

A study of Some Social Factors Affecting the Societal Belonging to the Rural Youth

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Abstract: the research aimed are to determine the degree of affiliation of respondents from upscale youth of their community, as well as determine the relationship between the degree of affiliation of respondents to their community and all of the social factors under study. Also, determine the contribution of independent factors of the subject of study combined in the interpretation of the overall contrast between the subjects in the degree of belonging to their community. The research was conducted on a sample of rural youth, located in the age (20-35 years), an estimated 200 persons from the Sahel Aljawabr village, alshouhda Markz (district), Monofia Governorate. Data was collected through personal interviews with the subjects by questionnaire designed for this purpose. The researcher has been used in the tabulation and analysis of data tables exclusively numerical, percentages, and simple correlation coefficient of Pearson to determine the significant relationship between the factors independent of the subject of study and the affiliation of respondents to their community. Moreover the use of "T" and "F" tests to identify the significant differences between some of the independent factors and belonging to the local community also used relational analysis of the multi-model (progressive) Step Wise to determine the contribution of these factors in the interpretation of the overall contrast between the subjects in the degree of this association. The main results are: (1) Rural Youth has a somewhat high degree of belonging to a combined local and stand with it, and has the desire for advancement and development subject to the availability of appropriate conditions for it. (2) Significant relationship between the level of affiliation to the community and the following independent variables: the profession of the respondents, exposure to mass communication, family size, type of family, family cohesion, the state of housing, and the problems experienced by rural youth. (3) Proved to be a not significant relationship between the level of affiliation to the community and the following independent variables: age, type and level of education, marital status of respondents, the presence of children of respondents, and the social situation of young rural families of the subjects. (4) Some of the independent factors contribute to the interpretation of the overall contrast between the respondents in terms of their belonging to their community by 48.1%, and the most important of these factors, exposure to mass communication, and family size, and family cohesion.

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Introduction:

Youth is the mirror that reflects the true reality of a nation, to understand her mind and her heart beating, and the evidence can be based upon this nation in its rise, progress and predict its future, especially if those belonging and loyalty to their homeland. Where they represent the basic foundation in advancing social and economic development, and in view of its gift for energies make them more dynamic and active and the capacity and determination to work and tender and more able to cope with change.

The Egyptian youth is the most important wealth in Egypt, the source of its strength and its present and future of its national project, which is always constant, and built on the basis of successes and victories over the ancient and modern history.

Where they represent a key element in the human resources and is located upon themselves the task of achieving their role in the development process.

Statistical data indicate that, the proportion of rural youth amounted to 58% of the total youth of the Republic, which is located in the age group (15-35 years), which represents the ratio of 42.77% of the total population of the Republic.

Based on this, it is clear that Egyptian society is a young society has the energies and productive capacities should be utilized, provided good preparation, training and especially the young rural of them. Moreover, define their roles as good citizens can take advantage of them to increase their participation actively in the development of their communities, and increase their sense of belonging to their community or national level.

The affiliations of the meanings are the important attempts of the Egyptian society to instill in the hearts of her children, because the affiliation is the ligament which connects the individual to their land and homeland. In addition to the sense of the relationship of the meanings of great means as sacrifice and loyalty to this land, which may be driven by giving and active participation in order to improve the reality around him, in order to preserve the nation its strength and survival. If the social value of belonging must be instilled in every member of society, young people in general and rural youth in particular are most in need of this value in order to raise them to the love and defend of their community and their participation in development.

Problem of the study:

Despite the importance of the role played by rural youth in the Egyptian society as a key element in the development process, as also, it represents the technical cranks underpinning the renaissance of his community. Nevertheless, some of the writings and studies have indicated the prevalence of certain manifestations of negative behavioral among rural youth, which are considered indicators of the weakness of belonging to their community such as the desire of permanent migration, and seek to acquire a nationality other than the Egyptian nationality. Also, do not bear the responsibility, and lack of attention to general issues of society, and weak participation in development, and the prevalence of individualism, and alienation. Therefore, the most serious problems that may encounter the rural community is the weak Affiliation of rural youth to their community, because of the serious consequences as a result, the needed research and study of this phenomenon, and find out how much disparity between the rural youth in the degree of affiliation and to identify factors that may affect the affiliation of these young people to their community Local.

