

Future Prospects to develop youth capabilities

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Abstract:

The youth are the future of humanity and strength of the whole society. Where they are more energetic and able to work and do activity and they are the primary source of change in society because they are the most desirable in the renovation category and look forward to the newest. The study aimed to present and analysis the previous studies related to the capacity investment of young people, Attempt to formulate a future prospect for the development and capabilities investment of youth. The study depend on a qualitative analysis of previous studies, To achieve future prospects to develop youth capabilities and empower them through knowledge, skills and values development, Identify needs of the youth, Concern the problems of youth, identify needs of the youth for training and qualification for the labor market, identify obstacles to the participation of youth, raising the efficiency of civil society organizations.

Keywords: Investment capacity, youth.

First: Introduction

The human being is capable of making development, if properly prepared ; trained and organized, as reflected on the progress of individuals and communities, Human is the first target of development plans, young people in every society's hope for continued progress, as have the care and preparation that enable them to perform their duty towards the society in which they live, human is capable of exploiting the possibilities for change and carry the primary responsibility for building society.

Based on this, human development programs should head towards creating positive intended effects in character of these young people with its various aspects to be able to cope with their problems, and their needs as accurately as possible efficiency while providing them with the expertise and skills, which increase the chances of soundly growth whereby achieved the concept of good citizenship. (AL-Sanhoury, 2003)

And where young people represents an important segment of society in developed societies and developing countries alike, Due to the young people that are better able to tender than any another age class, so it was necessary to examine all matters relating to youth and investing their abilities. (Kamal, 2005)

The capacity investment of young people is a process which is to increase the number of people with the skills; knowledge and necessary experience for the economic and social development in the community and these are the human capital formation process, so linked to the community investment in education and training in order to improve the quality of human resources. (El-Orabi, 1996), considering young people are the future of humanity and the strength of the whole society, where they are as age groups more energetic and able to work and activity and are the primary source of change in society because they are the most desirable in the renovation category and look forward to the conversation. (Fahim, 2007)

Therefore, youth development and investment of their abilities and potential became the focus to concentrate on them at all times and the seasons, especially in the current era, which is almost the crumbling systems and ideas, in an age become knowledge is power, and power is also knowledge. (Aly, 2001)

The following is a presentation of some of the studies that are related to the research topic:-

1. The study of (Sayed, 2016) aimed to determine the role of NGOs in empowering young people to participate in local development projects, and shortcomings in the work of NGOs towards the empowerment of youth in projects for local development, the study found the need to empower young people in the field of local development projects, through rehabilitation and training to carry out the tasks of economic and social diverse services.
2. The study of (Al-Salmy,2016) aimed to identify the challenges facing the development of citizenship values among young people, the study recommended the holding of seminars and meetings on citizenship such as freedom values, democracy and community participation, and productive work, equal opportunities, justice, and opportunity for discussion and dialogue and their participation in shouldering responsibility.

3. The study of (Al-feraa,2015) aimed to clarify the role of electronic communication sites in the development of youth participation in political issues, the study found the need to educate young people about what can be done through electronic communication sites in political participation, further studies on how to use electronic communication sites in the political dialogue and communication mechanisms with the various political sides, create pages and closed and open groups to offer awareness information for young people about political issues, enabling them to how to invest mail networking sites in better way to invest in political participation.

4. The study of (Abdel Aziz, 2015) aimed at determining the role of social networking sites on the Acquisition of young university knowledge of rights and duties (socio - economic - political) and the values of belonging and community participation, the study results showed that social networking helps to know the rights (personal freedom - to express an opinion and expression - adequate standard of living - free education - voting - elections), and with respect to the duties; Social networking help youth communicate to know the duties that are linked to (volunteer work - to report incidents - respect for public property - the proper use of available resources - defend home - to participate in national events)

5. The study of (Sayed, 2014) aimed to develop a vision for a professional intervention program from the perspective of the general practice of social work for the development of youth participation in voluntary associations, and to identify the obstacles that hinder young from Participation in voluntary associations, and the study concluded that the most important obstacles facing young people, lack of time, either obstacles related to voluntary associations is legislations and laws that control the participation in civil work and limited funding and its weak role in the announcement of itself and the absence of a comprehensive national plan to volunteer and not coordination between associations , and the lack of preparation of seminars on the importance of volunteerism.

