# University Social Responsibility towards Enhancing the Value of Voluntary Work among Students Social Field Study

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## *Abstract*

*The study aimed to identify the forms of university social responsibility towards enhancing the culture value of voluntary charitable work. It also aimed to identify the attitudes of students towards voluntary charitable work and their roles in participating in it. The study population consisted of Najran University female students. The sample size was (200) participants distributed to colleges of medicine, nursing, and computer science. All of them were selected randomly from the study population. The researcher used the sample survey method, in addition to an instrument developed to measure the university role in disseminating voluntary work value. The interview form consisted of four fields, namely forms of university social responsibility towards the dissemination of voluntary work (9) items, students' attitudes towards voluntary work (10) items, areas of voluntary work (10) items, and obstacles of voluntary work inside university (4) items. The total number of the items was (33). The researcher referred to educational literature and previous studies to develop the study instrument that was subjected to statistical treatment by SPSS program. The researcher also confirmed the instrument's validity, reliability, and fitness for the study aims. The study revealed the positive role of university to enhance the value of voluntary work was among study sample. The study also emphasized the role of university in the provision of positive and effective activities and programs that meet the students' needs in the field of voluntary and charitable work. The study also uncovered the importance of activating voluntary work in accordance to criteria and bases well- known for students. Findings also showed that effective activation of university contributed to produce a voluntary charitable system, which in turn contributed to the development of students' capabilities integrally towards charitable work. At the end, the study concluded some suggestions and perspectives for the advancement of university role to activate voluntary work. The adoption of a university course that cares about voluntary charitable work for all colleges and programs and contribute to the achievement of university aims regarding social participation and enhancement of voluntary work was the most important suggestion.*

*Key Words: Voluntary Work, Social Participation, Voluntary Work Culture, University Social Responsibility, Extracurricular Activities.*

## Introduction

The university, in light of new changes, has become one of the most important and dangerous social institutions because of the many educational, scientific, political, and economic tasks that have been attached to it. It is so, because it formulates and qualifies professionally, intellectually, politically, economically, and socially the human element. It performs a role in the development of society, dissemination of its knowledge horizons through contributing to the graduation of humanitarian cadres that have science and knowledge, and training in various disciplines and areas. The university must proceed

from the rational consciousness competent of root changes that must occur in order to achieve its mission in orienting the desired social change movement. To do so, an evaluation of the educational reality is required to point out its weaknesses and compare it with the national and universal challenges, Barakat & Awadh, 2011, P: 4).

There is a close relationship between university and society where it exists. Among the most important postulates on which such a relation is established is the fact that university is an inseparable part of the society itself. The relation between university and society is like a relation between the part and the whole. The real aim of university and the reason of its existence is to serve the community around, (Jabber & Mahdi, 2011, P: 15). This is exactly what has been emphasized by many scientific theories such as the functional constructivist. They all agreed that the value of one society is stemmed from its individuals and the amount of attention, care, and freedom they have. With regard to the perceptions of Talcott Parsons, university can be perceived as a sub coordination connected to other sub co-ordinations, organizations, and institutions. Furthermore, the university is considered the scientific and academic institution that provides labor market with necessary specialties and human resources needed for comprehensive development in society. In short, it is the parent organization of all other ones, (Gharbi, 2014, P: 22).

There is a social responsibility on the shoulders of university towards community where it exists. It is represented in the social goals that lead to community stability and development in addition to the conquer of its problems and issues. This, of course, will not happen unless the culture of voluntary work is implanted in university students through training them to exercise social activities such as illiteracy, addiction fighting, and dissemination of health awareness among members within the community. That is, developing the careful mentality of community problems.

Thus, the role of university will not be limited to the provision of knowledge and scientific information only for the student as he is an effective member in society. This role exceeds and spreads to involve various fields in which the university has big contribution, namely enhancing voluntary work among its students.

Voluntary work is no longer limited to charitable activities of individual style. It is no longer limited to relief initiatives in the time of crisis and disasters. It override all of this to become an effective tool in the achievement of comprehensive development of all dimensions that contribute to the prosperity of human being and progress of communities.

For this sake, voices advocating the mobilization of youth latent potentials through volunteering have increased. Youth category represents a big importance especially because they are in the giving stage and have high mental and bodily abilities. Many countries have tried to instill the culture of volunteering and encourage it among them because volunteering depends on a set of factors to succeed among which human resource is the most important. Therefore, social work yields positive and realistic results as long as the human resource is enthusiastic for social issues and understands the dimensions of voluntary work, (Al-Khaddam, 2013, P: 222).

This is exactly what has been asserted by scientific meetings and international conferences such as (International Youth for volunteering and dialogue, 2013, P: 10) which stated that youth today have become important partners in dialogue from the viewpoint of governments. They have been of the strongest voices that express the demands of their communities. Participants have also confessed in the recommendations made in the final document for (UNISCO Eighth Forum for Youth, November, 2013, P: 4) that youth all over the world constitute to key elements to achieve the social change, economic development, technological innovations. They, in the same time asserted that investment in the field of youth development and education is essential to achieve social, economic, and cultural development. Youth must be taught the meaning how to be initiative on social work level by encouraging and benefitting from

peer education. Countries should depend on compulsory education in the field of civic education at early childhood. Dialogue between the young and the politicians should be involved and accounted for. Dialogue between various cultures including negotiations about environment, economy, health, and education should be reinforced, too which in turn will help warding off conflicts. This is, of course what caused the developed countries to pay special attention to enhance the culture of voluntary work among university students by involving it within their educational program and curricula.

