

# **Community Investment in Youth and its Relationship to Rationalizing the Cost of Achieving Sustainable Development Goals**

**Mohamed ata Ahmed Abd ElAziz (PhD)**

Associate Professor at community organization  
department

Faculty of Social Work Helwan University

**Shereen Mohamed Ehsan Abd Elhafez (PhD)**

Associate Professor at community organization  
department

Faculty of Social Work Helwan University



### **Abstract:**

Youth represents the true strength of society and the backbone of its construction and development. Therefore, it is necessary to strive towards achieving the maximum investment of youth's energies as an effective tool for achieving the goals of sustainable development. This can be done by achieving a balance between the basic dimensions of the development process by rationalizing the economic, social and environmental costs and ensuring the rights of future generations in balance. Current development supports the investment efforts in education and training programs, promoting positive cultural values, technological investment, and investment in entrepreneurial thought, which helps implement sustainable development visions.

**Key Words:** Community investment - youth - rationalizing the cost of development - sustainable development

### **Introduction:**

The efforts of those in charge of the social and human science usually focus on instilling solid moral and educational values, spreading the culture of social responsibility in the various activities that they practice, and emphasizing that the highest type of investment is in the human resources of society, developing it intellectually, and consolidating moral values as a means of confronting cultural invasion and confronting destructive temptations in an appropriate manner. They are knowledgeable, without isolation or neglect (Toprinat & Masoudi : 2018 , p.208).

In addition to combating young people's feeling of psychological alienation, the distortion of their value of knowledge, and injustice to public taste and all meanings of civilization and sound human behavior. (Nofal: 2019, p. 50).

By extrapolating the most prominent studies and research that contribute to understanding the current research problem related to the variables of the study, we seek to classify them into two axes as follows:

### **The first axis: Community investment in youth**

Qanbar study (2016) emphasized the necessity of intellectual investment by encouraging them to be creative and innovative, allowing their different talents to emerge, and protecting them from the negative impact of false subcultures, the spread of addiction in its various forms and causes, and the repercussions of bad company and weak religious motivation. It also called for the necessity of

intellectual investment for young people by opening centers for guidance and intellectual awareness in universities, working to produce media materials aimed at enlightening young people and protecting them from destructive ideas.

Gomaa study (2019) confirmed that the most important components of community investment in youth stem from strengthening community efforts concerned with investing, especially in the energies of youth, and supporting their abilities to obtain decent job opportunities. This would help them increase production, expand training programs, enhance positive socialization for them, satisfy their material and spiritual needs, combat poverty and unemployment, and provide a decent life for them to become a social force as well as economically supportive and constructive for the homelands to which they belong.

While Sheikh study (2020) focused on community investment on the sports aspect by supporting sports marketing programs for youth and searching for ways to achieve the maximum possible benefit for young people. They also investigated the feasibility of the returns of the sports programs provided to them in terms of economic and social dimensions. They implemented it and its impact on the development of the youth sports system, with the need for a balance between achieving the economic return for youth programs and the social and psychological dimensions required to be achieved for youth, which are directly linked to the formation of the youth's personality socially, educationally, and emotionally, as well as other material dimensions that can be achieved when embarking on implementing investment projects for youth.

As the results of Jordan study (2023) concluded, they stressed the need to seek to achieve community investment in defending issues of special care for young people, such as mental health programs directed at achieving citizenship for young people. They also supported the mental health services directed towards recovery from the intellectual risks, such as addiction and the psychological disorders affecting young people.

## **The second axis: Rationalizing the cost of achieving sustainable development goals.**

Qutait (2016) concluded that it is necessary to eliminate waste in educational resources and strive to improve education quality indicators through proposed policies in light of contemporary trends. The study also stressed the importance of adopting a logical vision based on the principle that what cannot be measured cannot be managed. Therefore, the study suggested working on realistic monitoring and accurate identification of sustainable development variables, and calculated progression in achieving development goals and preventing waste of its resources.

Faramawy study (2017) presented a strategic vision for supervising the future of social service education, which has changed a lot to achieve sustainable development. He addressed the losses associated with the education crisis, cultural illiteracy, the training crisis and the challenges of unemployment among university youth. The study's results emphasized the necessity of constantly updating the outcomes of its academic standards, developing its knowledge structure, linking social service education with labor market requirements, building development plans, and ensuring a legislative environment that stimulates private practice of social service and measures learning outcomes after graduation.

