An analytical study of research on the practice of social work to develop youth participation in dealing with contemporary society problems

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1.   Introduction to the study problem:

Local development aims to unify civil efforts with governmental efforts to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of local communities and integrate them with the life of the nation and enable them to contribute effectively to progress. It also depends on self-help and encouraging voluntary operations among individuals and confronting the entrenched obstacles in society and its sectors, investing in and developing human resources or manpower in society, improving the material level of society and its individuals, and it also involves providing training and rehabilitation assistance to the population and improving living conditions, including water supplies, lighting and hygiene, teaching various crafts and helping vulnerable groups of the population (David Marov, 1995, 7). Community participation is an urgent necessity to achieve development in rural communities, and to ensure its success and continuity at all levels and fields. Through it, citizens acquire the ability to feel responsible and the importance of their role in decision-making, in addition to increasing their self-confidence and thus achieving real development (Abdul Hadi Al-Jawhari, 2012, 35).

Participation derives its theoretical basis from classical democratic theory. The roots of citizen participation are evident through the value of individual freedom and the right to self-determination. The process of participation allows individuals to increase their self-confidence as well as increase the spirit of cooperation and solidarity in society. Participation aims to increase the experiences of participants and increase their maturity as individuals (Mohamed, 1984, 129-130). Through participation, the individual assumes his social responsibility for himself and others, consults with them in discussing all topics that concern them, and contributes with them materially, financially and technically in a movement of self-growth and fruitful voluntary effort to solve society's issues. Community participation in its social reality also develops the national sense of belonging and eliminates manifestations of negativity and dependency, and all inherited behavioral and social obstacles imported. Perhaps this confirms that community participation is a social value in itself and its social approach achieves many advantages (Mohamed Hassan: 2007, p. 92). The reasons for reluctance to participate are due to individuals' lack of awareness of the importance of participation and the absence of factors that stimulate participation.

This is naturally linked to the media, the negative view of some of the participants, since the status of the individual in developing countries is determined on the basis of the status or position he occupies in society, unlike developed countries, where the status of the individual is determined on the basis of the role he plays in serving citizens and the extent of his participation in community work. The youth sector is considered one of the most important human energies in society that needs to be preserved and developed. Therefore, human development programs for youth must aim to bring about positive changes in various aspects of their personalities so that they are able to confront their problems and the problems of their society and satisfy their needs and the needs of their society and provide them with the experiences and opportunities for sound growth towards achieving good citizenship. This is achieved by seeking to involve them in community development programs and projects. Wayoch Robert, 2003

The youth sector represents a demographic weight in society, as their numbers are steadily increasing, as the number of youth in Egyptian society in the age group (15-30 years) reached (20,540,000) twenty million five hundred and forty thousand people, at a rate of up to 26.1% of the total population of (83,000,000) people according to the population census (Central Agency, 2019).

Youth as a human element are among the most important resources in society. If we do not use them well and benefit from them in any society, this will become a national disaster. If we use them well and direct them in the right direction, they will become an important pillar of development in society. The biggest challenge facing

our country today is how to transform the human element from an element that constitutes a burden on development and a danger to the environment to an element that is the driver of development and preserves the environment. Man is the one who invests in nature and employs it to satisfy his needs. He is the one who practices his various activities in the environment, and upon him falls the burden of society's progress. Accordingly, the quality of human power and the degree of culture, education, awareness and consciousness greatly affect man's use and learning with it (Ibrahim Mar'i, Gamal Shehata, 1997, 226).

Many studies have proven the weakness of youth's tendency towards participation in environmental service projects. In a study on youth and social development, which aimed to identify the role of youth in social development, the study concluded that the general tendency of youth towards political participation and towards participation in environmental service projects is weak (Abdul Hamid Abdul Mohsen: 1995, 18). In a study on youth's tendencies towards political participation, the study concluded that political participation of youth is weak and that there is a direct relationship between practicing student activities and political participation (Muhammad Abdul Hadi: 1985).

