

THE ROLE OF UNIVERSITIES IN SPREADING THE CULTURE OF VOLUNTEER PARTICIPATION AMONG STUDENTS

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Introduction:

The Kingdom's Vision 2030 emphasizes the necessity of activating the role of volunteer work and increasing the number of volunteers from 11,000 to 3 million volunteers. (Kingdom's Vision 2030, p. 71) Then, this research comes to identify the role of universities in spreading the culture of volunteerism among students. The government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has been keen to motivate local social institutions of various types to participate voluntarily. Among these social institutions are Saudi universities, with their human energies and potential, especially Saudi youth, who are considered the primary human energy in society as a whole. From this standpoint, the current study, which is being applied to (6) Saudi universities, is keen to identify the role of universities in spreading the culture of voluntary participation among their students, the nature of youth participation mechanisms, the extent to which these mechanisms are activated in the current and future phase, and how to achieve the Kingdom's 2030 vision, in the field of Volunteer work and its various aspirations, especially benefiting from youth energies in Saudi universities.

Research Problem

The problem lies in not taking full advantage of the youth energies represented by Saudi university students in actual and field participation in volunteer work.

Literature review and previous studies

First: Arab and foreign studies:

(A) Arabic Studies:

1) Najwa Morsi's study entitled "The effectiveness of logotherapy in activating volunteerism for university youth, and its impact on alleviating the severity of their alienation" in testing the youth's adoption of the effectiveness of logotherapy in activating their volunteerism, and the impact of this on alleviating the severity of their alienation, and testing the effectiveness of practice theory. Meaning therapy in young people's adoption of meanings associated with volunteering. The results of the study indicated that there is a correlation that the more volunteering increases, the lower the degree of alienation among university students, and that volunteering enables university youth to know their rights, duties and societal responsibilities and also leads to their ability to reduce alienation and increase volunteerism and belonging to the development and advancement of society (Morsi, Najwa Ibrahim, 2012).

2) A study by "Mona Gad" 2018 AD entitled "Some educational requirements to activate the university's role in developing the culture of volunteer work among its students in light of some international experiences" in an attempt to develop a proposed vision for activating the university's role in developing the culture of volunteer work among its students in light of some international

experiences. Volunteer work for university students is within the objectives of educational policies in universities. Some results were reached, such as the need to free up sufficient hours and time for students and faculty members at universities, to encourage them to participate in volunteer work, and for faculty members to be role models in participating in volunteer work at the university and through which the values of participation are developed. Solidarity, cooperation, and responsibility (Gad, Mona Muhammad Shukri, 2018 AD).

(b) Foreign studies:

3) Bouchard's study: "The Role of Distinctive Vision and Training of Volunteers," University of Montreal, Canada, 1994. The results of this study recommended the importance of training participants in volunteer work and focused on the need to provide participants with many skills such as skills of interaction, communication, initiative, and bearing responsibility to accomplish the tasks assigned to them. With it (Bouchard Gisele Marie Cecile, 1994).

4) Edwin's study, 1995 AD: "Developing the local community of the school," which pointed out the importance of serious community participation of young people in all local programs and activities and emphasized the necessity of young people's participation in all its operations by seriously and effectively contributing to the selection of programs and activities, planning them, and also implementing them, which achieves an increase in the rate of Participating effectively increases the satisfaction of their needs in addition to connecting them to society (Edwin C. Nelson, 1995).

5) Praduc Vaughn's study: "Establishing a comprehensive school and directing it to develop services in the local community," University of Oklahoma, 1999, which confirmed that volunteer participation is important for community members as it can provide many services that can contribute to providing them, which reduces The cost of these services and improving their quality, as well as participation, determines the many problems facing community members and increases the quality of services that can confront these problems and work to solve them quickly (Parduc Vaughn Logucta, 1999).

Second: Studies related to volunteering in Saudi society:

6) A study by Rashid bin Saad Al-Baz in the year (1422 AH) entitled "Youth and Volunteer Work", a field study on university students in the city of Riyadh. The study aimed to identify issues related to youth and volunteer work in the Kingdom, and found that there are obstacles that limit youth participation, such as the lack of Community appreciation, lack of media awareness, institutions not encouraging young people to volunteer, and lack of organization for volunteer participation (Al-Baz, Rashid bin Saad, 2002).

7) A study by Fayek Saeed Al-Durman in the year (1428 AH), the topic of which is (the reluctance of young people to volunteer in charitable organizations in the Al-Baha region from the point of view of those in charge of them). The study was conducted on a sample of those in charge of volunteer work in the Al-Baha region, and it focused on highlighting the role of youth and women in volunteer work. Among its results, 80% showed that the number of men involved in volunteer work exceeds the number of women, and 65% believe that the youth group is the target in most charitable organizations. 30% believe that young people are not good at dealing with volunteer

work. 43.3% believe that the academic qualification held by the volunteer has a role in serving the charitable organization, and 16.6% believe that the volunteer must have an educational qualification, and 80% believe that the most important factor in attracting volunteers is their knowledge of the reward resulting from volunteer work in the afterlife (Al-Dharman, Fayek Saeed, 1428 AH).

