



UNIVERSITY OF NIZWA

COLLEGE OF ECONOMICS, MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

**INITIATION PROBLEMS OF OMANI YOUTH IN CONTRIBUTING TO
VOLUNTARY NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS: WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO UNIVERSITY OF NIZWA**

Master Project

(MNGT700)

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Certificate of Original Research

This is to certify the project work titled "Initiation problems of Omani youth in contributing to Voluntary National Associations: with special reference to University of Nizwa" by Hasna Al Hinai (ID:21241283) as a partial of fulfillment of MBA is a record of confide work carried out by her under my guidance and supervision at the Department of Economics /Management, College of Economics, Management and Information System, University of Nizwa, Sultanate of Oman.

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Declaration of Original Work

I, Hasna Al Hinai, ID 21241283 hereby declare that the project work on the topic titled "Initiation problems of Omani youth in contributing to Voluntary National Associations: with special reference to University of Nizwa" has been researched and submitted as Master Project (MNGT 700), as an individual effort.

I have honored and have upheld the University of Nizwa, Academic Integrity and Conduct in the completion of this work.

Signature

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Hasna Ibrahim Al Hinai

Abstract

"Initiation problems of Omani youth in contributing to Voluntary National Associations: with special reference to University of Nizwa"

Done by: Hasnah Ibrahim Abdullah Al Hinai

The purpose of this study is to identify the problems that face Omani youth with higher education to participate in the Voluntary National Associations. As most of Voluntary National Associations are suffering from low participation of Omani youth especially those who have high qualification.

This research is exploratory and uses questionnaire instrument to gather the needed primary data that is distributed to the target sample (students of Nizwa University). The responses have been analyzed through SPSS software.

The main findings of the study are the reasons that make Omani youth unwilling to participate in Voluntary National Associations. These reasons divided in this study into four parts. They are reasons related to students, reasons related to surrounding environment, reasons related to Voluntary National Associations and reasons related to education institutions. Under each reason there are sub reasons. For example, according to Reasons related to students there are sub reasons which are: insufficient time during study, fear of taking responsibility, unavailable of vehicles, conflict between study time and working hours in the Voluntary national organizations and Weakness of their income. In addition, the sub reasons under reasons related to the surrounding community are: lack knowledge about volunteerism culture in the community, sources of information about the programs and activities of Voluntary National Associations are few in the community, weak societal appreciation for the contributions of Voluntary National Associations and volunteers, some cultural patterns in the community, the absence of role models in the community, the prevalence of consumption culture in the community and relying on others, society organizations doesn't trust in the students participations in voluntary services, poor reinforcement by leaders and businesspersons for participation in voluntary activities, families prevent their children from being involved in voluntary services as they believe that may influence negatively on their future, low media interaction with Voluntary National Associations, weakness of the offered incentives to the volunteers by community and low family awareness of the importance of voluntary services. Moreover, the sub reasons under reasons related to Voluntary National Associations are: insufficient advertisements for the objectives and activities of voluntary

organizations, lack adoption of clear programs by associations and social institutions, Voluntary National Associations don't encourage participating in voluntary works, unavailable training courses, complexities and routine in government control and procedures, poor acknowledgment for the effort of volunteers and most of the activities of the organizations are routine and devoid of innovation and renewal. What is more, the sub reasons under reasons related to educational institutions are: lack encouragement of the students by the administrators in the educational institution, unclear voluntary programs which adopted by the educational institution, absence of courses that have reference to the importance of voluntary services and its institutions, absence of university models in the field of voluntary work, lack of guidance and counseling services, lack of training programs for volunteers and low partnership and alliance between educational institution and national society institutions.

Keywords: Voluntary National Associations and voluntary services.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

The economy, society and politic has undergone a radical and often over looked transformation in the last centuries. As a consequence of rapid advances in technology science, political fragmentation and growing economic interdependent. There is no doubt that has an influence in the life of people and this lead to the emergence of many problems and various required needs. Because of that, the three sectors (private, public and Voluntary National Associations) forced to corporate in order to solve those problems and help in identifying the required needs of the people. Voluntary National Associations are more flexible and able to detect the problems and needs easily as they are more close to the people of societies.

