

Strengthening the social security system and its role in reducing poverty among vulnerable groups in Diwaniyah: an analytical study For the period 2017-2023

Iman Nima Magdi Salem Abdul Hassan Rasan
University of Al-Qadisiyah

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Corresponding Author : Iman Nima Magdi

Abstract : This research addresses a very important topic, as it relates to how to strengthen the social security system in Diwaniyah Governorate and how it contributes to reducing the poverty of vulnerable groups there. Diwaniyah Governorate suffers from a general lack of private social welfare institutions compared to Iraq, as well as a small number of beneficiaries from these institutions. The research concluded that there are several reasons contributing to the decline in the number of social welfare units in the governorate, including a lack of funding and financial allocations. There is a shortage of government or private funding, which leads to a decrease in the number of social welfare units in the governorate. There is also a shortage of qualified human resources, which significantly contributes to the ability of these institutions to split or open new branches within the governorate, resulting in a decrease in the number of social welfare units. Furthermore, abnormal economic and social conditions may lead to a decline in the work of social welfare units or a decrease in their number in the governorate, in addition to the challenge of administrative and financial corruption. The research demonstrated the need to enhance the level of social security by providing a range of goods and services, including basic health care, that are available, accessible, acceptable, and of good quality. Based on this criterion, we can demonstrate the realistic level of health care in Qadisiyah Governorate and the provision and achievement of security. Income for children to ensure they have access to all basic needs, including access to nutrition, education, care, and any other necessary goods.

Keywords: Social security system, poverty, Diwaniya

INTRODUCTION: The topic of social security is an important one, although there is no specific definition of social security, as is the case with most definitions and social terms that are not subject to modeling. However, the shortcomings of many definitions may lie in the concept's failure to encompass all the life needs of the individual. Since ancient times, humans have sought to secure their basic needs, essential to ensuring their survival and security, through dynamic interaction with members of their society. This is achieved through their constant endeavor to develop the means and mechanisms that facilitate their interaction with nature and the surrounding conditions, including the dangers they may encounter during their various activities. While humans were able to secure some needs themselves, they had to resort to the help of others to secure others. Since time immemorial, humans have relied on self-protection by living in groups and maintaining the principle of mutual support and solidarity with the group. Forms of this security and social protection have evolved with the development of human societies, as all divine laws have called for social justice and the right of all members of society to a decent living. They have also called for the necessity of undertaking charitable works aimed at improving the conditions of the poor and needy groups. The human need for social security is considered. It is linked to its existence throughout the ages, but the means of achieving it differed from one era to another, and from one political and economic system to another, and were limited to means based on solidarity and social mutual support, and means based on savings. Some writers may limit the meaning of the concept of social security to one aspect of life, and others may exclude the material aspect and life practices and be satisfied with the morale and the prevailing emotional state in society. The research was divided into three sections. The first section came with the theoretical framework, then the second section included the practical aspect, while the third section came with the most important conclusions and recommendations that the research reached.

Significance of the Research

The importance of the research stems from the importance of the topic it addresses. The research attempts to address the problem of social security in Diwaniyah Governorate and how to enhance the lives of vulnerable groups in the governorate to ensure they live a dignified life in society.

Research Problem

The research problem can be described by the following question: Does Diwaniyah Governorate need to strengthen social security mechanisms and improve the lives of vulnerable groups in society?

Research Hypothesis

The research assumes that Diwaniyah Governorate needs to enhance the reality of social security and improve the lives of vulnerable groups in society to ensure a dignified life and improve the standard of living for these groups.

Research Objectives

The research aims to highlight the reality of social care in Diwaniyah Governorate. It also aims to clarify the appropriate mechanism for enhancing the level of social security in the governorate and how to improve the poverty of vulnerable groups in society.