Ibrahim (2018) called for the necessity of working to maximize the role of development media in the process of sustainable development by employing media strategies in various media outlets. He suggested that development media should be able to support societal efforts directed at building and developing society, and investing in the influential capabilities of media materials that align with development plans in society. He also emphasized the need for citizens to participate and be informed of various community initiatives that achieves social, cultural and economic change and the goals of comprehensive development for society as a whole.

Juhani (2019) emphasized the necessity of not excluding any segment of society from efforts to achieve sustainable development goals and ensuring their fair participation in various fields of sustainable development according to their capabilities and experience. He also recommended adopting integrated policies for more mature development programs and working to enhance environmental awareness and reduce consumption or injustice on natural resources.

Mujahid (2020) focused on the necessity of addressing the challenges of sustainable development, especially those based on the economics of small projects, and supporting ways to advance them in light of successful development experiences. He noted that these projects are characterized by low invested capital, flexibility, innovation, and diverse spread in society, and that they make these projects pioneering. It is a supportive tool for major sustainable projects. He also observed that these projects have a family spirit as a result of the presence of kinship ties linking those in charge of most (69%) of them, in addition to their high quality, skill, and low risk.

Zarzoura (2023) aimed to achieve maximum rates of investment in student activities and direct them to suit the inclinations of youth. He also linked them to youth contributions to community service programs and active participation in development initiatives. He increased youth awareness of environmental problems, rationalized the consumption of current resources of water, energy, public money, and others, and treating societal risks that deplete societal resources, such as crime, trafficking in contraband, addiction, illegal immigration, various behavioral and cultural problems, and others.

### **The Theoretical guidelines for the study:**

The most important theoretical starting points appropriate to the topic of the current study can be guided by the following:

#### **(A) Model for developing programs and community links:**

It is one of the eight contemporary models in the practice of social service in local development, which was carried out by Mary Will and Dorothy Gamble. This model emphasizes communication activities and engagement with the local community, which is a vital dimension in developing community programs. The desired return is considered to be represented in the design and implementation of new or improved services. The need for it has been proven by the residents of the local community themselves, and it includes expanding the organization's programs or changing its directions to improve the effectiveness of the services provided to the local community. This requires achieving interaction between local leaders, employees of the organization, and residents of the local community in order to realistically estimate the needs of the population, and design and implement programs. Adapt to those needs. (Weil & Dorothy :1995 ,p .129)

### **Determine the problem of the study:**

The challenges of unemployment for young people are considered the greatest concern that disturbs their lives and threatens their future. Therefore, we must strengthen all governmental, civil and private efforts to secure the future of young people, fight unemployment and achieve comprehensive development for them. This includes qualifying recent graduates, whether by training them in skills to search for jobs that meet their aspirations or how to manage their working lives after graduation, teaching them ways to manage and market small and medium enterprises, providing them with the necessary technical expertise, and ensuring easy financing for them to implement these development programs in society (Wally: 2005, p.21)

Based on the theoretical data presented, which include the results of previous studies and the theoretical guidelines of the study, the problem of the current study can be formulated in the following questions:

- 1) What are the dimensions of measuring community investment in youth?
- 2) What are the ways to rationalize the cost of achieving the sustainable development goals?
- 3) What are the obstacles that limit community investment in youth to rationalize the cost of achieving sustainable development goals?
- 4) What are the proposals to achieve community investment in youth and rationalize the cost of achieving sustainable development goals?

### **Objectives of the study:**

(A)The first objective of the study is to determine indicators for measuring community investment in youth. This goal can be determined through the following indicators:

- 1) Investing in civic education programs.
- 2) Investing in leadership training.
- 3) Investing in positive cultural values.
- 4) Technological investment.
- 5) Investing in entrepreneurial thought.

(B)The second objective of the study is to identify ways to rationalize the cost of achieving sustainable development goals. This goal can be determined through the following indicators:

- 1) Rationalization of economic costs.
- 2) Social cost rationalization.
- 3) Environmental cost rationalization.

(C)The third objective of the study is to identify the obstacles that limit ways to rationalize the cost of achieving the sustainable development goals.

(D)The fourth objective of the study is to come up with proposals from the perspective of how to organize society to support community investment in youth to rationalize the cost of achieving sustainable development goals.

