

**Using the advocacy approach in community organizing
to achieve social justice in Kuwaiti society**

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Abstract : The present study aimed at determining the use of the advocacy approach in the community organizing method to achieve social justice in the Kuwaiti society. The results showed that the NGOs use the advocacy approach to achieve social justice. The results of the study reported a statistically significant relationship 0.01 Among the activities and programs used in the advocacy approach in the civil societies and the achievement of social justice in the Kuwaiti society, and the most activities and programs used in the advocacy approach in the civil associations in connection with the achievement of social justice in the Kuwaiti society The activities and advocacy programs , then the activities and cultural programs, followed by the activities and educational programs, and finally the social activities and programs . The results also found that the contributions of social justice to the success of the advocacy approach in the civil associations reached high rates, Equality was first, followed by justice and finally after equality of opportunity, and the results of the study showed that NGOs use the most influential strategies such as the strategy of lobbying the legislature to amend policies, In addition to using the Alliance's strategy to build community support towards the issues of beneficiaries in the society, as well as using the strategy of advocacy the right groups by organizing their efforts. The results also pointed to the most important tactics used by NGOs and help in achieving social justice Is to work directly with officials, professionals and citizens to reach common solutions to achieve social justice, in addition to open and ongoing communication with all concerned parties to participate in the decision-making process to approve the professional cadre for the staff . The results also revealed the most important tools used in the introduction of advocacy that help in the achievement of social justice and were represented in seminars for intellectual exchange that highlight the equal opportunities of the members of society, as well as meet legislators to enact new legislation or amend them to achieve social justice among the members of society, And the results indicate that the obstacles that limit the effectiveness of the entrance of the defenders in the civil societies to achieve social justice is the urgency of the results of advocacy to achieve social justice, as well as the constraints that occupied the first rank, And the lack of appreciation of officials for the importance of advocacy dialogues and their response to participation in

them, and on the identification of proposals that support the advocacy approach to achieve social justice in the Kuwaiti society . The results indicated the need to raise awareness of the importance of advocacy the pressing social issues, Contribute to the achievement of social justice, and also from the proposals that occupied the first salary was the interest in the use of various media to disseminate the issues of advocacy to achieve social justice, and the most important Proposals to establish training and rehabilitation courses for the members of the association in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice .

First : Introduction :

Many nations and civilizations seek to elevate their values and ideals through the application of an ethical system based on the realization of social justice among the people. Social justice is a fundamental principle of peaceful coexistence within the nations under which prosperity and progress are achieved. To achieve social justice and establish the rules of equality in social, civil and political rights, and to work towards achieving this so that the individual has a fair share of national wealth and provide equal security and protection to every citizen. Access to services and satisfying basic human needs in the light of the principles of social and economic equality and access to basic services health, education, housing and equality of opportunity, and that people receive services commensurate with what they deserve and what they need .

The World's Day of Social Justice is the core of the United Nations' global mission to ensure social justice for all . It has decided to celebrate the International Day of Social Justice annually on 20 February and to promote the efforts of the international community to eradicate poverty, discrimination and promote full employment, decent work, Social welfare and justice for all .

There is no doubt that the State is the primary institution that draws its policy and adopts its public plan which contributes to the achievement of social justice among all classes and classes of society. Despite the diversity of means and methods used by States including the State of Kuwait to achieve social justice among its citizens, Governments and legislations and laws to achieve the greatest measure of social justice, but the results were different from the aspirations of the peoples and hopes and the majority of developing countries suffer

from the large disparity in the distribution of wealth and income among its citizens, resulting in marginalization and exclusion Social status of groups within the community that need to be advocated and defended to obtain their legitimate rights .

Hence, the present study aims to identify the civil associations which are considered as one of the professional bodies concerned with organizing the society and through which they are assigned to play their defensive role on the issues of the marginalized and the excluded to limit the forms of discrimination and persecution against some citizens and work on their supporters and defense for their rights to achieve social justice, the defense of human rights is a justification for the efforts of the community organization method and the motive for which seeks to achieve the integration of knowledge and skills and values The confirmation of the rights of disadvantaged groups such as the clients right to a social service, and this study also came in an attempt to identify the activities, programs, strategies, tactics and tools used by NGOs at the advocacy approach for social justice in the Kuwaiti society .

Second : Introduction to the problem of study and the related previous studies :

Social justice is one of the basic pillars that countries aim to achieve and establish . The issue of social justice derives from the importance of the social dimension in the system of sustainable development . One of the most important elements of individual integration in society is its sense of social justice. To push his energies and ambitions to achieve more work and production and thus further increase and prosperity .

Accordingly, social justice is an effective factor in the process of development and improvement of the quality of life and in the formation of the true and non-false membership of the homeland, in the development of human beings and in maximizing the limits of economic and social reform which makes the individual more capable of participation and giving. A society that has become a fundamental pillar and an essential condition for achieving social justice in particular and social development in general. Therefore, the principles of social justice, lofty values and the welfare of people are only a real practice of social work [1] .

Social justice is therefore based on not leaving the distribution of services to random selection and meeting the needs of power or according to economic and political mechanisms that violate moral obligations and societal norms [2] . **This is what the study of Jae Juded - 1984, indicated** which aims at describing the actual role of the urban social plan for the society and its impact on achieving the fairness of distribution of social services. The results of the study revealed that the imbalance in the distribution of social services fairly among citizens is due to the lack of planning bodies. As well as the absence of a formalized function of urban planning [3] .

Therefore, social justice is one of the most important issues that concern the human being because the absence of social justice means widening injustice and increasing people's sense of oppression and misery. Social Work as a human profession in general and the way in which the society is organized in particular is keen to uphold the concepts of social justice and to face various forms of injustice, transgression, violation of human rights and promotion of the human being's position as an individual in society [4] . **In this regard, the Chen Tyue - 1989 study** revealed the existence of three basic principles of justice and equality : right, need and eligibility, which are necessary criteria for evaluating the equitable distribution of public services to citizens. The study also pointed out that the idea of justice is socially defined as dynamic, Public services based on equitable distribution are strongly influenced by various societal factors such as social changes, and the prevailing cultural and political system of society [5] .

Thus, social justice is the equivalent of the individual and the state, as they enjoy a reciprocal right that results in the interaction of efforts in society to create solidarity based on equal opportunities, both in terms of individuals and in terms of their social development or upbringing or placement in a place that suits their talents, abilities and competence . To be free from social and economic pressures in order to achieve a decent life [6] .

In the light of the difficulties hindering the achievement of social justice, the Adel Azar-1991 study examined the right to education and the absence of the principle of equal opportunities for education and the inadequacy of this principle to achieve social justice for the lower classes through the analysis of educational strategies in

comparative systems to achieve social justice for the lower classes . The study found that there are a number of difficulties that prevent social justice in the field of education, especially prejudice to some of the most socially disadvantaged groups in society, the poor geographical distribution of educational buildings, and not to take into account the need for disadvantaged areas when planning for education in particular [7] .

Despite the importance of achieving social justice, especially with vulnerable groups and the poor, there are some obstacles to achieving this justice, including the absence of true democracy, lack of response to some legitimate demands of some factions, the spread of financial corruption, lack of transparency and indifference to the needs of the broad base [8] . **The study of Drewett Alison and Others - 1999** goes on to identify the problems and difficulties facing the application of the principle of social rights with regard to the achievement of social justice and equality related to persons with disabilities and the extent of need The results of the study concluded that the local authorities should set a group of objective criteria related to equality and social justice so that the principle of social justice can be formulated and mechanisms for achieving it are established . The most important criteria are the non-discrimination between the various groups of society, especially those who are unable and vulnerable, and between different geographic regions, especially those deprived of social and economic services [9] .

Thus, the balance of social justice is disrupted when there are class differences between groups of society .There is no equality of opportunity among similar individuals . The balance of social justice is different when there is no social equality and social responsibility towards the poor, and the benefit of individuals who are disabled by their social conditions and the social welfare of individuals and their integration into society. While improving their situation and achieving equitable distribution of resources. **This is the focus of the United Nations development programs** , where they addressed the universal values for social justice, which included the Universal Declaration of Human Rights , which include the achievement of justice at the individual level but at the level of civil society organizations [10] . **this is what reported by Lanza, Dama Reid - 1999** The study revealed that the environmental efforts to achieve social justice at the same approach, by addressing the issues of economic equality and health care and equal access to basic natural resources for life, such as clean air, food and health housing. The study also presented a critical analysis to the US Agency for Environmental Protection regarding equality and social justice among different groups in achieving healthy environment [11] .

As part of this concern for achieving social justice to redress vulnerable and socially excluded individuals, the Millennium Declaration announced eight goals in 2000 that include a more equitable global vision . These goals were adopted by 189 countries to achieve justice for all . These goals included reducing poverty and hunger, universal education, and the empowerment of women, equal access to work [١٢] . **In this context, a study confirmed Hansen Migrate - 2004 confirmed** that social justice can be measured by the extent to provide appropriate action, for legislative rules to bear in mind the achievement of social justice ‘which provide suitable job opportunities on both official and private levels .The study also indicated that social justice includes all the rights, foremost of which is suitable job opportunities equal wages [١٣] .

The principle of equality is the basis of social justice, the provision of rights, the determination of social responsibilities, the provision of assistance and the provision of needs without discrimination, and the right to equality . The absence of social justice from any society that has a great impact is always negative and leads to problems that the society suffers from . It makes one of the groups unable to satisfy their needs, and another group acquires the resources of the society . A force in society and keen to direct these resources to achieve their interests, and this situation creates a strong conflict between classes, which contributes to the emergence of social problems [١٤] .**This is what paid attention by Rasha Mahmoud El-Sayed Mahmoud study - 2011** aimed at identifying the role of awareness advertisements in addressing societal issues related to the absence of social justice and the study found that the absence of social justice leads to the emergence of many social problems ‘ which represents a national threat to society of all groups , So the study was concerned with the prevention and treatment of problems resulting from the absence of social justice, through the realization and activation of social justice and the application of the principle of equality between people [15] .

In light of the above, it is worth mentioning the role of NGOs as a major player in development that seeks to address the various problems of society such as poverty, marginalization, exclusion and other issues, through new methods that go beyond closing the gaps that the state can participate in policy-making and influence . poverty, unemployment, marginalization ‘ the provision of health care and education and the defense of human rights issues cannot be done only through an integrated role in which the state is involved ‘ the private sector and civil sector [١٦] . In this context, we find that NGOs play a fundamental role in achieving social justice for citizens as they promote the culture of human rights, as well as empowering citizens to obtain their

rights, in addition to defending the issues of the vulnerable and the marginalized in a community framework through which establishing rules for advocacy practices in a professional way [14] .

In light of the defensive role played by NGOs to achieve social justice, the study of Abeer Abdulsalam Saad - 2011 Aimed to identify the advocacy role played by NGOs to confront discrimination against women and to identify the programs and services provided by NGOs through their role in advocacy . That the NGOs play an advocacy role in preserving rights and highlighting the role of women and discuss their issues and work to preserve the rights of women in society. The study pointed out that the most important programs and activities used by NGOs are seminars and training programs . Awareness of the advocacy of women's rights against discrimination in the field of employment, and monitored the results of the study The most important tactics that can be used to address discrimination against women in the career field to demand a change of laws [15] .

The same approach goes on to Mosley Jennifer study - 2010 Which dealt with the issue of participation in political advocacy through NGOs . The results of the study confirmed that advocacy is one of the most common methods among organizations that have achieved success under a range of factors such as : professional leadership, strong cooperative relationships, use of e-mail, advocacy campaigns (the study confirmed that the advocacy as the most appropriate professional method to achieve social justice than was previously thought [16] .

Followed by Sara.Kimberlin study - 2010 Where the role of the defender to influence the organizational services of NGOs, as the advocacy is an important activities of NGOs, and aimed to identify the characteristics that affect the participation in the advocacy, and the results of the study that the majority of the advocacy by the NGOs are in contact with organizations And advocacy organizations, as well as organizations that focus on direct services as they play a key role in advocacy, as they face the challenges of practicing advocacy as a regulatory function of these organizations [17] .

Thus, advocacy in the community organizing method involves the participation of community members and lobbying groups in order to obtain the rights of the most disadvantaged groups . The Ethical Code of Social Workers in the United States of America noted that the advocacy of marginalized groups is an ethical responsibility of practitioners and professionals who work through Advocacy organizations represented by non-governmental organizations [18] .

A study by Manal Ahmed AbdelFadel - 2010 goes on at identifying the advocacy role of community organizations working in the field of children at risk, whether governmental, civil or coordinating. The study concluded that the objectives of governmental and non-governmental organizations are to advocate for marginalized groups of children, community on children at risk issue, and the provision of adequate services [٢٢] .

In light of the role of the network organizations in building the advocacy capabilities of NGOs , it has become clear that the network contributes to helping the organization to develop plans and mechanisms for executing advocacy plans, as well as organizing campaigns and rallies to raise awareness of the need to defend society issues. Non-governmental advocacy strategy , **which resulted in results Study by Asma Saaed Mohammed Ahmed - 2009** [٢٣] .

It is clear that the community organizing method works with vulnerable groups in order to advocate and defend them to become an effective force to get the services and legislation they need, and the community organizing method has developed its roles, having been interested in coordination between existing institutions in society, It is concerned with making the intended changes both in the social policy of society and in its social organizations, in the plans and programs implemented for this policy to meet urgent needs, or to deal with existing social diseases and problems or to effect the intended changes in social systems or organizations Laws or regulations that resulted in a defect that led to the existence of many social problems, and even extends the role of the community organizing method, the role is no longer limited to guidance, assistance and mediation, but has become the advocacy of those groups called the disadvantaged or weak groups Which lacks power and thus degenerates into negativity and indifference [٢٤] .

The researcher believes that the process of advocating for change in policies and programs or in passing new legislation or amending legislation to achieve social justice in society is a delicate and critical process that needs a highly trained social organizer.

In recognition of the above, the National Association of Social Workers "NASW" The Charter also stressed that social workers must promote social justice and social change on behalf of their clients and work to eliminate discrimination, injustice, poverty and other forms of social injustice, and that such activities can take the pattern of direct practice and the community organizing method, supervision, guidance, advocacy and social and political work [٢٥] . The community organizing method as a advocacy is what the people

of society do through a systematic effort through their representatives and with the professional assistance of the social worker to obtain resources from local authorities or to make decisions or take administrative measures that contribute to solving some of the problems of that community and developing its resources and possibilities [٢٦] .