Because the serious consequences as a result of weak sense of belonging or not belonging is not only on the young people but also on the nation's present and future, the problem of this research is limited to the following questions:

- 1 - What are the indicators of rural youth belonging to their community?
- 2 - How can determine the degree of rural youth belonging to their community?
- 3 - What are the social factors that may affect the degree of rural youth belonging to their community?
- 4 - How can determine the combined effect of independent variables, the subject of the study on rural youth belonging to their community?

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Objectives of the study:

The above objectives of the research can be identified as follows:

- 1 - Identify indicators of rural youth affiliation.
- 2 - Determine the degree of rural youth belonging to their community.
- 3 - Determine the relationship between the degree of affiliation of rural youth to their community and all of the social factors which are the following: age, gender, educational level, marital status, occupation, and there are children, exposure to mass communication, social status to the family of young people, the size of the family under examination, the type of family that live by Category, family cohesion, housing status, and problems experienced by rural youth.
- 4 - Determine the relative contribution of the social factors studied in the interpretation of the overall contrast between the subjects as belonging to their community. (Determine the combined effect of independent variables under study on the degree of rural youth belonging to their community).

Study plan:

To accomplish the objectives of the current study, it was a plan under which the study was divided into the following elements:

- 1 - The concept of belonging.
- 2 - Hypotheses of the study.
- 3 - Way of research.
- 4 - The quantification of the variables of the study.
- 5 - Results of the field study.
- 6 - General discussion of the results.
- 7 - The study's recommendations.

First: the concept of belonging:

Colorful views of social scientists about the concept of loyalty, some of them felt that it defended the pay of the individual to join a particular group, and some of them felt that sense of pride and pride to be from this group, and some of them believed that a trend or a tendency toward the group, which belongs to it, also finds some that membership can be achieved only in the presence of a group to join the individual and united with them and realize their particular social status.

Is generally thought by scientists that can be defined as belonging community-based rural youth as a "link rural youth in their community and their adherence to the norms and standards prevailing in it, awareness of their problems, their devotion to him and support him and defend it from any external threat, purchase of products and industries that bears his name, and their determination permanent property of the public, and participation in development".

The previous studies indicated that, it can extract some of the elements that can be used in this study to measure the rural youth belonging to their community.

Indicators of rural youth belonging to their community:

1 - Link young people in the village and not a desire to stay away from them.

2 - Young people's commitment to social standards of the rural village.

3 - The social relations between rural youth and the people of his village.

4 - Readiness of rural youth to assume leadership responsibility.

5 - Youth participation in rural community development projects in the village.

6 - Satisfying rural youth for services in the village.

Second: The hypotheses of the study:

General theoretical hypothesis:

There is a relationship between the independent factors studied and the rural youth belonging to their community.

Research hypotheses:

1 - The degree of affiliation of respondents from the rural youth to their community, according to their level of education.

2 - The degree of affiliation of respondents from the rural youth to their community, according to their kind.

3 - The degree of affiliation of respondents from the rural youth to their community according to their marital status.

4 - The degree of affiliation of respondents from the rural youth to their community, according to their profession.

5 - There is a difference between respondents from the rural youth who have children and who do not have children in the degree of belonging to their community.

6 - There is a relationship between the age of the subjects of rural youth, and between the degrees of belonging to their community.

7 - There is a relationship between the degrees of exposure the subjects of rural youth the means of mass communication and between the degrees of belonging to their community.

8 - There is a relationship between family size of respondents from rural youth, and between the degrees of belonging to their community.

9 - The degree of affiliation of respondents from the rural youth to their community according to the type of their families.

10 - The degree of affiliation of respondents from the rural youth to their community according to social status to their families.