8) Mr. Ibrahim's study, the participation of social work students in the fields of charitable volunteer work in Mecca, and the professional skills and values necessary for volunteering: a study applied to students at Umm Al-Qura University, 1430 AH. The study aimed to describe the students' attitudes and participation in charitable work in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and how they acquire work skills. Briefly, the study concluded that it is necessary to benefit from study courses that contribute to enhancing volunteer work among students and urging them to participate in the volunteer community and to focus on Islamic motives and values in forming the attitudes and motivations for student volunteer work and reducing... The difficulties they face (Ibrahim, Al-Sayed, 2009).

9) A study by Fahd bin Sultan Al-Sultan in the year (1432 AH), the subject of which is (attitudes of university youth towards volunteer work, an applied study on King Saud University). The study aimed to reveal the attitudes of university youth towards practicing volunteer work, and the type of volunteer work they wish to practice, as well as identifying the obstacles that prevent university youth from joining volunteer work. The results of the study showed that at the forefront of the benefits that young people gain from their participation in volunteer work is gaining... New skills, increasing experience, filling free time with useful things, helping to serve society, self-confidence, and developing a social personality (Al-Sultan, Fahd bin Sultan Al-Sultan, 2009).

10) Hamdan bin Saeed Nasser's 2013 study entitled "The Role of Social and Cultural Factors in the Voluntary Participation of Saudi Youth: A Social Vision and Analytical Study" aimed to identify the role of some social and cultural factors in the voluntary participation of social youth through the social perspective. The results showed that The availability of the economic factor is one of the most important social factors that play an important role in voluntary participation. It also showed that the religiosity factor is one of the most important cultural factors contributing to activating voluntary participation. The necessity of instilling a culture of volunteer work in young people through educational and media awareness (Nasser, Hamdan bin Saeed, 2013 AD).

11) A 2017 study by Turki Abu Al-Ela entitled "University Students' Contributions to Supporting Volunteer Initiatives" aimed to reveal the trends and contributions of university youth in supporting volunteer initiatives, as well as identifying the factors influencing the formation of student behaviors towards initiatives, and identifying the obstacles that prevent university youth from enrolling. Voluntary work. The results indicated that among the most important obstacles that limit the role of students in supporting and activating initiatives are the preoccupation with academic achievement, the difficulty of dealing with the legal and administrative aspects, and the lack of clarity of the idea of the voluntary initiative among some students (Abu El-Ela, Turki, 2018 AD).

12) A study by “Al-Nayef, Bin Mubarak and Al-Alfi” 2018 AD entitled “A proposed vision for activating the culture of volunteer work among students at the University of Hail by benefiting from some local and international experiences.” It aimed to reveal the reasons for the reluctance of Hail University students to practice volunteer work and to develop a proposed vision for activating the culture of volunteer work for university students by benefiting from some local and international experiences (Al-Nayef, 2018).

Comment on previous studies:

The current study was keen to analyze a large part of the heritage survey process, especially in the Kingdom, and in brief, despite the importance of previous studies, the current study focuses in particular on analyzing the actual reality of the role of (6) universities in spreading the culture of voluntary participation among students, with the aim of determining On the factors that stimulate Saudi youth energies. This is what the current study sought from a theoretical and field perspective.

Research objectives and questions.

1-1. research aims

The main goal is to identify the role of universities in spreading the culture of volunteer participation and achieving the Kingdom’s Vision 2030. This goal includes a number of sub-goals, which are briefly:

- 1) Describe the current situation of the most important volunteer activities carried out by Saudi university students.
- 2) Shedding light on the functional role of clubs - volunteer units in Saudi universities.
- 3) Identify the most important difficulties faced by volunteer work
- 4) Mechanisms and means of universities to spread the culture of volunteerism.
- 5) Activating youth participation mechanisms in Saudi universities.

1-2. Study questions:

1. What is the nature of the current situation of volunteer activities that young people actually carry out in Saudi universities?
2. What is the functional role of clubs - volunteer units in Saudi universities?
3. What are the most important difficulties facing volunteer work in universities?
4. What are the best mechanisms and means for universities to spread the culture of volunteering?
5. How are youth participation mechanisms activated in Saudi universities?

Research methodology:

The type of study and the method used: It is considered a descriptive-analytical study. As for the study’s methodology: it is the descriptive method.

field of study:

1. Temporal scope: The study took eight months before writing the final report, and was applied in the field to the study sample during the year 2023 AD.
2. Spatial field: The six Saudi universities to which the field study was applied.

Data collection methods and techniques: The study relied on the Questionnaire

Scientific and field arbitration process for data collection tools:

The first stage: which consisted of administering the questionnaire as a data collection tool, to a group of students and researchers at the universities included in the study from a field perspective. The second stage: which is conducting what is known as a pre-study, which is one of the important methodological steps when conducting field social research to test data collection tools and their suitability for the study sample and the research community. The study was applied to (200) individuals in this stage. In addition, the study focused on qualitative data analysis of a number of responses obtained from the study sample, in addition to quantitative data analysis, in order to facilitate its translation into statistical analysis, tabulation, and clarification of its graphics and graphical and illustrative forms.

The main topics of the questionnaire:

First: Characteristics of the study sample: This includes basic data,

Second: The role of universities in spreading the volunteer culture among young people:

Third: The difficulties facing volunteer work

Fourth: Mechanisms for activating youth participation in Saudi universities.

