, and the use of participatory planning contributes to Supporting

community Security programs for the poor in Assiut governorate by (50.1%) as determined by officials in government institutions, while the use of participatory planning contributes to Supporting community Security programs for the poor in Assiut governorate by (21.3%) as determined by officials civil institutions. This makes us accept the third sub-hypothesis of the study, which states that "there is a direct statistically significant relationship between the use of participatory planning and the Supporting of community Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate".

- The value of the correlation coefficient between the independent variable "using participatory planning" and the dependent variable "Supporting educational Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate" indicates a direct correlation between the two variables, and the use of participatory planning contributes to Supporting educational Security programs for the poor in Assiut governorate by (10.6%) as determined by officials in government institutions, while the use of participatory planning contributes to Supporting educational Security programs for the poor in Assiut governorate by (12.9%) as determined by officials in private institutions. This makes us accept the fourth sub-hypothesis of the study, which states that "there is a direct statistically significant relationship between the use of participatory planning and the Supporting of educational Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate".

- The value of the correlation coefficient between the independent variable "use of participatory planning" and the dependent variable "Supporting Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate as a whole" indicates a direct correlation between the two variables, and the use of participatory planning contributes to social security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate as a whole by (41.4%) as determined by officials in government institutions, while the use of participatory planning contributes to social security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate as a whole by (27.9%) as determined by officials in non-governmental institutions, which it makes us accept the main hypothesis of the study that "there is a direct statistically



significant influential relationship between the use of participatory planning and the promotion of Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate".

**Eighth: proposed planning mechanisms to activate participatory planning in Supporting Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate:**

By studying the theoretical framework guiding the study and the results of the field study, it is possible to identify the most important mechanisms for activating participatory planning in Supporting Social Security programs for the poor in Assiut Governorate, **as follows:**

Techniques	Proposed activities		Proposed implementing agencies	Target outputs
<b>Promoting participatory planning</b>	(1-1)	Supporting existing partnerships and opening the way for new ones through cooperation protocols and memorandums of exchange of experiences, workshops, and conferences between the state, civil society, and the private sector.		Citizens involved in all stages of planning
	(1-2)	Spreading the culture of popular participation for the poor through literacy, spreading cultural awareness, organizing workshops, interviews and confidence-building to encourage them to participate in monitoring actual needs and problems through questionnaires, interviews and work teams to prioritize problems and work to solve them.	Ministry of social solidarity Directorate of social solidarity in Assiut	Realistic plans stemming from the actual needs of community members and accomplishing its goals
	(1-3)	Activating the role of social planners, training them, providing them with the necessary knowledge and skills to develop the plan and ensuring the need for the presence of the social planner in the social solidarity units and in civil associations, as well as the availability of experience and technical competence for officials and providing them with the necessary knowledge and skills, and the use of experts and technicians to develop social security programs.	Ministry of planning, follow-up and administrative reform	Establishing partnerships between the state, civil society, the private sector and citizens

Techniques	Proposed activities		Proposed implementing agencies	Target outputs
Promoting participatory planning	(1-4)	The need to take advantage of the information format when designing social security programs for the poor by taking into account the methods of obtaining information and the quality of information in terms of modernity, convenience, adequacy and accuracy, organizing and employing them to make rational decisions as well as using scientific methods to monitor the needs of the poor.	Civil society and civil associations Private sector Ministry of local development Information and Decision Support Center	Building partnerships with community parties
	(1-5)	The need to start from the bottom up when planning to strengthen Social Security programs by involving the poor in setting goals and encouraging them to participate in their implementation, follow-up and evaluation.		Expansion of cooperation between development sectors
	(1-6)	The adoption of a social contract between the state, civil society and the private sector based on participatory planning to strengthen Social Security programs for the poor.		A full-time employee who is able to perform tasks and duties and provide social security programs with high quality
Supporting Social Security programs	(2-1)	Expansion the financial assets allocated for spending on social security programs for government institutions, expansion self-financing for non-governmental institutions, cancel restrictions on them and support their financial and administrative independence.	Ministry of social solidarity Directorate of social solidarity in Assiut Various ministries (health, education, trade and industry, manpower)	Effective programs based on the actual needs of citizens
	(2-2)	The existence of clear, fair and public standards for everyone to benefit from Social Security programs through transparency and advertising programs for all, equal opportunities, equality in rights and duties, fairness and the rule of law.		Raising the level of providing services to the poor, whether they are (social, economic, educational, social)
e S I a	(2-3)	Developing effective programs to	Central	Accomplishing

Techniques	Proposed activities	Proposed implementing agencies	Target outputs
	expansion the access of the poor and marginalized to the labor market through (establishing vocational training centers, facilitating access to loans, developing a culture of self-employment, establishing markets for the poor to market their products, encouraging businessmen to provide job opportunities for the poor, providing literacy programs for poor families and financially supporting them to complete their families for education and care for the outstanding of their children, organizing medical convoys, free treatment, disclosure at simplified prices, as well as providing social rights to citizens and integration in the provision of services, and Supporting social capital).	organization and Management Authority private sector and businessmen Civil society and civil associations	institutional excellence in the sectors of social solidarity and civil associations  Community satisfaction and approval of Social Security programs for the poor  Participation of the poor in the design and implementation of Social Security programs  Governance of Social Security programs
	(2-4) Building a social services complex with representatives of various ministries so that the needs of the poor can be monitored and satisfied as quickly as possible.		
	(2-5) Creating new social security programs that focus on human capacity development, accomplishing equal opportunities, and empowering the poor.		
	(2-6) The need to pay attention to the strategic planning of Social Security programs for the poor.		
	(2-7) Starting from the actual needs of the poor and the participation of the poor in their design in order for the programs to reflect the actual needs of the poor and constantly renew and improve them.		

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