



Fayoum University
Faculty of Social Work

**Using Sustainable Livelihood's Approach
to contribute to Achieve Social Security
for Marginalized Groups**

As Required For PHD in Social Work

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Development is considered one of the main and essential requirements that all societies seek to achieve; hence, they can achieve the satisfied social change. This actually happens in developing countries as they differ in their ability to spend for development. Whereas the more developed countries' ability to spend comes higher in comparative with those developing ones. The mechanisms and procedures used_for facing poverty and improving usual living level_ come first in the list of sustainable development's priorities in the developed countries.

The Egyptian society has witnessed _in the last few years_ many events and problems which affected it; such as, terrible accidents, terrorism, various violent and exciting deviation problems, addiction problems, trading with all kinds of poisons, food corruption, spreading diseases, environment pollution, unemployment, poverty, spreading random areas. Therefore, all these problems are considered great dangerous phenomena that threaten all society sectors and raise anxiety and fear among people about their present and future. Because of feeling with no security, we find development influenced negatively and production is affected by security and common stability inside the society.

Security becomes one of the arbitrary necessities that must be achieved by society all over its organizations and sectors for both governmental and local ones. In addition, security expresses the way an individual, families, different groups live and also represents the entire and general frame of protection from various conflicts. Security also has its effect on the oriented communication towards achieving positive aims that are useful for both individuals and their society.

Civil Associations are the most institutions related to society. They seek to develop society without getting any financial benefits. They are able to reinvesting money in helping the marginalized groups at the level of social, economical, cultural and health services.

Such Civil Associations seek hard to achieve social security and stability through protecting society from social damages and protecting families from being marginalized or faced by damage. Civil Associations aims also at achieving stability and living under the umbrella of social peace, respecting human rights, fighting poverty and unemployment to

achieve social equality through introducing some programs and services that are good for those marginalized groups at society.

The method of community organization contributes to help civil associations achieve social security through depending on various professional approaches such as sustainable livelihood's approach, as the most appropriate approach for contributing to achieve social security through facing challenges that come as barriers in front of improving livelihood's standard, establishing abilities, developing skills and effective participation in civil associations' programs and activities.

To achieve social security, there must be special concentration on the sustainable livelihood's approaches that seeks to control the struggle of poor sectors through improving their life and putting limits for poverty they live within. In addition, there must be continuousness in improving living standard that depends on developing the origins inside the society; such as the origins any society has (land, effort, skills, crafts) and the benefit usage of them. The sustainable livelihood's approach also aims at improving living standard not only at present but also in the future.

Second- Concepts of the study:

- 1- Sustainable Livelihood's Approach concept.
- 2- Social security concept.
- 3- Marginalized groups' concept.

Third- Aims of the study:

The current study aims at achieving one main aim, namely; **"Investigating the effect of using sustainable livelihood's approach to contribute to achieve social security for marginalized groups"**

There are some secondary aims come from this main aim; namely:

- 1- Investigating the effect of using sustainable livelihood's approach to achieve the social dimension of social security.
- 2- Investigating the effect of using sustainable livelihood's approach to achieve the economical dimension of social security.

- 3- Investigating the effect of using sustainable livelihood's approach to achieve the environmental dimension of social security.
- 4- Drawing a future vision for activating professional participation according to society organization using sustainable livelihood's approach to achieve social security of the marginalized groups.

Forth- Hypotheses of the study:

The study goes under two main hypotheses; namely:

- 1- "There are no significant Statistical difference between the pre/post tests of social security measure applied on the marginalized groups (sample of the study)".**

There are some secondary hypotheses come from the first main previous one namely:

- There are no significant Statistical difference between the pre/post tests of social dimension of the social security applied on the marginalized groups (sample of the study).
 - There are no significant Statistical difference between the pre/post tests of economical dimension of the social security applied on the marginalized groups (sample of the study).
 - There are no significant Statistical difference between the pre/post tests of environmental dimension of the social security applied on the marginalized groups (sample of the study).
- 2- "There are no significant Statistical difference between the post/accumulating tests of social security measure applied on the marginalized groups (sample of the study)".**
- There are no significant Statistical difference between the post/ accumulating tests of social dimension of the social security applied on the marginalized groups (sample of the study).
 - There are no significant Statistical difference between the post/ accumulating tests of economical dimension of the social security applied on the marginalized groups (sample of the study)

- There are no significant Statistical difference between the post / accumulating tests of environmental dimension of the social security applied on the marginalized groups (sample of the study).