The study sample and its fields: A casual sample that was collected randomly by sending a link to the questionnaire to students in universities. The study included (6) Saudi universities and the questionnaire was applied to (1286) individuals, which are distributed as follows: 1- Umm Al-Qura University (392) individuals, 2 - Imam Muhammad bin Saud Islamic University (670 units), 3- Hafr Al-Batin University (134 units), 4- Abdul Rahman bin Faisal University in Dammam (40 units), 5- Hail University (35 units), and finally, Qassim University (15) units. Single.

Study difficulties and how to overcome them:

We quickly point out the most important difficulties facing the current study, whether at the theoretical or field level, which are: the lack of a basic database on volunteer services at universities and student activities, and the difficulty of obtaining official approvals to perform the study.

Theoretical framework of the research:

The concept of voluntary participation and its definitions:

Participation is considered the practical application of the concept of popular action based on desire and choice, without pressure or coercion, for the people themselves to contribute to efforts that seek to improve their standard of life by relying on their abilities and potentials. According to the effectiveness of popular participation, all citizens cooperate and manage their affairs according to the logic of the effectiveness of the situation that they develop for themselves, where public policy is the only one. The ones accepted by everyone are those in which everyone shares equally in its advantages and in bearing its burdens (Al-Jawhari, Abdel-Hadi 1994, p. 8). Self- and voluntary efforts are the basis of participation and its most important components, and they are what achieve community development through increasing the sense of responsibility and increasing the rate of participation in all activities, programs and projects. Developmental development that brings prosperity to society and all its members and improves the standard of living. Participation is achieved through developmental efforts achieving their goals by paying attention to the social

aspect and focusing on investing all personal and voluntary efforts and working to employ and support them to activate participation in public life (Richard L. Meir, 1995, p.p. 393- 394).

Voluntary participation is considered the means by which members of society can participate in making decisions related to various policies, programs and activities that help them confront their problems and the problems of their communities and which have an impact on their lives. Therefore, it is a social process through which some members of society play many roles in public life, where they may It extends to all areas of life (political - social - economic...) (Borger George etal, 1989, p.p63-64), and participation is defined as: “a commitment by some individuals or groups of society to an effective voluntary commitment in order to change the circumstances of life.” Or influence policies, programs, and services that contribute to changing the quality of their lives and the lives of others (Dorothy N, Gamble & Marieorer By Well, 1995, p483).

There are those who see it as: “the process through which the individual contributes to shaping the lifestyle of his society in various fields (Ahmed, Abdel-Rahman, 1985, p. 153), and participation can also be defined as “providing opportunities for individuals and groups of society to contribute or participate in determining and setting goals.” The general public of the society in which they live, and also participating in planning to achieve those goals, and also participating in processes that benefit their community, and this is enough to change individuals and themselves, because individuals participating together in setting goals and planning to achieve these goals, and participating in implementing plans and goals, increases the development of their attitudes and abilities, as well as their skills in confronting their problems and problems. their society (Ross. M. Case,1988, p11).

Finally, the concept of voluntary participation can be defined procedurally as follows:

- Society members and groups feel a sense of responsibility towards themselves, towards others, and towards society.
- Availability of desire and self-willingness to make an effort to participate.
- These are efforts made voluntarily and optionally, not compulsory, out of responsibility.

There are many forms of participation in terms of thought, opinion, money, effort, time, etc.

Participation efforts require a degree of awareness, awareness, and skills on the part of participants.

- Providing technical and professional efforts that work to create coordination and organization and direct them towards achieving their goals. (Al-Omari, Abu Al-Naja, 2000)

2-The importance of voluntary participation for young people:

The participation of young people in the volunteer process and community development at all its stages is a basic principle for three reasons:

1- Young people learn how to solve their problems locally if they practice the reform process through meeting, discussing, making decisions, collecting funds, and participating in implementation and evaluation. Over time, this makes community members capable of reform and taking care of community affairs and conditions.

2- Youth participation in reform processes leads to their support, interest and support for those processes, which makes them more stable and more generally beneficial.

3- Youth participation in development processes is the “sensitive indicator” that directs those responsible for development to appropriate projects (Hamdan, 2013, p. 17)

3-Motives for volunteer participation:

1-Social motives: Participation aims to address national problems such as poverty, disease, illiteracy, and all other aspects of social welfare.

2-Humanitarian motives: such as caring for the sick and the elderly, and relief and ambulance work in cases of public and private calamities.

3- National motives: in order to defend the homeland, work to reject it and destroy it, protect its interests, participate in public service in various areas of life, be concerned about public money, discuss public issues, and direct public opinion to achieve the public interest.