In light of the identification of the most appropriate roles in the advocacy process for social justice, the study of Wedad Ahmed Mohammed Ryan - 2008 aimed to define the role of social worker as a general practitioner in defending the rights of the disabled . The results concluded that the most important roles from the point of view of social workers is the role of defender and the role of the claimant, the role of the mediator and the most important strategies used by social workers in defending the rights of the disabled is the strategy of persuasion. The study also clarified the quality of the advocacy carried out through the work of cultural seminars [٢٧] .

While the Safinaz Mohammed study - 2006 Aimed to identify the contributions of civil society organizations in activating advocacy mechanisms for the social rights of the human being and to identify the means and methods used by these institutions to spread the culture of human rights and democracy, the most important results of this study was that the civil society organizations have a significant and effective role in the dissemination of the culture of human rights within the society and the strengthening of these rights and the control of governments in the application of these rights, and the study found that civil society institutions play an important role in defending these rights through campaigns to amend the Constitution and the law in line with International advocacy and campaigns organization of solidarity with groups violating their rights, but the methods of advocacy lack professional [٢٨] .

Another study indicated by M, Torres.L - 2005 to identify the importance of the strategy of advocacy in activating the health system, especially in the professional practice of social workers, and the study reached an important result which is to call for the establishment of social organizations that support the strengths of members of society and develop their ability to claim their rights to health . The results of the study also found that there are importance in using advocacy within the community, as well as in order to achieve the process of organizing the community well, where the study found that there are violations of the rights of individuals and the absence of social justice and health of their rights, and also do these organizations to defend the rights of individuals within the community [٢٩] .

In light of the need for social regulators to adopt the approach of defending vulnerable groups to achieve social justice Donaldson, L confirmed the need to adopt the advocacy approach as a mechanism for empowering vulnerable groups so that they can influence the concerned organizations responsible for social welfare policies and programs and provide services to citizens. Advocacy is part of the work of social organizers and seeks to help individuals and groups to change social and economic policies for vulnerable groups [३०] .

In this context, it should be noted that the Special Ethics Act of the National Society of Social Workers the NASW code of Ethics, each social worker is reminded of the responsibility to be defended for legislation and policies that support social justice. Section 604 A of the Code of Ethics of the National Association of Social Workers of 1996 states : " Social workers must be aware of the impact of political survey on practice and defenders of changes in policy and legislation to improve social conditions in order to satisfy human needs and achieve social justice " . Advocates should know how to address new problems and seek support and resources for those deprived of benefits, especially since defenders can raise general expectations about the rights and needs of all citizens in the pursuit of justice among all . [31]

As explained above, social justice is a valuable value of the profession of social work and therefore the advocacy is consistent with the values of the social work profession, which is concerned with the role of the defender in the organization of society to achieve social justice by enabling customers to participate in decision-making and change of power relations and thus improve the quality of life of customers [३१] . Social justice has become one of the main concerns of the community organizing method since the movement of social shops in the late 19th century. However, in recent years the work has gained greater depth., Instead of the participation of professionals in organizations working to modify social policies on behalf of socially disadvantaged groups, the focus now is on organizing the same vulnerable groups to claim their rights vigorously , Power is the key to solving social problems and to get over the conditions created by society deliberately [३३] .

Based on the above, the problem of the present study is determined by identifying the NGOs working in the field of advocacy and how to exercise them and using them for the approach of the defender and its defensive role and the strategies and tools that it uses to support its movement in defending the weak and the marginalized to achieve social justice and also to identify the obstacles and challenges it faces in performing its advocacy role to achieve social justice in Kuwaiti society .

Third: Commentary and the aspects of previous studies in the present study :

١- **Identify** the importance of achieving social justice in the distribution of services ‘ **as indicated by Jae Juded study - 1984 .**

٢- The results of previous studies confirm the interest of NGOs in social justice issues and their role in reducing the social exclusion of some groups of society .

٣- **Identify the variables of social justice such as equality, justice, equal opportunity, and this is revealed by Chen Tyue study - 1989** The existence of three basic principles of justice and equality, which are right, need and eligibility, which are necessary criteria to assess the equitable distribution of public services to citizens .

4 - One of the studies pointed to the difficulties that prevent the achievement of social justice such as bias to some social groups most fortunate in the community as a study Adel Azar - ١٩٩١ .

5- A study by Drewett Alison and Others - 1999 confirmed to the need to develop a set of objective criteria related to equality and social justice so that the principle of social justice can be formulated and mechanisms to achieve them are identified, and the most important criteria are the lack of differentiation between different groups of society, especially those who are unable and vulnerable .

٦- **A study by Hansen Migrate - 2004 confirmed** that social justice includes all rights, the most important of which are suitable job opportunities and equal wages .

7- The study of Rasha Mahmoud El-Sayed Mahmoud - 2011 confirmed that the absence of social justice leads to the emergence of many social problems that represent a national danger that threatens society in all its categories . The study concerned with the prevention and treatment of problems resulting from the absence of social justice by achieving and activating social justice and the application of the principle of equality of people .

٨- **The study of Abeer Abdulsalam Saad - 2011 reported** that the most important programs and activities used by NGOs are seminars, training programs and awareness to defend the rights of women against discrimination in the field of employment. The study highlighted the most important tactics that can be used to confront discrimination against women in the field of employment .

٩- **A study by Mosley Jennifer - 2010 dealt** with the issue of participation in political advocacy through NGOs. The study emphasized that advocacy is the most appropriate professional path to social justice .

10- The Study by Sara.Kimberlin - 2010 interested In the role of the defender and its role in influencing the organizational services of NGOs. The results of the study found that the majority of the NGOs' advocacy is in contact with other advocacy organizations, as well as organizations that focus on direct services because they play a key role in advocacy .

١١- **The study of the Asma Saaed Mohammed Ahmed - 2009 confirmed** that the network contributes to help the organization to develop plans and mechanisms for the implementation of advocacy plans, as well as the organization of the network to organize campaigns and rallies to raise awareness of the need to defend the issues of society .

١٢- **The study of Wedad Ahmed Mohamed Ryan - ٢٠٠٨ indicated that the** most important roles in the advocacy process are the role of the defender, the role of the claimant and the role of the mediator , The most important strategies used by social workers in defending the rights of the disabled are the strategy of persuasion .

١٣- **According to Safinaz Mohammed Study - 2006 reported** that civil society organizations have a significant and effective role in spreading the culture of human rights within the community and the strengthening of these rights and monitor governments in the application of these rights . The study also confirmed that the institutions of civil society have an important role in the advocacy of these rights by doing Campaigns to seek to amend the constitution and the law in line with international conventions and to organize campaigns of solidarity with groups that violate their rights, but the methods of the defender used lack professionalism .

١٤- **Another study as a study of M, Torres.L - 2005 indicated** the need to call for the establishment of social organizations that support the strengths of members of society and develop their ability to claim their health rights. The results of the study showed that it is important to use advocacy within the community, as well as to achieve the process of community organization well .

١٥- **A study by Donaldson, L ٢٠٠٤ - confirmed** the need to adopt the advocacy approach as a mechanism for empowering and empowering vulnerable groups so that they can influence the concerned organizations responsible for social welfare policies and programs and provide services to citizens . Advocacy is part of the work of social organizers and seeks to help individuals and groups to change social and economic policies for vulnerable groups .

١٦- The researcher benefited from previous studies in determining and formulating the problem of the study and determining its importance .

١٧- Choose the appropriate theoretical guides for the current study, and define the theoretical concepts accurately .

١٨- Identify and prepare the methodological tools used in the field study .

١٩-The researcher benefited from the importance of the defensive role of NGOs in marginalized and vulnerable groups .

٢٠- The researcher benefited from previous studies in determining the importance of advocacy in community organizing to contribute to the achievement of social justice in the Kuwaiti society .

٢١- The researcher benefited from previous studies in identifying the obstacles faced by NGOs and limiting the effectiveness of the use of the advocacy approach to achieve social justice .

Fourth : The guidelines and theoretical concepts of the study :

The current study is based on a set of theories and scientific models in community organizing method is closely related to the present study. We present it as follows :

1 - Power Theory :

The theory is that power arises through the process of social organization because this process enables participants to achieve what not each of them can achieve on their own ، so power builds on economic, social, religious and ethnic ties and interests .Links its importance as far as its

contribution to satisfy the needs of its members, we can look at the community as a component of overlapping formations of sub - formats of the power of each of them on people relatively common interests [٣٤] .

Power is the ability or the will of an individual or group on the exercise of power direction of others [٣٥] . And the ability to influence the behavior of others to control their views in the direction of a particular issue [٣٦] . **This theory can benefit the " defender " in understanding and building up the power in the community in which he works** . This theory also guides the " defender " to understand the basis for building strength, Pluralistic constructs, all so that the defender can choose the appropriate strategy to influence the construction or constructs of power, for the benefit of the community in which he works, and in favor of his development and progress [٣٧] .

The theory of Power contains a number of basic principles :

- ١- Social power arises through the process of organization, and this social organization enables workers to accomplish things that cannot be done separately, and thus gives them the power of association .
- ٢- Power occurs within social relationships or organizational entities, and is not a property or property of any individual .
- ٣- Power is linked in a manner committed to mutual social interdependence .
- ٤- The social actors who exercise power within relationships or organizations may act either as " independent elements " or as " committed parts " and may have - either "self" or "relative" directives .
- ٥- The amount of power exercised by an actor in any particular situation is determined by both the resources used by him and the resistance he or she faces .
- ٦- Social power can be exercised towards anything "social" in one of three directions: either down to sub-units or side-by-side to other equal actors, both individuals and organizations, or upwards to more inclusive organizations .
- ٧- Once the generated amount of power through the social organization of the process, otherwise used in turn in a new social organization, or the expansion of existing patterns of social system, and that this process takes the form of continuous circuit [٣٨] .

There are some assumptions that relate to the theory of power and helps to understand the advocacy :

- ϑ- Persons who have power generally resist giving to others .
- ϒ- People who have power are easier to obtain resources than those with less power. For example, those with money have easy access to legal services, education and health care .
- ϓ- Resources, including power, are not distributed equitably, and some persons from minorities and the majority simply have more power than others .
- ϔ- Conflict between people and others, and between people and patterns inevitably occur, especially when power holders unfairly threaten those who do not have power .
- ∘- The power must be to bring about changes in existing structures and formats. Moreover, large structures are more resistant to change, change requires effort and action, and systems seek to adhere to the status quo through which they function, whether this is effective or ineffective. The defender must have sufficient strength to influence the output of the intervention [ϒϑ] .

Taking advantage of power theory :

The researcher can take advantage of the theory of force within the framework of the present study Helps to understand the building of power in society for its association with the strategy of power . It is one of the important strategies used by the social defender to influence the structures of power in society by helping vulnerable groups to organize themselves as a force of pressure and alliance or networking between NGOs and each other . To increase the strength and influence and gain the support of public opinion for more strength, and support lawmakers and influential people in society and influence the pressure through the Constitution, which provides for social justice and equal rights ‘**and helped the theory also researcher In the development of strategies, tactics and tools used in advocacy** to empower vulnerable and marginalized groups the society to obtain their rights to social justice in society ‘ and to benefit from the analysis and interpretation of the results .

The researcher believes that in order for NGOs to play their defensive role as a component of civil society, this study can also be based on the model of advocacy in order to be in close contact with the subject of the study .

2 - the model of the advocacy :

The model of advocacy is a modern model adopted by modern organizations, especially organizations concerned with human rights. This requires the current social and economic conditions of the society, which require resorting to advocacy to support the most well-off groups in society and to eliminate violations of the basic rights of individuals .

There are several steps to the model of the advocacy :

- ١- Determine the problem and its spread, and when the problem started and the damage resulting from it and the factors causing it and affecting it .
- ٢- Helping the groups to organize themselves with the help of the social worker " Defender " so they can face the problem .
- ٣- Defining the objective or objectives to solve the problem .
- ٤- Review all means that contribute to solving or reducing the problem .
- ٥- Implementation of the plan of action by the people of the community with an attempt to gain the sympathy of officials and the formation of public opinion in support of the legitimate social welfare of those affected by the community .
- ٦- Assess the position of the forces supporting change in exchange for the forces resisting him .
- ٧- Modifying the working methods in light of the difficulties or impediments encountered by the executive work so that the implementation is more effective.
- ٨- Ensure that all participants in the advocacy process benefit from the fruits of achieving the objective [٤٠] .

Some scholars believe that the practice of the model of advocacy goes through six stages :

١- Identify issues related to violations of economic, social and cultural rights :

Identify issues related to needs and services, identify affected persons and their characteristics, identify the implications of the case and identify the constraints facing the issue .

2 - Set objectives :

Defenders should seek to divide the defenders' objectives into three types :

A- Long-term objectives : The total return that the advocacy community wants to achieve .

B-Medium-term goals : The return that you want to mobilize the advocacy community through a specific campaign as a step to achieve long-term goals .

C- Short-term objectives : are concrete objectives of specific actions or returns that allow the achievement of medium-term goals .

3 - Gather Facts :

Defenders should collect facts that underline the need for change and rationales to address the issue of the category violating their rights .

4 - Strategies and Tactics mode :

Defenders analyze the power and energy of opponents and then choose one of the three strategies :

A - Solidarity - B - Campaign - C - Objection .

5 - Establishing relationships with decision makers or their staff :

Defenders should establish relationships with decision-makers as power holders and officials to accept or reject defenders' proposals for the realization of the social, economic and cultural rights of groups in violation of rights .

6 - Expanding the support base by building alliances with others [٤١] .

Taking advantage of the advocacy model :

The researcher can use the advocacy model as part of the current study to help identify issues related to needs and services ، assist in setting goals before the advocacy process, and help in selecting the most appropriate strategies and tactics that can be used to play the defensive role of marginalized groups to achieve social justice , As well as the need to establish relations with decision-makers as power holders and official officials to accept or reject the defenders' proposals on the realization of the social, economic and cultural rights of the infringing groups, Social Justice .

Fifth : The study significance :

1-Social justice issues receive international and domestic attention and work to achieve them in light of international conventions and conventions and United Nations resolutions which affirm respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms .

2-This study is concerned with the role of social work in general and the community organizing method in particular to determine the mechanisms of using the advocacy approach to achieve social justice in NGOs to help the beneficiaries to meet their needs and help them and enable them to obtain their legitimate rights .

3-The importance of the study on the topic discussed is that the advocacy is an important branch of social work applications aimed at developing the ability of clients to control and integrate into their lives, communities and services . The advocate seeks to develop social change in favor of the social groups to which the clients belong .

