

***“Social Participation of Rural Youth in Development in Two Villages in
Kena Governorate in Egypt”***

Saker EL NOUR

Saker EL NOUR

Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology
Faculty of Agriculture, South Valley University
Kena, B.O.BOX 83523
Egypt
sakerabdol@gmail.com

Abstract: Youth social participation is the process that developing partnerships between young people and adults in all areas of life so youth can take valued position in society and the community as a whole can benefit from their contribution, ideas and energies, This study analyze the kinds and the levels of social participation of rural youth in development in kena governorate in Egypt, Sample social survey approach was used in this study population was sampled from among rural youth of the age category (18-30) years, and the sample was selected by zone random sampling methods, from two study villages, in Keft the sample size was 150 youth, whereas in Aboutcht was 204 youth, data analyzed by SPSS (statistical package for social science), a major result of the study is the lowest youth participation in two village and this can be explain by centralization and adulate control, in addition to loss the trust in the governmental programs, finally, the study confirmed that local initiative is important for their participation.

Keywords: Egypt, Rural Youth, Social participation.

INTRODUCTION

The real wealth of the countries like Egypt is human resources, and young people are the type of players these resources they burden of change in social systems, in order to benefit from the energies of society must be a social system based on youth participation in the conduct of affairs. (Mahmud, 301:2001).

Youth1 period nature involve many of the important characteristics that distinguish them from childhood and adolescence and on the next stage, which is so unique phase of the rights bus changes physical and physiological, social, emotional, which may have a negative impact on the personality and psychology if it fails to improve the care and guidance and assist them to adapt and compromise with the self and society (Ala'edeen, 2000: 33).

The government was recently increased attention to human development through increased education and to participate in development activities, The process involved the most important factors affecting the success of the process of local development, and represents youth manpower in the best and strongest stages which accounted for 33% of the total proportion of the population (Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, 1998), and they represent a broad sector of the work force upon as representing youth about 61.8% of the total labor force "15-60 years", which represents 53.8% of the total population in the Egyptian society in 1996 (the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, 1998).

Rural youth represents 53.9% of the total youth (Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, 1998).

There is consent among the researchers and development workers on the importance of social participation of community members in the activities and development programs carried out in their communities as one of the main pillars for the success of these projects (full, 1999: 30).

Social participation is an important area to hone the skills of personnel and capacity-building. Based on the relationship between social work and human resource, it can be argued that the backbone of human resource practitioner of social participation are the youth, youth power belonging to their community and laying help and support social work and level of sophistication and content, as well as social participation duplicated their experience and their abilities and skills, which will be in desperate need of them, particularly in their working lives.

In Upper Egypt the people suffering from regional disparities, which is essential feature of the road development in Egypt, in addition to the disparities between urban and rural areas on the national level, which prompted the state to do projects and programs that would improve life quality in rural areas and that With community participation as one of the most important mechanisms for development.

The social participation and the all forms of volunteerism most pressing local in the current period where the State abandons a lot of previous burdens for individuals and

institutions in response to international changes and control of the ruling market economics and the develop the role of civil society.

The equation consists of participation is (People + Command + ideas + plan + initiatives groups + self-management) (Schoftan, 1998: 64). but what is happening on the fact is the opposite, where the state and its institutions increasingly turning its disrupting the community rely on the state to the stage of self-reliance, although the formal allocation encourage the participation (Banna, 2003: 15).

Rural organizations are very important as rural development agents. They have an active role in the development process through its responsibility for affecting change intended, as the success of these organizations in achieving its role depends on the efficiency of the regulatory process and its ability to guide manpower towards common goals and motivate their continued hard work and attention to achieve the desired goals as much as possible (Siam EL deen, 1982: 22).

This paper attempts to examine the degree of youth participation in social activities and the types of their participation and what are the elements of their participation using a specific study to focus directly on factors that shape the extent of participation in civil society organizations. More specifically, it addresses the following question: “in Qena, what are the major factors influencing youth participation in development projects and civil society organizations”.