Chapter One

The Theoretical and Conceptual Framework of the Social Security System and Vulnerable Groups

First Section: The Concept of Social Security and Its Importance

The literature on social security continues to differ, as do most definitions and social terms, which are not subject to modeling. However, the shortcomings of many definitions may lie in the concept's failure to encompass all the life needs of the individual. Since ancient times, humans have sought to secure their basic needs, essential to ensuring their survival and security, through dynamic interaction with members of their society. This is achieved through their constant endeavor to develop the means and mechanisms that facilitate their interaction with nature and the surrounding conditions, including the dangers they may encounter during their various activities. While humans were able to secure some needs themselves, they had to resort to the help of others to secure others. Since time immemorial, humans have relied on self-protection by living in groups and maintaining the principle of mutual support and solidarity with the group. Forms of this security and social protection have evolved with the development of human societies, as all divine laws have called for social justice and the right of all members of society to live. The generous, and also called for the necessity of doing charitable works aimed at improving the conditions of the poor classes that need assistance, and the human need for social security is linked to his existence throughout the ages, but the means of achieving it differed from one era to another, and from one political and economic system to another, and were limited to means based on solidarity and social mutual support (Talat Mustafa, 2010, 571), and means based on savings, some writers may limit the meaning of the concept of social security to one aspect of life, and others may exclude the material aspect and life practices and be satisfied with the moral spirit and the prevailing emotional state in society.

The Second Requirement: The Importance of Social Security

The importance of social security stems from its focus on many issues related to the lives of individuals and how to achieve societal stability, including the issue of providing basic services to individuals, thus preventing them from feeling destitute and needy. This includes studying and providing a range of educational and cultural services, humanitarian care, and social and material insurance in the event of unemployment and cessation of work. It also contributes to achieving and ensuring personal well-being, thus demonstrating its importance in ensuring the prevention of crime and delinquency. Social security here represents all political and economic measures, programs, and plans aimed at providing comprehensive guarantees that surround every person in society with the necessary care, providing them with the means to achieve the maximum development of their capabilities and strengths, and the highest degree of well-being within a framework of political freedom and social justice. From a developmental perspective, we find that some view the importance of social security as a cornerstone upon which progress is based, and which development and progress rely on in order to achieve the common collective goals of society. Social security is a basic need that individuals aspire to, and which governments strive to achieve in accordance with their own laws. It is also a vital national interest that the state plans to achieve through its agencies and institutions, and monitors through the plans and programs for comprehensive development. (Richard Swedberg, 2019, 38) It is a lofty goal that the state works to achieve. All governmental institutions and civil society organizations, such as educational and social charities and international organizations, are considered an important field from which specialized social studies are launched. Everyone aspires to a society that is safe from the plagues that threaten its structure with cracks and its entity with dangers, such as ignorance, poverty, disease, drugs, crimes and behavioral deviation. Social security is the security of the state as a single unit, by achieving infallibility and protection of its public rights and collective interests, (urraïn, 2014, 210) represented in its religious, social and intellectual unity. It maintains its systems, protects

its institutions and preserves its capabilities and gains. From an Islamic perspective, there are those who have explained the importance of social security, as they see that the importance of social security comes in the Holy Qur'an as an expression of reassurance of souls and the elimination of fear in human society linked by the bond of brotherhood of faith without regard to race, color or language. Islam also abhors every call for division or strife, and considers it a satanic call. Researchers believe that the word "social" extends the horizons of this security to all areas of human life. "Social" is a description of behavior or attitude towards others, and it means attitudes in which there is a mutual influence between Parties linked by ties and relationships, the importance of social security lies in the keenness to exploit all possible ways, means and means for society in order to ensure stability in society, with the aim of protecting its material and moral gains. There are three basic elements that, when available, increase the strength of social security, and when they are weak, cause social security to weaken. These are justice, equality, and equal opportunities among all individuals. At this level, a high degree of social security is achieved, and then economic well-being is achieved for individuals. From this standpoint, the importance of social security can be described by considering it a state that stems from a sense of belonging, is based on stability, and derives its components from the system, meaning that this state assumes the existence of an organizational structure or an agreed-upon collective organization to which individuals feel a sense of belonging,(Richard Swedberg, 2007,57) and is characterized by stability, permanence, and continuity, and determines the positions of the organization's members and their rights and duties in a way that helps determine the behavior of the organization's members in interactive situations. There are those who prefer the individual or unilateral view of this importance, and hold the individual or society responsible for this. Some of them begin to explain the importance of social security from a psychological aspect, seeing that social security is a feeling or natural state that prevails among the members of society, as it is the state's feeling. With reassurance and stability, due to the absence of social phenomena that conflict with the authentic values of society and its supreme principles. (International Monetary Fund, 2024, 24) There are those who are interested in explaining the importance of social security in the organizational aspect and the concern of the international system with the criminal dimension and the protection of individuals from any potential aggression against them. They see that social security is the system in which the organized international community bears the responsibility of protecting each of its members and ensuring their security from aggression. Thus, the importance of social security appears as an abstract concept limited to the absence of negative phenomena that threaten it, as does the aspect of constructive contribution or cultural, economic, health, political and criminal responsibility that governments must adhere to to achieve care, security, safety and well-being for their citizens. Some researchers have adopted an integrative view in explaining the importance of social security,(Osama fithi, 2020, 39) as they consider social security in its general concept to include all aspects of life that concern contemporary man. It includes, first and foremost, the livelihood and economic sufficiency and life stability of the citizen.