6. The study of (Abu-Alnile, 2013) aims to determine the motives of young people's awareness of citizenship, and the expectations of young people for the role

of social work to help them to get their rights, to get to see the future role of social work for the development of young people's awareness of citizenship, the study found a future vision includes educating young people and modify some ideas and misconceptions trends about themselves and their community, contributing to amend legislation and laws in favor of the rights of young people and loyalty to the homeland.

7. The study of (Ahmed, et al., 2012) aimed to identify the degree of awareness of young people in social issues, and to identify the obstacles to the participation of youth in political and social life, the study found the importance of activating youth participation in development and take the political, social and economic decisions in terms of shared responsibility for each members of the community, the inclusion of young people and their issues into plans, policies and equal opportunities for their views and involve them in the planning and follow-up implementation and open communication and provide them with necessary information and skills channels for taking the initiative and leadership.

8. The study of (Ahmed, 2012) aimed to identify the problems facing young people, study and found that young people suffer from many of the social, economic and psychological problems and that there are interaction and interdependence between these problems and that the main problems were represented in unemployment, which leads to many problems such as the lack of security and stability, weak sense of belonging, of family disintegration, extremism, violence, smoking and addiction, anxiety, depression, social isolation, the study recommended the establishment of a small interest and development and human resource development projects.

9. The study of (Kahlout 0.2012) aims to determine the contributions of NGOs in the rehabilitation of young graduates to society, and to identify the mechanisms by which these associations to help young graduates to society, the study found that the training programs are the most commonly used in the NGOs for the rehabilitation of young graduates in the entertainment programs and health education. The study also found that the seminars and workshops and diversity training programs and courses and personal interviews are more mechanisms used

in the health awareness, religious and sports and entertainment for youth development.

10. The study of (Ismail, 2011) aimed to determine the contribution of civil society organizations and programs in social capital for youth development and through the identification of more civil society organizations, development programs for the values of social capital among young people, and the relationship between the youth involvement in the planning of programs, civil society organizations and development Social capital. The study found a range of determinants proposed to activate the capacity of civil society organizations and programs on the development of social capital in young people values.

11. The study of (Helmy, 2011) aimed to define the mechanisms to enable NGOs working in the field of small enterprise development, and the study found that there is a set of mechanisms that should be applied in the field of small enterprise associations, in order to develop these associations and help them achieve its objectives, and these mechanisms are in administrative development, service development, human resources development, development of financial resources, the availability of information systems, marketing, building a partnership between the NGO relationships.

12. The study of (Zahran, 2010) aimed to identify and practice of civil society organizations in the investment positions of consensus to strengthen the affiliation of young people and to identify obstacles to investment positions of consensus to strengthen affiliation among young people, trying to put perspective to activate the role of civil society organizations in the investment positions of consensus to strengthen belonging among young people, study and found that young people need for more knowledge and information about the current reality of the needs of the community from multiple angles, and the most important constraints, limited financial resources, The weakness of the announcement of projects and programs and the lack of coordination between civil society organizations.

13. The study of (Abdel Rahim, 2010) aimed at determining the role of civil society organizations in the consolidation of democracy among young people, through what they offer those organizations of youth programs and determine the

rights and duties have come to expect young people from those organizations, and to identify the obstacles preventing the strengthening of civil society organizations the rights and duties of young people, and methods that prevent the strengthening of civil society rights organizations and duties of young people, and what are its responses, and try to reach mechanisms to activate the role of civil society organizations to support citizenship among young people, the study found that civil society organizations have a role in the strengthening of citizenship (rights and duties) among the youth and the study found a set of proposals to activate the role of civil society organizations in active citizenship among young people.

14. The study of (Ismail, 2009) aimed to determine the extent of the contribution of the role of youth associations in the empowerment of young people, and what programs and projects offered by these associations and the factors that help them to do their part, The study found evidence that NGOs plays an important role in youth empowerment they also face many obstacles also found a set of proposals to activate its role in youth empowerment.