11 - There is a relationship between the degree of coherence of the families of the subjects of rural youth, and between the degrees of belonging to their community.

12 - There is a relationship between the state of residence of respondents from the rural youth, and between the degrees of belonging to their community.

13 - There is a relationship between the degree of suffering of the subjects of rural youth problems, and between the degrees of belonging to their community.

14 - Independent contributing factors studied in the interpretation of the overall contrast between the subjects of rural youth in the degree of belonging to their community.

Procedural definitions of some concepts used in the research:

Affiliation rural youth of the community:

It is intended in this search link of rural youth in his village, and the unwillingness to separate from her and his commitment to social standards prevailing, and participation in its development, and sense of responsibility towards it.

Rural youth:

They are individuals who live in the countryside and the fall in the age group of 20-35 years.

Profession:

It means the type of work in the research, which works by rural youth, whether working in agriculture, or employees, or craftsman, or free acts, or does not work.

Family cohesion:

It is intended in this research is the rule of the love feelings and affection between the rural youth and his family, commitment to its standards, contribute to the activities undertaken by, and concerted individuals with a family in times of crisis.

The case of housing:

It is intended in this research possession of the young man or his family to rural residence, whether property, or rent, and determine the specifications, in terms of construction material, roof, floor, and paint.

Third: The research method:

Methodology of the study:

The theoretical foundation for the study was built on the concept of belonging, and rural youth belonging to his community as an input to its curriculum with the assistance of the quantification sociometry in data processing for the construction of a measure or indicator of the local affiliation, allowing the identification of the determinants of affiliation on the one hand, and nature of hand.

Search area:

This research was conducted on the village of Sahel Al-Jawabr – Alshouhda district – Monofia Governorate.

The research sample:

Volume of 200 study samples of males and females were selected randomly from the total number of youth in the age group of 20-35 years old in the village.

Method of data collection:

After selecting the research objects and the formulation of hypotheses, a questionnaire was developed to collect data from respondents, personal interviews. After the completion of data collection as the previous, they were discharged, record and process as a prelude to quantitative statistical analysis in order to achieve the research objectives and hypotheses. The initial test and field data collection took about three months (October, November, and December 2010).

Statistical analysis tools:

This research has been used a number of statistical methods for the analysis of research data by the nature of the variables and objectives of the study, which used a quantitative method and percentages to describe the social factors under study. In addition to describe and determine the level of affiliation of the respondents, through the studied indicators to measure the affiliation of rural youth to their community.

To determine the effect of social factors relationship in the search, the affiliation of rural youth for their community, a simple correlation coefficient have used, also used the (T), and (F) test. Also, the multiple regressions Stepwise analysis is used, to determine the contribution of the factors, studied in the interpretation of total contrast between respondents in terms of belonging to their community.

Statistical hypotheses:

To achieve the research hypotheses were developed fourteen statistically presumably, specializes hypothesis (1-13) tested the impact of factors independent of both the unit on the degree of affiliation of the study sample to their local community, involving all in one argument:

The degree of belonging to the local community is not affected significantly by the following independent variables: age and type of respondents, the educational level of respondents, and marital status of respondents, and the profession of the respondents, and having children and who do not have children of the respondents and the exposure the subjects of the means of mass communication, and social status to the family of the young rural of the

subjects, and the size of the family respondents, and the type of family respondents, and family cohesion of the respondents, and the status of housing for the respondents, and problems experienced by young people from rural respondents.

The fourteen statistical Purposes:

Respect to test the combined effect of independent variables under study on the degree of affiliation of the respondents sample, their community and spoken: not affected by the degree of affiliation of the youth sample their community influence the aggregate of the independent variables under study.

Fourth: the quantification of the variables of the study:

Requests choose to study for the quantitative approach to the necessity of forming some benchmarks and indicators that represent the digital various dependent variables and independent study, so that it can conduct statistical tests appropriate to the nature of the above mentioned hypotheses.