4-Advocacy is an initial method of development to help people and teach them how they influence the services they receive and help individuals to care about their own issues Life, that is, they help to be full citizens . Where the advocacy is concerned with the struggle and to achieve goals including impact, program delivery and policy change .

5-The importance of the study came from the importance of advocacy in the community organizing method, especially in light of contemporary societal changes and the emergence of marginalized groups in the community and the growing numbers of those eligible for services and the lack of services provided to them, where the study is a need for both professional and research to enrich the theoretical and practical aspects of the method .

6-The importance of advocacy is also seen as a movement or group of movements directed at changing policies, attitudes, practices or legislation within specific institutions or in support of a particular political objective for social justice .

7-This study draws the attention of the community towards the important defensive role played by NGOs to achieve social justice among the people .

8-This study emphasizes the importance of using the advocacy approach in NGOs to obtain the legitimate rights of beneficiaries .

٩-This study is useful in helping NGOs improve their work performance, develop their capacity, expand their work, and play their proper defensive role in achieving social justice in society .

١٠-This study may enrich the theoretical and field aspects, as well as contribute to providing a scientific basis for conducting research through knowledge of the advocacy role of the NGOs and the challenges faced by these associations and preventing the social justice of its beneficiaries .

١١-The results of the present study may be useful in gaining a range of field experiences that deepen the practices of social workers in their work in NGOs .

Sixth: Study Objectives :

١ -Identify the level of activities and programs used by Non-Government Organizations working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice in Kuwaiti society .

٢ -Identify the level of contributions to social justice in the success of the advocacy approach in Non-Government Organizations .

٣ -Identify the strategies and tactics used in the advocacy approach and contribute to the achievement of social justice in the Kuwaiti society .

٤ -Identify the tools used in the advocacy approach, which helps to achieve social justice in the Kuwaiti society .

٥ -Identify the Constraints that limit the effectiveness of the advocacy approach in the Non-Government Organizations to achieve social justice in the Kuwaiti society .

٦ -Identify the proposals that support the advocacy approach to achieve social justice in the Kuwaiti society .

Seventh: Study hypotheses :

1-The first hypothesis : [It is expected the level of activities and programs used in Non-Government Organizations working in the field of advocacy for social justice will be high] .

This hypothesis can be tested through the following indicators :

(1- Activities and social programs -2- Cultural activities and programs -3- Training and rehabilitation activities and programs -4- Educational activities and programs -5- Advocacy activities and programs) .

2-The second hypothesis : [It is expected t the level of contributions to social justice in the success of the advocacy approach in Non-Government Organizations will be high] .

This hypothesis can be tested through the following indicators :

(1- Equality-2- Justice-3- Equal Opportunity) .

3-The third hypothesis : There is a positive relationship with statistically significant between the activities and programs used in the advocacy approach in the Non-Government Organizations and the achievement of social justice in the Kuwaiti society .

4-The Fourth hypothesis : There are differences with statistically significant between the responses of officials and employees and the responses of beneficiaries in Non-Government Organizations in determining the level of activities and programs used in civil associations working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice .

5-The Fifth hypothesis : There are differences with statistically significant between the responses of officials and employees and the responses of beneficiaries Non-Government Organizations in determining the level of contributions to social justice in the success of the advocacy approach in Non-Government Organizations .

6 -The Sixth hypothesis : There is a statistically significant relationship between some demographic variables of officials and employees / beneficiaries in Non-Government Organizations and their definition of the level of activities and programs used in civil associations working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice .

7-The seventh hypothesis : There is a statistically significant relationship between some demographic variables of officials and employees / beneficiaries in Non-Government Organizations and determine the level of contributions to social justice in the success of the advocacy approach in Non-Government Organizations .

Eighth : Concepts of the study :

1 -The concept of advocacy :

The Social Security Dictionary defines advocacy as a direct representation of others, defending them and their interests, and in social work means defending and expressing the rights of clients through direct intervention, use of power or empowerment, the advocacy of the interests of clients in social

work is a basic professional obligation [٤٢] . **As you know ‘ social work advocacy knowledge circle** ‘that enable individuals or groups, and although the empowerment part of the advocacy , but some groups difficult to enable the ‘such as children and the mentally ill and mentally handicapped ‘ **and advocacy definition of the social work** that direct representation and struggle, intervention, support and strengthening or Advise on behalf of individuals, groups or communities with a view to ensuring social justice [٤٣] .

The advocacy of community organization also knows that what the community is doing is a systematic effort by their representatives and with the professional assistance of the social worker to obtain resources from local authorities or to make decisions or to take administrative measures that will contribute to solving some problems related to society and developing its resources and potential [٤٤] . **Advocacy is defined** as actions directed at changing policies, attitudes or programs of any type of institution .

Advocacy also recognize that they are an expression of directing the attention of society to an important issue and directing industrial decisions to a solution . **Advocacy also know** that they work with other individuals and organizations to make a difference . **Advocacy is defined** as specific and short-term activities to reach a long-term vision for change .

Advocacy is known It also consists of various strategies that aim at influencing the decision-making process at the institutional, local, central, national and international levels . The strategies of advocacy may be social impact, marketing, information, education, communication, community organization or many other types of tactics . **advocacy also know** that it is the process of involving people in the decision-making process that affects their lives [٤٥] .

the advocacy Also known as include the definition and spreading awareness about a particular issue also includes work hard on shaping public perception of society and influence it towards this issue so bring about changes that may sometimes require a change in legislation or add legislation assistance [٤٦].

The advocacy also knows as a supporter of the community organizing specialist and his partners in the social struggle in the pursuit of justice at all levels, justice in commitments and justice in distribution and corrective justice using all the means available to him except violence [٤٧] .

Both have been identified Hepworth and Larsen Advocacy as a process of working with or on behalf of clients with the aim of :

A - Enabling customers to access resources and services that they cannot obtain on their own .

B- Modification of policies and procedures.

C- To adjust new legislation and policies to be the result of a vision of needs, services and resources [٤٨] .

The researcher means by Advocacy in the light of her research that :

1- Advocacy is the approach that NGOs can use to support the rights of the vulnerable and the marginalized to support and preserve their rights.

2- Advocacy includes a range of programs, activities and responsibilities implemented by NGOs, through which many strategies, tools, roles and skills are used to achieve the desired goals .

3- The concept of advocacy is based on the idea of social rights, social justice and equal distribution of resources to all members of society .

4- Advocacy is used as a means to influence policies, legislation and decisions to improve social conditions and meet human needs in a manner that achieves justice and equality for all segments of society .

5- Advocacy includes raising awareness about the issues of eliminating discrimination and ensuring the approach to social justice in support of human rights .

٢ - The concept of Non-Government Organizations :

Glossary of Terms Social Sciences defines NGOs as a structured entity that aims to achieve certain purposes and has a certain character [٤٩] . **There are no known NGOs as institutions** operate independently of the government , whether full or relative, and characterized by its humanity and cooperative [٥٠] .

The Social work Knowledge Department emphasizes that these institutions have multiple functions and diverse cultural and social objectives . They may be national or local. They also contribute distinctly in the field of social services and rely on voluntary employment in the formulation of their policies and programs . Volunteers .

The term social work dictionary defines NGOs as organizations created to achieve certain social goals and not for profit. In practice, this term includes institutions that are financially supported by the government and are usually private, social and voluntary institutions, provided that they do not have a

primary objective Get a profit . **It is also known that these NGOs are based on the voluntary efforts of** groups of individuals interested in the public service who organize and manage them within the framework of the public order and the legislative acts governing voluntary social work [٥١] .

They are also known as associations and organizations that are interested in creating and adapting services programs that are commensurate with the change taking place in society. They also raise awareness in society, operate within systems of values and operate in a democracy. They also focus on voluntary and non-profit work, directly or indirectly [٥٢] .

Finally ، NGOs also known as a social format featuring a range of interactive and interconnected units functionally and structurally exchanged with itself and with what the external environment to achieve the objective of the format and contributes to the achievement of the objectives of the environment [٥٣] .

The researcher means by Non-Government Organizations in the current study that :

- 1- voluntary associations independent of the government, and does not aim for any financial activity .
- 2- Entities or civil associations as a community organization that works in the field of advocacy as a basic function or in addition to its other service and welfare activities on a permanent or temporary basis with the weak and the marginalized in order to support them and advocate their rights .
- 3- Its programs and activities contain many projects that achieve the highest quality of life for individuals and increase their services and resources in a manner that achieves social justice for all members of society .
- 4 - seeks to advocate the totality of human rights or target marginalized groups of society and it is based on a global reference agreed by the world, represented in international conventions and charters signed by the State of Kuwait .

٥ - The concept of social justice :

"Ahmed Shafiq Al-Sukari " in the **Dictionary of Social work referred that social justice** is perfect condition in which all members of society have the same civil and political rights, protection, opportunities and obligations and social gains [٥٤] . Social justice Is an ethical and philosophical concept that aims to remove the differences between the classes of society and ensures equal

rights and opportunities for equal rights and affirms the principles of equality and solidarity to achieve social advancement through improving the conditions of society [٥٥] . **The idea of social justice is based on four main principles :**

١-The idea of a free society is based on equality among all citizens .

٢-That the idea of every individual deserves the right of citizenship and must meet the basic needs .

٣-Everyone has the right to self-respect, personal autonomy and access to the available life opportunities .

٤-It is not all forms of inequality is unfair, however, should work as much as possible to reduce the images of equality is fair [٥٦] .

Social justice is also defined as a set of tools and mechanisms and policies through which care of the general rights of society through equitable distribution of wealth and equal opportunities and privileges and provide the necessary needs and respect for the material and moral rights of all members of society and thus become a comprehensive concept enters into all aspects of the state of civil order [٥٧]_ . **Social justice** is defined as providing the ideal social situation for all members of society to enjoy the same basic rights of services, opportunities and social centers. This is linked to economic justice, which means providing the ideal situation for all members of society to obtain the same opportunities and equal distribution of financial resources, income and wealth [٥٨] . **Therefore, social justice** is the value that ensures solidarity and equality of opportunity among citizens so that every citizen can obtain his rights and help him to free himself from economic and social pressures for a decent life . **Ahmed Zaki Badawi** defines social justice as the cooperation of individuals in a unified society in which each member gets equal and effective opportunities to grow and learn to the maximum of his abilities . **Tawfik AbdulQadir** defines social justice as providing fair treatment and a participatory share of society ' Or is the quest to enable the citizen to protect his humanity . **Maher Abu Al-Maati** defines social justice as the equitable distribution of society's resources to its population within the framework of the rights and duties recognized by state systems, or between states within the framework of the specific international laws .

In light of the previous presentation of many definitions, it is clear that social justice is a method based on scientific foundations to raise the standard of living and change the ways of thinking, working and living in societies to improve the public taste, ethics and behavior of individuals, and motivate members of society to participate in building a strong and productive

society and development, taking advantage of the potential of these material communities and their natural resources in a manner that is compatible with the needs of the community and its traditions and cultural values .

Social justice is therefore a conscious and precise process of achievement Equality among all segments of society in the standard of living and the constitutional rights and duties so as to ensure the formulation of a cultural building integrated socially, culturally, economically and politically ‘ in which the individual confirms his identity and the same and creativity [٥٩] .

In the light of the present study, the researcher means by the concept of social justice is as follows :

- 1- A conscious process aimed at achieving equality among all groups of society at the standard of living, especially the vulnerable and the marginalized .
- 2- All members of society shall enjoy the same rights and duties as shall ensure a dignified life .
- 3 - Equitable distribution of the wealth of society to all individuals on specific and agreed bases .
- 4 - Social justice is equal opportunities for citizens so that each citizen to obtain the legitimate rights that provide him with the ideal situation and decent living .

Ninth : Methodological Procedures :

1 - Type of study : This study is an analytical descriptive study because this type of studies is interested in describing the conditions in the community .

٢ - Methodology :

Consistent with the nature and objectives of the current study, the researcher relied on the methodology of the social survey because it is related to the pattern of analytical descriptive studies as follows :

١- The social survey for NGOs sample are working in the field of advocacy for social justice, which is located within the governorate of the capital and Hawalli governorate in the State of Kuwait, which agreed to cooperate with the researcher in the research and the number (5) NGOs .

٢- Social survey using the comprehensive inventory method for officials and employees of NGOs working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice and amounted to (75) individual .

٢-Social survey in the sample for beneficiaries of NGOs working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice and amounted to (127) individual .

3 - Study tools :

A - Questionnaire for officials and employees of NGOs on the use of the advocacy approach in community organizing to achieve social justice in Kuwaiti society :

■ **The tool is designed according to the following steps :**

1 - Validated tool :

A - The content is believed to be " logical honesty " : To verify this kind of honesty, the researcher did the following:

The tool was built in its preliminary form, based on the theoretical framework of the study and literature review, books, theoretical frameworks, studies and previous research that dealt with the variables of the study and analysis of these literature and research and studies in order to reach the different dimensions and phrases associated with these dimensions related to the problem of study, The introduction of the defender in the way of organizing the community to achieve social justice in the Kuwaiti society, in addition to taking advantage of some standards and questionnaires related to the subject of the study to determine the terms that relate to each dimension of special Study .

B - The Apparent validity of the tool :

Where the tool was presented to a number of (10) arbitrators from Kuwait University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Sociology and Social Service, and Helwan University, Faculty of Social Work to give an opinion on the validity of the tool in terms of the linguistic integrity of the terms and the extent of their association with the dimensions of the study (80%) . Some statements have been omitted and some have been reworked. Accordingly, the questionnaire form has been drafted in its final form.

C - Global validity of internal consistency :

Where he adopted a researcher at the global validity on the correlation of each variable in the tool overall tool class coefficient, so strong for a sample (10) items of officials and employees of civil societies study population, and show it moral when recognized significance levels, and that honesty factor is acceptable **as evidenced by the following table :**

Table (1) Internal consistency between the dimensions of the questionnaire of the officials and employees questionnaire and the degree of the questionnaire as a whole

N = 10

Significance	Coefficient of correlation	Dimensions	S
**	0.939	Activities and programs used by NGOs working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice in Kuwaiti society.	1
**	0.955	The contributions of social justice to the success of the entrance of the defender in NGOs.	2
**	0.967	Strategies and tactics used in the entrance of the defender and contribute to the achievement of social justice in the Kuwaiti society.	3
**	0.959	Tools used in the entrance of the defender that helps in achieving social justice in the Kuwaiti society.	4
**	0.962	Constraints that limit the effectiveness of the entrance of the defender in NGOs to achieve social justice in the Kuwaiti society.	5
**	0.831	The proposals that support the entrance of the defender to achieve social justice in Kuwaiti society.	6

** Significant at 0.01

* Significant at 0.05

It is clear from the previous table that most dimensions of the tool function at a significant level 0.01 for each variable separately, and then achieve the level of confidence in the tool and rely on the results .