Students' achievement of varying hours of voluntary work enhances their spirit of citizenship, instills in them belonging and behavioral control values. Furthermore, the dissemination of voluntary work culture among university students contributes to the encouragement of youth to express their own opinions and ideas about public issues that concern community. Thus, new generations of new vision and clear mission towards their homeland and community can be created. Their ideas can take shape at university education stage and then arise up to practical reality after graduation and involvement in labor market. Hence, the university responsibility is to understand the importance of implementing the requirements of voluntary work and to do its best to provide such work with a definite, clear, and desired aim. Activity should have various shapes in front of students in order to choose what suits the tendencies, wishes, and capabilities of each one. Following the democratic approach and stating the roles of each student when designing educational activities related to voluntary work can contribute to the acceptance of voluntary works. In addition, voluntary works should be connected to the environment and community needs, (Abu Barri, 1996, P: 19).

In conclusion, voluntary charitable work is one of the most important contemporary issues that concern planners and decision makers in communities, in particular and scientific universities more specifically as they perform educational role in the preparation of capable generation to bear responsibility. Furthermore, universities have prominent role to instill in students skills and professional crisis values to take part in voluntary charitable and social work inside the community. Therefore, the present study is a serious attempt to identify the roles of universities to enhance the value of voluntary charitable work among students.

## Importance of the study

The study is importance because of the benefits it offers in the following aspects:

- The importance of voluntary work itself that extends to wide fields of development and attention to some social categories like the old and people of special needs. In addition to the psychological effect that is created by voluntary work on university students like self- esteem, self- confidence, work value appreciation, views expression, and participation in decision making.
- Shedding light on the extent of university's contribution through curricula and students' activities to enhance voluntary work culture among students.
- Identification of voluntary work context inside university.
- Enhancing youth belonging and community participation, on one hand and developing their individual, scientific, and practical capabilities and skills, on the other hand.
- Putting forward proposals and procedures that may enhance voluntary work culture inside university.
- Scientific documentation for the concept of universities' social responsibility in terms of concept identification, resource, and status in schools, orientation, models, relation to other concepts, criteria, and indicators.

## Problem of the study

Because of the numerous social and economic changes being witnessed by societies nowadays, new demands and troubles that an individual faces have emerged. It is difficult for the public sector alone to

fulfill these demands and face these troubles. Hence appears the need to engage all community categories, especially the youth in voluntary work along with government efforts. Nevertheless, this category that represents university students is characterized by limitations in taking part in voluntary work and consequently the present study is conducted to identify university responsibility towards the enhancement of the value of voluntary work among its students. It also aims to identify reluctance reasons for participating in voluntary work, which may be a result for the absence of the values of the culture of voluntary work, the weak perception and importance of the culture of this kind of work. Or they may have the perception but there exist certain reasons that hinder practicing in this work.

In light of what has been mentioned previously, the need to carry out the present study arises. The present study attempts to identify some indicators that contribute in a way or another to shedding light on the attitudes of Najran University students towards voluntary work. It also aims to look for the obstacles of voluntary work among students and solve them because their attitudes towards voluntary work are acquired through social upbringing.

Therefore, the problem of the present study can be determined through the following questions:

- What are the forms of university social participation towards the dissemination of voluntary and charitable work culture among students?
- What are students' attitudes towards voluntary and charitable work and their roles in taking part in it?
- What are the fields of voluntary work that students wish to practice?
- What are the obstacles that prevents university from performing its role towards voluntary and charitable work?
- What is the scientific proposal that may contribute in dissemination of the culture of voluntary and charitable work among university students?

## Aims of the study

1. Identify the forms of university social responsibility towards the dissemination of voluntary and charitable work among students.
2. Identify students' attitudes towards voluntary work and their roles in taking part in it.
3. Identify the fields of voluntary work that students wish to practice?
4. Determine the most important obstacles that prevents university from performing its role towards voluntary and charitable work.
5. Put forward a scientific proposal that includes a set of planning indicators that may contribute in dissemination of the culture of voluntary and charitable work among university students?

## Theoretical Frame of the Study

**Study Concepts**

**Social Responsibility**

It can be said that the roots of this concept go back to the 17 [th] century when the Enlightenment movement, which was a philosophical one advocating equality and justice started. That movement demanded business organizations to achieve balance among all economic, legal, and social aspects. Senior philosophers of the 17th and 18th centuries like Thomas Hobbes, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and John Locke introduced the social contract theory. Such a theory says that there is a social contract, normally not written between the state and citizens, on one hand and among citizens themselves, on the other hand. In that contract, the idea of rights

and responsibilities between the state and citizens and between citizens themselves was talked about. Nevertheless, such an issue was nothing more than morally binding call liberal classical schools were the dominant despite the appearance of this concept. But at the end of the 19th century liberal social school that started to call all social parties to consider liberty began to appear. Legal commitment began to emerge between 1887 and 1914 when the US Federal government issued six legislations to bind American companies to bear their social responsibilities. Those legislation stopped monopoly, organized companies' activities, and imposed inspection and supervision on medicine, foods, and meat, (Al- Daqn, 2009, P: 79).

Therefore, social responsibility can be defined as:

As a set of integrated efforts by a certain part in order to reach human and home re- building more powerfully. It is a kind of inclusive participation, which stems from a sense of honest response to the needs of society (Hawaleh, 2013, p:12).

It is a social activity undertaken by individuals and groups individually or in groups through one association or institution, without waiting for the return, in order to satisfy the needs of the society and solve its problems of society, and contribute to the strengthening of the development process. (Hajji 2000, p: 184).

Others believe that social responsibility is composed of three integrated elements namely: attention, understanding, and participation. It is a special configuration about the group, to which the individual belongs. It is a responsibility in front of the self. It is an expression of the degree of interest, understanding, and participation of the group and gradually grows through education and social normalization within the individual. (Al- Mutawaa, 2013, p: 197).

It is also known as a reminder for institutions of their responsibility and duties towards the society, to which they belong. Considering this view of this concept by institutions, we find that it confirms its commitment to the surrounding community service. Responsibility can be used to market the institution and increase its credibility in this community. (Abdul Momen, 2013, p: 3538).