To address this question, it's supposed to examine four hypotheses about participation that focus on economic, social, characters, and access issues. Briefly, it hypothesize that the probability of participation in development is greater for youth who enjoy a greater level of economic well being; and have a higher level of education and who have more interactions with and open.

Testing these hypotheses helps explore whether existing power holders and those who are wealthier may appropriate a greater proportion of benefits from decentralized control over resources. It also enhances the understanding of the nature of participation and its determinants so as to facilitate better policy design and encourage participation from youth.

To examine the research question and hypotheses in a concrete setting, we focus on the Shrouk program, cooperatives, youth club, and community development associations. We estimate a statistical model to test our hypotheses regarding participation.

The data for the empirical test come from a survey of 354 youth that we conducted in 2004. The youth reside in two villages in Qena governorate in Upper Egypt. Choosing the villages were depending on development index, percentage of youth, and the number of local organizations.

We randomly selected 204 young man from a list of youth in first village and 150 from the anther, depending on the population size.

Discussing the results and their scope in light of theoretical discussions on participation, we conclude with a consideration of some of the implications of our research for future analyses of youth participation, and the design of social participation programs.

MAIN PROGRAM AND ORGANIZATIONS IN RURAL EGYPT

The most important organization contact with rural youth are the Rural youth center and Community Development Association (CDA) in addition to the national program of integrated rural development - Shorouk – we can be addressed in terms of concept and historical roots, objectives and obstacles.

First: Rural youth center, The law No. 77 of 1975 as amended by Act 51 of 1987 defined youth centers as "every corporation equipped buildings by the stat, local councils, individuals separately or collaborators in towns and villages to develop young people in various stages of age, and also to spend their leisure time in the practice of social activities, spiritual, cultural, sports, and related under the supervision of specialized leadership".

As for the established of youth centers, in 1937 formed groups of promote sports in the villages were under the auspices of members of the royal family without a clear strategy, and in 1938 established rural centers consisted of a group of people on behalf of (social centers), while established the Ministry of Social Affairs in 1939 adopted these social centers the rural club based activity centers, after(1952) and when the revolution gave youth sector extremely interested, and in 1954, Cabinet approved the establishment of the Supreme Council of Youth and Physical Education, this became an independent body with legal personality, With the first Ministry for Youth in 1964 acceded to the clubs and centers curses and sports bodies, after the passage of Law N° 26 of 1956 turned youth centers to private agencies, which give it flexibility in management (Specialized National Councils, 2001: 449-453).

Youth centers Plans include set of programs and projects is the main areas of work exposure (Habib, 2001: 145), as follows:

- Sport: The implementation of the courses of various sports.
- Religious sphere: The competitions and projects such as the religious celebration and religious seminars, competitions and memorization of the Koran, and celebrations of national events throughout the year. Artistic and cultural sphere: The competitions in poetry, spinning, story, painting and hold seminars cultural and intellectual wall and folklore.
- Trips, camps and public services: organize trips for young people within and outside the province, the work camps in the service environment.
- Scouts and Rangers: organizing training camps for members of the scouts and Rangers, organizing day camps to community service and training for rescue work, and civil defense.

In spite of the proliferation of youth centers in the rural Egypt, but the fact was they did not achieve their objectives, (Dabbous, 2003: 64-65) that many of the field studies indicate that there are short coming in the services performed by the rural youth centers, and some of this shortfall is due to the following problems:

- 1) Implementation and administrative problems: The decline in the efficiency of supervisors, trainers and members of the Governing Council in many rural youth centers and control of routine management, the absence of women's activities.
- 2) Financial and technical problems: The lack of funding and resources, equipment and buildings, libraries appropriate cultural, and the lack of many recreational centers to the means and media (Samalouti, 1994: 87-89).
- 3) Local environmental problems: The illiteracy and nervousness among members, and the lack of women participation because of the rigid customs and traditions, and not convinced that parents actively these important organizations, and not convinced that the young people themselves seriously activities.

Second: community development associations (CDA) had known as "grass-roots organization announced in accordance to Law No. 23 of 1964 and has independent legal personality and the board of directors of each team from community leaders"

(Mohamed, 1982: 22). It consists in the villages' contribution of a group of villagers not less than twenty citizens are registered and elect among themselves a member of the administration.