Fifth- Methodological Procedures of the study:

- 1- Kind of the study:** This current study belongs to the studies interested in measuring professional interference feedback which depends on experimental design. This study is interested in investigating the effect of the independent variable "using sustainable livelihood's approach" on the dependent variable "contributing to achieve social security of the marginalized groups". This investigation is achieved in the light of holding the role of participation in professional interference's program with poor women who can make use of the offered services of Road Association for Development "using poor women as a sample of the study".
- 2- Method of the study:** The current study depends on the experimental approach and uses the experimental design; designing the pre/post experiment and one group design.
- 3- Tools of the study:** the current study depends on the following tools:
 - A Questionnaire from studying the way of estimating a situation through the current study.
 - A scale of social security applied on the marginalized groups (the researcher's design).
 - An interview sheet designed for application on the academic experts contributing to draw a future vision for the professional practice as a method of organizing the society using sustainable livelihood's approach to contribute to achieve social security of the marginalized groups.
- 4- Fields of the study:**
 - **Field of place:** The field of place is Way of Development Association.
 - **Field of human:** The study followed the method of total survey when choosing the sample. The sample consists of all the women who make use of the association programs and services in Fayoum (n=50 women); according to a set of principles.

- **Field of time:** The study took place at the period of procedures and application of the professional interference program which was 7 months and 2 weeks; the time from 1/6/2016 till 14/1/2017.

Sixth- Results of the study:

The results indicate:

- 1- The fallacy of the first hypothesis: " **There are no significant statistical differences between the pre/post tests of social security measure applied on the marginalized groups (sample of the study).** Hence, the alternative hypothesis is accepted " there are significant statistical differences between the pre/post tests of social security measurement, as (T) value comes out of the Two Anova way = 42.3 at the mean 0.05 . Accordingly, the size of effect is to be larger than 0.5 (>0.5) , so the size of this effect is strong.
- 2- The fallacy of the first secondary hypothesis: " There are no significant statistical differences between the pre/post tests of social dimension of the social security applied on the sample of the study." Hence, the alternative hypothesis is accepted" There are significant statistical differences between the pre/post tests of social dimension of the social security applied on the sample of the study" The (T) value comes out of Anova Two Way =(13.6) at the mean less than 0.05, and the effect size is larger than 0.5, so it is strong.
- 3- The fallacy of the second secondary hypothesis "There are no significant statistical differences between the pre/post tests of economical dimension of the social security applied on the sample of the study." Hence, the another alternative hypothesis is accepted" There are significant statistical differences between the pre/post tests of economical dimension of the social security applied on the sample of the study". The (T) value comes out of the Anova Two Way =(16.5) at the mean less than 0.05 and the effect size is larger than 0.5 , so it is strong.
- 4- The fallacy of the third secondary hypothesis" There are no significant statistical differences between the pre/post tests of environmental dimension of the social security applied on the sample of the study", and the acceptance of the another alternative one "

There are significant statistical differences between the pre/post tests of environmental dimension of the social security applied on the sample of the study". The (T) value comes out of the Anova Two Way = (16.7) for mean less than 0.05 and the effect size is larger than 0.5, so it is strong.

- 5- The rightness of the second main hypothesis: **There are no significant statistical differences between the post/proceeding tests of social security measure applied on the marginalized groups (as a sample of the study).** "The (T) value = 5.7 when mean is larger than (0.05), and the effect size = (0.33) as it is weak indicating the absence of any differences between both post/proceeding measurement.
- 6- The rightness of the first secondary hypothesis: There are no significant statistical differences between the post/ proceeding tests of social dimension of the social security applied on the marginalized groups. The value of (T) = (2.4) at mean larger than (0.05) and the size effect =(0.31) so it is weak , therefore, there are no differences between the post/proceeding measurements.
- 7- The rightness of the second secondary hypothesis" There are no significant statistical differences between the post/ proceeding tests of economical dimension of the social security applied on the marginalized groups". The (T) value =0.5 at mean larger than (0.05) and size effect =(0.22) as it is weak and there are no differences.

The rightness of the third secondary hypothesis" There are no significant statistical differences between the post/ proceeding tests of environmental dimension of the social security applied on the marginalized groups". The (T) value = (1.4) at mean = (0.05) and effect size = (0.32) as it is a weak effect, hence there are no differences between the post/proceeding measurement.