4- Religious motives: Religious motives come at the forefront of the motives for voluntary participation in order to perform good deeds to serve society, cooperate in righteousness, piety, and social integration among members of society. (Report of the National Specialized Councils, 2002, p. 540):

Interpretive theories of volunteer work

First: The Theory of Structural and Functional:

It is a theory that attempts to explain voluntary social behavior by referring to the interpretation of the results that this behavior achieves in society. In this theory, society represents interconnected parts, each of which performs a function in order to serve the goals of everyone. This theory sees that society has a system of social relations and then brings together these relations. In the form of a social organization, therefore, society should be viewed holistically as a system that contains a set of interconnected parts. This pictorial vision also results in a multiplicity of social factors, and integration in society will never be complete, and this creates the imbalance and deviation that occurs in social detection. This theory applies to Volunteer work is considered one of the social systems to maintain the stability and integration of society. Here the volunteer system is interconnected with the family, economic and educational systems to form the social structure. If one of the social systems is unable to carry out one of the functions of the social structure, functional dysfunction may arise resulting from the inability of members in the institution to exercise social functions, so work comes. Volunteering to fill this deficit and restore social control to its nature. (Abdul Rahman, Abdullah Muhammad, 1998 AD)

Second: Reinforcement Theory

According to the point of view of this theory, motivation or reinforcement means motivating successful work or behavior through the positive return of this work, and this may be through thanks, praise, or material and moral rewards, or it may be by repeating the same work. However, if this action is not positive, then the methods of punishment include censure for changing the action and behavior, or it may be a written or verbal warning, or deprivation of material or moral privileges, with the aim of changing the action or behavior to positive aspects. This theory also emphasizes positive motivation, and this is the task of management in institutions of any type in different areas of work.

Motivation or reinforcement is of great importance in the fields of social or volunteer work, and parents may use it to motivate children during the stages of socialization, as it pushes them to acquire positive behaviors, creative thinking, and providing innovative solutions to solve the problems they face. In voluntary or charitable institutions, it motivates employees or volunteers towards achieving the general goals of these institutions. It also makes them feel satisfied with their work and job and professional satisfaction. It also helps in self-realization and encourages them to provide innovative initiatives and solutions in the areas of volunteer work.

The proponents of this theory relied on the views of Maslow and his theory of arranging human needs, which he arranged in a hierarchical manner, where the base of the pyramid represents the basic physiological needs that aim for human survival and are characterized by innate nature, then the need for security, which is the task of the individual himself, as he seeks to achieve security for himself and for those around him, no matter what changes. His social or professional role or position, then the social need. The human being is a creature or social being by nature and his affiliation and connection with others. Then the need for appreciation. The feeling of trust, appreciation and respect from others makes the individual feel his importance and value, and this is what clearly appears in the fields of volunteer work. Finally, comes the need for appreciation. The self, the individual's highest desire, and the achievement of his ambitions (Al-Sadhan, Huda Hamad, and others, 1441/2020 AD, pp. 124-126).

Results and discussion

First: Basic data about the characteristics of the study population:

In light of the previous statistical indicators of the most recent survey on volunteer work in the Kingdom, the current study focused on the necessity of representing the study sample of both sexes (males and females) in order to know their opinions and impressions about volunteer work, as the percentage of males reached 69.6% of the total sample size, while the percentage of females reached 30.4 %. This will be demonstrated by the responses of the respondents from Saudi university students to whom the field study was conducted.

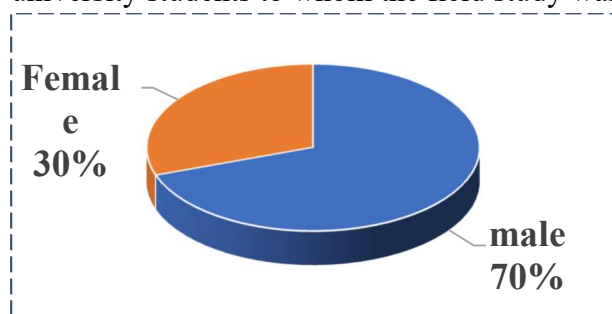


Figure (1) Distribution of sample items according to gender

As for the distribution of the sample items according to age level, the age group of less than 20 years represented 9% of the total sample, and the age group of 20-25 years accounted for 82% as it is the age group of the average age of young people enrolled in university education, and the age group represented from 25-30 years old, 7.5%, and finally, 30 years and over, 1.6%.

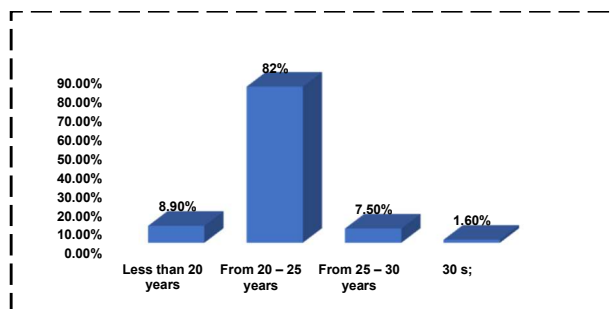


Figure (2) Distribution of sample items according to age

The sample was drawn for the respondents from the students of the universities on which the field study was conducted, as Imam Muhammad bin Saud Islamic University was represented by 52% 2-Umm al-Qura University 30.5% 3-University of Hafr al-Batin by 10.5% 4-Prince Abdul Rahman Bin Faisal University by 3 %, 5- Hail University 2.5%, and finally, 6- Qassim University 1.5%.