(Muharram, 1994: 66) the association operates through five committees interested in each core to specific aspects, as follows

- I. Economic Committee: improved agricultural methods used by disseminating agricultural culture, Interest in industrialization and industrial projects in rural environmental, domestic and market their products, Improving irrigation and drainage and Improve productivity.
- II. Social Committee: Improve family planning and the establishment its centers, Maternal and child care through the establishment of units for the service, Study of family problems encountered in the countryside and appropriate services, and Organizing the contributions of citizens to development programs through financial and in kind contributions.
- III. Health Committee: interest prevention of epidemic diseases and the treatment of sick people, Provision of clean water resources and publicize waste and pollutants, Clean-up campaigns and bridging the village ponds, Settlement the roads.
- IV. Cultural Committee: Reducing the illiteracy, raising the educational level of students in the village and raising the general cultural level village.
- V. Women's Commission: directed towards women benefit from social and health services to build strong families, Training women in handicrafts and rural industries to increase the family income, Upgrading social standing of women.

As for the problems of Rural Community Development Associations are;

1. the decline in the number of volunteers (Abdul others, 2003: 66), the reasons for rural people reluctance to volunteer are volatile economic situation that made the

satisfaction of basic needs is a preoccupation, absence of volunteerism culture and awareness of the importance of volunteerism in community service through NGOs.

2. Similarity between CDA and governmental institutions in the way its inception, funding and work and mostly nothing more than a banner hung on a run-down. With limited resources, and often limited to a meager aid from the Social Affairs (Kishk, 2003: 92), since the Ministry of Social Affairs on villages pressed for the establishment of CDA, which make the output pressure and not a result of the desire of community members themselves (Muharram, 1994: 66-69).
3. The problem of weak administrative capacity of the societies where often lacks administrative efficiency owing to the required training. The process of devolution of power within the administration suffer from the problem of continuing the Governing Council for long periods without any change, which affects labor inflexibility Ahli (Abdul others, 2003: 66).
4. Neglecting the special needs of women as wives and mothers, and lack of representation in the association departments at the senior management level (Kishk, 2003: 137).

Third: project of the national program of integrated rural development-Shorouk – in 1994 the Organization of the reconstruction and development of the Egyptian village "ORDEVS" established a program of integrated rural development project named Shorouk, in order to reduce the gap between urban and rural areas (Shehata, 2001: 175).

The Declaration of the National Program for integrated rural development-Shorouk - basis or rural development policy in an effort to address inter challenges facing Egypt in this period, and has emerged political commitment to support Shorouk through make it an essential component in the government of Prime Minister Atef Ebeid 1999.

About the finance of the program Shorouk from some foreign grants, has reached those resources in the first year (1994-1995) 600 thousand Egyptian pounds, increased to 59 million pounds in the next year (1996-1997) then jumped the total investments to around 18.2 billion pounds in the five-year plan (1997-2002) are distributed among (28.8%) popular participation, and (26.9%) loans, and (44.3%) government funding and foreign grants.

The Composition of the committees Shorouk comprised representatives of ministries and agencies concerned with rural development in order to facilitate the achievement of its objectives and streamlining procedures under the new methodology (ie, popular participation).

The Cabinet Trend to consider the construction and development of the Egyptian village is the only institution that is the flow of funding from which to rural development projects.

Shorouk goal to improving the quality of life for citizens in the Egyptian village through the participation of a wide and deep to the people of this rural community. (Muharram, 2002: 157).

According to The Human Development Report Egypt (National Planning Institute, 2003: 101) Shorouk Achievements that the program Shorouk over eight years during:

- raising the level of community participation and integration in the development process and the processes of change in the meetings formations psychological and mental and social trends of the participants.
- Deepening democracy in the curriculum development, as the essence of the development process, and rely on local leaders and young women.
- The implementation of the training plan benefited all members of the committees "Shorouk" as well as local leaders and the executive responsible for overseeing the work of those committees.
- At the level of material achievements during the period (1994-1995 / 2001-2002) can be summarized that the total investment program 1877.8 million pounds to about 545 million participations popularity rate of 29%, and infrastructure investments accounted for 75.9%, and economic development projects 7.8% of total investments of the program, while the number of projects implemented program 76138 to about 28764 EGP for the infrastructure projects, and in 4129 a project for human development, and economic projects amounted to about 43245 projects.