A - Quantitative measurement of the variable of: (rural youth belonging to their community):

Was measured by the rural youth belonging to their community through 6 indicators are:

1 - Link to rural youth in the village and not a desire to stay away from them:

Was measured by surveying the respondent opinion over 6 words, on a scale consisting of four levels, namely: link to a large extent, a medium degree, small scale, does not happen, and given grades 4, 3, 2.1, respectively, in the case of positive phrases and vice versa in the case of phrases negative. The study considered the sum of answers of respondents to the previous statements quantitative indicators to measure the index of the study sample.

2 - The commitment of rural youth social standards:

Measured by surveying the opinions of the respondents over 6 words, on a scale consisting of four levels, namely: a commitment to a large extent, a medium degree, small scale, does not happen and given grades 4, 3, 2.1, respectively, in the case of positive phrases and vice versa in the case of expressions of negative. The study considered the sum of answers of respondents to the previous statements quantitative indicators to measure the index of the study sample.

3 - The social relations between rural youth and the people of his village:

Was measured surveying the opinion of the respondents to 8 words, on a scale consisting of four categories: relationships strong enough large, medium degree, small scale, does not exist, and given grades 4, 3, 2.1, respectively, in the case of positive phrases and vice versa in the case of negative terms, and considered the sum of the study respondents

answers to the previous statements quantitative indicators to measure the index of the study sample.

4- Rural Youth ready to shoulder the responsibility of leadership:

Was measured surveying the opinion of the respondents to 6 words, on a scale consisting of four categories are: willing substantially, moderately, small scale, and there, and given grades 4, 3, 2, 1, respectively, in the case of positive phrases and vice versa in the case of phrases negative. The study considered the sum of answers of respondents to the previous statements quantitative indicators to measure the index of the study sample.

5- Youth participation in rural community development projects in the village:

Was measured by survey respondents felt about the projects that have been established in their village, and set their answer is yes and no, If the answer is yes and asked them to specify the name of the project,

and the number of projects that participated in them, were given one degree for every project in which the respondents.

6- Satisfying the rural youth for services in the village:

Was measured in a survey felt the subjects on the existing services in the village, if any service has been asked about the degree of satisfaction with them, and on a scale consisting of three levels, namely: satisfied, the same, not at all satisfied, and given grades 3, 2, 1 respectively, then collected the total grade for all services to reflect the degree of satisfaction with the services category his village.

The overall rural youth belonging to their community:

Was measured by collecting, the lower and upper limits of the actual extent of the six indicators, used to measure the rural youth belonging to their community, as shown in Table (1).

Table (1) the overall rural youth belonging to their community

Indicators of rural youth belonging to their community	Minimum	Maximum
Link to rural youth in the village and not a desire to stay away from them	6	24
Commitment to rural youth social standards of the village	6	24
The power of social relations between rural youth and the people of his village	8	32
Willingness of rural youth to assume leadership responsibility	6	24
Participation of rural youth in community development projects in the village	1	10
Satisfaction with services in the village	20	60
total	47	174

B - The quantification of the independent variables:

1 - Age: Use the number of years representing the age as a numerical category indicator to measure this variable.

2 - Type: Use classification (male, female), by given values (2) and (1) for each of them respectively, and the digital indicator to measure this variable.

3- Educational level: The respondents have distributed according to this variable into seven categories which are: illiterate gave zero, read and write and gave 4 degrees, holds a primary and gave him 6 degrees, holds a middle, and gave him 9 degrees, holds a secondary or intermediate certificate and gave him 12 degrees, holds a degree above average and gave him 14 degrees, holds a university degree or higher and gave him (16 - 22) degrees, respectively.

4 - Marital Status: The distribution of respondents according to this variable into four categories: single and gave 3 degrees, married and gave 4 degrees, and divorce gave two degrees, a widower and gave one degree.

5 - Profession: The respondents distributed according to this variable into five categories are: employee and gave 4 degrees, a farmer gave 3 degrees, the work of free and gave 5 degrees, a student gave two degrees, does not work gave one degree.