At the World level, countries considerate on voluntarism and encourage participating in voluntary services. Because of that, the united nation assign International Volunteer Day that falls on December 5 of each year in order to recognizes and celebrates the impact of volunteers on social development. It also specify year 2001 as year of volunteerism. Voluntary National Associations are consider as the nation of volunteers in most countries around the world (Kakumani Lavanya Lathaa and Kotte Prabhakar ,2010).

At the Arab countries level, the number of Voluntary National Associations has be increased in the last decades. In 2002 there were around 190000 Voluntary National Associations in the Arab countries (Khalid Al Kathiri, 2013). This reflect the efforts of Arab countries to encourage Voluntary services and involvement in Voluntary National Associations.

At Sultanate of Oman level, it pays great attention to the Voluntary National Associations. It promulgated the Voluntary National Associations laws by the Royal Decree No. 14/ 2000. The law clarify that Voluntary National Associations are an important element in the equation of a comprehensive societal development that requires cooperation, communication and interaction between all the people. As the Sultanate aims at societal cooperation and solidarity (ministry of social development website, 2015)

On the other hand, Voluntary National Associations face major problems that may influence negatively in its performance and efficiency. The size and severity of challenges in each country is different. "One of the most important issues ahead Voluntary National Associations is the decision-making processes. Tensions often occurred between staff and senior managers because of the staff expectations that they would be equal partners in the decision-making process. Another common problem is the governance of the organizations and the internal relations between board members and staffs were found to be weak at staff career development. Therefore, other problem is about staffing issues and covers recruitment, assignment and layoff as well as human resources development and administration and finally everyday management of staff. Not all people working for Voluntary National Associations are volunteers and paid staff members typically receive lower pay than in the commercial private sector, they have little organizational and professional skills, and the poor quality of training or lack of importance attached to training Voluntary National Associations workers are on the most concerns of Voluntary National Associations. Finally, the most commonly identified challenging issues for Voluntary National Associations include; Fundraising, limited financial and management expertise, limited institutional capacity, low levels of self-sustainability, isolation/lack of inter-organizational communication and/or coordination, lack of understanding of the broader social or economic context difficulties of managing understanding of the Voluntary National Associations with operations in several countries also raised concerns" (Ali Akbar Bromideh, 2011).

The lack of efficiency of these associations is the greatest problem that result from the low levels of education and knowledge of the working staff. As volunteerism is the basic characteristic of Voluntary National Associations. In early days, youth are making their career in volunteerism but that enthusiasm seems to have faded these days. The extent of volunteerism is declining day by day and turning it into professionalization. Even the young graduates from social work are interested in making their career in professionalism. This leads to lack of efficient volunteers in Voluntary National Associations. (Kakumani Lavanya Lathaa and Kotte Prabhakar, 2010).

Therefore, it is very important to give the young a chance to be well known with voluntary services as long as they play a great role in their societies. In addition, it is significant to provide them with suitable environment to participate in social terms, economic terms, cultural terms and political terms.

The higher education organizations are one the most important educational institutions which help to spread and develop the voluntary services culture in the society because they are considered as a social and an effective power which can have a big role in teaching principles and values to students through its different curriculums and activities.

Adding to that, the culture of the higher education students, their behaviors, their social contributions and the politics nowadays become social changes that need a scientific research to study their directions and their social contributions and how the education effects on the values of higher education. Thus, this study comes to recognize the problems which may encounter Omani students in higher education organizations in developing the voluntary work and joining the Voluntary National Associations.

1.2 Problem statement

Voluntary National Associations face many problems that may make it difficult to accomplish their goals effectively. One of the most challenge is avoid participating in Voluntary National Associations by Omani youth especially those in higher education. Because of that, the need for a study which will identify the initiation problems that face Omani youth in higher education to participate in the Voluntary National Associations has emerged to be cover in this study.