Can refer to some Obstacles and problems enface Shorouk; like even though the program aimed to achieve decentralization it is system is very central and all the decision come from Cairo office, miss coordination necessary between the partners and many players in a village, these partners having no common vision, or strategy(Salwa Sharawi, 2001: 297), also Shorouk be implemented in an law and institutional environment impose additional restrictions on the program because it does not generally decentralized, Since 1960 there were eight basic laws to regulate local administrative, Each adjust and replace other, and the latter Act No. 43/1979 was introduced to amend several times, These adjustments are repeated another negative in the management of public policy at the local level, and all this means that the legal situation of the local administration is still hesitant reflects government in achieving local government, or at least decentralization required.

And also the financial obstacles; Although the period (1997-2002) was scheduled to report investments Shorouk 18.2 billion pounds, the 2000 session statistics indicate that the total invested funeral has not exceeded 1.5 billion pounds, or a 8.24% of the scheme(Salwa Sharawi, 2001: 297).

We can observe also that Even though shrouk had established from 1994, there was Still cultural and media space around Shrouk need to stimulate even turn into a priority popular as a governmental priority, as it may not have enough presence outside Shorouk three occasions and basic frameworks; First National Conference, which is held only twice since the beginning of the program, Second in the corridors of the Ministry of Local Development, especially the village, and the third in the committees Shorouk which is Altengiz villages.

FIELD STUDY AREA AND DATA COLLECTION

The field study done in two villages in Upper Egypt, Qena governorate the following is a brief profile of the villages selected for the study and have been collecting data released by (village description form).

Abotesht District: Qoser Bakhanes village is away from the Qena city of 80 kilometers, and 4 km from Abotesht city, and the nearest railway station 5 km. In 2001, the estimated number of 41452 populations (estimates from the reality of the local unit). With regard to educational services in Unity Village, it includes 13 primary schools include 172 class room, 4 preparatory schools and 7 institutes AZHAR, dismissal contain any secondary schools. Social services and social unit has a single, and one Association of Community Development, girl's operator, training center, a nursery and events associated with the role of family, and there are 87 mosques. There is also three youth centers and six community development associations, and one bank for the village, and four offices Telegraph. And stationed most important economic activities in the village in the manufacture treacle, and the manufacture of mats, and there are three village workshops, and three Apiaries. With regard to health services it was fourm one family planning Center health units.

Keft District: El shekhyia village is away from the Qena city 25 kilometers, and Keft city only 2 km, and the nearest railway station 2 km, the link roads of the village in good condition. The total number of 38390 residents of the village inhabitants, the total number of male 18888 and female 19502, as the number of those of working age 31466 (Central Department of Statistics, Office of Qena Governorate). With regard to educational services it has 14 elementary schools separated by 134 classroom, and 6 primary schools by 76, and three AZHAR Institutes. There is no any secondary school. for the social and health services; there are four community development associations, and four kind gardens(KG), three family planning centers, The three health units, and Two clinics. With regard to social services there are 33 village mosque, and five youth centers, and one public library. For economic services and communications it has one village Bank and the agricultural cooperative, to communications there are three village centers Telegraph and three government post offices.

The sampling method was determining the number of study units, according to equation (Zeenat Tabalh, 2003: 10) suggests that this equation used in the situation where the phenomenon has a percentage of incidence or prevalence.