6 - Presence of children: the subjects were distributed according to this variable into two categories: There are the sons gave him two degrees, there are no sons and gave one degree.

7 - Exposure to mass communication: This variable was measured through three sources: the numbers of hours listen to the radio every day, the number of hours per day watching television, the number of times to read the daily newspapers in the week. To convert those items to the weekly average has been doing the following: For item (1), (2) (radio and television) has been multiplied its Category $\times 7$, the item (3), which is read daily newspapers in the week, was multiplied $\times 1$. The total calculated degree for this variable with the total scores obtained by the category of the three items.

8 - social status to the family of the young man: This variable was measured by asking category for

defining the status of his family between the families of the country to choose from three levels, namely high, medium, and were intact and given to grades 3, 2, 1 respectively.

9 - The size of the family category: Use the number of family members living permanently in residence category as a numerical indicator to measure this variable.

10 - Type of Family: Use classification (simple family, a complex family), where the given values (1), (2) each, respectively, the numerical indicator to measure this variable.

11 - family cohesion: was measured this variable for respondents from rural youth in exploring their opinion on (9) statements on a scale consisting of four categories: the coherence of a large extent, a medium degree, small scale, does not occur, and given grades 4, 3, 2, 1, respectively, in the case of positive phrases and vice versa in the case of negative phrases.

12 - The housing status: This variable was measured by the following items:

- Household form of tenure, whether owned or a lease and gave the two degrees, in the case of the owning and the degree and one for rent.

- The number of rooms at home and given the degree of one each room in the house.

- Walls and building material has been given two degrees, a brick red, and the degree of one brick raw.

- The type of roof and gave the two degrees of concrete, and the degree of one of the wood.

- The type of ground and gave the four degrees of Ceramics, and three degrees of the tiles, and two degrees of cement, and one degree of clay.

- Paint the walls and gave the four grades of oil paint, and three grades of paint with lime, and turbinate two degrees, and one degree of clay.

- The water cycle and gave the two degrees of the modern water cycle, and the degree of one for the classical cabinet.

Then, collected total score of these items to reflect on the state of residence of respondent.

13 - Problems facing rural youth: was measured this variable and the survey saw respondents in 10 problems to determine the degree of suffering which, on a scale consisting of four categories: suffering greatly, moderately, highly vulnerable, and suffering, and given a grade 4, 3, 2, 1, respectively, of the digital expression of this variable.

V: Results of field study:

A - Level of affiliation of respondents from rural youth for their community:

This section deals with a description of the level of affiliation of respondents from the rural youth to their

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community as measured by six indicators taken by the present study is a measure of this, namely:

1 - Link young rural village and not a desire to stay away from them:

The results showed that slightly less than half of respondents (48.5%) in the research sample was a high level of association with the village, while the percentage of respondents, those with the link average (40%), while the percentage of those with a weak link (11.5%).

2 - The commitment of rural youth social standards:

The percentage of respondents who had their level of commitment to high social standards (61%), while it became clear that some (35%) the level of their commitment to the medium, while the percentage of respondents, those with weak commitment (4%) only.

3 - The social relations between rural youth and the people of his village:

Is shown from the results that about two-thirds of respondents in the research sample was the level of social relations people of the village up with a percentage (68%), while nearly a third of respondents (30%) level of strength of social relationships have an average, as it turns out that the proportion of respondents in category vulnerable to the power of social relations for young people was (2%) only. These results show the power of social relations to the majority of respondents from the rural youth in the study sample.

4 - Readiness of rural youth to assume leadership responsibility:

The results indicated that the proportion of respondents in the medium category of the willingness of respondents from the rural youth to assume leadership responsibility was (47%), and in the readiness category accounted for the high (30%), and in the category of the weak level of preparedness accounted for in the sample (23%). It is clear from previous findings that the highest percentage of respondents had an average level of willingness to shoulder the responsibility of leadership.