### **Study hypotheses:**

**The first hypothesis:** "The level of societal investment in youth to rationalize the cost of achieving sustainable development is high." This hypothesis can be tested through the following indicators:

- 1) Investing in civic education programs.
- 2) Investing in leadership training.
- 3) Investing in positive cultural values.
- 4) Technological investment.
- 5) Investing in entrepreneurial thought.

**The second hypothesis:** "The Dimensions of cost rationalization for achieving the sustainable development goals are at a moderate level." This hypothesis can be tested through the following indicators:

- 1) Rationalization of economic costs.
- 2) Social cost rationalization.
- 3) Environmental cost rationalization.

**The third hypothesis:**"There is a statistically significant correlation between community investment in youth and rationalizing the cost of achieving sustainable development."

### **The importance of the study:**

The importance of the current study is due to the following:-

- 1- Participation in efforts directed at implementing a package of community initiatives related to investing in youth in society.
- 2- Participate in developing student programs and activities for young people in accordance with the requirements of achieving sustainable development.
- 3- Directing youth activities coordinators and supervisors to the importance of good planning for student activities so that they are productive and directed to achieving social, economic and environmental goals for sustainable development in society as a whole.

## **Study concepts:**

### **(A) The Concept of community investment:**

Mukhtar Al-Sahhah defined the linguistic meaning of investment as deriving from the verb (to bear fruit), and he said that the tree bears fruit when it produces its fruit, and a fruitful tree is one that yields fruit, and a man produces abundant wealth (Abdul Qadir: 1994, p.133). The concept of investment also has economic, human and environmental dimensions. It is a process that aims to increase capital by developing it in various industrial, commercial and agricultural fields, by ensuring the integration of the various elements of production, especially work, the environment and human organization. This integration leads to the creation of new capital that is added to the original capital, thus enhancing the wealth of society (Abdul Latif: 2018, p.26).

The concept of community investment in youth can be defined procedurally by a set of indicators:

- 1) Investing in civic education programs.
- 2) Investing in leadership training.
- 3) Investing in positive cultural values.
- 4) Technological investment.
- 5) Investing in entrepreneurial thought.

### **(2) Sustainable Development Concept:**

Sustainable development can be defined as a dynamic process with social, ecological and economic dimensions. Its most prominent feature is that it links current efforts to the future by working to meet the needs of current generations fairly without compromising the rights of future generations (Al-Etreby: 2021, p.17).

### **(3) Sustainable development costs:**

Rationalization of consumption can be defined as the rational, planned and organized use of resources and money, moderation and balance in the amount of spending, striving to achieve human benefit and not exaggerating in effort, through conscious measures that direct people to the optimal path to achieve equitable and sustainable development. Rationalization of consumption is also considered as efforts aimed at codifying the optimal use of available resources by employing specific methods without harming the productivity of the current or future generations of society. Rationalizing the consumption of resources does not mean preventing their use, but rather using them efficiently and rationally to prevent their wastage and seeking to protect resources from injustice and shortages to

prevent future crises. One of its forms is rationalizing the consumption of water, gas, electricity, etc. Another form is reducing spending on drugs and crimes for young people and working to direct their energies in serving and building society, and participating and volunteering in sustainable development initiatives in society in a procedural manner (Ali: 2010, p. 32).

The concept of rationalizing the cost of achieving the sustainable development goals can be determined procedurally through sub-indicators that are linked to important dimensions as follows:

- 1) Rationalization of economic costs.
- 2) Social cost rationalization.
- 3) Environmental cost rationalization.

### **Methodological Procedures of the Study:**

#### **1- Type of the Study:**

The current study belongs to the type of descriptive studies.

#### **2- Methodology :**

The study used a comprehensive social survey of officials, and a sample social survey of a simple random sample of young people who benefit from the programs, activities and initiatives of those youth centers under study.

#### **3- Study Tools:**

- A) questionnaire form was used for officials in boards of directors and workers at youth centers in the Greater Cairo Governorate. The total number of officials among the respondents reached (68), and their questions were focused on important dimensions, including the benefits of community investment in youth, dimensions of investment in civic education programs, dimensions of investment in Leadership training, dimensions of investment in positive cultural values, dimensions of technological investment, dimensions of investment in entrepreneurial thought, as well as indicators for measuring how to rationalize the cost of achieving sustainable development goals, especially rationalizing the economic, social and environmental cost, and their vision on the obstacles and proposals for community investment in youth to rationalize the cost of achieving Sustainable development
- B) A questionnaire form was used for young people benefiting from the programs, activities and initiatives of the youth centers under study, and their number reached (282) individuals, and their question was focused on the same dimensions of community

investment in youth to rationalize the cost of achieving sustainable development from their point of view.