Equation:

$$N^1 = M^2 L (L-1) X^2$$

Equation correct size of the = $N^1 / (1 + (N^1-1) / N)$

where:

N^1 = sample size

M = value of the variable standard is equal to (1.96)

N = size of the community (among rural youth study the villages is equal to 16736 divided by 42.65% Sheikha village, The ratio 57.65% village of qosier Bakhanes)

L = incidence of the phenomenon (0.4)

X = volume error allowed (0.05)

So;

$N1 = (1.96)^2 \times 0.4 \times (1-0.4) / (0.05)^2 = 361$

Equalization correction = $361 / (1 + (361-1) / 16736) = 353$

Sample size village Sheikeh = $42.65\% \times 353 = 150$

Sample size village Gosairbekhans = $57.4\% \times 353 = 204$

study sample becomes = 354 after rounding.

The study collecting the data by personal interview questionnaire, the period when field data collection, which was during the months (May, June, July) for 2005, which was designed to measure variables research, commensurate with the objectives of the research, and the test of tribal form (pre-test) to (20) of rural youth village Abushoucheh Aboutcht status in March 2005, and was amended in the light of some ambiguous terminology used, deletion of the questions which gave inappropriate responses that do not serve the study, and equipped with proper form of youth and serving objectives of the research.

STUDIED VARIABLES, DATA, AND ANALYTICAL MODEL

The field research for this paper is conducted using personal interview questionnaire, sampling between six weeks in each field site the interview questionnaire content all the variables that have theoretical correlation with participation to test the significant of this assumptions.

The choice of these variables is based on an extensive literature on determinants of participation. Some of the earliest research on participation focused on participation in development projects, and suggested that an individual's social status, education, and organizational membership have a strong effect On the propensity to participate in develop; ents activities (fahmy, 1998; nawal, 1975). In general terms, research on participation has examined three broad sets of factors: incentives of individuals, socioeconomic and structural factors, and normative and ideological forces (Verba, Schlozman, Brady, & Nie,1993). Analogous research on associations, interest groups, and collective action has also developed formal models of participation, This research suggests that to explain participation it is important to consider both economic and social variables, as also demographics and personalities factors.

Studies of youth participation in development have tended to support the more general arguments above, even as they have identified specific variables that should be taken into account. Many existing studies have also been highly concerned with questions of trust on the development agent (Abdul Rahman, 1999).

House building materials, house size, and consumption type are commonly used as indicators of economic status and its variations (Abdul Rahman, 90: 1989).

Education is similarly an important variable that can serve as an indicator of both social status and economic opportunities (Afaf, 1980; Magda, 1982; Abd Elkader, 1986)

In addition, open to another cultures acanthopterygians gain toward community have a significantly influence on participation, including labor availability, it is necessary also to assess another important aspect of local organizations in rural Egypt, the role of the government. When governments facilitate the creation of organizations/groups, a significant part of the agenda is designed by state agencies. Government officials often decide about the objectives of the community-level organizations, and the benefits they receive. Careful initiatives can reduce costs of local collective action substantially.

Designed interventions can undermine all possibility of widespread participation. It is important therefore to pay attention to the relationship between government officials and residents in local communities, the extent to which government officials are accessible to local residents, and how such accessibility affects participation. Given the multiplicity of factors that may reasonably shape different levels of participation, it is important to test the relative contribution of different theoretically relevant variables simultaneously.

Depending on the participation litterateurs and field studies results we suggest the following variables;

1-independent variables

1-1 demographic variables include personal data on gender, age, educational status, and marital situation.

1-2 social, economic and psychological variables include;

1-2-1 opening to the outside world: The index includes openness geographical internal and external, so knowing the degree of visiting the neighboring villages, the district and the country capital and other governorates in addition to travel abroad. It also includes index cultural openness expressed by exposure to the mass media.

1-2-2 level of trust: includes indicators of trust in the dealings within the community, in addition to the local government.

1-2-3 income level: This variable was met through general indicator consists of a sub-indices contain the type of housing (construction material), and the number of rooms, in addition to belonging to a certain category of between three categories of consumption and expenditure.

1-2-4 knowledge of the projects in the village: this variable has been met through the index reflects the inventory of existing projects and village question on the extent of its presence known on the knowledge of them.

1-2-5 the access of contribute to the development of society: The expressions of this variable component of the Index reflect the responsibilities that could be assumed or contribute youth.