15. The study of (Khuzam, 2008) aimed to determine the role of NGOs in the rehabilitation and training of young people for the labor market, and identify planning requirements for sustainable human development, the study found to determine the needs of young people for training and qualification of the labor market in accordance with the labor market requirements, and how to Youth Rehabilitation of jobs and businesses, and a special youth Finder jobs.

16. The study of (Rabea, 2006) aimed to determine the extent of interest in the civil organizations of youth, and to what extent have young people an active role in these organizations, and try to come up with a strategy for youth posed by the state and contribute to the civil society organizations and involving young people The study found that unemployment and weak political participation and participation in public work and the lack of trust of the most important factors that limit the participation of young people.

According to the previous discussions, the research key issue determined by the following:

What is the future prospects that can be accessed to the investment of youth capabilities?

Second: Research Objectives

1-presentation and analysis of previous studies related to the capacity investment of young people.

2. Attempt to formulate a future prospect for the development and capabilities investment of youth.

Third: research questions

1. What is the analytical vision of the previous studies that dealt with the reality of youth development and capabilities investment?

2. What is the possibility of formulating future prospects for the development and capabilities investment of youth?

Fourth: The theoretical framework of the research

Investment capacity :(Talal, 2014); (Mahmud, 2013); (Arabic Encyclopedia, 2014)

1-How to build capacity:

1.1 Self-Discovery: Every person has the advantage you need only to the discovery and development.

1.2 Capacities Investment: After that man discovers his abilities and what can be done he must develop and invests.

1.3 Capacity Development: get the knowledge and ability to develop through learning, expertise, and experience that human is going through.

2- Investment concept:

Investment is the sacrifice of the usefulness of current can be achieved to satisfy a current consumption, in order to get a bigger future benefit can be achieved to satisfy a future consumption. – (Private Island University forum, Investment, 2010)

3- The importance of investing (Wikipedia, 2010)

3.1 Increasing Production and Productivity, which leads to increase the national income and higher average per capita GDP and thus improve people's living standards.

3.2 The provision of Services to citizens and investors.

3.3 Increase capital formation rates of the state

3.4 provide jobs and reduce the unemployment rate.

3.5 Production of Goods and Services that satisfy the needs of citizens and a surplus for export abroad for the purchase of machinery and equipment and increase capital formation.

It is intended to invest capacity of young people in this study, capacity development (mental - social - cultural), through self-discovery and development capabilities and development

4. Youth Concept:

Know their youth as a period that begins when the community is trying to rehabilitate the individual to occupy the social status, and to play a role in building the society, ending the period when an individual be able to occupy the social status and begins to perform the roles in the society stable and unstable (Fahmy, Salama,2012).

It is intended as a youth stage is the stage in which the individual begins to occupy the position in the social structure through which the exercise of certain social roles contributes to building the community. (AlSukary, 2000)

Young is also known, according to three major dimensions: (Abdel Latif, 1995)

1. Educational Dimension: aims to prepare young people by providing all they can to achieve balanced growth both physically and psychologically, socially and pave the way towards them move to the next stage as they Suppliers greatest knowledge, skills, expertise and Suppliers also the spiritual and moral values are valid

2. Development Dimension: targeting self-development capacity of youth view to becoming able to stemming from self-development, which moves them and pushes them towards contributing in various areas of development.

3. Social and Political Dimension: aims to mobilize young people and organize their energies and provide areas and starting points from which they can take an active role in building their society and the advancement of the investigation and a true reflection of belonging.

The research seeks to invest a youth development in order to become the greatest Suppliers of knowledge, skills and expertise, which is investigating the development of the self, and they can take an active role in building their society politically, socially and economically.

4. Young basic needs: (Shehata, 2010)

4.1 Physical and health needs: namely concerning the maintenance needs of the life and on the body intact and free of the disease

4.2 Psychological needs: Psychological needs to check the mental health of young people and to achieve psycho-social adoption in the community .

4.3 Mental needs: the needs related to satisfying his desires towards the culture and knowledge, education and appreciation .

4.4 Social needs: the needs that relate to his life such as access to a career and a family and join the political and professional groups such as links and participation in community issues.