2 - Stability of the tool :

The stability of the tool was calculated using the Alpha Cronbach stability coefficient for the estimated stability values of the questionnaire of the officials and employees questionnaire for a sample of (10) vocabulary of the officials and employees of the NGOs .**The results are as shown in the following table :**

Table (2) Results of the questionnaire of officials and employees using the Alpha Cronbach coefficient

N = 10

Alpha Cronbach Laboratories	Dimensions	S
0.85	Activities and programs used by NGOs working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice in Kuwaiti society.	1
0.81	The contributions of social justice to the success of the entrance of the defender in NGOs.	2
0.88	Strategies and tactics used in the entrance of the defender and contribute to the achievement of social justice in the Kuwaiti society.	3
0.83	Tools used in the entrance of the defender that helps in achieving social justice in the Kuwaiti society.	4
0.90	Constraints that limit the effectiveness of the entrance of the defender in NGOs to achieve social justice in the Kuwaiti society.	5

0.80	The proposals that support the entrance of the defender to achieve social justice in Kuwaiti society.	6
0.86	Stability of the questionnaire of officials and employees of NGOs as a whole	

These levels are acceptable and can be relied upon by the results of the tool. In order to arrive at more accurate and objective results of the questionnaire of officials and employees, a second method was used to calculate the stability of the scale using the Spearman -Spearman - Brown For midterm segmentation Split - half , Where the terms of each variable is divided into two halves, the first section contains the values obtained from the response to the individual phrase, and the second section contains the values expressed in the marital phrases, **and the results of the test as follows :**

Table (3) Results of the stability of the questionnaire of officials and employees using the Sperman Brown equation for midterm segmentation

N = 10

Spearman Brown equation	Dimensions	S
0.88	Activities and programs used by NGOs working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice in Kuwaiti society.	1
0.84	The contributions of social justice to the success of the entrance of the defender in NGOs.	2
0.91	Strategies and tactics used in the entrance of the defender and contribute to the achievement of social justice in the Kuwaiti society.	3
0.85	Tools used in the entrance of the defender that helps in achieving social justice in the Kuwaiti society.	4
0.93	Constraints that limit the effectiveness of the entrance of the defender in NGOs to achieve social justice in the Kuwaiti society.	5
0.83	The proposals that support the entrance of the defender to achieve social justice in Kuwaiti society.	6
0.90	Stability of the questionnaire of officials and employees of NGOs as a whole	

The above table shows that most of the stability coefficients of the variables have a high degree of stability, so that their results can be relied upon and the tool is finalized .

B - questionnaire form for beneficiaries in the NGOs on the use of the defender's input in the way of organizing society to achieve social justice in the Kuwaiti society :

▣ **The tool is designed according to the following steps :**

1 - Validated tool :

A - The content is believed to be " logical honesty " : To verify this kind of honesty, the researcher did the following :

The tool was built in its preliminary form, based on the theoretical framework of the study and the study of literature, books, theoretical frameworks, studies and previous research that dealt with the variables of the study and analysis of these literature and research and studies in order to reach the different dimensions and phrases associated with these dimensions related to the problem of study, The introduction of the defender in the way of organizing the community to achieve social justice in the Kuwaiti society, in addition to taking advantage of some standards and questionnaires related to the subject of the study to determine the terms that relate to each dimension of special Study .

B - The apparent validity of the tool :

Where the tool was presented to a number of (10) arbitrators from Kuwait University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Sociology and Social Service, and Helwan University, Faculty of Social Work to give an opinion on the validity of the tool in terms of the linguistic integrity of the terms and the extent of their association with the dimensions of the study (80%) . Some statements have been omitted and some have been reworked. Accordingly, the questionnaire form has been drafted in its final form .

C - Global Validity of internal consistency :

The researcher relied on the correlation coefficient of each variable in the tool with the total degree of the tool for a sample of (20) individual beneficiaries of the study society. It was found to be significant at the standard levels of significance. The truth coefficient is acceptable **‘as shown in the following table:**

Table (٤) Internal consistency between the dimensions of the questionnaire of the beneficiary’s questionnaire and the degree of the questionnaire as a whole

N = 20

Significance	Coefficient of correlation	Dimensions	S
**	0.907	Activities and programs used by NGOs working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice in Kuwaiti society.	1
**	0.887	The contributions of social justice to the success of the advocacy approach in NGOs.	2
**	0.894	Strategies and tactics used in the advocacy approach and contribute to the achievement of social justice in the Kuwaiti society.	3
**	0.893	Tools used in the advocacy approach that helps in achieving social justice in the Kuwaiti society.	4
**	0.928	Constraints that limit the effectiveness of the advocacy approach in NGOs to achieve social justice in the Kuwaiti society.	5
**	0.907	The proposals that support the entrance of the defender to achieve social justice in	6

** Significant at 0.01

* Significant at 0.05

It is clear from the previous table that most dimensions of the tool function at a significant level 0.01 for each variable separately, and then achieve the level of confidence in the tool and rely on the results .

2 - Stability of the instrument :

The stability of the instrument was calculated using the Alpha-Cronbach stability coefficient for the estimated stability values of the questionnaire of the beneficiaries questionnaire for a sample of (20) single beneficiaries of the study population .**The results are as shown in the following table :**

Table(5) Results of the stability of the questionnaire of the beneficiaries using the coefficient Alpha Cronbach

N = 20

Alpha Cronbach Laboratories	Dimensions	S
0.88	Activities and programs used by NGOs working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice in Kuwaiti society.	1
0.86	The contributions of social justice to the success of the advocacy approach in NGOs.	2
0.91	Strategies and tactics used in the advocacy approach and contribute to the achievement of social justice in the Kuwaiti society.	3
0.87	Tools used in the advocacy approach that helps in achieving social justice in the Kuwaiti society.	4
0.78	Constraints that limit the effectiveness of the advocacy approach in NGOs to achieve social justice in the Kuwaiti society.	5
0.82	The proposals that support the advocacy approach to achieve social justice in Kuwaiti society.	6
0.90	Stability of the beneficiary questionnaire as a whole	

These levels are acceptable and can be relied upon by the results of the tool. In order to arrive at more accurate and objective results of the questionnaire of the beneficiaries, a second method was used to calculate the stability of the scale using the Sperman-Brown formula Spearman - Brown For midterm segmentation Split - half . Where the terms of each variable is divided into two halves, the first section contains the values obtained from the response to the individual phrase, and the second section contains the values expressed in the marital phrases . **and the results of the test as follows :**

Table(6) Results of the stability of the questionnaire of the beneficiaries using the Spearman Brown semantic split equation

N = 20

Spearman Brown equation	Dimensions	S
0.91	Activities and programs used by NGOs working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice in Kuwaiti society.	1
0.90	The contributions of social justice to the success of the advocacy approach in NGOs.	2
0.94	Strategies and tactics used in the advocacy approach and contribute to the achievement of social justice in the Kuwaiti society.	3
0.90	Tools used in the advocacy approach that helps in achieving social justice in the Kuwaiti society.	4
0.81	Constraints that limit the effectiveness of the advocacy approach in NGOs to achieve social justice in the Kuwaiti society.	5
0.85	The proposals that support the advocacy approach to achieve social justice in Kuwaiti society.	6
0.94	Stability of the beneficiary questionnaire as a whole	

The above table shows that most of the stability coefficients of the variables have a high degree of stability, so that their results can be relied upon and the tool is finalized .

▣ The **arithmetic mean** : To judge the level of success of using the advocacy approach in organizing society to achieve social justice in the Kuwaiti society, so that the beginning and end of the triple scale categories : **Yes** three degrees , **to some extent** two degrees , **no** one degree . Encoding and input data to the computer, and to determine the length of the cells of the triple scale minimum and upper, the range was calculated = the largest value - the lowest value () $\frac{\text{range}}{3} = \frac{\text{largest value} - \text{lowest value}}{3}$ divided by the number of cells of the scale to obtain the length of the corrected cell ($\frac{2}{3} = 0.67$) and then this value was added to the lowest value in the scale or beginning of the scale, which is the correct one To determine the upper limit of this cell, and **thus the cell length is as follows** :

Table (7)The level of the arithmetic mean

low level	If the average value of a phrase or dimension varies from 1 to less than 1.67 .
Average level	If the average value of a phrase or dimension ranges from 1.67 to less than 2.35 .

4 - The sampling plan :

A - sampling framework for Non-Government Organizations :

According to the statistics of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, the Social Development Sector and the Department of NGOs ‘ **the survey framework for these associations** in the capital and Hawalli governorate was about 35 NGOs .

The researcher chose a sample of the sampling frame by applying the following :

- ١ -Kuwait Lawyers Association .
- ٢ -Kuwait Teachers Association .
- ٣ - Kuwait Society of Engineers .
- ٤ - Kuwait Association of Social Workers .
- ٥ -Kuwait Society for Human Rights .

B - Study sample and methods of selection :

١ -The sample social survey for NGOs working in the field of advocacy for social justice, which is located within the governorate of the capital and Hawalli governorate in the State of Kuwait, which agreed to cooperate with the researcher in the research and the number (5) NGOs .

٢ -Social survey using the comprehensive inventory method with officials and employees of NGOs working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice and amounted to (75) individual .

٣ -Social survey in the sample for beneficiaries of NGOs working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice and amounted to (127) individual .

C - sampling or analysis unit :

- ١-Officials and employees of NGOs .
- ٢ -Beneficiaries in NGOs .

5 - Fields of study :

A - The spatial field : NGOs in the State of Kuwait - Capital Governorate and Hawalli Governorate and reached (5) civil associations .

B - The time field : From 27/8/2019 to 23/10/2019 .

C - The human field : A comprehensive survey of officials and workers of civil society organizations working in the field of advocacy for social justice in the State of Kuwait - Capital Governorate and Hawalli Governorate and the number of (75) individual .In addition to a sample survey of beneficiaries in NGOs working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice and amounted to (127) individual .

Tenth : Study Results :

A - Study hypotheses :

\-The first hypothesis test : It is expected the level of activities and programs used in Non-Government Organizations working in the field of advocacy for social justice will be high .

Table (8) The level of activities and programs used by NGOs working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice in Kuwaiti society as determined by officials and employees

N = 75

Ranking	the level	standard deviation	SMA	Activities and programs	S
3	high	0.47	2.37	Social activities and programs	1
2	high	0.4	2.54	Cultural activities and programs	2
5	Average	0.55	2.18	Training and rehabilitation activities and programs	3
4	Average	0.53	2.21	Educational activities and programs	4
1	high	0.43	2.59	Advocacy activities and programs	5
High level		0.45	2.38	Activities and programs as a whole	

The table above shows that :

Activities and programs used by NGOs working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice in Kuwaiti society as determined by officials , were as follows :

\ - First order : Advocacy activities and programs with an average arithmetic of (2.59) .

2 - Second order : Cultural activities and programs with an average arithmetic of (2.54) .

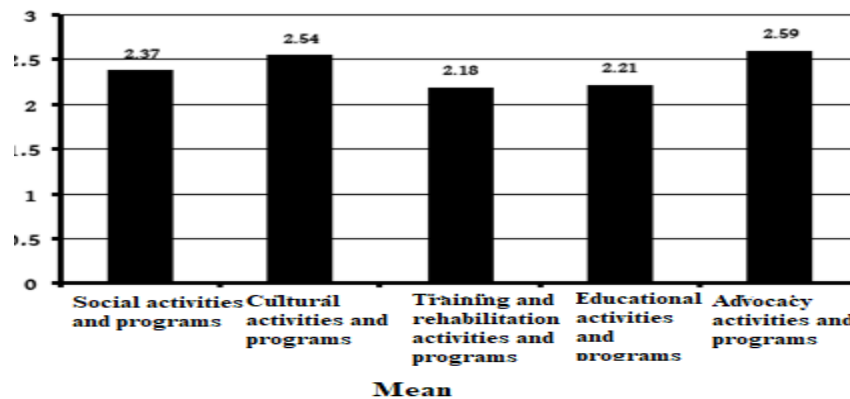
3 - The third order : Activities and social programs with an average arithmetic of (2.37) .

4 - Fourth order : Activities and educational programs with an average arithmetic of (2.21) .

5 - The fifth order : Training and rehabilitation activities and programs with an average arithmetic of (2.18) .

-In view of the scale ‘ we find that the results indicate that the overall average of the activities and programs used in the NGOs working in the field of advocacy for social justice in the Kuwaiti society as determined by officials and employees **amounted to (2.38) which is a high rate . which makes us accept the first hypothesis of the study, [which the level of activities and programs used in NGOs working in the field of advocacy for social justice is expected to be high] .**

Figure(1) The level of activities and programs used in NGOs working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice in Kuwaiti society as determined by officials and employees



Table(9) The level of activities and programs used by NGOs working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice in Kuwaiti society as determined by beneficiaries

N = 127

Ranking	the level	standard deviation	SMA	Activities and programs	S
2	high	0.47	2.42	Social activities and programs	1
3	high	0.38	2.39	Cultural activities and programs	2
5	Average	0.67	2.01	Training and rehabilitation activities and programs	3
4	high	0.48	2.39	Educational activities and programs	4
1	high	0.39	2.55	Advocacy activities and programs	5
High level		0.45	2.35	Activities and programs as a whole	

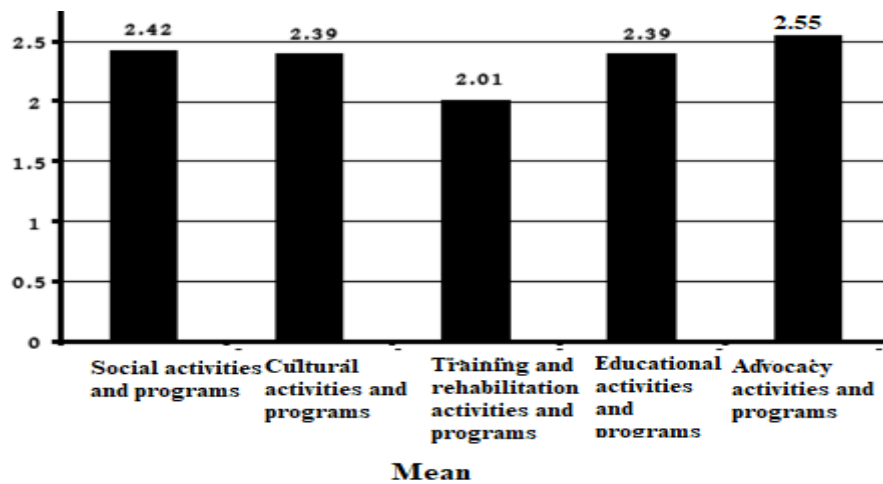
The table above shows that :

Activities and programs used by NGOs working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice in Kuwaiti society as defined by beneficiaries, were as follows :

- 1- **The first order** : Advocacy activities and programs with an average arithmetic of (2.55) .
- 2- **The second order** : Activities and social programs with an average arithmetic of (2.42) .
- 3- **The third Order** : Cultural activities and programs with an average arithmetic of (2.39) .
- 4- **The Fourth order** : Educational activities and programs with an average arithmetic of (2.39) .
- 5- **The Fifth order** : Training and rehabilitation activities and programs with an average arithmetic of (2.01) .