Social responsibility can be defined also as the responsibility of any institution. Its continuity, in the first place is a social responsibility. The survival and continuity of any institution needs its commitment and fulfilling its social responsibility when performing its different functions. In other words, the survival and continuity of an institution is linked to its fulfillment of social responsibility (Al- Sayeq, 2009, p: 47).

**Operational definition of social responsibility adopted by the present study**

It is the individual's responsibility in front of himself towards the group to which he belongs. It includes one's knowledge of his rights and duties towards his society through a sense of social duty and the ability to afford and do it, the understanding of society's problems, and social, political, and economic circumstances, and doing the best in order to maintain the group and cooperation with others to ensure continuity and progress.

**University**

The word "university" was derived from the Latin word "Universtas". It the association that holds the teaching practice. It did take its modern university meaning after a long time that extended from World War II until today, where universities all over the world emerged. This stage witnessed the emergence of specialized universities, such as technological, medical and humanitarian universities, (Hadi, et al., 2010, p: 10).

University is also defined as that educational institution that offers students who have General Secondary Certificate or any equivalent theoretical or cognitive education based on ideological and humanistic bases accompanied by professional training, in order to get them out to the public life as productive individuals as well as its contribution to addressing the critical issues that appear at different intervals in the community and affect the varied interactions of these students (Barad'i, 2002, p: 290).

**In light of what has been mentioned before, university can be operationally defined as**

University is an educational institution that offers its students educational service through classroom and extra-curricular study. The study lasts for four years and includes eight semesters. It accepts students who have got their General Secondary Certificate or any equivalent. Study varies between scientific and theoretical.

**Voluntary work**

The concept of voluntary work represents an essential topic in sociology and social work. The sociology dictionary defines voluntary work as a term that describes regular methods used to offer help and assistance to the needy who can not overcome their life problems and crises they face by their own.

Voluntary work in social service is also defined as the effort based on specific skill or experience which is done willingly and selected for the sake of performing social duty without any financial reward, (Al-Khaddam, ibid, P: 225). Voluntary work is the work done by any of the community individuals without any financial reward at regular times with bearing all statutory responsibilities for that work because this individual realizes that it is a social humanistic duty intended to God's mercy. (Nasser 2004, p: 417)

Voluntary work is defined by Social Workers Society at USA as an effort done by professional or semi-professional volunteers who have the experience or particular skill and have an active role in participation to achieve profession services that aim at the welfare of individuals and communities in an integrated manner to obtain the largest possible benefit for them. (Al- Khaddam, ibid, P: 225).

Voluntary work is a social activity undertaken by individuals, individually or in groups, through one association or institution without waiting any return in order to satisfy the needs and solving the problems of the society and to contribute to the strengthening of the development. (Al-Hajji, 2000, p: 184).

Voluntary work is defined as that individual's effort for the sake of his society or any particular institution or group without expecting any financial reward for his efforts, whether it was done willingly by self or money for the sake of others' happiness, (Atef 2009, p. 2). Voluntary work is defined also as that kind of work done by any individual in the community without financial reward and based on self-belief to perform this work as a social work for the benefit of others or the whole society, ( Shouman, 2012, p: 16).

Voluntary work then can be operationally defined as that effort by volunteer students at university who have the expertise and skills to perform and practice voluntary actions, either individually or through participation in groups to contribute to solving the problems of society and support its development programs without any charge.

**Previous Studies**

There are many studies in the field of social responsibility, its measurement, and relationship with some variables. The following lines will present some of those studies.

Qasim, (1993) aimed to identify the level of social responsibility among Al- Qadisiya University students on social responsibility scale. It also aimed to identify the difference between the degrees of males and females at university on that scale and the difference between students' degrees at humanistic and scientific departments. The study was carried on a random sample ( about 250) of students of humanistic and scientific sectors in the year 1991- 1992. The most important findings showed that students at humanistic and scientific departments were exposed to the same educational level that develop social responsibility. Of the most important recommendations was the expansion in the field of extra- curricular activities and urging students to offer contributions and participations for directorates in the governate under the supervision of educational bodies at university. Whereas Sapoutzi, (2003) aimed to identify the attitudes and perception volunteers working in the field of health care for Acquired Immunity Defense shortage (AIDS) towards their contribution to voluntary work. The study was conducted on a sample of (153) workers at the health centers belonging to Athens, Greece. Males constituted (50.3% while females constituted (50.7%). Their ages ranged between (31- 40) years. Findings proved that most volunteers lacked professional expertise in the field of health care for AIDS patients. The study, therefore recommended subjecting volunteers in the field of health care to for professional health programs specified for control and treatment methods. It also recommended the distribution of educational publications to introduce the disease, its dangers, and ways of protection. Mohammed, (2003) studied the role of the youth in voluntary work.

It stated that youth have an effective role in the participation in projects and developmental programs inside society without waiting any reward or financial return. The sample of the study was selected randomly out of young people participating in voluntary work at the youth center at AL- Minia governate, Egypt. The study emphasized the necessity to prepare a youth leadership which is trained in voluntary work. Lutfi, (2004) identified the functions performed by voluntary associations for the society and the main obstacles of voluntary work in the UAE. the study sample was deliberately selected from volunteers of voluntary associations covered by this study. It concluded that there was a set of obstacles facing voluntary work such as personal, cultural, social, organizational, and administrative obstacles. It asserted that administrative and organizational obstacles facing voluntary work were the most important from the viewpoint of males, whereas cultural and social ones were the most important from the perspective of females. Bridge, (2004) was carried out to identify the relationship between education system in Ukraine and the culture of social voluntary work. It also was aiming to identify the nature of social voluntary work practice inside agencies of voluntary work. The most prominent findings showed that there was a relationship between the education system and its contribution to the dissemination of social voluntary work among students and alumni. It also showed that agencies of voluntary work which were concerned with fundraising involved a large number of social volunteers and specialists who had high skill in social service work. Sampath, (2007) aimed to study the factors and reasons affecting blood donation among the inhabitants of Trinidad and Tobago.