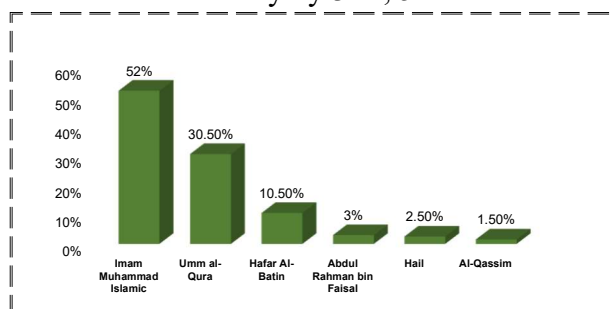


Figure (3) Distribution of sample items according to university

The percentage of theoretical college students represented 67.1%, compared to 32.9% for practical college students.

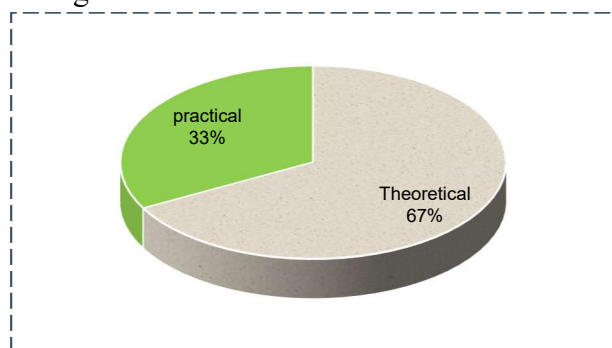


Figure (4) Distribution of sample items according to type of college or institute

The field study was focused and applied to the bachelor's stage, and this is what is revealed by the relative distribution of the sample's members, the majority of whom came in this stage at a rate of 93%, then the diploma at a rate of 3.6%, and postgraduate studies (master's and doctorate) at a rate of 3.5%.

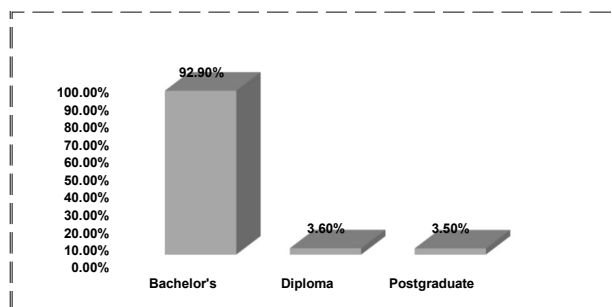


Figure (5): Distribution of sample items according to educational level

Second: The role of universities in spreading the volunteer culture among young people:

The current study focused on the theoretical and field levels to identify the reality of volunteer work and youth participation in Saudi universities and how to stimulate these energies. Based on the set of goals and questions that the study seeks to achieve and answer, we are currently focusing on the actual role of the Saudi universities to which the field study was applied, and this is what we are interested in. currently .

First: By asking non-volunteer students whether they were invited or not from their universities and volunteer units or centers, 72% responded that they were not invited to volunteer, compared to 28% that they received invitations to participate in volunteering.

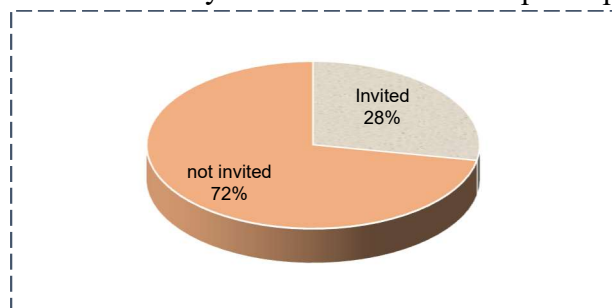


Figure (6) Inviting non-volunteers to volunteer activities at their universities.

At the same time, the same group (non-volunteers) was asked to what extent they knew about the existence of volunteer units or clubs in their universities? Their responses showed that 39% knew about its existence, while 61% indicated that they were not aware of the existence of these volunteer units or clubs.

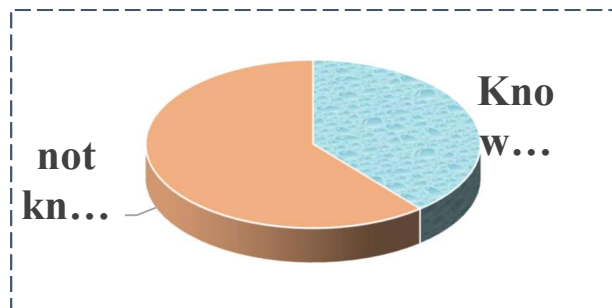


Figure (7): Non-volunteers' knowledge of the existence of volunteer units or clubs at his university

Second: Student volunteers. The study raised a number of questions in the same context, and whether they were invited to engage in volunteer activity by their universities? 55.5% indicated that they were actually invited, compared to 44.5% who indicated that they were not invited.

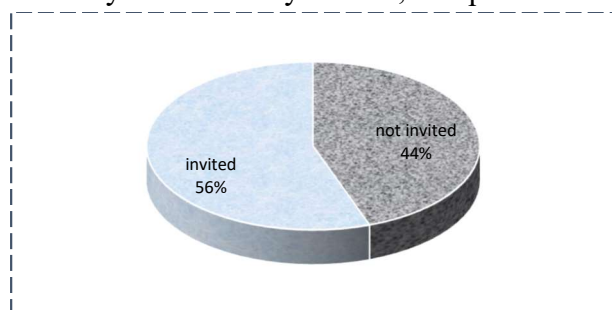


Figure (8): Inviting student volunteers for a volunteer activity from his university

To what extent did the respondents know about the existence of volunteer units or clubs in their universities? 58% reported that they were aware of its existence, compared to 42% who reported negatively.