-In view of the table, we find that the results indicate that the general average of activities and programs used by NGOs working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice in Kuwaiti society as defined by the beneficiaries **amounted to (2.35) which is a high rate . which makes us accept the first hypothesis of the study,[which the level of activities and programs used in NGOs working in the field of advocacy for social justice is expected to be high] .**

Figure (2) The level of activities and programs used by NGOs working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice in Kuwaiti society as determined by beneficiaries



✓ - The Second Assumption Test : It is expected t the level of contributions to social justice in the success of the advocacy approach in Non-Government Organizations will be high :

Table (10) The level of contributions to social justice in the success of advocacy approach in NGOs as determined by officials and employees

N = 75

Ranking	the level	standard deviation	SMA	Contributions to social justice	S
1	high	0.46	2.53	equality	1
2	high	0.5	2.52	Justice	2
3	Average	0.51	2.27	Equal opportunities	3
High level		0.47	2.44	The contributions of social justice as a whole	

The table above shows that :

The contributions of social justice to the success of the advocacy approach in NGOs as defined by the officials and workers, were as follows :

1- **The first order** : Equality with an average arithmetic of (2.53) .

✓-**The second order** : Justice with an average arithmetic of (2.52) .

✓-**The third order** : Equal opportunities with an average arithmetic of (2.27) .

-In view of the table, we find that the results indicate that the average of the contributions of social justice to the success of the entrance of the advocacy in the NGOs as determined by the officials and workers **amounted to (2.44) which is a high rate . which makes us accept the second hypothesis of the**

study, [which [the level of contributions to social justice in the success of the advocacy approach in the NGOs is expected to be high] .

Figure (3) The level of contributions to social justice in the success of the advocacy approach in NGOs as determined by officials and employees

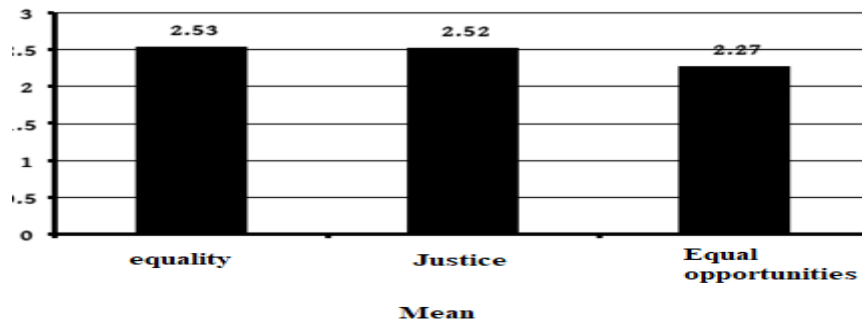


Table (11) The level of contributions to social justice in the success of the advocacy approach in NGOs as defined by beneficiaries

N = 127

Ranking	the level	standard deviation	SMA	Contributions to social justice	S
2	Average	0.6	2.23	equality	1
1	high	0.61	2.35	Justice	2
3	Average	0.59	2.12	Equal opportunities	3
Average level		0.59	2.23	The contributions of social justice as a whole	

By estimating statistical analysis of Table (11) it is important to :

The contributions of social justice to the success of the advocacy approach in NGOs as defined by the beneficiaries were as follows :

- ١ - **The first order** : Justice with an average arithmetic of (2.35) .
- ٢- **The second order** : Equality with an average arithmetic of (2.23) .
- ٣- **The Third order** : Equal opportunities with an average arithmetic of (2.12)

-In view of the scale ٤ we find that the results indicate that the overall average for the contributions of social justice in the success of defending the entrance to the NGOs as defined by the beneficiaries **amounted to (2.23) ٤ which is the**

average rate . which makes us accept the second hypothesis of the study partly for the beneficiaries, [which the level of contributions to social justice in the success of the entrance of the defenders in the NGOs is expected to be high] .

Figure(4) The level of contributions to social justice in the success of the advocacy approach in NGOs as defined by beneficiaries



3 - The Third Assumption Test : There is a positive relationship with statistically significant between the activities and programs used in the advocacy approach in the Non-Government Organizations and the achievement of social justice in the Kuwaiti society :

Table (12) The relationship between the activities and programs used in the advocacy approach in NGOs and the achievement of social justice in the Kuwaiti society as determined by officials and employees

N = 75

Dimensions of social justice as a whole	Equal opportunities	Justice	equality	Dimensions Activities and programs	S
0.831**	0.752**	0.838**	0.819**	Social activities and programs	1
0.892**	0.839**	0.883**	0.860**	Cultural activities and programs	2
0.932**	0.904**	0.901**	0.892**	Training and rehabilitation activities and programs	3
0.836**	0.809**	0.831**	0.778**	Educational activities and programs	4
0.921**	0.842**	0.924**	0.902**	Advocacy activities and programs	5
0.931**	0.877**	0.922**	0.896**	Activities and programs as a whole	

** Significant at 0.01

* Significant at 0.05

Table (12) shows that :

There is a statistically significant correlation at a significant level (0.01) among the activities and programs used in the introduction of advocacy in NGOs and the achievement of social justice in the Kuwaiti society as determined by officials and employees . The activities and programs used in the entrance of the defenders in the civil societies in connection with social justice in the Kuwaiti society were as follows : (Activities and training programs and rehabilitation, then defensive activities and programs, and cultural activities and programs, followed by activities and educational programs) ‘ **These results explain the existence of a strong correlation between these variables and that they reflect what the study aims to achieve . Which makes us accept the third hypothesis of the study, [which is there is a positive relationship statistically significant between the activities and programs used in the advocacy approach in the civil societies and the achievement of social justice in the Kuwaiti society] .**

Table (13) Analysis of the simple regression of the relationship between the activities and programs used in the advocacy approach in the civil societies and the achievement of social justice in the Kuwaiti society as determined by officials and employees

N = 75

The coefficient of determination R ²	Correlation coefficient R		Test P F - Test		Test T T - Test		Gradient coefficient B	Independent variables	S
	Morality	the value	Morality	the value	Morality	the value			
0.691	0.000	0.831	0.000	474.581	0.000	21.785	0.979	Social activities and programs	1
0.796	0.000	0.892						Cultural activities and programs	2
0.869	0.000	0.932						Training and rehabilitation activities and programs	3
0.699	0.000	0.836						Educational activities and programs	4
0.848	0.000	0.921						Advocacy activities and programs	5
0.867	0.000	0.931						Activities and programs as a whole	

** Significant at 0.01

* Significant at 0.05

The table above shows that :

■ The value of the correlation coefficient between **the independent variable** "Activities and programs used in the introduction of advocacy in NGOs as a whole " **and the dependent variable** " dimensions of achieving social justice in the Kuwaiti society as a whole " as determined by officials and workers (0.931) , which is statistically significant (0.01) On the existence of a direct correlation between the two variables .

■ A test result (P) (**F=474.581, Sig=0.000**) to the morale of the regression model , and the value of the selection factor (0.867) , In other words, the activities and programs used in the introduction of advocacy in NGOs as a whole explain (86.7%) of the changes in the dimensions of achieving social justice in the Kuwaiti society as a whole .

■ The results of the coefficient of selection for the activities and programs used in the advocacy approach in NGOs indicate :

١-The activities and social programs used in the advocacy approach of the civil society explain (69.1%) of the changes in the dimensions of achieving social justice in the Kuwaiti society as a whole .

٢-The cultural activities and programs used in the advocacy approach of the civil society explain (79.6%) of the changes in the dimensions of achieving social justice in the Kuwaiti society as a whole .

٣-The training and rehabilitation activities used in the advocacy approach of the civil society organizations explain (86.9%) of the changes in the dimensions of achieving social justice in the Kuwaiti society as a whole .

٤-The activities and educational programs used in the advocacy approach of the civil society explain (69.9%) of the changes in the dimensions of achieving social justice in the Kuwaiti society as a whole .

٥- Advocacy activities and programs used at the entrance of the civil society organizations explain (84.8%) of the changes in the dimensions of achieving social justice in the Kuwaiti society as a whole .

■ The regression coefficient (0.979) , indicating a positive relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable (**T=21.785, Sig=0.000**) The effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable was significant and statistically significant (0.01) .

■ **Which makes us accept the third hypothesis of the study, [which is there is a positive relationship statistically significant between the activities and programs used in the introduction of advocacy in civil society and the achievement of social justice in the Kuwaiti society] .**

Table (14) The relationship between the activities and programs used in the introduction of advocacy in NGOs and the achievement of social justice in the Kuwaiti society as determined by beneficiaries

N = 127

Dimensions of social justice as a whole	Equal opportunities	Justice	equality	Variables	S
				Activities and programs	
0.914**	0.902**	0.859**	0.920**	Social activities and programs	1
0.896**	0.860**	0.904**	0.861**	Cultural activities and programs	2
0.947**	0.925**	0.917**	0.934**	Training and rehabilitation activities and programs	3
0.867**	0.869**	0.828**	0.846**	Educational activities and programs	4
0.937**	0.914**	0.938**	0.894**	Advocacy activities and programs	5
0.966**	0.914**	0.939**	0.945**	Activities and programs as a whole	

** Significant at 0.01

* Significant at 0.05

The results of the previous table indicate that:

There is a statistically significant correlation at a significant level (0.01) among activities and programs used in the introduction of advocacy in NGOs and achieving social justice in the Kuwaiti society as determined by beneficiaries . The activities and programs used in the income of female civil society defenders in relation to social justice in the Kuwaiti society were : (training and rehabilitation activities and programs, advocacy activities and programs, social activities and programs, cultural activities and programs, and finally educational activities and programs) .**These results reflect the existence of strong correlation between these variables and that they express what the study aims to achieve . Which makes us accept the third hypothesis of the study, [which is there is a positive relationship statistically significant between the activities and programs used in the entrance of advocacy in the civil societies and the achievement of social justice in the Kuwaiti society] .**

Table (15) Analysis of the simple regression of the relationship between the activities and programs used in the advocacy approach in the civil societies and the achievement of social justice in the Kuwaiti society as determined by the beneficiaries

N = 127

The coefficient of determination	Correlation coefficient	F - Test	T - Test	Gradient coefficient	Independent variables	S
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R ²	R						B		
	Morality	the value	Morality	the value	Morality	the value			
0.835	0.000	0.914	0.000	1723.672	0.000	41.517	1.252	Social activities and programs	1
0.803	0.000	0.896						Cultural activities and programs	2
0.897	0.000	0.947						Training and rehabilitation activities and programs	3
0.752	0.000	0.867						Educational activities and programs	4
0.878	0.000	0.937						Advocacy activities and programs	5
0.932	0.000	0.966						Activities and programs as a whole	

**Significant at 0.01

* Significant at 0.05

The data in the previous table show that:

☐ The value of correlation coefficient between **the independent variable** "activities and programs used in the introduction of advocacy in the NGOs as a whole **and the dependent variable** "dimensions of achieving social justice in the Kuwaiti society as a whole "as determined by the beneficiaries (0.966) , which is statistically significant at 0.01 Between the two variables .

☐ A test result (P) (**F=1723.672, Sig=0.000**) to the morale of the regression model , and the value of the selection factor (0.932) , In other words, the activities and programs used in the introduction of advocacy in NGOs as a whole explain (93.2%) of the changes in the dimensions of achieving social justice in the Kuwaiti society as a whole .

☐ The results of the coefficient of selection for the activities and programs used in the advocacy approach in the NGOs indicate :

∨-The activities and social programs used in the advocacy approach of the civil society explain (83.5%) of the changes in the dimensions of achieving social justice in the Kuwaiti society as a whole .

∨-The cultural activities and programs used in the advocacy approach in NGOs explain (80.3%) of the changes in the dimensions of achieving social justice in the Kuwaiti society as a whole .

∨-The training and rehabilitation activities used in the advocacy approach of the civil society organizations explain (89.7%) of the changes in the dimensions of achieving social justice in the Kuwaiti society as a whole .

ξ-The activities and educational programs used in the advocacy approach of the civil society explain (75.2%) of the changes in the dimensions of achieving social justice in the Kuwaiti society as a whole .

ο-Advocacy activities and programs used in the advocacy approach of the civil society explain (87.8%) of the changes in the dimensions of achieving social justice in the Kuwaiti society as a whole .

■ The regression coefficient (1.252) , indicating a positive relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable ‘(**T=41.517, Sig=0.000**) The effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable was significant and statistically significant (0.01) .

■ **Which makes us accept the third hypothesis of the study, [which is there is a positive relationship statistically significant between the activities and programs used in the entrance of advocacy in the civil societies and the achievement of social justice in the Kuwaiti society] .**

4 - The fourth hypothesis : There are differences with statistically significant between the responses of officials and employees and the responses of beneficiaries in Non-Government Organizations in determining the level of activities and programs used in civil associations working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice :

**Table (16) Moral differences between the responses of officials and employees and the responses of beneficiaries in NGOs regarding their level of activities and programs used in NGOs working in the field of advocacy for social justice using T -Test
N = 202**

Significance	Values t	Degrees of freedom df	standard deviation	SMA	the number N	research community	Activities and programs	S
Non D.	0.738	200	0.47	2.42	127	Beneficiaries	Social activities and programs	1
			0.47	2.37	75	Officials		
*	2.618	200	0.38	2.39	127	Beneficiaries	Activities and programs Cultural activities	2
			0.4	2.54	75	Officials		
Non D.	1.792	200	0.67	2.01	127	Beneficiaries	Training and rehabilitation activities and programs	3
			0.55	2.18	75	Officials		
*	2.534	200	0.48	2.39	127	Beneficiaries	Activities and programs Education	4
			0.53	2.21	75	Officials		
Non D.	0.794	200	0.39	2.55	127	Beneficiaries	Activities and Defensive programs	5
			0.43	2.59	75	Officials		
Non	0.383	200	0.45	2.35	127	Beneficiaries	Activities and	

D.			0.45	2.38	75	Officials	programs as a whole
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**Significant at 0.01

* Significant at 0.05

Table (16) shows that :

- There are statistically significant differences at a significant level(0.05) between the responses of officials and employees and the responses of beneficiaries in NGOs in determining the level of cultural activities and programs used by NGOs working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice in favor of the responses of officials and employees of NGOs .