It also attempted to develop a strategic plan to raise the awareness to increase the number of blood volunteers. Findings indicated that of peoples' reluctance reasons there for blood donation was their fears of the dissemination of infection through the process of blood transfer. The study also mentioned that the majority of blood donators did it for either a relative or friend but not for strangers. Makroom, (2009) attempted to identify the role of university in empowering the youth to be aware of their national responsibilities to support development issues and future construction and enable them of ABCs thought and culture to read the reality in the right way that enable them to adopt an integrated vision to participate in the construction of the future. It also aimed to determine the signs of role to be played by the university in junior and youth preparation. The study was applied to a sample of (450) students of scientific and literary departments at various colleges at Mansoura University. The study concluded that trials to be done by university for youth preparation for the responsibilities of national work and voluntary service can be clarified through the focus on the national dimension of the university mission through planning for cultural activities, in addition to developing university students skill for participating in various activities in the

frame of national work and voluntary service. Al- Sayeq, (2009) aimed to develop a proposed strategy for Saudi universities for social responsibility development among students in light of some universities' experience and the orientation of Saudi Ministry of Higher Education to develop universities social responsibility. Descriptive analytical approach was used. The study could reach the proposed strategy that was based on university mission and aims. the study recommended the contribution to culture fields and transferring it to society individuals to raise their awareness level, the participation of faculty members and students in voluntary aspect, and involving concepts of social participation within the teaching courses through their linkage with the content and applying them within the specified curricular activity.

Shenga, (2009) studied the relationship between blood donation and the culture of volunteering among people at the Indian capital city. The study was an attempt to identify the problems related to blood donation among donators. It used the social sample survey approach. The sample consisted of (300) inhabitants in Gangtok  in the Indian capital city. The sample choice was with regard to social and demographic economic variables of inhabitants. The most important findings indicated a correlative relationship between blood donation and the culture of voluntary work due to age, gender, religion, social status variables, and individual monthly income. The study recommended that, in order to enhance the culture of volunteering especially blood donating, a set of precautions must be taken inside the society. Al-Sultan, (2012) tried to explore the attitudes of university youth towards practicing voluntary work in addition to the nature of such works they wish to practice. It also attempted to identify the obstacles that hinder university youth to join voluntary work. Findings indicated that acquiring new skills, increasing experience, doing useful things in free time, helping in community service, self- confidence, and developing social personality were the most important benefits that youth could gain as a result of participating in voluntary work.

Escuuela, (2012) aimed to identify the role of social work institutions in Balearic Islands. The study revealed that those institutions work according to  transparency criteria to announce the information and data related to income sources and expenditures that were spent on voluntary work fields and activities. They were also committed to provide financial reports at the end of each year. Al- Khaddam, (2013) explored the attitudes of university youth towards practicing voluntary work. Two approaches of the descriptive approach were used, i.e. documentary studies approach to make clear the theoretical background of voluntary work and the sample social survey approach to deduct attitudes of university youth towards voluntary work. A questionnaire was distributed to (300) students at Aljoun college at Jerusalem. Findings revealed positive attitudes of participants towards voluntary work, which in turn confirmed the correctness of the first hypothesis. There were no statistically significant differences between the attitudes of students due to variables of specialty, study level, and age.

Awadh and Awni, (2013) attempted to discover the relationship between self- realized efficiency and social responsibility among students of the college of education at Alexandria University. It also tried to identify the difference between students regarding self- realized efficiency according to variables like study group, specialty and gender. Findings revealed a significant positive correlative relationship ($\alpha= 0.01$) between students' degrees on self- realized efficiency and social responsibility scales. Al- Mutawaa, (2013) sought to uncover whether there were statistically significant differences on social responsibility level between participants and non- participants in scout activities. Furthermore, it aimed to discover if there were statistically significant differences on social responsibility level and self- confidence between participants and non- participants at the secondary stage. The study concluded that there were no statistically significant differences between mean scores of students participating in scout activities of intermediate and secondary stages and mean scores of students who did not participate on social responsibility scale. The researcher, therefore recommended the necessity to pay more attention to the content of scout activities programs at scientific institutes so that all important elements of the character elements could grow. Azzazi, (2014) aimed at shaping a strategic vision to strengthen voluntary work within Saudi universities. The study used the descriptive approach. The sample consisted of (259) students at Hail University. The study concluded a

strategic vision to strengthen voluntary work within the educational institutions through extra-curricular activities inside universities and teaching methods. The study recommended the need to make voluntary work part of faculty members' evaluation.

**Commenting on Previous Studies**

It is clear that the present study, through the presentation of previous studies has:

- Shed light on several key aspects consistent with this research. These studies have all agreed on the role of voluntary work in achieving community development and progress. They all discussed the concepts of voluntary work, its importance, and the most important self motives to join voluntary associations. They also talked about the obstacles hindering the performance of voluntary work for young people.
- Some of the previous studies discussed social policies and work in the voluntary sector in several countries. They pointed out that there was a relationship between the education system and its contribution to the dissemination of social voluntary work among students and alumni.
- Previous studies showed the level of voluntary work in the field of health care or other fields. While the present study differs from previous studies in its approach to discuss the role of university in the dissemination of voluntary work culture through application on Najran University in Saudi Arabia.

Benefits of previous studies for the present study are as follows:

- Previous studies were as the main starting key point that paved for the current study to determine its problem, questions and objectives.
- The stage of having a look at previous studies helped the configuration of a general perception about the study phenomenon that made the researcher's task easier to interpret, analyze, draw conclusions, and compare the results with the results of previous studies.
- Previous studies benefited the researcher in the way of processing the results of the present study, in addition to directing the current study towards the most important methods of statistical treatment which can be used in this regard.
- Some studies provided scientific evidence to identify the study problem and the findings of the scientific monitoring.