5. Investment capacities of young people :(Strategy of the United Nations Development Programme, 2014)

5.1 Supporting youth development and youth organizations: It will be one of the key actions is to invest in the capacity of young people and youth organizations, and equip them with to finally engage actively in local and national development and the development of innovative development solutions operations necessary. And through training on leadership capacity, and enabling environment And through training on leadership capacity, and enabling environment

5.2 Engagement through communication, advocacy and mainstreaming of youth issues at all levels of development planning: will aim to devise ways and channels of dissemination of information to be collected and to maintain and develop the interest and participation of youth in the planning for the development of sustainable human and find solutions to them

5.3. Influence through discussions about global politics intellectual leadership and through the networks: intellectual leadership will be important to achieve the Millennium Development Goals; Young people have an important role to play in participating in discussions on development policies and in its leadership and influence.

5.4 Sustain the progress achieved through the support of national policies for youth development and implementation: seeking many countries to develop long-term policies for young people, based on the opinions and an integrated and comprehensive compatibility for several sectors.

6. Young people's development requirements: (General Directorate of Youth Research, 2000)

6.1 Comprehensive preparing for young people

6.2 Identify the needs and problems of planning before they even have to work in the direction of a sound.

6.3 Availability of different opportunities and possibilities that help to contribute to development

6.4 The importance of young people a sense of self and place in society

6.5 Consolidate and develop the spirit of loyalty and belonging to young people and contribute to the preparation of young people in both the family and the school and the club and the factory and all the institutions of civil society.

7. Investment capacity dimensions of young people (human development, 2014)

There are two dimensions to the investment capacity of young people:

7.1 The first dimension: The first dimension is concerned with the level of human development in various life stages of youth development, and the energies physical, mental, psychological, social, technical skills, and spiritual.

7.2 The second dimension: The second dimension is concerned with an investment of resources and inputs and activities that generate wealth and production for youth development through the interest in the development of institutional structures and infrastructure that allows participation and use the various abilities of all young people.

8. Capacities Investment methods of young people :((Albohy, 2001)

8.1 Activating the role of governmental and non-governmental organizations.

8.2 Activating the role of the written and visual media to define how the investment capacity of young people.

8.3 A change in the social structure and social functions

8.4 Preparing rules and information about the elements of human development.

8.5 Address social problems resulting from the change in the provision of direct social services.

Fifth: Methodological Procedures

1. Type of study

This study belongs to future studies as it seeks to provide a future vision for how to invest the capacities of young people, through the collection of information on the subject of study by previous studies associated with the search topic.

2. Methodology

This study is based on a qualitative approach, so as to suitability of the nature of the current study, as well as previous studies related to the subject of study analysis

3. Study tools

The study relied on an essential tool is the content of a number of previous studies have associated analysis. The number of studies has been reached (16) study linked to the search topic.

Sixth: Results of Content Analysis of previous studies

1. Results of the study showed the importance of the inclusion of youth issues and needs within the plans; policies and to involve them in the planning; follow-up implementation; open communication and provide them with information and necessary skills channels for taking the initiative and leadership, and this has been confirmed by the study of (Ahmed et al., 2012), (Ismail, 2011), (Khuzam: 2008)

2. The results of the content analysis of the studies illustrated the need for attention to the establishment of small and development and human resource development projects, so as to eliminate many of the social, economic and psychological problems of young people, such as the lack of security and stability, weak sense of belonging, disintegration of family, extremism, violence, smoking and addiction, anxiety, depression , social isolation, and this was confirmed by a study (Ahmed,2012).

3. The results of content analysis of previous studies referred that unemployment and weak participation in public work and the lack of trust of the most important factors limiting the participation of youth organizations of civil society, and thus limit the optimal investment of the capabilities of young people opportunities, and this is what the study assured (Rabea, 2006), (Ahmed, 2012).

4. The results of the content analysis of the studies showed that the most important obstacles facing youth participation in voluntary associations is the lack of time, either obstacles related associations volunteer is to legislations and laws that participation in civil volunteer work control and limited funding by the palaces role in the announcement itself and the absence of a comprehensive national plan to volunteer and a lack of coordination between associations of each other, and the lack of preparation of seminars on the importance of volunteerism, and this was confirmed by a study (Sayed, 2014).