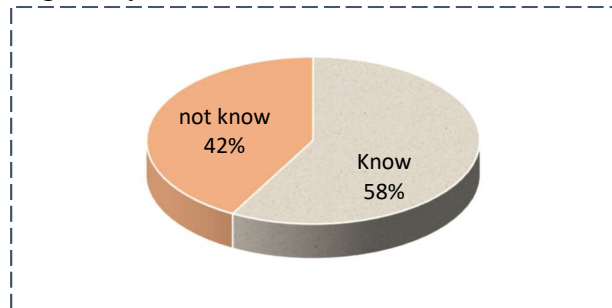


Figure (9): Student volunteers learned of the existence of volunteer units or clubs at the university.

By asking the volunteer respondents, does the university advertise volunteer activities or not? 74% indicated that there are advertisements, while 26% indicated that there are no advertisements.

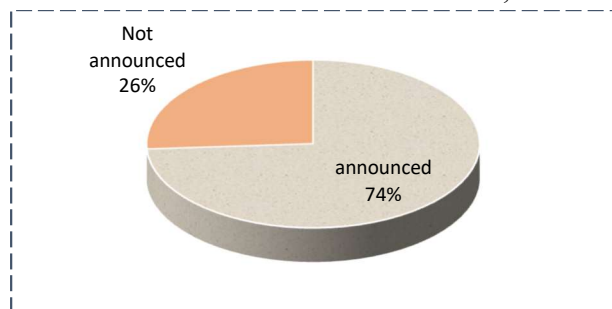


Figure (10) University announcement of volunteer activities

The study sought to identify the extent to which volunteer respondents were encouraged by their university colleagues to volunteer. The majority of the sample, 90.7%, indicated that they actually receive encouragement, while a small percentage, 9.3%, indicated that they do not receive encouragement from colleagues.

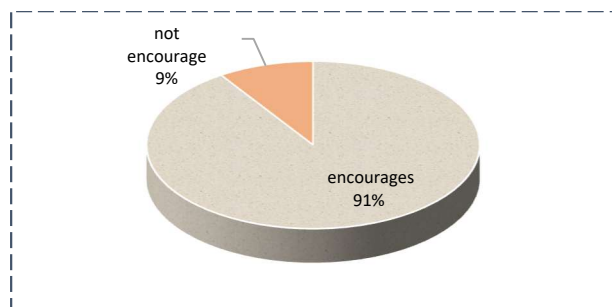


Figure (11) The extent to which the respondent encourages his colleagues at the university to engage in volunteer work.

On the other hand, the study posed a question: What is the nature of the support that volunteers receive from volunteer clubs, units, and centers at the university? The support represented in: providing the opportunity to participate in volunteer activities by 27%, training and qualification by 24%, preparing leadership cadres by 18%, Providing a suitable work environment: 15%, and 16% indicated that they did not receive support.

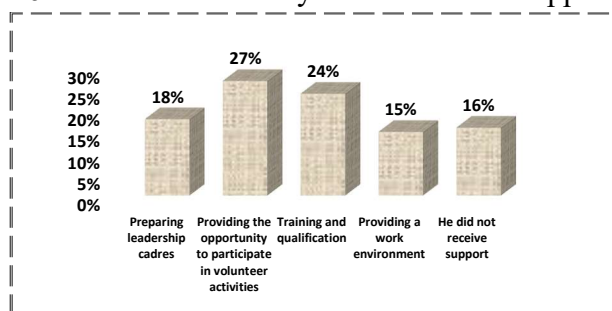


Figure (12) The type of support the respondent received from volunteer clubs or units at the university.

In addition, the study revealed a group of positive effects of volunteering through volunteer units or clubs in universities, where the opinions of the respondents expressed these effects as follows: supporting the nation by 15%, breaking social shyness by 11%, self-development and occupying free time, for each of them. 10%, reducing the effects of social problems 8%, developing a sense of social responsibility, prevailing positive spirit, and raising the level of some services, each 7.5%, solving the problems of the poor and alleviating their burdens 7%, community unity and cohesion 7%, and gaining field and administrative experience By 5.5%, and finally, building public relations by 5%.