A study on mechanisms for activating university youth participation in student activities concluded that youth participation in student activities is weak and reluctant due to personal and family reasons and the nature of student activities (Muhammad Baha' al-Din, 2007). One study called for activating youth participation in youth center activities (Muhammad Ibrahim, 2008). Many studies and researches have concluded the importance of the role of social work in supporting youth participation in community affairs. A study has proven the effectiveness of social work in attracting females to participate in youth center programs (Ezza Mahmoud: 1992). The results of another study have proven the effectiveness of the general practice approach to social work in activating the participation of school students in youth center activities (Mohamed Ali: 2008). Another study has also proven that group service plays an important role in helping youth participate in group activities. Participation in group activities leads to youth participation in environmental programs. Another study has concluded the effectiveness of the community organization method in social work in developing community members' awareness of environmental cleanliness in different urban areas (Ahmed Al-Sanhouri: 1984). From the above, we conclude that the social work profession can play an effective role in developing youth participation in confronting community problems.

2. Study Questions:

By analyzing global research related to social work and developing youth participation in confronting community problems, this study seeks to answer the following questions:
1- What is the nature of the topics covered by the research and what is the goal it sought?
2- What are the approaches, models and theories that this research used as theoretical guidelines for it?
3- What are the methodological procedures that this research used?
4- What are the basic aspects of youth participation?
5- What are the areas in which youth participate in society?

3. Study Concepts

A- The Concept of Youth
The youth stage was defined as a psychological state that a person goes through, characterized by vitality and linked to readiness, desire, and ability to learn, flexibility in human relations, and bearing responsibility. It is the stage in which a person moves from a stage in which he depended on others to a stage in which he becomes self-reliant (Maher Abu Al-Maati, 2005, 25). It is the most important and fertile age stage for responding to the rapid and successive changes that human society goes through (Abdul Moneim Hashem, 1992, 103).

B- The concept of participation
The dictionary of care and development terms defines participation as contribution or cooperation in any aspect of activity, such as individual participation in a social activity or contribution to achieving the group's goals and participation in bearing responsibility (Ahmed Zaki Badawi: 1987, 188). Participation is also defined as the readiness of a group of individuals to participate in achieving a specific goal to serve the group or serve others, whether this participation is through effort or by expressing an opinion (Rashad Abdel Latif: 2002, 24), through which residents of a local community, other than government employees, are able to influence decisions related to policy and programs that affect their lives (Corge & Harry, 1973, 34). Participation is defined as: the process through which an individual plays a role in the political and social life of his community and has the opportunity to participate in setting the general goals of this community, and the best means to achieve and accomplish these goals (Mohamed, 1984, 129).

4. Methodological procedures of the study

This study aims to analyze the content of global research using a method that is content analysis of such research as a basic methodology for this study. The steps of content analysis of this study proceeded as follows:

A- Selecting a sample of sources:
Since the research community consists of a group of research published on the Internet, scientific conference volumes, scientific journal publications, master's and doctoral theses that published research on the subject of the study "The role of social work in developing youth participation in confronting community problems" and the study variables are youth attitudes towards participation, obstacles to participation and its motives, i.e. the factors affecting participation and the role of service in developing youth participation, therefore the sample of sources was determined in:-
- The Internet.
- Conferences of the Faculty of Social work, Helwan University.
- Journal of the Faculty of Social work, Helwan University.
- Conferences of the Faculty of Social work, Fayoum University
- Conferences of the Higher Institutes of Social work.
- Master's and doctoral theses issued by university colleges in Egypt.

B- Selecting a sample of units
The researcher identified the following aspects for research analysis
1- The nature of the topics and the purpose of the study.
2- Approaches, models and theories guiding the study.
3- Methodological procedures for the study (type of study, study methodology, data collection tools, human domain, spatial domain).
4- Number of participants in the study
5- Years of publication of this research.
6- Type of sample of youth in this research.
7- Basic aspects of participation in this research
8- Areas of youth participation in this research.
9- Outlets for publishing this research.

C- Classification of research in the study sample
The research in this study was classified as follows:
1- Research related to youth trends towards participation
2- Research related to factors affecting youth participation.
3- Research related to the role of social work in developing youth participation in community problems.

D- Analysis of the classified data.
The research identified from the sources in the selected time period was classified according to the research objectives, and then general conclusions were reached on how to benefit from this research in the field of teaching and practicing social work with youth.