-There are significant differences statistically significant (0.05) between the responses of officials and employees and the responses of beneficiaries in NGOs in determining the level of activities and educational programs used by NGOs working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice in favor of the responses of beneficiaries in NGOs .

- There are no statistically significant differences between the responses of officials and employees and the responses of beneficiaries in NGOs regarding the level of activities and social programs, the level of training and rehabilitation activities and programs, the level of activities and advocacy programs, and the level of activities and programs used by NGOs working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice as a whole .

- which makes us accept the fourth hypothesis of the study in part, [which there are significant differences statistically significant between the responses of officials and employees and the responses of beneficiaries in NGOs in determining the level of activities and programs used in civil society working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice] .

5- Fifth hypothesis test : There are differences with statistically significant between the responses of officials and employees and the responses of beneficiaries Non-Government Organizations in determining the level of contributions to social justice in the success of the advocacy approach in Non-Government Organizations :

Table (17) Moral Differences between the Responses of Officials and Employees and Beneficiaries' Responses to NGOs in Determining the Level of Contributions to Social Justice in the Success of the Advocacy Approach in NGOs Using a Test T- Test

N = 202

Significance	Values t	Degrees of freedom df	standard deviation	SMA	the number N	research community	Contributions to social justice	S
**	3.658	200	0.6	2.23	127	Beneficiaries	equality	1
			0.46	2.53	75	Officials		
*	2.079	200	0.61	2.35	127	Beneficiaries	Justice	2
			0.5	2.52	75	Officials		
Non-D	1.792	200	0.59	2.12	127	Beneficiaries	Equal opportunities	3
			0.51	2.27	75	Officials		
*	2.571	200	0.59	2.23	127	Beneficiaries	The contributions of social justice as a whole	
			0.47	2.44	75	Officials		

Significant at 0.01

* Significant at 0.05

The results of the above table show that :

-There are statistically significant differences at a significant level (0.01) between the responses of officials and employees and the responses of beneficiaries The level of equality, the level of justice, and the level of contributions to social justice in the success of the advocacy approach of women in NGOs in favor of the responses of officials of NGOs .

- There are no statistically significant differences between the responses of officials and employees and beneficiary responses In relation to their definition of the level of equal opportunity contribution as one of the variables of social justice in the success of the introduction of advocacy in NGOs .

-which makes us accept the fifth hypothesis of the study in part, [which there are significant differences statistically significant between the responses of officials and employees and the responses of beneficiaries in NGOs in determining the level of contributions to social justice in the success of the advocacy approach in NGOs] .

6 - The sixth hypothesis test : There is a statistically significant relationship between some demographic variables of officials and employees / beneficiaries in Non-Government Organizations and their definition of the level of activities and programs used in civil associations working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice :

Table (18) The relationship between some demographic variables of officials and employees / beneficiaries in NGOs and their definition of the level of activities and programs used in NGOs working in the field of advocacy for social justice

Activities and programs as a whole						Demographic variables	S
Officials and employees n = 75			Beneficiaries n = 127				
	Its value and significance	The parameter used		Its value and significance	The parameter used		
D.H = 53	72.750	CHI ²	D.H = 77	124.964	CHI ²	Type	1
	0.905**	Gamma		0.892**	Gamma	Age	2
D.H = 106	107.632	CHI ²	D.H = 154	231.483	CHI ²	Social status	3
	0.846**	Gamma		0.874**	Gamma	Educational qualification	4
D.H = 477	422.711	CHI ²	D.H = 231	350.538	CHI ²	Occupation	5
D.H = 212	257.125	CHI ²	D.H = 308	382.922	CHI ²	NGOs	6

**Significant at 0.01

* Significant at 0.05

By extrapolating from the data in the previous table it is clear that :

-There was a relationship statistically significant between the ages of beneficiaries and civil associations , and they define the level of activities and programs used in the NGOs working in the field of advocacy for social justice, as the value of the gamma coefficient (0.892) , a statistically significant at the level of (0.01) , **meaning that the higher the age of beneficiaries The level of activities and programs used by NGOs working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice has increased .**

-There was a relationship statistically significant between the ages of officials and employees of civil associations , and they define the level of activities and programs used in the NGOs working in the field of advocacy for social justice, as the value of the gamma coefficient (0.905) , a statistically significant at the level of (0.01) , **meaning that the higher the age Officials and workers increased their definition of the level of activities and programs used by NGOs working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice .**

- There was a relationship statistically significant between the educational qualification of the beneficiaries , civil associations , and they define the level of activities and programs used in the NGOs working in the field of advocacy for social justice, as the value of the gamma coefficient (0.874) , a statistically significant at the level of (0.01) , **meaning that the higher the qualification The level of activities and programs used by NGOs working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice has increased .**

- There was a relationship statistically significant between the educational qualification of the officials and employees of civil associations , and they

define the level of activities and programs used in the NGOs working in the field of advocacy for social justice, as the value of the gamma coefficient (0.846) is statistically significant at the level of (0.01) in the sense that the higher The educational qualification of officials and workers has increased their definition of the level of activities and programs used by NGOs working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice .

-There is no statistically significant relationship between some demographic variables of beneficiaries in NGOs and their definition of the level of activities and programs used in NGOs working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice .This means that the level of activities and programs used by NGOs working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice as a whole With different demographic variables for beneficiaries (Gender, Marital status , Jop , and Non-Government Organizations) .

- There is no statistically significant relationship between some demographic variables of officials and employees of NGOs and their definition of the level of activities and programs used in NGOs working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice .This means that the level of activities and programs used in NGOs working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice as a whole Is different for different demographic variables for officials and employees (Gender, Marital status , Jop , and Non-Government Organizations) .

- which makes us accept the sixth hypothesis of the study in part, [which is [there is a statistically significant relationship between some demographic variables of officials and employees / beneficiaries in NGOs and determine the level of activities and programs used in civil associations working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice] .

7 - The Seventh Hypothesis : There is a statistically significant relationship between some demographic variables of officials and employees / beneficiaries in Non-Government Organizations and determine the level of contributions to social justice in the success of the advocacy approach in Non-Government Organizations :

Table(19) Relationship between Some Demographic Variables of Officials and Employees / Beneficiaries in NGOs and Determining the Level of Contributions to Social Justice in the Success of the Advocacy Approach in NGOs

The contributions of social justice as a whole			
Officials and employees n = 75	Beneficiaries n = 127		

	Its value and significance	The parameter used		Its value and significance	The parameter used	variables	
D.H = 77	124.964	CHI ²	D.H = 36	72.750	CHI ²	Type	1
	0.892**	Gamma		0.854**	Gamma	Age	2
D.H = 154	231.483	CHI ²	D.H = 72	79.836	CHI ²	Social status	3
	0.874**	Gamma		0.923**	Gamma	Educational qualification	4
D.H = 231	350.538	CHI ²	D.H = 324	316.099	CHI ²	Occupation	5
D.H = 308	382.922	CHI ²	D.H = 144	148.720	CHI ²	NGOs	6

**Significant at 0.01

* Significant at 0.05

The table above shows that :

-There is a statistically significant positive relationship between the age of beneficiaries in NGOs and their level of contribution to social justice in the success of the entrance of the defenders in the civil associations. The value of the coefficient of gamma is (0.854) which is statistically significant at (0.01) , **meaning that the higher the age of the beneficiaries, The contributions of social justice to the success of the advocacy approach in NGOs .**

- There was a relationship statistically significant between the ages of officials and employees of civil associations and identified the level of contributions to social justice in the success of the entrance of defending the civil societies, where the value of gamma coefficient (0.892) , a statistically significant at the level of (0.01) , **meaning that the higher the age of officials and employees in determining the level of contributions to social justice in the success of the advocacy approach in NGOs .**

- There is a statistically significant correlation between the educational qualification of beneficiaries in NGOs and their definition of the level of contributions to social justice in the success of the entrance of the defender in the NGOs. The value of the coefficient of gamma (0.923) is statistically significant at (0.01) , **meaning that the higher the educational qualification of the beneficiaries, Determining the level of contributions to social justice in the success of the advocacy approach in NGOs .**

- There was a relationship statistically significant between the educational qualification of the officials and employees of civil associations and identified the level of contributions to social justice in the success of the entrance of defending the civil societies, where the value of gamma coefficient (0.874) , a statistically significant at the level of (0.01) , **meaning that the higher the**

educational qualification for officials And workers increased their definition of the level of contributions to social justice in the success of the entrance of advocacy approach in NGOs .

- There is no positive correlation found between some of the demographic variables of the beneficiaries of civil associations and identified the level of contributions to social justice in the success of the entrance of defending the civil societies ‘ **and this means that the contributions of social justice level in the success of the entrance of defending the civil societies as a whole varies with some demographic variables of the beneficiaries (Gender, Marital status , Jop , and Non-Government Organizations) .**

- There is no statistically significant correlation between some demographic variables of officials and employees of NGOs and their definition of the level of social justice contributions in the success of the entrance of the defenders in NGOs .**This means that the level of contributions of social justice to the success of the advocacy approach in the NGOs as a whole is not different according to some demographic variables (Gender, Marital status , Jop , and Non-Government Organizations) .**

- **which makes us accept the seventh hypothesis of the study in part, [which is [there is a statistically significant relationship between some demographic variables of officials and employees / beneficiaries in NGOs and determine the level of contributions to social justice in the success of the entrance of the defender in the civil associations] .**

Eleventh : General Results of the Study:

A - Results related to the study community :

■ Description of officials and employees of NGOs " Study community " :

1- The largest percentage of officials and employees of civil associations(66.7%) , while the percentage of females (33.3%) . **This result comes in the light of** the qualitative distribution of the sample of the study, which included the members of the Board of Directors, as well as members of the subcommittees of the Board of Directors, as well as the employees of the Association of accountants and secretaries.

٢- The largest percentage of civil society officials and workers in the age group (40-50) years by (40%) , followed by the age group (30-40) years by (26.7%) , then the age group (50-60) by (24%) , followed by the age group (60) years and over by (9.3%) , and the average age of officials and employees of civil associations (47) years and with a standard deviation of about (9) years . **This**

result is a reflection of the reality that refers to the age stage that is related to the arrival of the human to family stability and career, as well as cognitive maturity and responsibility and social expertise that helps to participate in the management of the Councils of NGOs ‘ **as these data indicate at the same time the** index of weak representation of young people In the boards of directors of civil associations significantly since this category at the beginning of working life, which calls for emphasis on expanding the participation of young people who have a real desire to give and volunteer work in the membership of the boards of directors of civil associations and not limited to P Without its other, to achieve communication and less experience and benefit from the potential of young people and their abilities to do advocacy from weak to achieve social justice groups .

3- The largest percentage of civil society officials and employees are married (76%) , followed by **divorced** (16%) and then single (8%) . **These results may reflect** that most of the respondents are married, where family and social stability is an incentive to work towards achieving the goals of the society, and contributes to the performance of their advocacy work successfully to achieve social justice .

4- The highest percentage of officials and employees of civil society organizations have a university degree (57.3%) , followed by diploma holders (28%) and higher education (14.7%) . **These data** show that most respondents are aware of the importance of their role in defending the beneficiaries to achieve social justice. This emphasizes the importance of education as one of the fundamental factors in achieving development and the means by which citizens' awareness of their rights and duties can be improved .

5- The largest percentage of officials and employees of NGOs, their job as a member of the Board of Directors by (33.3%) , followed secretary by (13.3%) ‘ then Chairman of the Committee by (12%) , followed Secretary of the Secretariat by (8%) , followed Manager, Cashier, Accountant by (6.7%) ‘ followed Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors Secretary General by (5.3%) and finally the Financial Manager by (2.7%) . **This result reflects the** diversity of tasks, roles and gradations within NGOs, which helps to achieve the vision of the society and its mission and achieve its objectives and to play an effective role in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice .

6- The largest percentage of officials and employees of civil society organizations, the number of years of experience in the field of work in the category (9-12) years by (37.3%) , followed by category (6-9)years by (33.3%)

, then category (12 years and above) by (16%) , followed by the category (3-6) years by (13.3%) , and the average number of years of experience in the field of work (9) years and by a standard deviation (3) years . **It may explain These data** indicate that the more years of experience, the more decision makers are able to draw up plans, confront difficulties, identify different alternatives to solve problems, and organize advocacy programs to reach their goals in a realistic way that contributes to social justice .

7- Percentage of (37.3%) of officials and employees of NGOs received training courses in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice, and the average number of training courses received by officials and workers training courses and a standard deviation of almost one session . **These results explain** the strong need to develop human capacities in NGOs through training courses in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice, including training of most officials and employees of NGOs .

8 - The average of the subjects of the training courses in the field of advocacy for social justice as determined by the officials reached (2.51) , which is a high rate .

9- Ratio (60.7%) of the officials and employees of civil associations have benefited from training courses obtained in the field of advocacy for social justice degree high , the overall average to draw benefit from the training courses in the field of advocacy for social justice as determined by the officials and employees amounted to (2.56) , which is a high rate . **This emphasizes the** importance of training courses for officials and employees to achieve the objectives of NGOs , The greater the benefit of the training courses, the greater the success of the advocacy to achieve social justice .

10- The largest percentage of officials and employees of civil society associations belong to the Kuwait Teachers Association, and Kuwait Society of Engineers by (26.7%) , followed by the Kuwait Lawyers Association by (20%) , then Kuwait Society for Human Rights, and Kuwait Association of Social Workers by (13.3%) .

▣ **Description of Beneficiaries in Non-Government Organizations " Study community " :**

1- The largest percentage of male beneficiaries (56.7%) , while the proportion of females (43.3%) . **This comes in the light of the qualitative distribution of the sample of the "beneficiaries "****This may indicate** that male membership is increasing in female membership .**This may indicate** that women are less interested in and participate in advocacy activities and programs carried out by

NGOs . **The reason for** women's preoccupation with other roles and roles outside the association **may be due** to their lack of participation in activities and programs carried out by NGOs .

