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**The Role of institution of Civil Society to  
reinforce the intellectual safety for Youth**

**As master degree requirements**

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## Summary

### *The Role of institution of Civil Society to reinforce the intellectual safety for Youth*

#### **First The problem of the study:**

There are hopes for changing the reality of life and achieving the desired goals and progress. Hence. We must look into guiding youth well and preparing them to lead a virtuous life, and into great economic projects protecting the nation from poverty and misery. Preparing young people to be good and strong citizens is the project of the nation. This protects what has been achieved.

The youth stage is one of the most important stages in life, in which a teenager is growing rapidly to be a full man. Then they participation in their social environment and as this contributes to improving their education. So, we should learn their changing life and the cultural, political and economic circumstances that contribute to their well-being.

Extremism is a scourge throughout the ages in all nations decreasing and increasing according to the surrounding societal climate. This dark scourge is formed away from the applications of good education and causes the society cases of erosion, degradation, weakness and disorder.

Today, Islamic thought is going through a critical phase that requires a systematic treatment of extremism. Intellectual, especially in our discourse with youth, as they are the clear hope and the bright future for the good of humanity. Extremism is the product of various factors that require being traced and employing the best theories to understand them as objectively as possible. It is dangerous to ignore their causes and effects and ways of confronting them. The biggest educational challenges

today is 'we and the other'; how we can coexist. Terrorism is a product of intellectual extremism that results from the lack of intellectual security.

Intellectual security is an important anchor for other aspects of security, and is closely linked to it. If that anchor is disordered, security is affected in all its forms. Man is captive of his thought and belief, which form his behavior and actions in real life. Therefore, any disturbance in physical security preceded by a disturbance in intellectual security, which paves the way for that disorder and provides the reasons that justify it. The spread of sedition and insecurity, the emergence of illegal movements, unrest, and the attacks on people's lives, thoughts, money, honor, and possessions, is the result of the lack of intellectual insecurity.

Our cultures are unfortunately not immune to this global mass of messages and signs. These include ideas, values and concepts, completely different from ours. They attract many people, especially youth that are imitating all kinds of behaviors they watch on TV channels like eating, drinking, singing and dancing .. etc. This will affect their ideas and morals and lead to demolishing their national personality with its components. Therefore, the situation becomes very serious and needs protective measures to face these dangers.

Confronting intellectual deviation and its various manifestations requires facing and resisting deviation in accordance with the principles of mutual responsibility aiming at protecting from deviation. In this matter, many security, social, educational and cultural institutions make efforts and provide useful models. So, we witness the spread of culture, peace, tolerance, dialogue of civilizations, social peace, mutual coexistence, media campaigns, and security arrangements. Consequently, we address the role of civil society organizations in promoting intellectual security, because civil society has become an essential partner in bringing about development in all fields and at all levels.

## **Second: The objectives of the study:**

The study seeks to achieve the following objectives:

### **From this main purpose, the following Sub-objectives are derived:**

1. Identifying the role of civil society organizations in enhancing the intellectual security of youth.
2. Identifying the obstacles that limit the role of civil society organizations in enhancing the intellectual security of youth.
3. Providing mechanisms to activate the role of civil society organizations in enhancing intellectual security.

## **Third: The questions of the study:**

The study is based on key questions:

1. What is the role of civil society organizations in promoting the intellectual security of youth?

This main question divides into the following sub-questions:

What is the role of civil society in:

- a) Promoting national belonging of youth?
  - b) Promoting tolerance of youth?
  - c) Promoting straightness and moderation?
  - d) Promoting a culture of dialogue among youth?
  - e) Promoting social responsibility?
  - f) To promoting facing rumors?
2. What are the obstacles limiting the role of civil society organizations to enhance the intellectual security of youth?
  3. What are the mechanisms for activating the role of civil society organizations to enhance the intellectual security of youth?

## **Fourth: The concepts of the study:**

The current study is based on a set of the following basic concepts:

1. The concept of role.

2. The concept of civil society organizations.
3. The concept of intellectual security.
4. The concept of intellectual deviation.

### **Fifth: The Methodology of the study:**

#### **1. Design:**

This study is based on the pattern of descriptive studies that seek to identify the role of civil society organizations in enhancing the intellectual security of youth.

Therefore, the recent study is an attempt to identify the role of civil society organizations in enhancing the intellectual security of youth and try to develop a set of mechanisms to activate this role after monitoring and identifying the obstacles that civil society organizations face in doing their part in enhancing intellectual security. Then, the study provides a set of conclusions, necessary proposals, and mechanisms to activate the role of civil society organizations in enhancing the intellectual security of youth.