5. Research analysis in light of the analysis criteria:

A- Research analysis according to the nature of the subject and the purpose of the study:
The analysis of the research in light of the nature of the subject and the purpose of the study revealed the following:
1- Some research has tended to determine the attitudes of youth towards participation in confronting community problems and how this participation is and the importance of this participation, such as the study of Winstanly and colleagues Winstanly, et al, 2008, the study of Brandi Bell 2009, and the study of Dever Kelly 2009. Some studies have also linked youth participation to community-based participation, such as the study of Janet Finn and Barry Check-Dway.
2- Some other studies have also tended to determine the factors influencing youth participation and the challenges facing this participation. Many foreign studies have linked ethnic affiliations and cultural pluralism and their impact on participation, such as the study of Suzann Pritzker 2009 and the study of the University of Illinois 2009, while other studies have focused on societal and cultural factors and their impact on Youth participation such as the study of Dana Wright 2008 and the study of Grozhowski et al 2011, while some studies linked between religious background and participation such as the study of Prex Thomas and Hann Michel 2011, and some studies linked between civic education and youth participation such as the study of Kachun 2010 and the study of Roman and Ples 2011. 3- Another type of studies also tended to determine the role of social work in stimulating and developing youth participation and identifying proposed programs and conceptual frameworks for professional intervention such as the study of Tam Heu lin 2008 and the study of Amani Al-Bayoumi Darwish 2008 and the study of Sayed Hassan Al-Basati 2009 and the study of Alma 2010,

while other studies tended towards professional intervention and testing the impact of professional practice of some social work methods or general practice of social work to develop youth participation such as the study of Amal Muhammad Salama 2008.

B- Analysis of research according to the approaches, models and theories guiding the research
- Some research relied on conflict theory, such as the study of Kershner Ben 2010, and some studies used the community-based participation model, such as the study of Janet Fin & Barry Checkaway 2012.
Studies also relied on the bridge model, such as the study of Paul and colleagues Paul w, et, al 2012, and the study of Byard Clark 2008 relied on combining the anthropological approach and the ethnographic approach, and some studies relied on the theory of participation, such as the study of Dana Wright 2008. The research that intervened professionally relied on a group of diverse models to achieve the development of youth participation, as the study of Ali Al-Tamami 2010 used the behavioral modification approach. C- Research analysis according to the methodological procedures followed in it:

By analyzing the research according to the methodological procedures used in that research, we find the following:
1- In terms of the type of study:
The research that was presented varied from quantitative research to qualitative research, descriptive research, and experimental or quasi-experimental research. It is noted that the majority of foreign research relied on the qualitative study method and used qualitative tools in collecting its data and in analyzing the results.

The studies that used the qualitative method include the study of Dever Kelly 2010, the study of Qujada Cercer 2011, and the study of Janet Finn & Barry Checkway 2012. Some studies also relied on the quantitative method and the use of descriptive studies, such as the study of Chancharon 2012, the study of Tam Haul in 2008, the study of Amani Al-Bayoumi 2008, and the study of Al-Sayed Al-Basati 2009. The studies that relied on the experimental and quasi-experimental study include the study of Amal Muhammad Salama 2008, the study of Ali Al-Tamami 2010, and the study of Nagwa Ibrahim 2011. 2- Research analysis according to the method used: Some studies used the social survey method, such as the study of Winstanly and his colleagues Winstanly, et al. 2008, Pavlova's study 2012, Roman Robbles' study 2011, and Prex Thomas & Hann Michel's study 2011. Among the studies that used the case study approach are the study of Falcao William 2011, and the study of Yavon Hung 2010 Lisa Armstrong 2011. Among the studies that used the experimental or quasi-experimental approach are the studies of Amal Muhammad Salama 2008,

2- Research analysis according to the tools used in collecting data:
By analyzing the research according to the type of tools used in the data collection process, we find that they varied in their tools from in-depth interviews, focus groups, and content analysis to interview forms, survey tools, and scales. It is also noticeable that the tools are linked to the type of study, the type of method used, and the type of data that the researcher tends to use. Some studies also used more than one tool in one research. The studies that followed the qualitative study method and the case study approach resorted to using in-depth interview tools, focus groups, content analysis methods, and interviews, such as the study of Falcao William 2011 Tam Hau Lin 2008. Among the studies that relied on the content analysis method are the studies of Kershner Ben 2010 and Qujada Cercer 2010.

Among the studies that relied on the use of scales are the studies of Winstanly, et al. 2008, Paul et al. 2012, Prex Thomas and Hann Metzel 2011, and Sayed Hassan Al-Basati 2009. 2010. D- Analysis of research according to the number of participants in the study: By analyzing the research according to the number of researchers participating in each research, we find that the majority of research, 30 researches, at a rate of 75%, were conducted individually by one researcher, 4 researches, at a rate of 10%, were conducted in a bilateral manner, i.e. two researchers participated together, and 6 researches were conducted by a research team of more than one researcher, at a rate of 15%.