5. The results of the content analysis of previous studies, showed that the primary factor in young people's development, due to the young people willingness to learn and change on the one hand, and the relationships, the activity of officials and those in charge of labor organizations, management development, the development of services on the other hand, and this is indicated by the study (Sophie, 2010), (Helmy, 2011).

6. The results of the content analysis of previous studies showed that social networking sites more reflective of trends and ideas of young people, and therefore must youth awareness of what can be done through e-communication and enable them to sites of how to invest the best investment possible, and this was confirmed by a study (fur, 2015), (Abdel Aziz,2015)

7. The results of the analysis of the content of the studies that the institutions of civil society have an important role in promoting and strengthening the rights and duties of young people, and this has been confirmed by a study (Abdel Rahim, 2010).

8. Results of the content analysis of the studies referred that civil society organizations need the availability of information systems as one of the important mechanisms for youth development, and this is indicated by the study (Helmy, 2011).

9. The results of the content analysis of the studies illustrated that civil society organizations need to coordinate, build partnerships between organizations and others to achieve the maximum benefit for young people, and this has been confirmed by a study of (Hamdi, 2010), and the study of (Ibrahim, 2011)

10. The results of the content analysis of studies showed that organizations working in the field of young people's development face some financial and legal obstacles, in spite of these problems, but it has a prominent and important role in the achievement of youth development, and this is indicated by the study (Ibrahim, 2011), (Hamdi, 2010).

11. The results of the content analysis of the studies assured on the importance of using the organizations working in the field of development and capabilities

investment of youth mechanisms working to strengthen the capacity of youth, the workshops, seminars, personal interviews, and the diversity of programs and training courses, exchange of experiences, group discussion, field visits, repeat the best experiences, problem solving, and this is noted by the study (Kahlout .2012), (Al-Salmy,2016), (Sayed,2016), (Ismail, 2009).

12. The results of the content analysis of the studies that the Social Work profession has a role in educating young people and modify some of the ideas and trends misconceptions about themselves and their community, contributing to amend legislation and laws in favor of the rights of young people and loyalty to the homeland, and this was confirmed by a study (Abu Alnile, 2013)

Seventh: vision for future development and investment capabilities of youth

In light of the presented theoretical framework earlier studies, and exhibiting the results of content analysis of previous studies, it will be developed a prospects for the future of the capabilities investment of youth, through the following elements:

1.Strategies for the future vision of the investment capacity of young people determined as follows:

1.1. Raising the efficiency of civil society organizations associated with an investment capacity of young people.

1.2. Coordination, cooperation and networking between organizations working in the field of youth development and investment capabilities.

1.3. Oversight and accountability of the organizations associated with an investment capacity of young people.

2.There are stages for the application of the future vision for the development and investment capacities of young people are:

2.1 assessment stage: An estimate the level of knowledge and values and skill requirements for the investment capacity of young people, in addition to identifying needs by identifying available resources that can be tapped in the investment capacity of young people, determine the perception of young people to their needs, determine the investment capacity of youth priorities, determine the

services available in the field of investment capacity of young people, a balance between resources and needs, determine the time frame for the implementation of the investment capacity of youth programs, with the employment data and information in the capacity investment planning of young people, including the information employing on investment and the development of cognitive abilities of young people, information investment to deepen the social relations among young people, information investment in the cost estimate and the yield of the investment programs of youth capabilities, using information in building the capacity of youth, the employment information in ease young people's access to services, investment information to increase young people's experiences, using information in the development of skills of young people, the employment data to learn the views of the young beneficiaries of the programs.

2.2 The planning stage: is a comprehensive plan for organizations that work with young people put so as to achieve the best possible investment for the capacity of young people, based on the stage of identifying needs and assessment.

2.3 The implementation stage: the implementation of the comprehensive plan at the level of organizations working in the field of investment capacity of young people.

2.4 Follow-up stage : The follow-up implementation of the plan by revealing the obstacles that prevent the implementation of the investment capacity of young people plan to determine the course of development and investment capacities of young people plan to measure performance according to standards established for the Plan investment capacity of young people, correct deviation of the implementation plan for an investment capacity of young people goals, making sure the efficiency and effectiveness of the implementation of the programs according to plan for the investment capacity of young people, to achieve the best investment possible for the capabilities of young people in the available potential window, commitment timed to plan investment capacity of young people, modify the plan established in accordance with the emergency conditions, review the details of an investment capacity of young people plan to avoid errors that may occur in the future.

