



**Social Dimensions Of Human Security in the Random
Areas: A Critical View of the Relationship between the State
and Slum Area**

An M.A Proposal in Sociology

By

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Abstract:

Introduction:

The study aimed to monitor the social dimensions of human security and the availability of the various dimensions of human security in slum areas in addition to trying to identify the causes that lead to the emergence of slums and their relationship to human security. It also aims to identify the characteristics and patterns of slum areas, clarify the features of the socio-cultural structure of slum dwellers, reveal the extent of the availability of the dimensions of human security within the slum areas, and finally try to uncover the most important problems that the residents of the two study areas suffer from while clarifying the role of the state and civil society organizations in eliminating the phenomenon. As for the methodological procedures of the study, the study belongs to the type of descriptive studies aiming to monitor the social dimensions of human security in slum areas. Moreover, the researcher relied on the approach of the social survey of the sample, and relied on the questionnaire form tool for residents of two study areas. The sample was intentionally composed of (200) individuals. The results of the field study confirmed that the reasons leading to the emergence of slums within the Fayoum governorate are due to the high price of land due to real estate taxes and the state's inability to provide decent housing for citizens. The study also showed that most residents of the two study areas prefer to stay in this area and not to leave it because it is the place they were born and brought up in. It is also where their relatives are. In addition, the prices of land in these two areas are cheap. The results of the field study also showed the availability of facilities within these two areas and the lack of necessary services for the residents. The field study found that there is a decline in the social, economic, health, environmental, security and cultural levels in slum areas. The study also revealed the role of the state and civil society institutions in eliminating the phenomenon of slums.