5. General conclusions and benefits of this research in the practice and teaching of social work in the field of youth care:
This axis will be presented through discussing the following:
A- Issues and questions raised by the results of global research:
By analyzing the results and recommendations of the research, we find that it raises a set of issues and questions such as:
1- How can young people participate in confronting the problems of society and how do they participate in the various areas of volunteering in society?
Kershner Ben's study (2010) indicated that there is a conflict emerging in society between what young people want and what adults assume of them, and that local youth participation applications differ from global youth participation applications. Bavlova's study (2012) indicated that youth volunteering and formal participation can bridge the gap due to the absence of a community role. Janet Fine and Barry Cheek Dowie's study (2012)

recommended the necessity of integrating youth into community projects, building cooperative capacities, creating cultural awareness among young people, and discovering leadership among them. Cucinelli Guliana's study (2010) indicated that young people can participate online in solving their community's problems. 2- What are the factors affecting youth participation? Studies have indicated that there are many factors that affect youth participation in solving their community's problems, some of which are related to young people themselves, including personal components, gender, and income levels. Some studies have indicated that there are factors related to the family and society that affect youth participation, as indicated by the study of Yovon Hung 2010, and the study of Roman Robles 2011 indicated the importance of community civic education programs in stimulating youth participation.

3- Determining the areas in which youth participate, by analyzing the studies, it was found that most of these studies recommended youth participation in life areas, and some studies focused on participation in the political field, such as the study of Brandy Bell 2009, as well as participation in health and educational fields, such as the study of Dever Kelly 2010, the study of Falcao William, 2011, and the study of Stewart and colleagues, Stewart, et, al, 2011, which indicated that youth can participate in cultural fields, and the study of Alma, 2010 indicated that youth can participate in decision-making in society. 4- Questions related to the role of social work in developing youth participation in confronting the problems of their society and whether this is done by studying the obstacles to youth participation and then working to overcome them, such as the study of Kachan, 2010, the study of Amani Al-Bayoumi, 2008, and the study of Alma, 2010.

B- Benefitting from this global research:
This global research can be benefited from on three levels: the first level is at the level of professional practice of social work, the second level is at the level of social work education, and the third level is at the level of research in social work.

1- At the level of professional practice of social work: The results of the research can be benefited from in the local practice of social work at the levels of small, medium, and large practice as follows:
- At the micro level: The results of this research can be benefited from by identifying youth trends towards participation and the personal obstacles that hinder their participation and the skills and values they lack that motivate them to participate. Some research has also conducted professional intervention using specific models that can be benefited from by applying them in similar situations in local practice.
- At the intermediate level (Mizo): The results of some studies have shown that local community organizations and their leaders have a fundamental role in stimulating youth participation. Some research has also identified the organizational factors affecting youth participation that can be utilized in Egyptian community institutions that work with youth.

- At the larger level (Macro): Some studies have shown the importance of community-based participation and the importance of civic education at the community level in stimulating participation. At this level, policies can be developed and legislation can be contributed to, which stimulates youth participation in community affairs and provides services to them at the national and local levels.

2- At the level of social work education: This research can be utilized in preparing programs and preparing social specialists at the bachelor's level. The courses these programs contain are important in preparing a competent social specialist to work with youth, providing them with the information, knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes necessary for them to work in the field of youth care. 3- At the level of research in social work:
The aspects of benefiting from global research in developing research in social work in the field of youth care can be identified as follows:
- At the level of scientific research methodology: The results of this research can be benefited from in using new tools and paying attention to qualitative studies and qualitative analysis tools such as focus groups and in-depth interviews, as well as using modern techniques in research and what is called automated research such as using the Internet and using the Internet questionnaire, as well as the trend towards joint group research or that conducted by a research team.
- At the level of professional intervention research versus descriptive research, where many researches focused on professional intervention in addition to descriptive researches that reach proposed programs or frameworks for professional intervention, as well as benefiting from researches that tend towards evaluating the services provided to youth or evaluating the professional practice of social work with youth.
- At the level of research analysis, where most international foreign researches focused on qualitative analysis, relied on qualitative analysis tools, and some researches combined qualitative analysis and quantitative analysis.
- Therefore, we must tend in our local researches to use qualitative analysis tools in addition to quantitative analysis tools.

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