#### **2. Methodology:**

The researcher relied on the quantitative and qualitative method to benefit from these advantages in a way that integrates quantitative and qualitative research methods in order to reach more accurate findings that can be relied upon theoretically and practically, and enable the researcher to achieve the aim of the study. To achieve taking advantage of both methods, the researcher used:

- Comprehensive social survey.
- Sample social Survey.

#### **3. Data collection tools:**

The researcher relied on a variety of tools, consistent with the nature and design of the methodological strategy, so that the researcher can achieve the objectives of the study, in order to ensure the credibility, validity and adequacy of the targeted data. So the recent study relied on the following tools:

#### **A- Data collection tools:**

- A measurement form applied to members of civil society organizations whom the study is applied on.
- An interview guide for experts and specialists in the field of civil society and intellectual security.

### **B- Data analysis tools:**

A set of statistical treatments using the SPSS.

## **4. The fields of study:**

### **A- Place:**

The researcher applied the study to: The Future of Watan Party (Youth Committees), the Free Egyptians' Party (Youth Committees), and the Association of Pioneers of Life in Fayoum, represented by:

The Free Egyptians' Party                      Fayoum - The City of Fayoum - in front of Cairo Station

The Future of Watan Party                      Fayoum - The City of Fayoum – in front of Agricultural

Sec. School

The Association of Pioneers of Life  
Fayoum - Fayoum City - Behind the Governor 's Villa.

### **B- People:**

The sample of the study was selected through the comprehensive survey of 43 members of the Youth Committee of the Free Egyptians' Party and 37 members of the Future of Watan Party, and 40 members of the Association of Pioneers of Life, by taking a deliberate sample based on the opinion of the Board of Directors, of those who have been the most involved in the activities of the association.

### **C- Time:**

The study, theoretically and practically, lasted from 10/12/2017 to 25 September 2019.

Sixth:

## **Sixth: Conclusions:**

The recent study showed a set of important findings as follows:

1. **The findings of the first dimension: the role of civil society organizations in enhancing the intellectual security of youth,** it consists of several indicators:

**Indicator 1:** The role of civil society organizations in promoting national belonging among youth:

It is clear from the study that the relative strength of the phrases of this indicator came as follows from the biggest to the smallest:

- It increases the desire in participating in national celebrations and events.
- It makes me proud of my nationality.
- It helps me maintain the mother language of my country.
- It helps me preserve public property.
- It makes me proud to talk about our national history.

This indicates that the results of this indicator of intellectual security for the promoting belonging was highly positive.

**Indicator 2:** The role of civil society organizations in promoting the values of tolerance among youth:

It is clear from the study that the relative strength of the phrases of this indicator came as follows from the biggest to the smallest:

- It encourages me to treat others well.
- It enhances my love to all people.
- It increases my social good deeds.
- It enhances more respect to others.

**Indicator 3:** The role of civil society organizations in promoting the values of straightness and moderation among youth:

It is clear from the study that the relative strength of the phrases of this indicator came as follows from the biggest to the smallest:

- It helps me to realize priorities and arrange costs according to the conditions of each community.
- It helps me adopt non-hardline views on community issues.
- It helps me respect differences and diversity.
- It helps me know the importance of the moderate religious discourse.

- It helps me stay away from being isolated.

**Indicator 4:** The role of civil society organizations in promoting the culture of dialogue and differences among young people:

It is clear from the study that the relative strength of the phrases of this indicator came as follows from the biggest to the smallest:

- It develops my knowledge on different topics.
- It helps me to be in an intellectual environment that accepts all opinions.
- It provides the opportunity to express my intellectual opinions without restriction or oppression.
- It helps me accept criticism from others.
- It helps me develop my intellectual creativity.

**Indicator 5:** The role of civil society organizations in promoting social responsibility:

It is clear from the study that the relative strength of the phrases of this indicator came as follows from the biggest to the smallest:

- It motivates me to do my meals and know my rights.
- It encourages me to respect public laws unchecked.
- It motivates me to participate in national campaigns to serve the community.
- It helps me to develop and increase awareness towards community issues.
- It develops sought to participate in volunteer work.

**Indicator 6:** The role of civil society organizations in promoting the fight against rumors.

It is clear from the study that the relative strength of the phrases of this indicator came as follows from the biggest to the smallest:

- It helps me to recognize the danger of rumors in the fourth generation of wars, the war of information.
- It helps me identify the sources and objectives of the rumors
- It helps me to trace the rumors continuously until we face them.
- It helps me to deal with rumors.
- It helps me analyze the information before it is published.