2- The largest percentage of beneficiaries in the age group (40-50) years by (38.6%) , followed the age group (30-40) years by (29.9%) , then the age group (50-60) by (14.2%) , Followed the age group (20-30) years by (11%) , then the age group (60 years and over) by (6.3%) , the average age of beneficiaries (42) years and the standard deviation (10) years . **These results** indicate that most of the sample of the study was concentrated in the age group (40-50) and category (30-40) . **This result indicates the fact** that this age stage is related to the arrival of the person to a great degree of awareness and maturity so that the beneficiaries Are able to express their needs and problems and claim their legitimate rights .

3- The largest percentage of beneficiaries are married (64.6%) , followed by a single (20.5%) , and then divorced (15%) . **It is clear from these data** that the proportion of married couples is high, where the majority of beneficiaries at this age are more in need and interact with the activities and services provided by the NGOs , through the activities and advocacy programs and other programs carried out by the society such as various community dialogues in the field of advocacy to discuss and put issues The interests of the beneficiaries to reach solutions on them, thus contributing to the achievement of social justice .

4- The largest percentage of beneficiaries has a university degree (65.4%) , followed by graduates (19.7%) , diploma holders (9.4%) and those with less diploma (5.5%) . **These data refer** to The higher the educational level of the sample of the "beneficiaries" study **which indicates** that most beneficiaries have a degree of knowledge, awareness and awareness of the importance of advocacy in achieving social justice, and that education provides the beneficiaries with force and courage to express their views and claim their rights .

5- The largest percentage of beneficiaries are employed in the government sector by (46.5%) , followed free work by (24.4%) , then retired by (19.7%) , followed by private sector employees by (9.4%) . **It is clear from these results** that most of the sample of the study focused on the work in the government sector and the private sector **and this shows** that most of the beneficiaries depend on their salaries to secure their living **and the result of the third arrangement retired May explain the** existence of leisure time for this group to volunteer and participate in dialogue circles on advocacy issues implemented by NGOs to achieve social justice .

6- The largest percentage of beneficiaries to their Non-Government Organizations were the Kuwait Society of Engineers by (26%) , followed the Kuwait Teachers Association by (25.2%) , the Kuwait Lawyers Association by (21.3%) , followed the Kuwait Society for Human Rights by (17.3%), Followed the Kuwait Association of Social Workers by (10.2%) .

Results of the study in light of the objectives of the study :

1 - With regard to the first objective : Identify the level of activities and programs used by Non-Government Organizations working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice in Kuwaiti society :

▣ Programs and activities as defined by officials and employees of NGOs :

The results of the study proved that the level of activities and programs used by Non-Government Organizations working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice in Kuwaiti society as determined by the officials and employees **amounted to (2.38) which is a high rate** ‘ **According to the following indicators :**

1-The First order : Advocacy activities and programs with an average arithmetic of (2.59) .

2-The Second order : Cultural activities and programs with an average arithmetic of (2.54) .

3-The third order : Activities and social programs with an average arithmetic of (2.37) .

4-The Fourth order : Activities and educational programs with an average arithmetic of (2.21) .

5-The fifth order : Training and rehabilitation activities and programs with an average arithmetic of (2.18) .

▣ Programs and activities as defined by beneficiaries in NGOs :

The results of the study proved that the level of activities and programs used by Non-Government Organizations working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice in Kuwaiti society as determined by the beneficiaries **amounted to (2.35) which is a high rate** ‘ **According to the following indicators :**

1-The First order : Advocacy activities and programs with an average arithmetic of (2.55) .

2 -The second order : Activities and social programs with an average arithmetic of (2.42) .

3 -The third order : Cultural activities and programs with an average arithmetic of (2.39) .

4 -Fourth order : Educational activities and programs with an average arithmetic of (2.39) .

5-The fifth order : Training and rehabilitation activities and programs with an average arithmetic of (2.01) .

These results may reflect the fact that NGOs are implementing many defensive, social, cultural and educational activities and programs to advocate and defend their beneficiaries in order to obtain their legitimate rights and achieve social justice, while emphasizing the need of NGOs to increase efforts to activate the advocacy approach to achieve the desired objectives. Social . These **data are consistent with A beer AbdulSalam Saad study - 2011** Total that the results found that the most important programs and activities used by NGOs are seminars, training programs and awareness raising to defend the rights of women against discrimination in the field of employment .

2 - With regard to the second objective : Identify the level of contributions to social justice in the success of the advocacy approach in Non-Government Organizations :

▣ **The level of contributions to social justice as defined by officials and employees of NGOs :**

The results of the study proved that the level of contributions to social justice in the success of the advocacy approach in Non-Government Organizations as determined by officials and employees **amounted to (2.44)which is a high rate , According to the following indicators :**

1-The First order : Equality with an average arithmetic of (2.53) .

2-The Second order : Justice with an average arithmetic of (2.52) .

3-The third order : Equal opportunities with an average arithmetic of (2.27) .

▣ **The level of contributions to social justice as defined by beneficiaries in NGOs :**

The results of the study proved that the level of contributions to social justice in the success of the advocacy approach in Non-Government

Organizations as defined by the beneficiaries **amounted to (2.2) which is the average rate** † **According to the following indicators :**

1-The First order : Justice with an average arithmetic of (2.35) .

2-The second order : Equality with an average arithmetic of (2.23) .

3-The third order : Equal opportunities with an average arithmetic of (2.12) .

The data indicate these results indicate that there is a slight discrepancy between the responses and profile officials working in NGOs and responses of beneficiaries with respect to the contributions of social justice in the success of defending the entrance † **and those results are consistent with the study Drewett Alison and Others - 1999** The results of which have confirmed the need for local authorities to set a set of objective criteria related to equality and social justice so that the principle of social justice can be formulated and mechanisms for achieving it are established . The most important criteria are the non-discrimination between different groups of society, especially those who are unable and weak, Social and economic services . **These findings are also consistent with a study Lanza, Dama Reid -1999** The study revealed that the environmental efforts to achieve social justice at the same entrance, by addressing the issues of economic equality and health care and equal access to basic natural resources for life, such as clean air, food and health housing . The study also presented a critical analysis to the US Agency for Environmental Protection regarding Equality and social justice among different groups in achieving a healthy and healthy environment .

3 - With regard to the third objective : Identify the strategies used in the advocacy approach and contribute to the achievement of social justice in the Kuwaiti society :

▣ **Strategies as defined by officials and employees of NGOs :**

The results of the study proved that the Identify the strategies used in the advocacy approach and contribute to the achievement of social justice in the Kuwaiti society as determined by the officials and employees **amounted to (2.44) which is a high rate** † **According to the following indicators :**

1-The first order : Cooperation with the concerned authorities to approve cadres for all professions to achieve social justice with an average arithmetic of (2.76) .

2-The second order : The Alliance for Community Advocacy towards the beneficiary issues in the Association with an average arithmetic of (2.75).

3-The third order : Advocacy the right categories by organizing their efforts with an average arithmetic of (2.57) .

▣ **Strategies as defined by beneficiaries in NGOs :**

The results of the study proved that the Identify the strategies used in the advocacy approach and contribute to the achievement of social justice in the Kuwaiti society as determined by the beneficiaries **amounted to (2.47) which is a high rate** , **According to the following indicators :**

1-The first order : Cooperation with the concerned authorities to approve cadres for all professions to achieve social justice with an average arithmetic of (2.75) .

2-The second orde : To convince the responsible parties against the professional beneficiaries' cadre like other professions in the community with an average arithmetic of (2.69) .

3-The Third order : Pressure on the legislative authority to adjust policies in line with the rights of beneficiaries with an average arithmetic of (2.67) .

These results are consistent with the results of the study of Asma Saeed Mohamed Ahmed - ٢٠٠٩ which dealt with the role of network organizations in building the advocacy capabilities of non - governmental organizations , has shown that the network contributes to help the organization to develop plans and mechanisms for implementing advocacy plans . The network organizations also organize campaigns and marches aimed at raising awareness of the necessity of advocacy . On community issues, and that one of the most common strategies used by non-governmental organizations is advocacy strategy . **This view is reinforced Another study, such as the study of Wedad Ahmed Mohamed Ryan - ٢٠٠٨ which concluded** that the most important strategies used by social workers in the advocacy of the rights of the disabled is the strategy of persuasion, as well as the quality of the advocacy through cultural seminars .

-Continued with regard to the third objective : Identify the tactics used in the advocacy approach and contribute to the achievement of social justice in the Kuwaiti society .

▣ **Tactics as defined by officials and employees of NGOs :**

The results of the study proved that the level of Identify the tactics used in the advocacy approach and contribute to the achievement of social justice in the Kuwaiti society as determined by the officials and employees **amounted to (2.52) which is a high rate** , **According to the following indicators :**

1-The first order : The presentation of information and facts transparently to officials and decision makers to achieve social justice with an average arithmetic of (2.84).

2-The second order : Study the legislation to be changed and related to issues of social justice with an average arithmetic of (2.72) .

3-The third order : Working directly with officials, specialists and citizens to reach common solutions to achieve social justice with an average arithmetic of (2.65) .

■ **Tactics as defined by beneficiaries in NGOs :**

The results of the study proved that the level of tactics used in the advocacy approach and contribute to the achievement of social justice in the Kuwaiti society as determined by the beneficiaries **amounted to (2.45) which is high a rate , According to the following indicators :**

1-The first order : The presentation of information and facts transparently to officials and decision makers to achieve social justice with an average arithmetic of (2.86) .

٢-The second order : Working directly with officials, specialists and citizens to reach common solutions to achieve social justice with an average arithmetic of (2.7) .

٣-The Third order : Open and continuous communication with all concerned parties to participate in the decision-making process to approve the professional staff of the beneficiaries with an average arithmetic of (2.61).

These results are consistent with the study Manal Ahmed Abdalvdil - 2010 which reached its findings to the government and non - governmental organizations goals is to advocate for marginalized groups of children, and also to raise awareness and change societal behavior on children at risk issue, and the provision of adequate services ‘ **and also These results are consistent with Abeer Abdul Salam Saad study - ٢٠١١** Total that The results revealed the most important tactics that can be used to address discrimination against women in the field of employment, namely, demanding change of laws .

4 - With regard to the fourth goal : Identify the tools used in the advocacy approach, which helps to achieve social justice in the Kuwaiti society :

■ **Tools as defined by officials and employees of NGOs :**

The results of the study proved that the level of tools used in the advocacy approach, which helps to achieve social justice in the Kuwaiti society

as determined by the officials and employees **amounted to (2.45) which is a high rate, According to the following indicators :**

1-The first order : The use of social media to defend marginalized issues to achieve social justice for members of society with an average arithmetic of (2.83) .

2-The second order : Interview legislators to issue or amend new legislation to achieve social justice among members of society with an average arithmetic of (2.73) .

3-The third order : Seminars for intellectual exchange, which highlights the equal opportunities for members of society with an average arithmetic of (2.71) .

▣ **Tools as defined by beneficiaries in NGOs :**

The results of the study proved that the level of tools used in the advocacy approach, which helps to achieve social justice in the Kuwaiti society as defined by the beneficiaries **amounted to (2.4) which is a high rate , According to the following indicators :**

1-The first order : The convening of conferences to raise the responsible bodies towards social justice issues with an average arithmetic of (2.69) .

2-The second order : The use of various media to mobilize efforts to obtain the rights of beneficiaries to achieve social justice with an average arithmetic of (2.69) .

3-The third order : Seminars for intellectual exchange, which highlights the equal opportunities for members of society with an average arithmetic of (2.68) .

We conclude from these results that the tools that occupied the first rank is the use of social media to defend the marginalized issues to achieve social justice for members of society, and the importance of an interview legislators to issue new legislation or modified to achieve social justice among the members of society **‘ as these results show** awareness of the study sample awareness of the importance of Seminars for intellectual exchange that highlight equal opportunity for members of society . **And agrees with this view a study Sara. Kimberlin - 2010** Where the role of the defender to influence the organizational services of NGOs, and the results indicated that the majority of

the advocacy by the NGOs are in contact with other organizations that are their advocacy, and **those results agree With the study of Wedad Ahmed Mohammed Ryan - 2008** which was aimed at To determine the social worker roles as a General Practitioner in defending the rights of the disabled ‘ **and the results concluded** that the most important roles from the perspective of social workers is the role of the defender and the role of the demands and the role of the mediator ‘ **followed by Safinaz Mohammed Study - 2006** found that the institutions of civil society have an important role in Defending these rights by campaigning to amend the constitution and the law in line with international conventions and organizing campaigns of solidarity with groups that violate their rights, but the methods of the defender used lack professionalism .

◦ - **With regard to the fifth goal : Identify the Constraints that limit the effectiveness of the advocacy approach in the Non-Government Organizations to achieve social justice in the Kuwaiti society :**

▣ **Constraints as defined by officials and employees of NGOs :**

The results of the study proved that the level of Constraints that limit the effectiveness of the advocacy approach in the Non-Government Organizations to achieve social justice in the Kuwaiti society as determined by the officials and employees **amounted to (2.06) which is a high rate, According to the following indicators:**

1-The first order : Rushing the results of the defender to achieve social justice with an average arithmetic of (2.63) .

2-The second order : Lack of awareness of the community related to the importance of advocacy and its role in achieving social justice for members of society with an average arithmetic of (2.41) .

3-The third order : The weakness of the desire of beneficiaries to attend the community dialogues associated with advocacy carried out by the Association with an average arithmetic of (2.32) .

▣ **Constraints as defined by beneficiaries in NGOs :**

The results of the study proved that the level of Constraints that limit the effectiveness of the advocacy approach in the Non-Government Organizations to achieve social justice in the Kuwaiti society as determined by the

beneficiaries it amounted to (2.24) **which is the average rate** , **According to the following indicators :**

1-The first order : The acceleration of the results of the defender to achieve social justice with an average arithmetic of (2.71) .

2-The Second order : Lack of exchange of views between the association and beneficiaries on needs and priorities before the implementation of the process of advocacy to achieve social justice with an average arithmetic of (2.6) .

3-The third order : The lack of appreciation of officials for the importance of advocacy dialogues and their response to participate with an average arithmetic of (2.54) .