#### **4- Tool Validity:**

The researchers applied content validity to the tool by reviewing the literature and theoretical frameworks, and then analyzing previous literature, research, and studies to identify the various dimensions related to the problem, after that The researchers also applied nominal validity to the tool and presented the tool to eleven experts from the faculty members at the Faculty of Social Work, Helwan University, who have research experience in the variables of the study. Consensus on the validity of the tool reached (85%), and The researchers deleted some phrases and reformulated others. Then they produced the tool in its final form for application in the field.

#### **5- Tool Reliability:**

The current study relied on the use of two tools to verify the validity of its hypotheses, which are a questionnaire form for social workers and officials in youth care departments and agencies, and a questionnaire form applied to young people. The study tools were built by reviewing the scientific references relevant to the study, and previous studies conducted in this field, and questionnaires. And the standards that were designed in previous research and studies related to the variables of the study, especially in (community investment - sustainable development). The researchers relied on apparent validity and presented the study tools to a number of (11) social work professors, and based on that, some questions were modified, added, and deleted. An agreement rate of no less than (80%) was relied upon, and based on that, the study tools were formulated in their final form

#### **6- Study Fields:**

**Location Field:** The spatial field of study is determined in the youth centers in Cairo Governorate, which are (Al-Jazira Youth Center - First Settlement Youth Center - Rowd Al-Farag Youth Center - Al-Sahel Youth Center - Helmeyat Al-Zaytoun Youth Center)

#### **Justifications for choosing the spatial area: -**

- A. One of the goals of these youth centers is to pay attention to issues of community investment in youth.
- B. These centers are considered youth development centers in Cairo Governorate.
- C. It carries out activities and programs related to the basic social, environmental, economic and sporting dimensions of sustainable development

- D. These youth centers provide civic education programs, participate in youth initiatives, and are the most active in their field of work.
- E. It implements the plans of the Ministry of Youth and Sports in youth development.
- F. These youth centers serve a large segment of youth beneficiaries in society.
- G. The officials of those youth centers welcome the researchers' assistance in conducting the study.

▪ **Human Field:**

- A) Officials in boards of directors and workers at youth centers in the Greater Cairo Governorate. The total number of officials among the respondents reached (N=68)
- B) A sample of young people who benefited from the programs, activities and initiatives of the youth agencies and centers under study, and their number reached (N=282), in addition to The researchers took into account a set of justifications when selecting the sample of youth, as follows:-
  - 1) A group of individuals participating in the programs and activities of youth centers in Cairo Governorate.
  - 2) Their average age is between 15 and 30 years.
  - 3) They have social, sports, educational and training practices as a result of their participation in youth centers.
  - 4) They are characterized by mental, psychological, physical and social maturity.
  - 5) They have membership in one of the clubs or youth centers under study, or they participate in the activities of union bodies in society.

**Table (1) Data for the study population**

Sr.	Name of the organization	The youth	Officials
1	Al-Jazira Youth Center.	59	12
2	First Settlement Youth Center .	63	14
3	- Rawd Al-Farag Youth Center .	47	15
4	- Al-Sahel Youth Center .	58	14
5	Helmeyat Al-Zaytoun Youth Center.	55	13
<b>Total</b>		282	68

**Time Field:** The field data collection was conducted from 11/4/2023 to 15/5/2023.

1) Difficulties related to collecting data from members of the Board of Directors and young people who benefit from the programs and activities of youth centers due to busyness in practicing activities, lack of time, or lack of cooperation with researchers in filling out questionnaires. The researchers were able to address this problem by repeatedly communicating with respondents or completing questionnaires electronically.

2) Difficulties related to some youth centers, as some of them initially refused to cooperate with researchers, who were able to address this problem by communicating with alternative youth centers working in the same field and obtaining the required approvals.