Third Requirement: The Concept and Definition of Fragility and Vulnerable Groups in Society

The term "fragility" is one of the most widely used terms around the world to describe groups that are less fortunate in terms of economic and social opportunities, and groups excluded by society for various reasons, whether political, religious, ethnic, or otherwise. It is appropriate to note that the term "fragility" has a social structure that cannot be ignored, and the term has a profoundly negative connotation in the collective mind of societies because it denotes the extreme degree of weakness, resourcefulness, and inability. Vulnerable groups are those who suffer from a low status within the social system, which may result in the isolation of a social group, either completely or partially. There are many reasons that lead to the creation of this phenomenon, such as control, subjugation, and the imposition of social, economic, and political obstacles, depriving neglected groups of their rights. It may also encompass all segments of society and is not specifically limited to certain groups, as everyone is vulnerable at some point in their lives to fragility and weakness. This is due to human biology, which exposes them to disease and age-related changes, or to environmental, social, political, or economic factors beyond the individual's control. In other words, all members of society are at risk of fragility. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines fragility as the stage reached by a population, individual, or organization beyond which they are unable to adapt, endure, or recover from the effects of disasters. The organization classifies groups such as pregnant women, children, the elderly, the hungry, and those suffering from illnesses as more vulnerable than others. In addition to considering poverty as a cause of fragility,(Mr.Harald,2014, 80) it leads to homelessness and malnutrition and weakens individuals' ability to withstand diseases and epidemics.

The Fourth Requirement: The Most Vulnerable Groups

We explained above that vulnerable groups in society are a term that refers to groups facing economic and social difficulties that expose their members to risks within a local community and reduce their ability to access opportunities and invest resources. Vulnerable groups in society can be divided into several categories:

1. Women: Most women are marginalized in society, especially in societies suffering from inequality. They face difficulties in accessing employment and educational opportunities. Women can be victims of violence. Studies also

indicate that countries whose laws discriminate against and prejudice women and do not promote gender equality suffer economic losses. Previous research shows that gender gaps in women's entrepreneurship and labor force participation contribute to an estimated 27% of economic losses in the Middle East and North Africa, 19% in South Asia, 14% in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 10% in Europe. These are losses that many countries, especially those with high levels of poverty, cannot afford.

2. Children: According to the legal definition in most countries, children are "persons under the age of eighteen." However, the transition from childhood to adulthood, biologically, occurs at the onset of puberty. Culturally, the issue becomes more complex when trying to define the end of childhood. (fahdiwi ,2006, p221) Factors such as starting work, ending school, and marriage are taken into account, in addition to class, gender, and ethnicity. Children are among the most vulnerable groups in society, especially those from poor families or orphans living on limited or, in some cases, non-existent state resources. They suffer from a lack of education and healthcare, especially those living in poverty, or who are subject to neglect or exploitation by others. The term "child poverty" refers to the phenomenon of children suffering from poverty and describes children unable to achieve the minimum standard of living set by the nation in which they live. This standard is lower in developing countries than in other countries, and when combined with the increasing number of orphans, the results become disastrous.

3. Older adults (senility): A condition in which a decline in functional, physical, and mental abilities becomes apparent. Clear, measurable and impactful on harmonic processes. There is an opinion that aging is a natural change in human life, i.e. a physiological development such as infancy, childhood, puberty, middle age and then old age. This is God's law in His creation. This physiological change may be explained as a result of the transformation that occurs in the tissues and cells of the elderly. (Ian Clark,2014,28) Opinions also differed regarding the time when aging begins. Several studies have shown that advancing age and consequently the appearance of symptoms of aging, whether health-related, psychological or mental, may begin at any stage of life.