1.3 Objectives of the study

The overall aim of this study was to identify the initiation problems that face Omani youth with higher education to participate in the Voluntary National Associations. Within this broad theme, the research had a number of specific objectives:

- To identify reasons related to the students that make them unable to participate in Voluntary National Associations.
- To identify reasons related to the surrounding community that lower the participation of Omani youth with higher education in Voluntary National Associations.
- To identify reasons related to Voluntary National Associations that make Omani youth unable to participate in them.
- To identify reasons related to educational institutions that may result to low participation of Omani youth in Voluntary National Associations.

This research aims also to suggest some solutions that may solve the problem of avoid participating in Voluntary National Associations by Omani youth especially those who are in higher education.

1.4 Significance of the study

This study could provide information on the issue of avoid participating in Voluntary National Associations by Omani youth with higher education specifically. It may also be used as a source of information for researchers who are conducting similar topics. Furthermore, this study will be beneficial for the responsible of these associations, politics and decision makers to solve this problem that may attract Omani youth with higher education qualifications to participate in the Voluntary National Associations.

1.5 Research questions

- What are the Factors that related to the students and make them unwilling to be involved in Voluntary National Associations?
- What are the Factors that related to the surrounding community and make the Omani students unwilling to participate in Voluntary National Associations?
- What are the Factors that related to Voluntary National Associations and make the Omani students unwilling to participate in Voluntary National Associations?
- What are the Factors that related to educational institutions and make the Omani students unwilling to participate in Voluntary National Associations?

1.6 Definition of terms

Voluntary National Associations

are non-profit making agencies that are constituted with a vision by a group of like-minded people, committed for the uplift of the poor, marginalized, unprivileged, underprivileged, impoverished, downtrodden and the needy and they are closer and accessible to the target groups (Kakumani Lavanya Lathaa and Kotte rabhakarb,2010).

According to (Ricki E. Kantowitz) who is Voluntary National Associations Representative the term Voluntary National Associations means is a non-for-profit,

voluntary citizens' group, which is organized on a local, national or international level to address issues in support of the public good. About 1,500 Voluntary National Associations with strong information programmers on issues of concern to the UN are associated with the Department of Public Information (DPI). Many Voluntary National Associations (about 2,700) active in the field of economic and social development have qualified for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

In this paper, the term Voluntary National Associations is used to mean Permanent voluntary organizations composed of several people that aim to be unpaid with financial gains. Those associations are subjected to the law of Voluntary National Associations in the Sultanate of Oman by decree (2000\14) and represented by the associations which are in charge to provide a good living standards for citizens and for social developments. Voluntary National Associations include: Omani Women Associations, Professional Associations and Charitable Organizations. (Ministry of social development, 2016)

Voluntary service

Is unpaid work (except for expenses) done through a group or on behalf of an organization of some kind, but not for trade union or political party (waladimir Andreff & stefan szymanski,2006, p.219).

It also defined by Justin Davis Smith, Colin Rochester & Rodney Hedly as any activity which involves spending time, unpaid, doing something which aims to benefit someone (individuals and groups) other than or in addition to close relatives, or to benefit the environment.

In current research, voluntary service refers to Omani students in different higher education organizations struggle for their communities without charge and they have the willingness and the encouragement from their educational institutions to be responsible for their homeland and contribute to build and develop the Omani society.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

This chapter shed light on some previous studies that related to different aspects of the subject matter" "initiations problems of Omani youth in contributing to Voluntary National Associations: with special reference to University of Nizwa". It divided into two parts: studies about voluntary works in the Omani society and studies that discuss the problems that face Omani youth in contributing to Voluntary National Associations.