**The results of the second dimension: The obstacles that limit the role of civil society organizations in enhancing intellectual security among youth**, it consists of several indicators:

**Indicator 1:** The cultural obstacles that limit the role of civil society organizations in enhancing the intellectual security of youth:

It is clear from the study that the relative strength of the phrases of this indicator came as follows from the biggest to the smallest:

- Lack of cultural programs that develop a culture of volunteer work within the organization.
- Weak willingness of members to participate in cultural activities, including intellectual security.
- Lack of information base on the organization's intellectual security issues.
- The culture of volunteer work is not spreading in our societies.
- The cultural level of members of civil society organizations is poor in relation to intellectual security.

**Indicator 2:** The social obstacles that limit the role of civil society organizations in enhancing intellectual security among youth:

It is clear from the study that the relative strength of the phrases of this indicator came as follows from the biggest to the smallest:

- Widespread of racism and tribalism and being away from civil society organizations.
- Lack of confidence of members in civil society organizations
- Lack of interest in family education for providing a culture of joining civil society organizations
- Poor participation of women in civil society organizations
- Civil organizations present cultures that run counter to the traditions of society

**Indicator 3:** Material obstacles that limit the role of civil society organizations in enhancing intellectual security among youth:

It is clear from the study that the relative strength of the phrases of this indicator came as follows from the biggest to the smallest:

- Lack of tools to implement intellectual security programs

- High costs of lecturers in the field of intellectual security.
- The dominance of foreign or personal funding on the work of organizations hinders their work in the field of intellectual security.
- High costs of qualifying organization members to work in intellectual security.
- Poor financial allocations for programs that enhance intellectual security.

**Indicator 4:** Administrative obstacles that limit the role of civil society organizations in enhancing intellectual security among youth:

It is clear from the study that the relative strength of the phrases of this indicator came as follows from the biggest to the smallest:

- Lack of communication and coordination between civil society organizations and intellectual security stakeholders.
- One person's control over the reins of the organization and lack of institutionality.
- There are some legislations that may make it difficult for civil society organizations to work in the field of intellectual security.
- There are too many measures necessary for civil society organizations to carry out intellectual security programs.
- There are few human resources in the organization to prepare intellectual security courses.

**The results of the third dimension: mechanisms for activating civil society organizations in enhancing the intellectual security of youth,** ut consists of two indicators:

**Indicator 1:** Proposed mechanisms with regard to the administrative aspects that regulate the work of the organization to activate its role in enhancing intellectual security.

The study shows that the relative strength of the expressions of this indicator came from the largest to the smallest:

- Providing and qualifying human resources in the organization to prepare intellectual security courses.

- Introducing some legislations that make it easier for civil society organizations to work in the field of intellectual security.
- Facilitating the necessary procedures for civil society organizations to carry out intellectual security programs.
- Facilitating communication and coordination between civil society organizations and intellectual security stakeholders.
- Effective use of publishing and media to make successful programs for promoting intellectual security.
- Providing all the material and moral resources to implement programs to enhance intellectual security.
- Establishing departments in the organizations to measure public opinion on intellectual deviation crimes and their prevalence.
- Distributing civil society organizations to the governorates of the Republic in a balanced way, so as to target all youth of different sects.
- Creating social networking sites that address youth issues and problems.
- Working to transfer power within the organization so that young people can bear the social workload

**Indicator 2:** Proposed mechanisms regarding the activities of civil society organizations to activate their role in enhancing the intellectual security of young people:

It is clear from the study that the relative strength of the phrases of this indicator came as follows from the biggest to the smallest:

- Organizing regular meetings for members to study their intellectual status and ideological orientations.
- Supporting education sources with books and studies that help promote national belonging.
- Designing booklets to adopt a culture of moderation rejecting extremism.
- Providing lectures and seminars to prepare the individual for cultural openness and taking care of establishing the national identity.

## Summary

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- Organizing the celebration of national events and involving young people.
- Making posters that promote positive interaction and take social responsibility.
- Hosting some officials and leaders to exchange opinions with youth and correct misconceptions.
- Organizing field excursions and visits to archaeological and historical sites.
- Designing programs for sports and favorable activities among young people to renounce violence.
- Organizing events that help develop art and creativity skills.
- Adopting national initiatives to spread intellectual security boosters among young people.