5 -The rural youth satisfaction in the village for the services:

The results indicated that more than half of respondents (58%) in the sample of the research was the degree of satisfaction with services in the village medium, while the percentage of respondents in the category of high level of satisfaction (24%), the percentage of respondents who were weak, reaching the level of satisfaction (18%). It is clear from these results that the highest percentage of respondents satisfied with the level of services for their village average.

6 - Youth participation in rural community development projects in the village:

The results showed that more than three-quarters of respondents (79%) in the sample was their participation in community development projects in the village is weak, and in the medium category of the post is the proportion of respondents (16%) and the lowest proportion of respondents located in the category of level of participation high and accounted for (5%), this is clear from the results the low participation of respondents in their community development projects.

The overall affiliation of respondents from rural youth to their community:

The results indicate that (65%) of the sample the degree of belonging to their community medium, the level of belonging in the category accounted for the high (32%), while the level of belonging in the category accounted for the weak (3%) only.

Form the previous results; it is clear that the majority of respondents in the research sample were the level

of belonging to their community between levels (average, high), each indicator measure after the affiliation of the community, as set forth in Table (2), with the exception of the participation of rural youth in community development projects in the village. Due to it requires money in most cases, which is not available sufficiently with young people, as is clear from these results, in general, rural youth has a high degree to some extent, of belonging to a combined local and stand with it, and the desire for advancement and development of the condition availability of suitable conditions for that, despite the suffering of many of the economic and social problems, so officials must invest this level of belonging among rural youth and the exploitation of its energies even have a role in the rise and development of his community.

Table (2) Distribution of respondents from rural youth and their grades according to the level in Indicators belonging to the local community of the study sample

Indicators of rural youth belonging to the local community	The level of the respondents belonging to local community					
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
- Link rural youth in the village and not a desire to stay away from them	23	11.5	80	40	97	48.5
Commitment to rural youth social standards.	8	4	70	35	122	61
The power of social relations between rural youth and the people of his village.	4	2	60	30	136	68
Willingness of rural youth to assume leadership responsibility.	46	23	94	47	60	30
The rural youth satisfaction for services in the village.	36	18	116	58	48	24
Participation of rural youth in community development projects in the village.	158	79	32	16	10	5
Respondents belonging to their community overall	6	3	130	65	64	32

B - Factors related to social affiliation of respondents from the rural youth to their community

To demonstrate the impact of independent variables (individually / and collectively) on the dependent variable (belonging to the local community) - Assumptions of statistical (1-13) - The results of statistical analysis contained in schedules 3.4, 5, significant relationship between the level of affiliation to the community and the independent variables the following: career subjects, and exposure to mass communication, and family size, type of family, and family cohesion, and the state of housing, and the problems experienced by rural youth, as proved significant of these factors on the social level of 0.01, the age, type and level of education, and marital status of respondents, and the presence of children of the respondents, and the social situation of young rural families of the subjects has proved to

be significant of these factors on the potential level .05, which means rejection of statistical hypotheses and accept the imposition of the previous theoretical work on them.

The imposition of Statistical Fourteenth your statement on the impact of the independent variables combined at the dependent variable (belonging to the local community) has noted the results of statistical analysis contained in Table No. (6) using the method of regression staging to the presence of five variables contribute to the combined rate of 48.1% in the interpretation of the overall contrast between the subjects in terms of belonging to their community, and that the remaining percentage of 51.9% explained by other variables not included in the study. The value of (P) calculated to test the moral of this link the multi-16.77, a moral value statistically significant at 0.01 level, and therefore we can deduce

the existence of correlation of multiple variables, the five collectively they age, educational level, and exposure to mass communication, and family size, and family cohesion, and between youth belonging to the rural community. This was to contribute significantly to all the above factors except for age, educational level, reaching values (q) calculated for this contribution is 3.79, 9.94, 16.77, respectively, and all these values are significant at 0.01 level which underlines the importance of these factors (exposure to mass communication, family size, family cohesion) to increase rural youth belonging to their community.