## The Field Study

**Study Type and Methodology**

In light of the study nature, limitations, and aims, the present study adopted the sample social survey approach. This approach provided the researcher with information that enabled her to describe and explain the study phenomenon. It also contributed to the diagnosis of relationships among variables. In addition, it was fit to all data gathering tools used in the study such as the interview using the interview form prepared by the researcher for this purpose.

**Study instruments**

The researcher used the interview form for a sample of Najran University students that involved four main dimensions with (33) items as follow:

- First: university responsibility in voluntary culture dissemination among students and had (9) items.

- Second: students attitudes towards voluntary work and consisted of (10) items.
- Third: fields of voluntary work in which students wish to work and consisted of (10) items.
- Fourth: obstacles that hinder practicing voluntary work by university students and involved (4) items.

**Procedures of validity and reliability Apparent validity ( arbitrators' validity)**

The researcher presented the first version of study instrument to a set of arbitrators of expertise in the field of scientific research. The researcher asked them for their point of views regarding the clarity of items, fitness to each dimension they belonged to, and whether the items in each dimension were enough or not. They were also asked to add or modify any item. In light of their views, the researcher modified or deleted the items on which (85%) of arbitrators showed agreement.

**Construct validity**

After the production of the final version of study instruments, the researcher tested a small group of students as an exploratory sample consisted of (20) participants of different colleges namely, education, medicine, computer science, and nursing. Questionnaires were administered to those participants in order to make study instruments clearer and more accurate. They were also told about the aim of the test. They were asked to comment on the scale and encouraged to ask questions to identify the vague items or that were difficult to answer.

**Reliability of study instruments**

Reliability of study instruments was calculated using a re-test method. In order to ensure tools reliability, they were re-administered to the same exploratory sample after two weeks of the first application. Correlation coefficient between the two groups was calculated and was (90%) and statistically significant at (0.01) level.

# Study Fields

**First: spatial field of the study and sample size**

The study was conducted at Najran University, Saudi Arabia, which is located on the eastern extension of the city of Najran on a total area of 18 million square meters, and thus was the largest of the university cities in Saudi Arabia in terms of area. This university city will, in the near future include a section for males that will contain (15) Colleges, and a section for females that will include (10) colleges with a capacity of 45 thousand students. The university complex also contains a medical city, research center, sports and recreation city, and housing for faculty members and students. It also include a future investment city to serve the university, (Najran University , http//www.edugate.nu.edu.sa/).

Table (1) shows the size of the chosen sample.

| No. | Colleges of the sample | Size of the sample |
|-----|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Education ( females section) | 150 |
| 2. | Medicine (females section) | 15 |
| 3. | Nursing (females section) | 5 |
| 4. | Computer science (females section) | 30 |

## Second: Human Field

A group of students of colleges of education, medicine, computer science, and nursing were selected. The following lines show the selection of study sample, size and type.

1. The sample should be representative of the original community. It should be inclusive of all society characteristics as much as possible so that the researcher can generalize the results.
2. The original units of society should have equal opportunities in the selection (Ahmed, 1997, p: 214).

### Determination of Sample Unit

The researcher identified the research community in Najran University in Education, Medicine, Computer, and Nursing colleges. The framework of the research through which sample selection can be was determined as follows:

A sample of students at the colleges of Education (Girls), Medicine (Girls), Nursing (Girls ), and Computer (Girls) was withdrawn from the records of academic guidance data at the chosen colleges according to the first semester of the academic year 20014-2015.

### Determination of Sample Type

A sample was randomly selected using a manner of random numbers. Vertical numbers were chosen randomly and regularly (1-3-5-7) from the records in which students' names were registered in the units of Academic guidance at each college.

### Statistical Treatment

Since the study was descriptive, the researcher tried to vary in the statistical treatment method. Therefore, SPSS program was used to convert non-parametric values (agree- to agree some extent- do not agree) to parametric ones that could be compared together. The study adopted the following criteria on the university responsibility to disseminate the culture voluntary work enhancement. The extent of the mean and the degree of practice were calculated. The mean that was from (1 - 1.66) indicated weak practice, the mean that was from (1.67 - 2.32) indicated moderate practice, while the mean that was from (2.33 − 3) indicated high practice. To answer the questions of the study, mean scores and standard deviations were extracted for each item of the instrument and so was for every college involved in the study.

### Field Timeline

Timeline of the study is the period it took the researcher to collect data from the field. It was divided into two phases. The first phase was testing the interview form at the field and lasted fifteen days. The second phase was the application on the sample of the study during a period of 12 months, from the last month of 1435 until the end of the third month of 1436 AH.

### Results of the Study

In light of the questions and objectives of the study, collected data through the application of the interview view form towards university social responsibility were processed in light of enhancing the value of voluntary work and its analysis to derive the results of the study, which were addressed as follows:

First: the results related to an attempt to answer the first question associated with the images of university social responsibility towards the dissemination of charitable voluntary work culture among students. Findings are illustrated in table (2) below.