2.2 studies about voluntary works in Omani society

- In a study conducted by Ministry of Social Development (2000) the nature of women's voluntary social works in the Omani society and challenges of women's voluntary social works were studied. This research applied for the women who belonged to Omani Women Associations in all regions of the sultanate. It found that among this population, weak contributions of Omani Women Associations in the development, inability to attract the citizens to be as a participant in voluntary works, and insufficient financial government support.
- Al busidi (2006) studied the reality of voluntary works in Omani society, strength and constrains of voluntary work in the society. In addition, considerate on the role governmental and private institutions in the activation of voluntary work culture. The study used social survey and exploratory approach. Moreover, questionnaire used as research instrument that distributed to citizens who participated in voluntary works and for those who didn't participate in the following regions: Muscat, al dakilah, south and north al batnah. The result showed that the vast majority of the sample believes that the concept of volunteer work is the development of the local community in all aspects and 76% of respondents who do not participate in voluntary work at the current time they have intention to participate in volunteer work in the future. The main reasons for not participating in voluntary works as the respondents showed were: lack of

awareness about the importance of voluntary work, large number of family responsibilities, insufficient time, people turn away from the values of social solidarity, conflict between working hours and the time of practicing voluntary activities and weakness of financial support of Voluntary National Associations.

- In another study, Al mamri (2014) that aimed to identify the role of voluntary works in forming social capital and development in Sultanate of Oman. To achieve the objectives of the study a systematic descriptive analysis was used and the sample was those who have exercised voluntary work. In addition, snowball approach was adopted to draw the sample. The findings of this study were: volunteers have high social capital in general, the contribution of voluntary works in social capital development is still limited and the use of electronic communication by volunteer affect their level of social capital. Moreover, the main result of the research was the voluntary works played an important role in the construction and development of social capital in the Omani society.
- In a study conducted about the social return for volunteer work in Oman by Al Hosani(2015). Research used descriptive analytical method to analyze data. The results showed that there is increase in social return for volunteer work in Oman society, returns of voluntary sector constitute added socially and economically value that can be used in supporting the process of comprehensive and sustainable development in the community.

2.3 studies about problems that face youth in participating in Voluntary National Associations

- Darwish study (2008) aimed to identify volunteer work among university students and monitored the economic, personal, cultural and family factors that limit the participation of university students in volunteer works. The study used social survey methodology and questionnaire as a research tool. The key findings of this study were the most important personal factors that make academic students unwilling to participate in voluntary were; upbringing style, focusing in study more than volunteer work and unclear of volunteering in the minds of young people. Where, the most important family factors were fear of

families from the impact of volunteering on the future of their children, low economic level of the family, and the absence of interest in volunteering by family members. In addition, the economic factors that influence negatively on the participation in voluntary works by academic students were weakness of economic level of academic students and their preference to work in jobs that generate more income. What is more, the cultural reasons that affect the participation of academic students in voluntary work were not receive any invitation from any institution to participate in volunteer works and the absence of role of media in attracting the attention of youth to volunteer.

- In another study Sand (2009) showed the constrains of women participation in voluntary works. It used Social Survey Methodology. The used instrument for collecting primary data was questionnaire. The findings of this study represented the following factors that limit the participation of women in voluntary activities that are:
 - ✓ Personal factors: the large number of family responsibilities of women that constrained her participation in Voluntary National Associations, Low women's awareness about voluntary works, Insufficient time, Incompatibility between tasks and conflict between work schedules and practice of voluntary activities.
 - ✓ Social factors: weakness of media and educational awareness of the importance of voluntary works, poor encouragement for participation in voluntary works, Lack of suitable voluntary programs for women, customs, traditions and so on.
 - ✓ Administration factors: Inadequate government financial support for associations, absence of a clear plan for training volunteers, low expertise and poor coordination between associations.
- A study by Almajeb (2011) identified the level of students` participation in voluntary works and deducted the personal, social, cultural and regulatory constrains that limit the participation of students in volunteer works. It used comprehensive survey method and questionnaire as tool for searching. The result of this study showed the personal challenges that reduced the students' participation in voluntary works were willingness of spending leisure in other

activities and lack of time to participate in volunteer works. Where, the social and cultural difficulties as the respondents saw were weakness of media role in raising the awareness of the importance of volunteer works and the absence of voluntary practices in the student's surroundings. In addition, the main regulatory constrains were the lack of training opportunities for those students who are willing to volunteer and inability of charitable organizations to provide vehicles for interested students in volunteering.