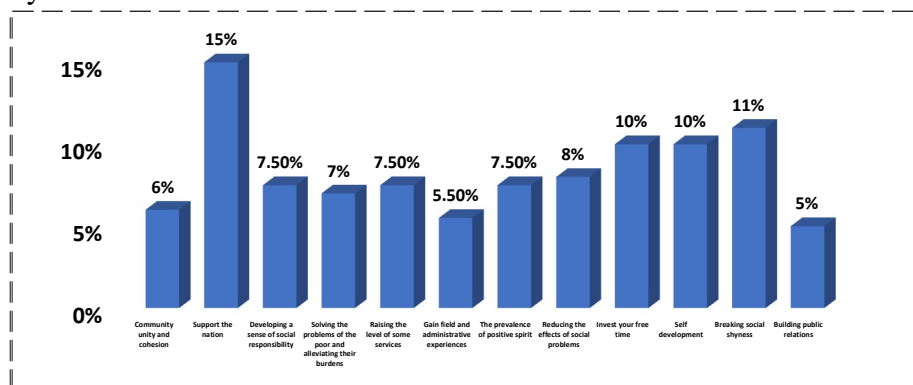


Figure (13) The positive effects of volunteering through units and clubs at universities

Third: Difficulties facing volunteer work and mechanisms for activating youth participation in Saudi universities:

There is no doubt that volunteer work, like other community and humanitarian activities, faces many diverse difficulties, and this is what the field study revealed, where the study's sample of volunteer respondents expressed the presence of a number of difficulties, namely: shyness of some volunteers, and lack of time, each of which has a percentage of 18. % of the responses of the sample members, weak advertising and promotion of volunteer opportunities by 14%, weak encouragement and appreciation by 12%, lack of qualifications by 11.5%, work not compatible with the volunteer's inclinations by 9%, some people's view of volunteering by 7%, some families' rejection by 6%, and finally, the lack of regulations encouraging volunteer work, at 4.5%.

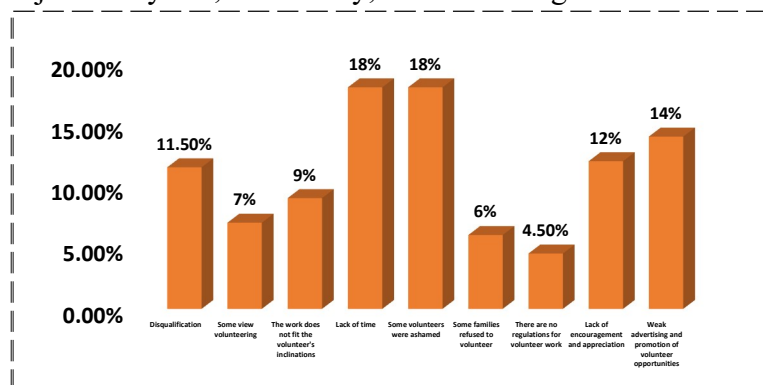


Figure (14) Difficulties facing volunteers at universities.

On the other hand, the current study focused on the basic axes to confront the difficulties facing volunteer work and contribute to activating the necessary mechanisms for youth participation, which are as follows:

First: Spreading volunteer culture: The results of the field study of volunteers' opinions and responses revealed a number of mechanisms and means that universities can use, such as: volunteers' participation in specific volunteer activities by 17%, increasing the feeling of social solidarity by 15%, training youth in the values of volunteering by 13%. %, highlighting successful volunteer experiences by 12%, teamwork 10%, holding lectures and seminars 9%, and finally, all previous methods 24%.



Figure (15): Mechanisms and means of universities in spreading the culture of volunteerism among their students.

Secondly, at the level of activating the benefit of volunteer units and clubs: The volunteers' opinions and responses revealed a number of means: developing personal capabilities by 18%, creating leadership opportunities for volunteers by 17%, recognizing volunteers' efforts by 10.5%, and organizing available volunteer opportunities by 15%. , offering additional volunteer opportunities by 13%, financial support by 12%, and finally, training by 9.5%.

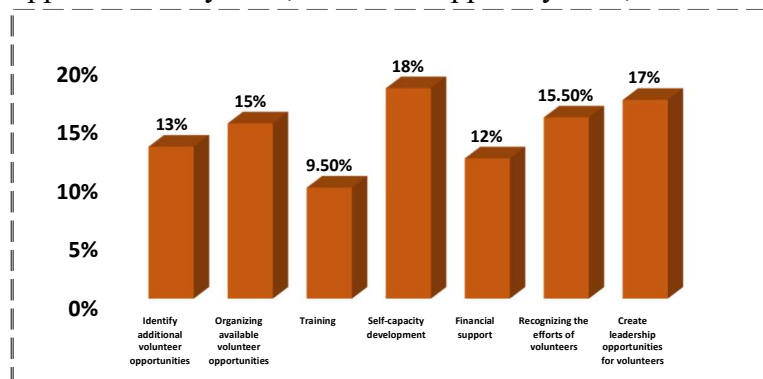


Figure (16) How to activate the benefit of volunteer units in universities.

Third: Activating youth participation mechanisms in universities: Volunteers' opinions indicated a number of mechanisms, which we summarize as follows: awareness and guidance at a rate of 16%, highlighting volunteer activities at a rate of 13%, instilling a love of volunteer work and training and rehabilitation, each at a rate of 12.5%, and establishing community partnerships at a rate of 10%. Field training is 8.5%, approving training hours and creating a training platform each is 8%, benefiting from experiences is 6%, and finally, developing teaching curricula on volunteering is 5.5%.