**Results of the Field Study:**

**Table (2) The relationship between community investment in youth and rationalizing the cost of achieving sustainable development (as determined by officials) (N=68)**

Sr.	<del>Rationalizing the cost of sustainable development</del> Community investment	<i>Social cost</i>	<i>Economic cost</i>	<i>Environmental cost</i>	<i>Rationalizing the cost of achieving sustainable development as a whole</i>
1	Investing in education	.344**	.227	.238	.353**
2	Investing in training	.253*	.143	.301*	.303*
3	Investing in positive cultural values	.610**	.439**	.468**	.659**
4	Technology investment	.178	.023	.233	.194
5	Investing in entrepreneurial thought	.416**	.157	.493**	.469**
<b>The Dimension As a Whole</b>		.465**	.260*	.446**	.512**

\*Significant at (0.05) \*

\*Significant at (0.01)

The previous table shows the existence of a statistically significant relationship between the relationship between community investment in youth and rationalizing the cost of achieving sustainable development (as determined by officials), where the correlation value reached (0.512\*\*), which is a significant function at the level (0.01).

**Table (3) Results of multiple regression analysis of the relationship between community investment in youth and rationalizing the cost of achieving sustainable development, as determined by officials (N=68)**

Sr.	Independent variables	Regression coefficient B	T-Test		F-Test		R	R <sup>2</sup>
			the value	Moral	the value	Moral		
1	Investing in education	0.036	0.344	0.732	14.747	0.00	0.737	0.543
2	Investing in training	-	-	-				
3	Investing in positive cultural values	0.485	4.348	0.00				
4	Technology investment	0.025	0.215	0.215				
5	Investing in entrepreneurial thought	0.323	2.829	0.006				
Community investment as a whole		0.121	0.393	0.696				

The previous table shows: The value of the multiple correlation coefficient between the independent variable (community investment in youth) and the dependent variable (rationalizing the cost of achieving sustainable development), as determined by officials, reached (0.737), which indicates the existence of a correlation between the variables. The result of the F test was (F= 14.747), which is significant and therefore indicates the significance of the multiple regression model, as the value of the coefficient of determination was (0.543), meaning that community investment in youth explains (54.3%) of the changes in rationalizing the cost of achieving sustainable development, This is consistent with the results of Ahmed study (2012) especially in the need for education to transmit education explicitly and implicitly as one of the basic tasks of those in charge of education in various educational institutions, The result of the t-test shows the impact of each sub-dimension of community investment on youth. The most influential dimensions were investment in positive cultural values, then investment in entrepreneurial thought.

**Table (4) The relationship between community investment in youth and rationalizing the cost of achieving sustainable development (as determined by youth)(N=282)**

Sr.	<i>Rationalizing the cost of sustainable development</i> <i>Community investment</i>	<i>Social cost</i>	<i>Economic cost</i>	<i>Environmental cost</i>	<i>Rationalizing the cost of achieving sustainable development as a whole</i>
1	Investing in education	.262**	.280**	.122*	.279**
2	Investing in training	.439**	.370**	.298**	.461**
3	Investing in positive cultural values	.326**	.243**	.231**	.332**
4	Technology investment	.250**	.078	.222**	.226**
5	Investing in entrepreneurial thought	.666**	.518**	.371**	.650**
The Dimension As a Whole		.526**	.406**	.338**	.529**

\*Significant at (0.05) \*

\*Significant at (0.01)

The previous table shows: There is a statistically significant relationship between community investment in youth and rationalizing the cost of achieving sustainable development (as determined by youth), where the correlation value reached (0.529\*\*), which is significant at the level (0.01), In the same vein, these results agreed

**Table (5) Results of multiple regression analysis of the relationship between community investment in youth and rationalizing the cost of achieving sustainable development as identified by youth (N=282)**

Sr.	Independent variables	Regression coefficient B	T-Test		F-Test		R	R <sup>2</sup>
			the value	Moral	the value	Moral		
1	Investing in education	-	-	-	14.676	0.00	0.458	0.210
2	Investing in training	0.124	1.480	0.140				
3	Investing in positive cultural values	0.297	3.536	0.00				
4	Technology investment	0.100	1.320	0.188				
5	Investing in entrepreneurial thought	0.011	0.140	0.889				
Community investment as a whole		0.361	1.473	0.142				

The previous table shows: The value of the multiple correlation coefficient between the independent variable (community investment in youth) and the dependent variable (rationalizing the cost of achieving sustainable development), as determined by youth, reached

(0.210), which indicates the existence of a correlation between the variables, The result of the P test was (F=14.676), which is significant and therefore indicates the significance of the multiple regression model, as the value of the coefficient of determination was (0.458), meaning that community investment in youth explains (45.8%) of the changes in rationalizing the cost of achieving sustainable development.