Table ( 2) Means and standard deviations of study sample regarding training sessions provided by the university through extra- curricular activities to disseminate the culture of voluntary work

| Forms of university social responsibility towards enhancing voluntary work value among students through training courses offered by the university for its students | College of Education (150) | | College of Medicine (15) | | College of Computer (30) | | College of Nursing (5) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mean | Std. D | Mean | Std. D | Mean | Std. D | Mean | Std. D |
| 1.  Voluntary work enhancement skills | 2.80` | 0.487 | 2.40 | 0.632 | 1.90 | 0.803 | 2.60 | 0.547 |
| 2.  Technology of voluntary work | 2.84 | 0.396 | 2.60 | 0.507 | 2.33 | 0.884 | 2.60 | 0.547 |
| 3.  Basics of voluntary work training session | 2.73 | 0.586 | 2.20 | 0.774 | 2.23 | 0.773 | 2.40 | 0.894 |
| 4.  Involvement in voluntary work training session | 2.84 | 0.434 | 2.53 | 0.516 | 2.63 | 0.556 | 2.40 | 0.547 |
| 5.  Basics and skills of positive volunteering | 2.78 | 0.538 | 2.33 | 0.723 | 2.03 | 0.850 | 2.60 | 0.894 |
| 6.  Mind maps training session | 2.78 | 0.503 | 2.34 | 0.617 | 2.96 | 0.182 | 2.60 | 0.894 |
| 7.  First aids training session | 2.75 | 0.566 | 2.46 | 0.639 | 1.86 | 0.819 | 2.60 | 0.547 |
| 8.  Voluntary work administration training session | 2.86 | 0.401 | 2.60 | 0.507 | 2.70 | 0.702 | 2.60 | 0.547 |
| 9.  Voluntary work concepts and mechanisms training session | 2.74 | 0.617 | 2.46 | 0.743 | 1.93 | 0784 | 2.40 | 0.894 |

The above table indicates that the weighted means for the participants' responses at various colleges to the items of this field were high. In other words, the role implemented by Najran university to disseminate voluntary charitable work among students was highly respected. College of Education Participants' responses showed that "*training session in  voluntary work management skills*" got the highest degree. Mean score was (2.86). The same statement was in the first place for Faculty of Medicine students accompanied with The statement about "*volunteering techniques training session*". The mean of both statements was (2.60). This, of course indicates the agreement between the responses of students in both colleges, college of education and college of medicine on the importance of training sessions on the skills of voluntary work administration and the university's positive role to offer it to students. While participants of the college of computer science evaluated the statement about "*mind maps training session*" in the first place. Mean score was (2.96). The statement about " *administration of voluntary work*" was in the second place with a high mean score, too (2.70). Participants of the college of nursing agree with them on the statement about "*skills of voluntary work administration training session*" whose mean score was also high, (2.60). The rest of the field's items were consistent among the study sample with slight differences in some participants' responses in accordance to the priority of training sessions offered by university for students at the colleges being studied by the present study. But the findings indicated the positive role of Najran university in the dissemination of the culture of voluntary charitable work among its students through activating its social participation plan. Moreover, it was clear that the university gave much interest to educational activities which were seen of the most important factors affecting voluntary work and participating to its activation through holding training sessions for students who wish to participate in voluntary works. Such training should aim to train students on self – control, endurance, persistence, commitment, in addition to not being affected by negative reactions of others. These findings were in

agreement with Azzazi, (2014) which emphasized the importance of holding training sessions and cultural seminars about voluntary work to make students aware of the importance voluntary work and its benefits for individuals and societies.

Second: The results related to an attempt to answer the second question associated with the attitudes of students towards voluntary charitable work and their role in participating in it. Findings are illustrated in table (3) below.

Table (3) means and standard deviations for study sample with regard to students' attitudes towards voluntary charitable work and their participation in it.

| students' attitudes towards voluntary charitable work and their participation in it | College of Education (150) | | College of Medicine (15) | | College of Computer (30) | | College of Nursing (5) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mean | Std. D | Mean | Std. D | Mean | Std. D | Mean | Std. D |
| 1. Voluntary work helps the society development and progress. | 2.30 | 0.757 | 2.53 | 0.742 | 2.30 | 0.794 | 2.40 | 0.547 |
| 2. Voluntary work allows me to identify my rights and duties towards the work I carry out. | 2.06 | 0.853 | 2.20 | 0.774 | 2.56 | 0.568 | 2.20 | 0.836 |
| 3. I acquire others' respect and appreciation as a result of practicing voluntary work. | 2.13 | 0.816 | 2.33 | 8.16 | 2.03 | 0.651 | 2.80 | 0.447 |
| 4. I care about my lessons instead of participating in voluntary works. | 2.51 | 0.739 | 2.33 | 0.975 | 2.13 | 0.776 | 2.40 | 0.547 |
| 5. Voluntary work helps me to freely express my point of view and orient my potentials. | 2.34 | 0.777 | 2.60 | 0.507 | 2.20 | 0.664 | 2.80 | 0.447 |
| 6. I think that he who works in the field of voluntary work are unemployed ones. | 2.42 | 0.726 | 1.93 | 0.798 | 2.16 | 0.791 | 2.60 | 0.547 |
| 7. Voluntary work does not prevent me from doing my private work. | 2.21 | 0.824 | 2.33 | 0.816 | 2.73 | 0.520 | 2.40 | 0.547 |
| 8. I involve my friends in the discussion of social problems that face our society. | 2.51 | 0.748 | 2.33 | 0.899 | 2.03 | 0.899 | 2.80 | 0.477 |
| 9. I encourage and ask my friends to participate in voluntary work. | 2.66 | 0.631 | 2.80 | 0.414 | 2.56 | 0.568 | 2.60 | 0.547 |
| 10. I collect financial and in-kind donations from colleagues to serve the poor and needy. | 2.60 | 0.694 | 2.66 | 0.487 | 2.03 | 0.808 | 2.80 | 0.447 |

The above table indicates that the weighted means for the participants' responses at various colleges to the items of this field were of high means. Responses of college of education participants showed that the item "I *encourage and ask my friends to participate in voluntary work*" got the highest mean (2.66). The same item had the highest mean (2.80) according to participants from the college of medicine, too. That is, there

was an agreement between students of the two colleges, education and medicine regarding the importance of encouraging students and asking them to participate in voluntary works. While participants' responses of the college of computer revealed that "*voluntary work does not prevent me from doing my private work*" item got the highest mean ( 2.73). The highest mean ( 2.80) as indicated by responses of participants of the college of nursing was for "*voluntary work helps me to freely express my point of view and orient my potentials*" item. Such high means showed the positive evaluation of students of the four colleges of university role developing students' attitudes towards voluntary charitable work and urging them to positively participate in it. The rest of the field's items were consistent among the study sample with slight differences in some participants' responses with regard to the priority of developing and offering voluntary work for students at the colleges being studied. But the findings indicated the positive role of Najran university in the development of students' attitudes towards voluntary charitable work and their role in participating in it through the activation of the university's social participation plan. Thus, it was clear that Najran University does its best to urge and develop students to enhance voluntary charitable work.