These findings explain that the NGOs suffer from many obstacles. The sample of the study agreed that the urgency of the results of the advocacy to achieve social justice is one of the most important obstacles that limit the effectiveness of the entrance of the defenders in the civil societies to achieve social justice, as well as the obstacles that occupied the first rank according to the opinion of a sample lack of exchange of views between the Assembly and the beneficiaries not to study on the needs and setting priorities prior to the implementation of the advocacy process to achieve social justice, and also obstacles Lack of appreciation of officials for the importance of advocacy dialogues and their response to participation in them .It is important , including the organizers to adopt social NGOs in defending the entrance to overcome obstacles with an emphasis on the lack of results HURRY advocacy process , **also in line with a study Donaldson, L - ٢٠٠٤** which stressed the need to adopt the defender's approach as a mechanism to strengthen and empower vulnerable groups so that they can influence the concerned organizations responsible for social welfare policies and programs and provide services to citizens. Advocacy is part of the work of social organizers and seeks to help individuals and groups to effect change in social and economic policies . Vulnerable groups .

6 - With regard to the sixth goal : Identify the proposals that support the advocacy approach to achieve social justice in the Kuwaiti society :

▣ **Proposals as defined by by officials and employees of NGOs :**

The results of the study proved that the level of proposals that support the advocacy approach to achieve social justice in the Kuwaiti society as determined by officials and employees **amounted to (2.86) which is a high rate** , **According to the following indicators:**

1-The first order : To raise awareness of the importance of community advocacy on urgent social issues, which contribute to the achievement of social justice with an average arithmetic of (3).

2-The second order : Beneficiary cooperation with the Association on an ongoing basis to achieve the desired objectives with an average arithmetic of (2.99) .

3-The third order : The use of various media to disseminate advocacy issues to achieve social justice with an average arithmetic of (2.97) .

■ **Proposals as defined by beneficiaries in NGOs :**

The results of the study proved that the level of proposals that support the advocacy approach to achieve social justice in the Kuwaiti society as determined by the beneficiaries **amounted to (2.86) which is a high rate ‘ According to the following indicators:**

1-The first order : The establishment of training and rehabilitation courses for the members of the Association in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice with an average arithmetic of (2.98) .

2-The second order : Building confidence between the beneficiaries and the Assembly to demand and defend their rights to achieve social justice with an average arithmetic of (2.98) .

3-The third order : To raise awareness of the importance of community advocacy on urgent social issues, which contribute to the achievement of social justice with an average arithmetic of (2.96) .

These data may reflect that of the most important proposals that support the advocacy approach to achieve social justice in the Kuwaiti society **has been agreed upon by most of the study sample consisted in** spreading community awareness of the advocacy of the importance of community pressing issues so as to contribute to the achievement of social justice , as the proposals indicate the **importance** of the use of the media And the **most important proposals** to build trust between the beneficiaries and the society to demand and defend their rights to achieve social justice .**These data also show that** NGOs are concerned with avoiding The study sample agreed to propose the importance of holding training and rehabilitation courses for the members of the association in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice . **This view is reinforced The study of Abeer Abdul Salam Saad - ٢٠١١** which aimed To identify the defensive role practiced in NGOs to confront discrimination against women and to identify programs and services provided by NGOs through their role in advocacy . The results of the study revealed that the most important

programs and activities used by NGOs are seminars, training programs and awareness to defend women's rights against discrimination in the functional field .

C - Results of the study in light of the hypotheses of the study :

1 - With regard to testing the validity of the first hypothesis : It is expected the level of activities and programs used in Non-Government Organizations working in the field of advocacy for social justice will be high :

The results of the study proved the validity of the first hypothesis of the study which is [**It is expected the level of activities and programs used in Non-Government Organizations working in the field of advocacy for social justice will be high**] . The level of activities and programs used by NGOs working in the field of advocacy for social justice in Kuwaiti society as determined by officials and workers amounted to (2.38) **which is a high rate** . As well as the level of activities and programs used by NGOs working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice in the Kuwaiti society as determined by the beneficiaries amounted to (2.35) **which is a high rate** .

2 - With regard to the health of the second test hypothesis : It is expected t the level of contributions to social justice in the success of the advocacy approach in Non-Government Organizations will be high :

The results of the study proved the validity of the second hypothesis of the study partly in favor of the beneficiaries and in general for the officials which is [**It is expected t the level of contributions to social justice in the success of the advocacy approach in Non-Government Organizations will be high**] . The level of contributions to social justice in the success of the advocacy approach in NGOs, And the workers amounted to (2.44) **which is a high rate** . As well the level of contributions to social justice in the success of the entrance of the defender in the NGOs as defined by the beneficiaries amounted to (2.23) **which is the average rate** .

3 - Regarding the validity test of the third hypothesis : There is a positive relationship with statistically significant between the activities and programs used in the advocacy approach in the Non-Government Organizations and the achievement of social justice in the Kuwaiti society :

The results of the study proved the validity of the third hypothesis of the study which is [**There is a positive relationship with statistically significant between the activities and programs used in the advocacy approach in the Non-Government Organizations and the achievement of social justice in the**

Kuwaiti society] , since there is a positive relationship statistically significant (0.01) The entrance of the defender in the NGOs and the achievement of social justice in the Kuwaiti society as determined by officials and employees . The activities and programs used in the entrance of the defenders in the civil societies in connection with social justice in the Kuwaiti society were : (activities and training programs and rehabilitation, then defensive activities and programs, cultural activities and programs, followed by activities and educational programs, and finally social activities and programs) . The programs used in the introduction of advocacy in NGOs as a whole explain (86.7%) of the changes in the dimensions of achieving social justice in the Kuwaiti society as a whole . In addition , There is a statistically significant correlation at a significant level (0.01) among activities and programs used in the introduction of advocacy in NGOs and achieving social justice in the Kuwaiti society as determined by beneficiaries . The activities and programs used in the income of female civil society defenders in relation to social justice in the Kuwaiti society were : (training and rehabilitation activities and programs, advocacy activities and programs, social activities and programs, cultural activities and programs, and finally educational activities and programs) , (93.2%) of the changes in the dimensions of achieving social justice in the Kuwaiti society as a whole .

4 - Regarding the validity of the fourth hypothesis : There are differences with statistically significant between the responses of officials and employees and the responses of beneficiaries in Non-Government Organizations in determining the level of activities and programs used in civil associations working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice :

The results of the study proved the validity of the fourth hypothesis of the study in part which is [**There are differences with statistically significant between the responses of officials and employees and the responses of beneficiaries in Non-Government Organizations in determining the level of activities and programs used in civil associations working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice**] , since there are significant differences statistically significant At a significant level (0.05) between the responses of officials and employees and the responses of beneficiaries in NGOs regarding their level of (cultural activities and programs) used by NGOs working in the field of advocacy To achieve social justice in favor of the responses of officials in NGOs. In addition, there are statistically significant differences at a significant level (0.05) between the responses of officials and employees and the responses of beneficiaries in NGOs regarding their level of (educational activities and programs) used by NGOs working in the field of advocacy to

achieve social justice in favor of beneficiary responses in NGOs . In addition , there are no statistically significant differences between the responses of officials and employees and the responses of beneficiaries in NGOs regarding their level of activity social activities and programs , level of (training and rehabilitation activities and programs, level of advocacy activities and programs) , and the level of activities and programs used by NGOs working in the field of advocacy for justice Social as a whole .

5 - Regarding the validity of the fifth hypothesis : There are differences with statistically significant between the responses of officials and employees and the responses of beneficiaries Non-Government Organizations in determining the level of contributions to social justice in the success of the advocacy approach in Non-Government Organizations :

The results of the study proved the validity of the fifth hypothesis of the study in part which is [**There are differences with statistically significant between the responses of officials and employees and the responses of beneficiaries Non-Government Organizations in determining the level of contributions to social justice in the success of the advocacy approach in Non-Government Organizations**] , where there are significant differences statistically significant at the level of significance (0.01) Between the responses of officials and employees and the responses of beneficiaries to NGOs in determining the (level of contributions of equality , and the contribution of justice), and the level of contributions to social justice in the success of the approach of advocacy in NGOs for responses Officials and employees of civil associations. In addition, there are no statistically significant differences between the responses of officials and employees and the responses of beneficiaries in NGOs in determining the level of equal opportunity contribution as a dimension of social justice in the success of the approach of advocacy in NGOs .

6 - With regard to testing the validity of the sixth hypothesis : There is a statistically significant relationship between some demographic variables of officials and employees / beneficiaries in Non-Government Organizations and their definition of the level of activities and programs used in civil associations working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice :

The results of the study proved the validity of the sixth hypothesis of the study in part, which is [**There is a statistically significant relationship between some demographic variables of officials and employees / beneficiaries in Non-Government Organizations and their definition of the**

level of activities and programs used in civil associations working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice] , since there is a statistically significant relationship between The age of officials and employees / beneficiaries in NGOs and their definition of the level of activities and programs used in NGOs working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice, as well as a statistically significant relationship The educational qualification of officials and employees / beneficiaries in NGOs is defined by the level of activities and programs used in NGOs working in the field of advocacy for social justice. There is also no statistically significant correlation between some demographic variables of officials and employees / beneficiaries in NGOs (Gender, Marital status , Jop , and Non-Government Organizations) and determine the level of activities and programs used by NGOs working in the field of advocacy to achieve social justice .

7 - Regarding the validity of the seventh hypothesis : There is a statistically significant relationship between some demographic variables of officials and employees / beneficiaries in Non-Government Organizations and determine the level of contributions to social justice in the success of the advocacy approach in Non-Government Organizations :

The results of the study proved the validity of the seventh hypothesis of the study in part, which is [**There is a statistically significant relationship between some demographic variables of officials and employees / beneficiaries in Non-Government Organizations and determine the level of contributions to social justice in the success of the advocacy approach in Non-Government Organizations]** , since there is a statistically significant relationship between the age of officials and workers / Beneficiaries / NGOs and their level of contributions to social justice in the success of the introduction of advocacy in NGOs. There is also a statistically significant relationship between the educational qualification of officials and employees / beneficiaries in NGOs and their definition of the level of contributions to social justice in the success of the approach of advocacy in NGOs. Moreover, there is no statistically significant correlation between some of the demographic variables of officials and employees / beneficiaries in NGOs (Gender, Marital status , Jop , and Non-Government Organizations) and their level of contribution to social justice in the success of the advocacy approach in NGOs .

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إستخدام مدخل المدافعة في طريقة تنظيم المجتمع لتحقيق العدالة الإجتماعية في المجتمع الكويتي

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ملخص : هدفت الدراسة الراهنة إلى تحديد إستخدام مدخل المدافعة في طريقة تنظيم المجتمع لتحقيق العدالة الإجتماعية في المجتمع الكويتي ، وقد أسفرت النتائج أن الجمعيات الأهلية تستخدم مدخل المدافعة لتحقيق العدالة الإجتماعية ، وأفادت نتائج الدراسة إلى وجود علاقة طردية دالة إحصائيا عند مستوى معنوية (٠.٠١) بين الأنشطة والبرامج المستخدمة في مدخل المدافعة في الجمعيات الأهلية وتحقيق العدالة الإجتماعية بالمجتمع الكويتي ، وأن أكثر الأنشطة والبرامج المستخدمة في مدخل المدافعة في الجمعيات الأهلية إرتباطا بتحقيق العدالة الإجتماعية بالمجتمع الكويتي تمثلت في : الأنشطة والبرامج التدريبية والتأهيلية ، ثم الأنشطة والبرامج الدفاعية ، ثم الأنشطة والبرامج الثقافية ، يليها الأنشطة والبرامج التعليمية ، وأخيرا الأنشطة والبرامج الاجتماعية ، كما توصلت النتائج إلى أن إسهامات العدالة الإجتماعية في نجاح مدخل المدافعة في الجمعيات الأهلية بلغت معدلات مرتفعة وإحتل بُعد المساواة المرتبة الأولى ثم تلاه بُعد العدالة وأخيرا بُعد تكافؤ الفرص ، كما رصدت نتائج الدراسة أن الجمعيات الأهلية تستخدم الإستراتيجيات الأكثر تأثيرا كإستراتيجية الضغط على السلطة التشريعية لتعديل السياسات بما يتماشى مع حقوق المستفيدين ، بالإضافة إلى إستخدام إستراتيجية التحالف من أجل كسب التأييد المجتمعي نحو قضايا المستفيدين في الجمعية ، فضلا عن إستخدام إستراتيجية المدافعة عن الفئات المهضومة الحق من خلال تنظيم جهودهم ، كما أشارت النتائج إلى أن أهم التكتيكات التي تستخدمها الجمعيات الأهلية وتساعد في تحقيق العدالة الإجتماعية هي العمل المباشر مع المسؤولين والمتخصصين والمواطنين للوصول لحلول مشتركة لتحقيق العدالة الإجتماعية ، بالإضافة إلى الإتصالات المفتوحة والمستمرة مع جميع الأطراف المعنية للمشاركة في عملية صنع وإتخاذ القرار لإقرار كادر المهنيين المستفيدين لدى الجمعية ، كما أسفرت النتائج أيضا عن أهم الأدوات المستخدمة في مدخل المدافعة التي تساعد في تحقيق العدالة الإجتماعية وتمثلت في الندوات للتبادل الفكري الذي يسلط الضوء على تكافؤ الفرص لأفراد المجتمع ، وكذلك مقابلة المشرعين لإصدار تشريعات جديدة أو تعديلها لتحقيق العدالة الاجتماعية بين أفراد المجتمع ، كما أشارت النتائج إلى أن المعوقات التي تحد من فعالية مدخل المدافعة في الجمعيات الأهلية لتحقيق العدالة الإجتماعية هي إستعجال نتائج المدافعة لتحقيق

العدالة الإجتماعية ، وأيضاً من المعوقات التي إحتلت المراتب الأولى قلة نشر الوعي المجتمعي المرتبط بأهمية المدافعة ودورها في تحقيق العدالة الإجتماعية لأفراد المجتمع ، وكذلك قلة تقدير المسؤولين لأهمية الحوارات الدفاعية وإستجابتهم للمشاركة فيها ، وحول تحديد المقترحات التي تدعم مدخل المدافعة لتحقيق العدالة الإجتماعية في المجتمع الكويتي أفادت النتائج بضرورة نشر الوعي المجتمعي بأهمية المدافعة عن القضايا المجتمعية الملحة بما يسهم في تحقيق العدالة الإجتماعية ، ومن المقترحات التي إحتلت المراتب الأولى الإهتمام بإستخدام وسائل الإعلام المتنوعة لنشر قضايا المدافعة لتحقيق العدالة الإجتماعية وإقامة دورات تدريبية وتأهيلية للعاملين في الجمعية في مجال المدافعة لتحقيق العدالة الإجتماعية .