1-2-6 the degree of affiliation: Use index, which consists of a 16-some positive and others negative. Divided questions to reflect three words about pride and happiness reside village,

and three expressed a preference for working in the village, and four words on his participation in the service of solving problems village, and two felt with village officials, and two from a feeling of security village, and two from the responsibilities and duties towards the people of the village.

2-dependent variables: This variable included the composite index composed of the membership of the Bretton 4 (community development association, youth center, Shorouk Commission, parties) is to join the organizations of civil society, and then the type of membership (ordinary member of the Committee, or board member), subsequently, the degree of visiting or participation (weekly, monthly, yearly).

We used statistical tools to test theoretical assumptions. The statistical assumption which required that there is no relationship between the degrees of social participation and each of the demographic, social, economic and psychological variables studied."

Statistical analysis tools were used statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) to conduct the necessary analysis of the preliminary data that have been collected by the study questionnaire. The use of electric and statistical tools:

- test the validity of verbal essay using Chi Square.
- Simple correlation coefficient (Relational matrix of variables).
- Stepwise multiple regression analysis.
- T test; to test the validity of assumptions when comparing between the two villages.

The statistical analysis tools used to, first of all determined the variables that have a significant relation with youth participation by (Chi Square, correlation), after that spesicate the main and the degree of effects of the significant variables by (Stepwise multiple regression analysis), and at last clearness the different between two study area in the degree of participation by (T test).

Results and discussion

The presentation of results and discussion of the study found that the rate of participation of social study of a sample is in the low level of participation since the 89.6% of the sample in low-category appeared more status Aboutcht where this category represented 91% of the sample represented 87.3% while the status of towns.

Table(1) reports the estimates for the relationships the model is highly statistical significant, with a Chi-squared statistic of 60. It pointed out that there is a Significant relationship between the social participation of rural youth at the district Keft: gender, marital status, work status, age, openness to the outside world, and knowledge of the projects located in the village, either in the district Aboutcht Significant relationship between the social participation and: gender, work status age, knowledge of the projects the village, and opportunity to act.

The table (1) summarized the results of the study could discuss some important points in the table as follows.

Independent variables	Social participation	
	Keft	Aboutesht
Chi squar values		
gender	11.445*	13.04**
Maretal status	9.185*	5.561
Work status	18.29**	12.215**
Correlation variable		
age	0.295**	0.258**
Education	0.051	0.086
opining	**0.303	0.018
Trust level	0.120	0.157*
Income level	-0.022	0.105
Knowledge about the village projects	0.013	0.105*
Opportunity	0.307**	0.199**
alligant	-0.048	0.067

Source: analyses of field survey (2005).

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.10$. ** Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Regarding the status Aboutcht there are four independent variables contributed significantly to interpret variations in the levels of formal participation among rural youth and these variables are: age, informal social participation, and openness to the outside world. As the correlation coefficient is 0.390.

Table (No. 2): results of multiple regression analysis in two study villages

Model		R	R Square	adjusted R Square	F
First village Aboutcht	Age	0.258	.0670	0.101	14.419**
First step					
Second step					
Third step	Trust	0.421	.1772	8.52	9.039**
Fourth step					
opining					
second village Keft	Oppor to act	0.387	0.150	0.128	27.027**
First step					
Second step					
Third step	Open	0.516	0.267	0.160	17.683**
age					
Open					
The constant of the first equation = -2.361					
The constant of the second equation = -8.169					

Source: analyses of field survey (2005)

**Significant at $\alpha = 0.01$

The study also showed (Table 2), that there are four independent variables contributed significantly to interpret variations in the levels of participation among young rural in Abotecht, that model significant until the fourth step, when F value 8.94 is calculated at the level of significant 0.01, these variables are: age, opportunity to act participation, trust, and the opening to the outside world. as the correlation coefficient is 0.390 multi significant at the level of 0.01 and a significant factor specifically (R²) 0.251 This means that the independent variables of nature relating to the previous three due to the 25.1% of the variance in the dependent variable is the official social participation.