Third: The results related to an attempt to answer the third question associated with the fields of attitudes of voluntary work in which students wish to take part. Findings are illustrated in table (4) below.

Table (4) means and standard deviations for study sample with regard to the fields of voluntary work in which students wish to participate.

| Fields of voluntary work in which students wish to participate. | College of Education (150) | | College of Medicine (15) | | College of Computer (30) | | College of Nursing (5) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mean | Std. D | Mean | Std. D | Mean | Std. D | Mean | Std. D |
| 1. Taking care of and helping the poor and needy. | 2.94 | 0.289 | 2.91 | 0.326 | 2.70 | 0.534 | 2.80 | 0.447 |
| 2. Helping people of special needs. | 2.88 | 0.416 | 2.85 | 0.439 | 2.66 | 0.711 | 2.60 | 0.547 |
| 3. Participating institutions that care about the treatment of patients and offering them medical help. | 2.79 | 0.521 | 2.76 | 0.536 | 2.76 | 0.504 | 2.20 | 1.09 |
| 4. Participating with local community in the fight against pollution and environmental protection programs. | 2.68 | 0.678 | 2.68 | 0.678 | 2.70 | 0.595 | 2.00 | 1.00 |
| 5. Participating with communities in fighting addiction of all shapes programs. | 2.80 | 0.518 | 2.80 | 0.518 | 2.50 | 0.776 | 2.60 | 0.547 |
| 6. Participating in education program in the field of literacy and adult education. | 2.86 | 0.463 | 2.80 | 0.501 | 2.63 | 0.718 | 2.20 | 1.09 |
| 7. Helping guests in psychiatric hospitals and giving hand to them. | 2.86 | 0.433 | 2.86 | 0.449 | 2.80 | 0.406 | 2.60 | 0.547 |
| 8. Participating with associations working in the care of children with special needs. | 2.92 | 0.338 | 2.90 | 0.361 | 2.53 | 0.681 | 2.20 | 1.09 |
| 9. Participating with associations concerned with rehabilitating prison inmates and trying to integrate them into society. | 2.72 | 0.633 | 2.72 | 0.635 | 2.93 | 0.253 | 2.20 | 0.836 |
| 10. Volunteering in associations that care about widows and elderly women. | 2.95 | 0.267 | 2.90 | 0.332 | 2.70 | 0.595 | 2.80 | 0.447 |

The above table indicates that the weighted means for participants' responses at various colleges to the items of this field were of high means. Responses    of participants of the college of education showed that "*volunteering in associations that care about widows and elderly women*" item got the highest mean (2.95). While "taking care of and helping the poor and needy" item had the highest mean (2.91) according to participants from the college of medicine. Responses of participants of the college of computer revealed that "*participating with associations concerned with rehabilitating prison inmates and trying to integrate them into society*" item was of the highest mean ( 2.93). Whereas the highest mean (2.80) as indicated by responses of participants of the college of nursing was for the "*Taking care of and helping the poor and needy*" item. Such high means for all types of participants showed the study sample's positive evaluation of the role of the university to support voluntary work fields that students wish to practice in. The rest of the field's items were consistent among the study sample with slight differences in some participants' responses regarding the priority of developing and offering voluntary work to students at the colleges being studied. Nevertheless, findings indicated the positive role of Najran University to develop students' attitudes towards voluntary charitable work and to enhance their participation through the activation of university plan for social participation. It was clear that Najran university did its best to urge and support students in the fields of voluntary work they wish to practice positively in light of the activation of community service plan. These findings were in agreement with Barqawi, (2012, P: 9) regarding the fact that youth had the prominent role in the development processes through voluntary work that represent big importance and affects positively the life of individuals and community. Among these positives were the improvement of the economic and social levels, living conditions, preservation of Islamic values, embodying the principle of social solidarity, and investment of leisure optimally. Its importance was clearly seen in (1) the identification of allowing youth the opportunity to identify the gaps that mar the community system, to  express their ideas and opinions about public issues that were of community concern, (2) the provision of opportunities for young people to perform services themselves and solve problems by their own efforts, and (3) the participation in the determination of the priorities that the community needs and decision-making. (Barqawi, 2012, P: 9)

**Fourth:**  The results related to an attempt to answer the fourth question associated with the obstacles that hider university from performing its role towards enhancing the value of voluntary charitable work. Findings are illustrated in table (5) below.

Table (5) means and standard deviations for study sample with regard to the obstacles that hider university from performing its role towards enhancing the value of voluntary charitable work

| Obstacles that hinder university to perform its role towards  enhancing the value of voluntary charitable work | College of Education (150) | | College of Medicine (15) | | College of Computer (30) | | College of Nursing (5) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mean | Std. D | Mean | Std. D | Mean | Std. D | Mean | Std. D |
| 1.  The university's interest is limited to the educational process | 1.23 | 0.548 | 1.53 | 0.743 | 1.26 | 0.583 | 1.40 | 0.894 |
| 2.  The absence of programs and plans that care about serving the community and develop it through voluntary work. | 1.44 | 0.814 | 1.93 | 0.798 | 1.33 | 0.546 | 1.80 | 1.09 |
| 3.  Lack of scientific curricula that contain the definition of voluntary work, objectives and areas. | 2.21 | 0.824 | 2.20 | 1.02 | 2.16 | 0.746 | 2.20 | 1.09 |
| 4.  Lack of funding | 1.22 | 0.557 | 1.66 | 0.816 | 1.40 | 0.723 | 1.40 | 0.894 |