And occupies the exposure to mass communication ranked first in terms of impact in the dependent variable, where a \$ 7.3%, and then come to family size in the second with a \$ 2.9%, and then family cohesion in the third and was worth 0.9%, with the total impact of three factors mentioned above in the sense of belonging to the local community about 11.1%.

VI: The general discussion of the results:

- The results of the study, the high level of respondents link their village of rural youth, which may be due to the case of evolution and development, which recently saw the Egyptian village, and the completion of infrastructure projects by.

- The results of the study, the high level of commitment to the subjects of rural youth social standards, which may be due to the socialization process of the rural family, where interest in clarifying and teaching the social norms of youth and urged the need for commitment and stick to it, and at the same time, the family process of social control official, and that assess the behavior of deviating from these standards in the rural community.

- The results of the study the power of social relations among a majority of rural youth and the people of their village may be due to what is characteristic of rural culture of the multiplicity of linkages between a Fred rural community, and the need to preserve them, and stick to it, on the basis that these relations are given to the family and society fort to cope with problems and emergencies which may threaten the building group.

- The results showed that the highest percentage of respondents was the level of readiness moderate to shoulder the responsibility of leadership, which can be interpreted in light of their age and inexperience, lack of exercise to the work of leadership by, in addition to the spread of traditions and traditional values in the rural community and most importantly respect for the views Great, therefore, left the leadership for the elderly.

- The results showed that the highest percentage of respondents was their level of satisfaction with the services their village average, which may be due to the availability of a variety of services from transportation, electricity, drinking water, and means of communication, education, health, and youth centers and other village Egyptian but the level of performance of these services may not be required efficiency which affects the level of satisfaction of rural youth for these services.

- The results of the study, the low participation of respondents in development projects in their community, which may be due to the lack of the elements involved in these projects and in particular of the funds, which are often in possession of the head of the family, so if there was participation are often attributed to the head of the family, even though the participation of children efforts in development projects, a result that may be logical in light of the conditions experienced by these young people and the culture of the rural community.

- The results of the study different subjects belonging to their community according to their profession, with average degrees of belonging among the subjects of the students and staff, down to the farmers and do not work. This may be due the difference that students are still at the stage of dependence on their families in meeting their needs, and therefore did not happen to them positions with the community to judge him satisfaction or dissatisfaction, but staff may feel that they have learned and got a job met some of their ambitions, which makes them feel of belonging to their community, contrary to the farmers who have been affected much due to the economic reform policy, as well as the unemployed who do not have jobs so it is natural to weaken belonging to their community.

- The results of the study, high affiliation of respondents to their community high degree of exposure to mass communication, which can be interpreted that the vulnerability of rural youth the means of mass communication to give it a great deal of culture, and thus be aware of what is going on around him of the matters concerning the community, and this recognition is a testament to love and belonging to their community.

- The results of the study's affiliation rural youth to their local community affected by the size of their families, and may be explained by the fact that the large size of the family in the rural community associated with him to achieve some economic and social objectives of the family, raising their social status in the community and more from their association with him and consequently increase belonging to their community Local, where they feel

they are an important part of it does not do without him.

- The results of the study the impact of rural youth belonging to their community the type of family, ie respondents who live in families were simpler belonging of the community of respondents who live in extended families. This may be because of this difference to the children of families simple in the countryside are often educated and have jobs or sources of income to ensure their economic independence from their extended family, and therefore they feel that freedom from authority and control of the extended family, and develop their lives according to their potential and their circumstances, thus increasing their love and their association with in their local community.

- The results of the study, high affiliation of respondents to their community high degree of cohesiveness of prisoners, may be explained to what it feels like the family of coherent stability and tranquility, spreads a spirit of friendship, love and cooperation between them, which makes them more belonging for their families and, hence, their love and dedication to their community and become more belonging to him.

- The results showed a high degree of affiliation of the respondents for their community improvement in the situation their homes, and may be explained by the fact that young people when he feels that he has a house harboring him and have a family inside, and have the requirements of a decent life, so it has a payoff well in the tablet belonging to his community, while affecting the lack of housing or low negative impact on his belonging to the local community, to a sense of rural disabled young family and his community to meet the needs and desires in a fundamental right which weakens the rights of the membership.