4. Migrants (refugees): At the international level, there is no single, universally agreed-upon definition of the term migrant. Migrants may remain in their country of origin or host country (settlers), move to another country (transit migrants), or move back and forth between countries (circular migrants, such as seasonal workers). Refugee and migrant movements may result from conditions of human insecurity and health-related human rights restrictions, which can lead to poverty and social injustice. Many refugees and migrants often suffer from poverty, poor living conditions, and marginalization. They work in sectors and occupations characterized by high levels of occupational health risks and substandard working conditions, which can increase the risk of occupational accidents. Few workplaces that employ refugees and migrants offer basic occupational health services, and few refugees and migrants benefit from national social security benefits or rehabilitation programs related to occupational diseases or injuries. 5. Employment in the informal economy: There is no precise description or definition of the term employment in the informal economy, as specialists face difficulty in defining this type of economy, as various terms are used, such as "work in the shadow economy," "work in the gray economy," and "hidden economy," and each of these terms is associated with different descriptions. However, there is widespread recognition that the informal economy generally encompasses a wide range of diverse economic activities that occur outside the scope of formal institutions within a regulated legal and legislative environment, with the exception of illegal activities. Work in the informal economy is a growing phenomenon with significant economic and social dimensions. (Fabio Macioce,2022,281) Almost every country is devoid of an informal economy, with various economies around the world experiencing this phenomenon to varying degrees, depending on the degree of control over it and the methods used to regulate the sector within the state.

6. Ethnic and Religious Minorities: An ethnic, religious, or linguistic minority is any group of people who constitute a small percentage, perhaps less than half of the population, of a country's entire territory, and whose members share common cultural, religious, or linguistic characteristics, or a combination of these diverse characteristics. Anyone can freely belong to an ethnic, religious, or linguistic minority without any requirements for citizenship, residency, official recognition, or any other status. These minorities can be subject to discrimination and persecution, which exacerbates their vulnerable situation and worsens poverty among them. Minorities enrich all societies worldwide. However, minorities often face multiple forms of discrimination,(sreemoline, 2015,47) leading to marginalization, violence, and exclusion. Minorities and indigenous peoples may be among the most marginalized communities in many societies. They may face severe discrimination and be excluded from participating in social, cultural, and economic affairs, may be unable to participate in political power, and are often prevented from expressing their identities. (Childhood Poverty Research and Policy Center,2005,39) These obstacles are exacerbated by displacement and statelessness, increasing the protection risks they face.

7. Persons with Disabilities: This is a controversial term that refers to a wide range of phenomena and processes related to poverty and deprivation, but it is also used in relation to marginalized people and places and issues of social exclusion. The term "persons with disabilities" includes all those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or

sensory impairments that, when interacting with various barriers, may prevent them from fully and effectively participating in society on an equal basis with others.(jump up,2009, 39) They often face restrictions in accessing basic services, such as education and health, as well as social discrimination. Therefore, there is a need to enable persons with disabilities to live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life.

Section Two

The Reality of the Social Security System in Diwaniyah Governorate and Mechanisms for Strengthening It

First Topic: The Reality of Social Welfare Institutions in Diwaniyah Governorate

Diwaniyah Governorate suffers from a general lack of private social welfare institutions compared to Iraq, as well as a small number of beneficiaries from these institutions. Table (1) shows the number of social welfare units and beneficiaries in Qadisiyah Governorate compared to Iraq.

Table (1)Number of Social Welfare Units and Beneficiaries in Qadisiyah Governorate compared to Iraq for the period 2017-2023

Year	details	Number of units	Elderly and disabled people	Homes for the Disabled	Homes for the Totally Disabled	Homes for Juveniles and Girls
2017	Al-Qadisiyah /1	6	27	157	0	32
	Iraq /2	99	333	3266	326	435
	Ratio 1/2	6.0 %	8.1%	4.8%	0	7.3%
2018	Al-Qadisiyah /1	6	30	161	0	33
	Iraq /2	95	357	3328	346	425
	Ratio 1/2	6.3%	8.4%	4.8%	0%	7.7%
2019	Al-Qadisiyah /1	3	28	58	0	30
	Iraq /2	91	301	2690	343	336
	Ratio 1/2	%3.3	%9.3	%2.1	%0	%8.9
2020	Al-Qadisiyah /1	5	22	78	0	29
	Iraq /2	124	396	2913	344	682
	Ratio 1/2	%4.0	%5.5	%2.6	%0	%4.2
2023	Al-Qadisiyah /1	5	23	77	0	30
	Iraq /2	125	395	2915	346	680
	Ratio 1/2	%4.0	%5.8	%2.6	%0	%4.4

Source: Ministry of Planning, Central Statistical Agency, Statistical Abstract for various years, Chapter Twelve, Social Statistics.