The above table indicates that the weighted means for participants' responses at various colleges to the items of this field were of low mean indicating a weak degree. It was clear that the study sample of all intended colleges were convinced that the university did its best for the sake of supporting and disseminating the culture of voluntary charitable work among its students through the activation of training sessions and taking part in the seminars and workshops organized by university in this respect. It was clear that the university did not focus on the teaching process only, but activated, to a great extent the participation and community responsibility. There were plans and programs that cared about community service through voluntary work. Participants believed that university should activate scientific curricula that contain an identification of voluntary work, its aims, and fields. Participants' responses showed that university should activate one teaching course to be applied to university coll1eges in order to support and disseminate the culture of voluntary charitable work among students. Such a course should be a university requirement taught by all colleges in their programs. Nevertheless, findings in general indicated Najran university's positive role to conquer difficulties hindering it from performing its role towards voluntary charitable work through the activation of the university plan specified for social participation.

**Fifth:** The results related to an attempt to answer the third question associated with the proposed perspective that contributes to the enhancement of the value of voluntary charitable work among university students

The proposed perspective aims to:

1. Have a clear vision to activate and enhance the role of the university in the dissemination of the culture of voluntary and charitable work among students.
2. Make available financial support.
3. Disseminate awareness of the importance of voluntary work within universities through lectures and seminars.
4. Stimulate volunteers and provide them with moral support.
5. Make the practice of voluntary work within the university in vacations and leisure so as not to affect students' study and achievement.
6. The university must contribute to the provision of transportation means for female students, especially students from villages and remote places.
7. Increase the qualitative efficiency of university's role in the enhancement of voluntary work, which helps to improve the quality of social work and service between students and university.
8. design a teaching course interested in volunteering and charitable work to be taught to university students that can be as a university requirement for all colleges and programs of study. Such a course can contribute to the activation of social participation and enhance the value of voluntary work. By teaching this course students can be linked to community issues and positive participation to solve these issues. Thus, the present is in agreement with what the final document of UNESCO Eighth Forum for young people, the curriculum should include materials for voluntary work, experience in the field of information technology, methods of use, skills of entrepreneurship, in addition to technical and vocational education in order to achieve sustainable development, (UNESCO Eighth Forum for Youth: 2013, P: 9.)
9. The need to increase the number of training sessions specified for voluntary charitable work for student. The university, on the opposite should activate its educational systems, participate with students in these training sessions which should have activity degrees to encourage them to positively participate in voluntary work. In addition, the need to develop the opportunities of teamwork in the university development among students. It also must encourage students and push them toward teamwork and instill a spirit of cooperation in them considering the need to develop students' awareness of the importance of voluntary and charitable work through the university. and philanthropy through the university. The university should also develop students' awareness of the importance of overcoming obstacles and problems of voluntary and charitable work for the sake of

overcoming the problems facing our societies. A student's work should be strengthened as a team in the university in addition to organizing different seminars and workshops attended by students and specialists to support and activate voluntary charitable work. Efficiency of those who are responsible for the support and enhancement of voluntary charitable work at university by offering them training and educational sessions in this respect. Furthermore, university deputies supervising and implementing voluntary work should be made aware of the role of student participation in this aspect, which will benefit the entire community. A suitable bond should be allocated to cover voluntary charitable work expenses to be used in activating students' participation and necessary cooperation between university bodies and community institutions to activate voluntary charitable work.

## Conclusions

Through the present study, the following set of findings and conclusions were achieved:

- The study showed the positive role of Najran University in the promotion and dissemination of voluntary and charitable work among the students in a high degree.
- Forms of university social responsibility to promote the value of voluntary work among students through the establishment of training courses for students interested in voluntary work, organizing educational seminars to educate students about the importance of voluntary work and its importance for the individual and society.
- The study revealed an existence of awareness among students of the value of voluntary and charitable work through taking part in training sessions the seminars and workshops organized by the university.
- The study sample study showed the positive responses towards the enhancement of a culture of voluntary work.
- The study emphasized the role of university in providing activities and programs that meet the needs of students in the field of voluntary and charitable work in a positive and effective way.
- The study revealed the existence of positive attitudes among the study sample towards the activation of voluntary work among students of all colleges in voluntary work and its role in meeting the society needs.
- The study revealed the conviction of the study sample of the importance of voluntary work through participation in blood donation, offering financial subsides, or participating in seminars for community service.

## Recommendations of the Study

In light of the findings of the present study concerning the role of the university in the activation and dissemination of voluntary work culture among students, some recommendations can be put forward as follows:

- Using active cooperative learning style, and forming a working group of students and their assigning work projects for them to develop the spirit of teamwork among them.
- using modern methods of teaching based on discussion, dialogue and scientific critical thinking skills, leaving aside the existing traditional methods based on memorization, relying on field visits and practical exercises that help connect the student to his society and the environment, which generates his love of belonging and loyalty to the homeland.
- Raising the efficiency of students wishing to participate in voluntary work by offering them training sessions and educating them in this aspect in order to be trained on self- control and the power of

endurance and perseverance.

- Engaging faculty members through the supervision of students' voluntary work projects besides working to motivate participating faculty members in voluntary work by morally honoring them.
- The need for engaging the local community in charitable and voluntary work with the university in collaboration with students interested in community issues.
- The orientation to conduct studies concerned with the detection of the dissemination and enhancement of voluntary work among faculty members and staff because of its importance to support students' culture in important aspect.
- Setting foundations and criteria for determining the extent of students' participation in voluntary work compared with criteria agreed upon and determined accurately.
- Benefit from the experience of the developed countries in supporting and enhancing voluntary work among students and try to use them according to Saudi society's circumstances and the potentials of Saudi.
- Direct the results of the present study to those in charge of the management of university institutions to determine the extent of enhancement of the culture of voluntary and charitable work among students in various university colleges.

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