- The results of the study subjects have lower affiliation rural youth about their community the more problems they suffer. May be explained by this that the greater the severity of the problem

experienced by rural youth such as unemployment, poverty, and inequality, this may affect negatively to satisfy the essential needs of young people, which is reflected in the composition of social and psychological and physical, and gets the feeling of hatred and dissatisfaction with society and weakens belonging to him.

VII: Recommendations of the study:

Based on the findings of research it can recommend the following:

1 - the organs of the Ministry of young people through youth centers at the level of the Republic and the NGOs, government can stimulate and encourage rural youth to participate in developmental projects in their communities, in any form of participation so that the young people of its importance, and thus increase their sense of keeping it up, which strengthens the affiliation of their community Local.

2 - Develop the legislation and the necessary safeguards, which emphasize equality and non-discrimination among young people in terms of access to jobs, education, health, housing, increasing their sense of social justice, and consequently increase belonging to their community.

3 - The necessity of those responsible for the visual media and audio-visual work to develop information programs that aim to inculcate the values and working to increase membership of the community of rural youth.

4 - The need for coordination between the competent organs of Scientific Research and the Ministry of Youth to study the problems faced by rural youth, which affect the membership of their community in order to reach a solution that suited her.

5 - The Ministry of Education, in coordination with the Ministry of Higher Education to develop curricula includes content on the scientific material increase of the values that encourage increased membership among young people in general.

Table (3) Values of simple correlation coefficient between some independent factors and their relationship to dependent variable (belonging to the local community)

Independent variables	Simple regression coefficient	Type of significance	Level of significance	Tabular (d) value
Age	-0.33	Insignificant	0.05	0.098
Exposure to mass communication	0.150	significant	0.01	0.128
Family size	0.113	significant	0.01	0.098
Family cohesion	0.341	significant	0.01	0.128
housing case	0.227	significant	0.01	0.128
Problems facing rural youth	-0.128	significant	0.01	0.098

Table (4) Test values (v) for some of the factors and their relationship to the independent variable of (Belonging to the local community)

Independent variables	Calculated (T) value	Type of significance	Level of significance	Tabular (d) value
Type	-0.324	Insignificant	0.05	1.966
Having children	0.798	Insignificant	0.05	2.588
Family type	2.34	significant	0.01	1.966

Table (5) Analysis of variance to test the difference between the mean scores of respondents Affiliation For their community, according to some independent factors

Independent variables	Sources of difference	Degree of freedom	Total Square deviations	Average total Square deviations	Calculated (F) value	Tabular (F) value	Type of significance	Level of significance
Educational level	Between group	52	1076.02	20.69	1.13	1.22	Insignificant	0.05
	Within groups	148	2745.26	18.55				
	Total	200	3821.28	-				
Marital Status	Between groups	52	22.69	0.436	1.15	1.21	Insignificant	0.05
	Within groups	148	56.92	0.385				
	Total	200	79.61	-				
Profession	Between groups	52	263.32	5.06	1.37	1.22	significant	0.01
	Within groups	148	556.50	3.76				
	Total	200	819.82	-				
Social status To the family of the young	Between groups	52	41.65	0.801	1.09	1.32	Insignificant	0.05
	Within groups	148	110.65	0.748				
	Total	200	152.30	-				

Table (6) Model analysis of the independent variables in the complex impact on the dependent variable (Belonging to the local community) using the method of gradual decline

Independent variables	Correlation coefficient	The cumulative percentage To contribute to the relative (coefficient of determination)	Contribution of each factor in contrast with the dependent variable	F value
Age	0.001	3.3	3.3	0.421
Educational level	0.009	9.4	6.1	1.77
Exposure to mass communication	0.028	16.7	7.3	*3.79
Family size	0.039	19.6	2.9	*9.94
Family cohesion	0.231	48.1	0.9	*16.77

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