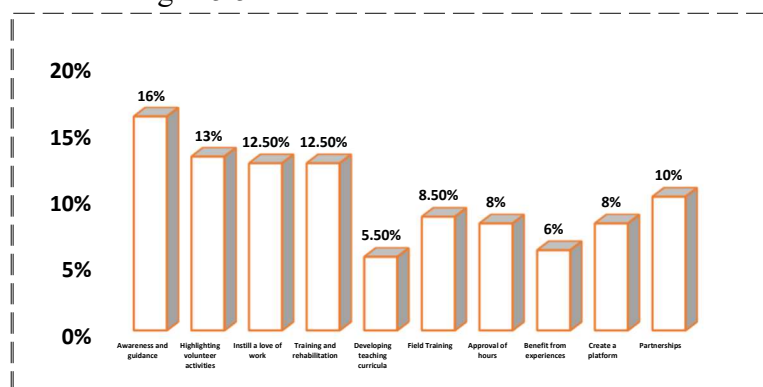


Figure (17) Mechanisms for activating youth participation in universities.

General results and recommendations:

The role of universities in spreading the culture of volunteering:

1) The results of the study showed that universities have a fundamental role in spreading the volunteer culture, starting with inviting students to participate in volunteer work. This was achieved by 55% for volunteer students and 28% for non-volunteers.

- 2) Despite the importance of the previous indicators, they reflect, at the same time, that there are large numbers of students, whether volunteers or non-volunteers, who need a greater role by universities to invite them to participate in volunteer activities.
- 3) The results of the study also revealed that volunteer units and clubs in universities play a positive role in advertising volunteer activities, and this was 74% according to the opinions of student volunteers.
- 4) In addition, the field study indicators showed that a large percentage of student volunteers were aware of the existence of volunteer units or clubs, which was 58%, and non-volunteer students were 39%.
- 5) It is noticeable from the previous percentages that there is a large discrepancy in the numbers of students and the extent of their knowledge about the existence of volunteer units and clubs in universities, and there are still large groups of both categories that still need operations to attract them towards participating in volunteer activities at the present time.
- 6) The types of support provided by volunteer units and clubs in universities varied, and these types are represented in: training and qualification, providing volunteer opportunities, preparing leadership cadres, providing an appropriate work environment, and others.
- 7) The results of the study showed a group of positive effects of volunteer units and clubs in universities, such as: supporting belonging and patriotism, self-development, reducing social problems, developing a sense of social responsibility, increasing morale, solving the problems of the poor, community unity and cohesion, and gaining field experiences. And occupy your free time.
- 8) The volunteer areas in which volunteers participated through volunteer units and clubs are: providing health aid, providing assistance to families, serving residents of reserved areas, helping poor groups, awareness and guidance, security assistance, and social and psychological rehabilitation.

Difficulties of volunteer work and mechanisms for activating youth participation in universities:

- 1) Indicators of the field study revealed a set of difficulties facing volunteer work and volunteers, including, for example: lack of the necessary time, weak encouragement and appreciation, lack of qualification and training, shyness of some volunteers and poor advertising, incompatibility of volunteer activities with the volunteers' inclinations, the view of some To volunteer, some families refuse, and there are no regulations encouraging volunteer work.
- 2) To confront these difficulties, the results of the study revealed several basic axes for activating youth participation mechanisms. The first axis is to spread volunteer culture, and one of its most important means is the participation of volunteers in specific volunteer activities, increasing the sense of social belonging, training young people and making them acquire volunteer values, highlighting successful volunteer experiences. Working in a team spirit, holding lectures and seminars.
- 3) As for the second axis, to activate volunteer participation mechanisms, it is represented in particular: activating the benefit of volunteer units and clubs in universities, which is represented

in: developing self-capabilities, creating leadership opportunities, recognizing the efforts of volunteers, organizing volunteer opportunities, offering new opportunities, financial support, and training and qualification. .

4) As for the third and final axis, it is activating mechanisms for youth participation in universities. The most important means of this axis are: awareness and guidance, highlighting the activities of volunteers, instilling the values of love for volunteer work, training and qualification, approving training hours, creating platforms for volunteering, benefiting from experiences, developing... Curricula and courses on volunteering, establishing community and global partnerships.

Recommendations:

- 1- The necessity of directing volunteer work in universities and youth participation to achieve the Kingdom's 2030 vision, its goals and its general strategy.
- 2- Create a comprehensive database on volunteer work in universities and link it to the database on volunteer activities and charitable work in the Kingdom, which includes various fields of volunteering and information about volunteers and their volunteer inclinations.
- 3- Strengthening the mechanisms of what is known as the "volunteer services industry" to activate youth participation mechanisms in Saudi universities.
- 4- Supporting the role of volunteer units and clubs in universities and expanding the various areas of volunteer work in them.
- 5- Work to spread the volunteer culture in universities and direct it to build moral values and assume social responsibility towards the nation.
- 6- Developing the educational system in universities and creating curricula and curricula that motivate young people to participate in volunteer work and local community service.
- 8- Creating platforms for volunteer work to stimulate youth participation mechanisms and means of joining it at the current and future stage.
- 9- Expanding training programs to develop and diversify volunteers' skills
- 10- Building community and global partnerships to stimulate youth participation and open opportunities for student work and volunteer activities.
- 11- Developing the media system in universities and linking it to national media institutions to promote volunteer work and youth participation and educate young people about the importance of volunteering and its fields.
- 12- Benefiting from global and regional experiences to increase innovation and creativity in the fields of volunteer work.

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