2.5 evaluation and termination stage : The evaluation associated with an investment capacity of young people in terms of the strengths and weaknesses by assessing the success of an investment capacity of young people plans, disclosure of intervening in the implementation of the plans factors, accurate measurement of the output of an investment capacity of young people's plans, strengthen the goals achieved successfully in the construction and development capacity of young people, the results of the evaluation on those responsible for the investment capacity of young people, regular analysis of the planned investment capacities of young people, drafting plans for a sophisticated, successful programs circulating in the investment capacity of young people.

3.Participants may be specified in the application of the future vision associated with an investment capacity of young people in the following parties:

3.1 Civil society organizations that work with young people: the need to keep pace with organizations that work with young on contemporary developments confronting young people, an inevitable aspect of intellectual and skill and moral in the programs of these organizations care, the importance of qualified human cadres working in these organizations, to be able to deal with young people and their issues effectively, continuous measurement of the needs of young people changing according to contemporary global transformations challenges, measuring young people's needs and requirements through: questionnaire ,polls and observation, formulate a comprehensiveness strategy to immunize young people against the challenges they face, and to prepare them more effectively in the community for the role, the need to overcome the obstacles that prevent those organizations turn the best way possible, and that the establishment of a cultural dimension in the community of the importance of these organizations and the importance of support and overcome the obstacles before them, continue to review and update the laws governing the work of these organizations and regulations, activating communication with the Arab and international youth organizations to take advantage of their experience and their programs successful, intensify media coverage of video and audio) and print and interactive (for activities and events youth, especially those characterized by creativity and excellence, increase specialized number of programs and concerned to address the youth in all the

media, to raise young people's awareness of various issues that concern them, and motivate them to contribute to the renaissance of society and its development in various fields, the renewal of the media discourse directed to young people away from the traditional rhetoric, support laws that contribute to the organization obtain the necessary funding for the work, the participation of civil society organizations in public policy-making, increase the resources for Civil society organizations

3.2 Youth: providing the right climate for capacities investment of young people , cognitive capacity development by providing and developing knowledge about: how to cooperate with the other, the culture of participation proposals in program planning, research knowledge development and support innovation among young people, organize information for knowledge management among young people, the exercise of democracy, preservation of identity, the development of young people's awareness of how to benefit from the services, the development of young people information on positive citizenship, youth development knowledge about young people's positive, youth development information on the cognitive development associated with an investment capacity of young people. Skills capacity development through harmonize skills among Ltd potentialities and multiple needs, skill follow-up capacity investment of young people's plans capacity investment of young people's plans, the skill of evaluating an investment capacity of young people's plans, the skill of making and decision-making, good communication skills, research skills for the benefit of society, skill cooperation and support of social relations, the skill of influencing people around, the skill of the employment information, time management skill, a skill the ability to social marketing, investment available possibilities skill. Development values through development: the development of a culture of interdependence among young people in the ethical framework, raising awareness of the importance of fulfilling social responsibilities, the development of a culture of volunteering and philanthropy among young people, the common development of positive values among young people, support for justice, equality and equal opportunities for young people, support the values of transparency in planning to invest abilities of the young people, the development of a culture of rejection of intolerance against other immoral.

This is what already through mechanisms to invest capacities of young people, including: mechanisms of empowerment through: giving opportunities for young people to participate in public life, helping young people to see themselves positively, helping young people to self-confidence, to provide opportunities for young people to develop responsibility towards others, giving appropriate opportunities for youth decision-making, giving opportunities for young people to establish appropriate projects consistent with their capabilities, availability of opportunities for young people to participate in the proposal plans to invest abilities. And also the mechanisms of participatory planning through: building more realistic plans to invest capacities of young people, build the capacity of youth through their participation in the planning, youth development through their participation in the planning, awareness schematic planning for the investment capacity of young people, follow-up of young people for plans to invest youth capacities in which they participated, to build a new vision for the future of young people in the investment of their abilities.

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