The result of the t-test shows the effect of each sub-dimension of community investment in youth. The most influential dimensions were investment in positive cultural values, then investment in training ,In view of the results of the previous table No. (15) (16) (17) (18), we accept the first hypothesis of the study, which states: There is a direct, statistically significant relationship between community investment in youth and rationalizing the cost of achieving sustainable development.

**Table (6) The relationship between community investment in youth and the benefits of community investment in youth. (As determined by officials (N=68))**

Sr.	<i>Benefits of community investment</i>	<i>Rationalizing the cost of achieving sustainable development as a whole</i>
<i>Community investment</i>		
1	Investing in education	0.377**
2	Investing in training	0.183
3	Investing in positive cultural values	0.721**
4	Technology investment	0.101
5	Investing in entrepreneurial thought	0.176
The Dimension As a Whole		0.413**

\*Significant at (0.05) \*

\*Significant at (0.01)

The previous table shows the existence of a statistically significant relationship between community investment in youth and the benefits of community investment in youth (as determined by officials), where the correlation value reached (0.413\*\*), which is significant at the level of (0.01), This agreed with the results of Ahmed study (2017) on the need for student activities to include special frameworks on developing social values among university youth, so that the activities' main focus is to develop the personality of university youth by providing them with positive attitudes to hone the various skills that qualify them to be good citizens.

**Table (7) The relationship between community investment in youth and the benefits of community investment As defined by youth. (N=282)**

Sr.	<i>Benefits of community investment</i>	<i>Rationalizing the cost of achieving sustainable development as a whole</i>
	<i>Community investment</i>	
1	Investing in education	0.266**
2	Investing in training	0.129**
3	Investing in positive cultural values	0.447**
4	Technology investment	0.223**
5	Investing in entrepreneurial thought	0.161**
The Dimension As a Whole		0.357**

\*Significant at (0.05) \*

\*Significant at (0.01)

The previous table shows the existence of a statistically significant relationship between community investment in youth and the benefits of community investment in youth (as defined by youth) as determined by officials, where the value of the relationship reached (0.357\*\*), which is significant at the level of (0.01).

Considering the results of the previous two tables (19) and (20), These results are consistent with what was confirmed by the results of both (Farhan & Al-Kaabi) study ( 2021) about the necessity of taking into account the sustainability of strategic cost management techniques to reduce waste and achieve a sustainable competitive advantage in light of successive technological developments and continuous calls for digital transformation.

**Table (8) shows the differences between the responses of officials and youth according to their definition of community investment in youth**

Sr.	Independent variables	The society	N	Weighted mean	standard deviation	degree of freedom	T value
1	Investing in education	Officials	68	2.34	0.415	348	0.893
		Young	282	2.39	0.449		
2	Investing in training	Officials	68	2.24	0.548	348	1.154
		Young	282	2.31	0.445		
3	Investing in positive cultural values	Officials	68	2.40	0.410	348	0.130
		Young	282	2.41	0.400		
4	Technology investment	Officials	68	2.25	0.439	348	3.220*
		Young	282	2.43	0.408		
5	Investing in entrepreneurial thought	Officials	68	2.42	0.287	348	1.990*
		Young	282	2.32	0.358		
Community investment as a whole		Officials	68	2.33	0.314	348	
		Young	282	2.37	0.298		

\*Significant at (0.05) \*

\*Significant at (0.01)

From the previous table, it is clear that there are no statistically significant differences between the responses of officials and youth according to their definition of community investment in youth, as the test result reached ( $T = 1.84$ ), which is not significant, and the indicators for this were as follows: -

- 1- There are no statistically significant differences between the responses of officials and youth according to their determination of investment in education, as the test result reached ( $T=0.893$ ), which is not significant.
- 2- There are no statistically significant differences between the responses of officials and youth according to their determination of investment in training, as the test result reached ( $T=1.154$ ), which is not significant.
- 3- There are no statistically significant differences between the responses of officials and youth according to their determination to invest in positive cultural values, as the test result reached ( $T=0.130$ ) and is not significant.
- 4- There are statistically significant differences between the responses of officials and youth according to their definition of technological investment, as the test result reached ( $T=3.220^{**}$ ), which is significant at (0.01).
- 5- There are statistically significant differences between the responses of officials and youth according to their determination of investing in entrepreneurial thought, as the test result reached ( $T=1.990^*$ ) and is significant at (0.01).