There are several reasons contributing to the decline in the number of social welfare units in Al-Qadisiyah Governorate compared to Iraq, including a lack of funding and financial allocations, as there is a lack of government or private funding, which leads to a decrease in the number of social welfare units in the governorate. What we see from the aforementioned table is that its percentage was only 6% in 2017, then decreased to 3.3% in 2019, before improving slightly to 4% in 2020 and 2023. There is also a shortage of qualified human cadres, as this contributes significantly to the ability of these institutions to split or open new branches within the governorate, thus leading to a decrease in the number of social welfare units. Abnormal economic and social conditions may also lead to a decline in the work of social welfare units or a decrease in the number of these units in the governorate. Also, the widespread administrative and financial corruption in most government and private institutions leads to a decrease in the number of social welfare units, due to the mismanagement of resources. This is reflected in the poor quality of service provision in these units in the governorate, such as nursing homes, homes for the disabled, and homes for juveniles and girls. We note that the percentage of the elderly is only 8.1% in 2017. 2017, then rose slightly to 8.4% in 2018, then increased to 9.3% in 2019. This is due to many circumstances that this segment of society is going through. However, we note a decline in this percentage to 5.5% in 2020. This decline is due to some elderly people leaving nursing homes and seeking refuge with their families after the spread of the Corona virus and became a global epidemic. There is also the case of deaths that occurred due to old age and chronic diseases that they suffer from, which led to a decrease in the number and percentage of residents in the home and maintaining a percentage of 5.8% of the total elderly and disabled in Iraq in 2023. When looking at homes for the disabled, we also note that the

percentage of beneficiaries from these homes is only 4.8% of the total beneficiaries in Iraq. This is due to the aforementioned reasons. We also note a decrease in this percentage to 2.1% in 2019 for the total beneficiaries in Iraq, and this percentage remained at 2.6% for the year 2020 and until 2023, there may be a number of people with disabilities who did not benefit from the services of these homes for many reasons, including their lack of knowledge of these homes in the first place, or their distance from their places of residence, or there are reasons represented by the family's care for the disabled and keeping them as part of the family. As for the homes of compassion, we note the absence of beneficiaries in these homes, and their percentage is 0% for the period from 2017 to 2023. This is an indicator of a defect due to the absence of beneficiaries in these homes, despite their inclusion among the units of social care in Iraq. As for the homes of juveniles and girls, it may be noted that there is a percentage of 7.3% in 2017, then it rose slightly to 7.7% in 2018 and continued to 2019 to reach 8.9%, but it decreased in 2020 and 2023, where it reached 4.2% and 4.4%, respectively. From this, we find that there is a need to conduct a research and investigation process on these groups in society, and it is necessary to address the problem Lack of infrastructure such as water and electricity leads to a decrease in the number of social welfare units and the number of beneficiaries, and government support doubles. Lack of government support may lead to a decrease in the number of social welfare units.(Brian Nolan,2013,26)

Second Requirement: Social Security Programs in Diwaniyah

We explained in the preceding chapter that all social security programs in Iraq are consistent with a set of international laws and recommendations that Iraq is keen to implement, including International Labor Organization Recommendation No. 202 of 2012, which stipulates that social protection should include a minimum of the following four guarantees, which are defined at the national level. These programs are also based on the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and Iraq's Vision 2030. Since Qadisiyah Governorate is part of Iraq's governorates, and the government is keen to achieve the highest levels of equity among beneficiaries covered by social security programs, it has a specific share in these programs, and all government procedures related to labor and social security apply to it. Accordingly, these international standards and guarantees can be applied and clarified at the level of Qadisiyah Governorate, as will be detailed according to these programs in turn:

First Guarantee: Access to a range of goods and services, including basic health care, that are available, accessible, acceptable, and of good quality. According to this criterion, we can determine the level of The reality of health care in Al-Qadisiyah Governorate according to Table (2) below:

Table (2)The reality of the health sector in Diwaniyah Governorate compared to the health situation in Iraq

Years	Details	Number of health sectors	Primary healthcare centers	Number of government hospitals*
2019	Al-Qadisiyah /1	5	84	6
	Iraq /2	145	2808	252
	Ratio 1/2	2.3%	2.9%	2.4%
2020	Al-Qadisiyah /1	5	84	6
	Iraq /2	150	2805	260
	Ratio 1/2	3.3%	2.9%	2.3%
2023	Al-Qadisiyah /1	5	84	6
	Iraq /2	152	2808	264
	Ratio 1/2	3.2%	2.9	2.2%

Source: Ministry of Planning, Central Statistical Agency, Statistical Abstract for various years, Chapter Twelve, Social Statistics.