In the other area of study- left- the model was significant until the third step, as the value of F is computed 17.683 on the significant level of 0.01, this means that there are three independent variables contributed significantly to interpret variations in the levels of social participation of official status among young rural towns and these variables are: informal social participation, age, and openness to the outside world, where the correlation coefficient is 0.516 multi significant at the level of 0.01 and a coefficient determination (R²) 0.267 This means that the independent variables of nature relating to the three former attributable to 26.7% of the variation in the dependent variable a formal participation, and 63.3% is attributable to other variables not included in the study. Given the most influential factor, we will find that the informal social participation is the most influential accounting for only 15%, while the other two variables together only 11.7%.

The T test pointed out that there is no Significant difference between degrees of social participation in each of two study area that the value of T measured 3.348, which is greater than the value of " T "at the level of significant spreadsheet, which was 0.01 (2.57).we can return that to the level of level of development even there are difference between the two are this is not very high, and the general norms and tradition it seems very similar.

According to this result we can focus in our discussion on specific points to understand and interpretative the result with comparison with the other studies in the same field;

- the gender: there is significant relation between participation and gender, where freedom of movement and visits and attend the meeting not available for females in the villages of the study specially in upper Egypt the movement of women is limited. This result agrees with both (Shawki, 50: no), (Fahmy, 1998: 241), (drunk, 1993: 73).
- Marital status: we can be ascribed significant relationship between marital status and informal participation status to unmarried represent perhaps inclined to participate in informal activities, and this is consistent with the results (Fahmy, 1998: 242), (single, 1991: 17).
- work status: can we explain the relationship between participation and the practical case that workers more open and have the ability to move and participate even the unemployment have the time to participate their attitude and anatomy status push them to refuse all the activity specially that almost of it depend on the stat (Fahmy, 1998: 243).

- Age stages: can be ascribed significant relationship between age and social partnership to nature of the rural communities, as the age is one of the key components of social status and thus participate in the informal increase rise with age, although they generally low but the adults are control and manage the organizations and therefore marginalization of young people expected from them. this result agrees with the findings of the (Alserji, 1983: 286), (Fahmy, 1998: 248), (Abdullah, 1991: 27-28).
- Educational situation: there is no correlation between the educational and participation this is very interesting result it show how the education context is low from local needs as all the education materials and methods come from the central management in Cairo and it doesn't have at all any community activity or encouraging the participation, in addition to the memorials system and individuality support with loosing to team work activity even the education upgrade the awareness of the people it doesn't enough to push them to participate.
- Opening to the outside world: there can be explained by Significant relationship between openness and social participation official suggested that the more openness to the world capita increased ability to communicate effectively and watching foreign born while on the move with a desire to improve the society in which he lives, and confirms the same result reached by the (Imam, 1986: 41)

CONCLUSION

Coming back to our result of research which offer some interesting remarks in order to increased the level of youth participation in development, group discussions have show that the opportunity for youth participation are high if we mansion the youth suggests in account during planning the development programmes, we suggest some idea which would develop the youth participation in rural development, these recommendations, where the study confirmed pared distracts study and contains proposals set points especially actors and decision makers to participate in society and those makers are: the State, socialization institutions, and non-governmental organizations, natural local leaders. The following are the proposals of each party. First: State suggests that the following steps;

1. Decentralization: this problematic propos in Egypt from The State is the actor first and often only in the making at all levels, if the proposal young people themselves to participate be given the power of decision-making can produce that without a legislative change in the local administration law, The trend towards decentralization seriously by the local community does not have the resolution can not necessarily give young people the ability to make their own decisions.
2. Supporting a culture of volunteerism: This role can the State advancement in large part due to the possession of a media giant with the observation of the differences is the use of local portals appropriate subsidiary distinctive cultures of the various regions in the preparation of promotional programs and advertising campaigns, education and the issue is linked in one way or another decentralization.