Given the results of the previous table, we reject the third hypothesis of the study, which states: There are statistically significant differences between the average responses of officials and youth according to the variable of community investment in youth.

**Table (9) shows the differences between the responses of officials and youth according to their determination to rationalize the cost of achieving sustainable development.**

Sr.	Independent variables	The society	N	Weighted mean	standard deviation	degree of freedom	T value
1	Social cost rationalization	Officials	68	2.38	0.412	348	0.220
		Young	282	2.40	0.444		
2	Economic cost rationalization	Officials	68	2.45	0.295	348	2.516*
		Young	282	2.31	0.437		
3	Environmental cost rationalization	Officials	68	2.58	0.335	348	3.787**
		Young	282	2.39	0.390		
							348
	Rationalizing the cost of achieving sustainable development as a whole	Officials	68	2.47	0.272		
		Young	282	2.36	0.342		

\*Significant at (0.05) \*

\*Significant at (0.01)

From the previous table, it is clear that there are statistically significant differences between the responses of officials and youth according to their determination of rationalizing the cost of achieving sustainable development, as the test result reached ( $T = 2.410^*$ ), which is significant at the level (0.05), and the indicators for this were as follows:- There are no statistically significant differences between the responses of officials and youth according to their definition of social cost rationalization, as the result of the test was ( $T=0.220$ ) and is not significant, There are statistically significant differences between the responses of officials and youth according to their definition of economic cost rationalization, as the result of the test reached ( $T=2.516^*$ ), which is significant at the level (0.05).

- There are statistically significant differences between the responses of officials and youth according to their determination of environmental cost rationalization, as the result of the T-test reached ( $0.3787^{**}$ ), which is significant at the level (0.01).

Given the results of the previous table, we reject the fourth hypothesis of the study, which states: There are statistically significant differences between the responses of officials and youth according to the variable of rationalizing the cost of achieving sustainable development, study Al-Sheikh (2020) especially about the necessity of searching for ways to achieve the maximum possible benefit for youth by investigating the feasibility of the returns of community programs directed at youth, especially those with economic and social dimensions, in order to achieve a balance between achieving the economic return of youth programs and the social dimensions that can be achieved when embarking on implementing projects.

### **Discussion of Results:**

In light of the results of previous research and studies, and according to the results of the field study of the study population. The researchers propose a set of recommendations to achieve the dimensions of community investment in youth to rationalize the cost of achieving sustainable development through the following:

- 1) Conducting a conscious investigation of the needs of young people, understanding their trends, monitoring their abilities, and identifying their problems.
- 2) Developing positive attitudes among young people towards civic education programs and training in leadership, thought and technology, whether in schools, universities, youth centers, cultural palaces, etc.
- 3) Producing targeted media materials to educate and enlighten young people, protecting young people from intellectual dangers by preparing youth camps inside and outside universities, schools and residential neighborhoods as an important educational tool for developing, training and educating young people for conscious participation and successful leadership.

- 4) Expanding the financing of Social Fund for Development programs to become a supportive and comprehensive umbrella that covers all aspects of youth life in a sustainable manner and designing a financing training strategy and linking it to localities to direct youth towards the current or future professions.
- 5) Enhancing youth participation in the digital empowerment initiative and digital database management to qualify them to develop modern software and technologies, and to cooperate with the relevant ministries and agencies concerned with youth care in providing specialized training programs for them, such as “Care Egypt for Development,” “Microsoft International,” and others.
- 6) Expanding the field of investment for young people in human resources management, programming, e-marketing, artificial intelligence, digital transformation, self-employment, accounting excel, and others.
- 7) Transforming youth centers into innovative civic education centers.
- 8) Transforming solidarity and dignity programs for youth who are consumers into production and dignity program.
- 9) Making the most of the energies of youth in volunteer activities that serve their communities.
- 10) Following activity-based costing system methods to rationalize the costs of sustainable development programs.

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