We note from the table above that Al-Qadisiyah Governorate has a very modest percentage within the health reality in Iraq, as the percentage of health sectors reached only 2.3% in 2019, with a slight increase in the years 2020 and 2023 to become 3.3%. However, it is a small percentage and did not rise to the satisfactory percentages that the governorate should have. As for primary health care centers, we note that there is a decrease in their numbers, as their percentage reached only 2.9% of the total health care centers in Iraq. This percentage remained until 2023 despite the population increase and the need to open new health centers to meet the needs of individuals in society. As for looking at the number of government hospitals that should cover the actual need of the governorate, we note that their percentage reached only 2.4% of the total Iraqi government hospitals. This percentage also declined in subsequent years due to the increase in the number of hospitals in Iraq, while their number remained stable in Al-Qadisiyah Governorate, which led to its decline to become 2.3% in 2020 and only 2.2% in 2023. This is what calls for health authorities The

specialists are calling for a review of the health situation in the governorate, especially when compared to international standards. We have shown that the health situation in Iraq has reached 60% primary health care coverage, while the accepted international standard ranges between 80% and 100%. This means there is a large gap between Iraq and the world. If we compare the governorate to the Iraqi situation, we will find a significant deterioration and decline in the health situation. The government must work continuously to address the growing problem with the annual population growth. The second guarantee: Providing and achieving income security for children, which means providing basic goods and services in sufficient quantities, through sufficient income for families with children, to ensure that their living requirements and monthly needs are met, to ensure that they have all basic requirements, including access to nutrition, education, care, and any other necessary goods. This can be achieved by knowing the average amount of spending made by the Iraqi family (Christiane Schlote 2014, 149) to reach the knowledge that the greater the amount of spending on education, the more positive results it leads to in society, considering that other items of life and living requirements can be easily and conveniently accessed, and they can also be provided at reduced costs by the government. Usually, the amount of spending on food and consumption is of great importance in the average amount of family spending, considering that the average family size is large and may reach 7 individuals in one family or more in some Iraqi governorates, which requires a larger amount of spending on food commodities, which is a natural thing, especially if the standard of living and poverty rates in Iraq, which amount to more than 17%, as mentioned above, are added. These averages will negatively affect the amount of spending on education, which appeared at the lowest percentage of the average spending that Table (3) shows the average monthly household expenditure on consumer goods and services in Iraq.

Section Three

Conclusions and Recommendations

The research reached a set of conclusions and recommendations, the most important of which are the following:

First: Conclusions

1. Diwaniyah Governorate suffers from a small number of private social welfare institutions.
2. Diwaniyah Governorate suffers from a small number of beneficiaries of social welfare institutions.
3. There is a shortage of funding and government financial allocations for social welfare, leading to a decline in the number of social welfare units in the governorate.
4. There is a shortage of qualified human resources, which significantly contributes to the ability of these institutions to split or open new branches within the governorate, resulting in a decline in the number of social welfare units.
5. Abnormal economic and social conditions play a major role in the decline in the work of social welfare units or the decrease in their number in the governorate, in addition to the challenge of administrative and financial corruption.

Second: Recommendations

1. The researcher recommends increasing the amount of financial allocations for social welfare centers in Diwaniyah, in order to provide a suitable work environment and services for all affected groups in society.
2. It is important to strengthen the role of social care with experienced and skilled staff specialized in social work, across various circumstances, locations, and beneficiaries.
3. There is a need to enhance the level of social security in the governorate by facilitating access to basic needs for individuals, including the provision of goods and services, including basic healthcare.
4. Aid must be truly accessible to beneficiary groups, acceptable, and of good quality.
5. It is necessary to prioritize healthcare in the governorate and provide income security for children to ensure they meet their basic needs, including access to nutrition, education, and care.

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