Secondly: institutions of socialization. the socialization and ethical through (home, school and mosque) and upbringing are planted seed for the formation of a tree and community participation, policies and community adult who is the nurturing and growth and death, or miscarriage. Therefore, the study suggests that the integration of the three points in order to create a sense of participation owns generations, through family participation in local organizations, and to pay their children's work service and volunteerism, the school also could do local surveys and field studies and days of public service by students and teachers help stimulate the founding families and service groups such as the issuance of the newspaper example, or the establishment of the work for the village noted here that the local component is completely absent in the educational content, The mosque, there is no doubt that it has the weight of social and Significant influential especially in the Egyptian village which can play through the advocacy of volunteerism and holding symposiums and meetings and encouraged domestic action because some of the growth phenomenon of terrorism among the students out.

Third: the NGOs must start focusing on local initiatives when Ice individuals not caring institutions including the State establishes them, and on the other hand, organizations and associations to do the work of a package of programs that meet the needs of the community, and doing media campaigns to promote programs and disseminate the principles and ideas via the local population, for example in a study suggests young people themselves range of programs, namely:

- the basic skills necessary for the labour market-lifting leadership skills and industry- resolution analysis of local needs and development planning in addition to the programs that would support the production of local partnerships between adults and young people and these programs are:
- Effective communication skills-building trust between generations-building task forces and take into account these programs involve young people of both sexes, and don't marginalization the poor, and all the institutions working village, and members of local councils, and members of the development committees, what attract youth to take organizations through recreational activities and programs that are dominated by work and adventure and interactive methods.

REFERENCES

Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, (2004) Statistical year Book 1996-2004. Cairo Egypt CAPMAS.

Dabbous, Mohammed Mahmoud, (2003) the development of indicators of development, the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology and the University of Assiut.

Fahmi, Maha Mohammed, (1998) the participation of youth in rural development in four villages in the governorates of Dakahlia, Fayyoun, Letter Dr. novels, Cairo University.

Fahmi, Samia, the role of small industries and productive family projects in development knowledge and skills of rural and urban girls, the magazine Childhood and Development, the Arab Council for Childhood and Development, Cairo, the number of volumes (7) (8), 2002.

Full, Mustapa Mohamed, (1995) the determinants of women's participation in volunteer activities in one of the rural communities in Sudan.

Habib, high, (2001) the role of young people in leisure in the Egyptian village, in the "youth and the future of Egypt" liberation Mahmoud Kurdi, Cairo University, College of Arts and Research Center of Social Studies.

Habib, high, (2001) the role of young people in leisure in the Egyptian village, in the "youth and the future of Egypt" liberation Mahmoud Kurdi, Cairo University, College of Arts and Research Center of Social Studies.

Hassan, Sadiq Abdullah, administrative behavior and platform development in Islam, Dar al-Ansar, Cairo.

Mohamed, Mohamed Sayed, (1985) Information and Development, the Arab Thought House, third edition.

Mohammed Hussein, (1980) the participation of the people in outreach programs in the Arab Republic of Egypt, unpublished Ph.D., Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo University.

Muhammad, Magda Qutb, (1982) study the social aspects of the participation of citizens in the rural development program in Egyptian society: "a case study in the Egyptian village", unpublished letter MA, University of Cairo, 1982.

Muharram, Ibrahim, (1991) rural development, the Friedrich Naumann Foundation, Ismailia.

National Planning Institute, (2004) Egypt Human Development Report 2003, the National Planning Institute.

Presidency, the National Council for the services and social development, first session 2000-2001.

Samalouti, Iqbal rural development in Giza governorate of analytical profiles before and after Shorouk, in a seminar on development in Egypt between the past, present and future vision for the analytical program Shorouk (12-22) in October 1998.

Sharawi, Salwa and others, (2001) the Department of State and society, Studies and Consultation Center Public Administration, Faculty of Economics and Political Sciences, Cairo.

Shehata, Abdullah, the draft Shorouk and rural development process, general definition of the philosophy and objectives Shorouk, a research paper on "What is happening in the Egyptian countryside? The economic, political and social rights for the intensification of structural, "editor Mustapha Kamil, a number of development issues (20), Center for Studies and Researches of the developing countries, the Faculty of Economics and Political Sciences, Cairo, 2001.

Tabalh, Zeenat, ways and methods of data collection, Center for the Study of Human Development, National Institute of planning, training papers (No. 4), 2003.