- In a previous study, Alqasas (2011) described and analyzed the constrains that face academic students and predict some suggestions to activate their participation in volunteer charity work. This study used descriptive approach. It used questionnaire as an instrument for collecting primary data. The constrains that limit the participation of academic students in voluntary work as this study showed: inadequate planning by institutions to activate voluntary works, absence of financial incentives, unavailability of centers to define voluntary works programs to the public and absence of database which can depend on it when practicing voluntary works.
- Atia study (2012) aimed to identify the nature of Omani youth participation in voluntary works and the challenges that influenced their participation in voluntary works. What is more, made some suggestions to activate the participation of Omani youth in voluntary works more. The study used social survey methodology and relied on the questionnaire to achieve their goals. Low participation in voluntary work by the respondents and this reflect the weak contribution of youth in the activities and programs of voluntary works in general was one of the main finding of this study. What is more, the factors that affected the participation of Omani youth in voluntary works as pointed in this study were insufficient time during study, personal reasons and so on. In addition, respondents intended to participate in voluntary works in the future and were conscious with the significant of voluntary works.
- Alzyod and alkibisi study (2013) considerate on the directions of albra university's students toward voluntary works and detected the challenges that faced them in participating in voluntary works. The study used a descriptive

approach and used a questionnaire to collect primary data. The study found number of results which were: the most important objectives of participating in volunteer work were serving and developing community and contribute in solving the problems. As for the directions where the students preferred to follow in practicing voluntary works was health aspects in the introduction then the environmental aspects. What is more, economical factor was the main challenge that face students in participating in voluntary works.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

٣,١ Research methodology:

A descriptive analytical research methodology was used for this study. As the purpose of this study is to examine the initiation problems of Omani youth in contributing to Voluntary National Associations activities. The questionnaire has been chosen as tool of collecting primary data in this research. The secondary data were collected from previous studies that studied similar topics to this research and public materials of Ministry of Social Development and other sources.

٣,٢ Research design:

This research is exploratory as the aim of conducting this study is to determine the initiation problems of Omani youth in contributing to Voluntary National Associations activities. It uses questionnaire instrument to gather the needed data that is distributed to the target sample (students of Nizwa University). After that, these questionnaires are analyzed in order to reach to the findings of this research. The strengths of using questionnaire as a tool of gathering data are the quick and cheap to reach a large portion of students. On the other hand, a questionnaire has a low return rate as some of the students think that they will not benefit from responding while others may not like to reveal the information.

٣,٣ Population and sample:

The population in this study was the students of University of Nizwa. As they are around 6000 students studying in four colleges and in various majors (around 66 majors). In addition, the spatial closeness to the researcher. For this study, the sample was 800 students from University of Nizwa who are selected randomly among the population and only around 343 of them responded.

٣,٤ Instrumentation:

The survey instrument used in this study which included in the Appendix section. It was divide into four sections.

- Section One: Reasons related to the students. There are six statements in this section.
- Section Two: Reasons related to the surrounding community. There are twelve statements in this section.
- Section Three: Reasons related to Voluntary National Associations. There are seven statements in this section.
- Section four: Reasons related to educational institutions. There are nine statements in this section.

٣,٥ Procedures:

The distribution of the questionnaires uses both the electronic way by posting the questionnaire to the emails of students of Nizwa university and the written way which based on laboratory procedure as they are distributed to the students of Nizwa university.

3.6 data analysis:

The Results of the questionnaire were transferred to SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) for statistical analysis. For example, identify frequencies, charts, mean, reliability and validity.

3.7 Reliability:

Based on all variables in the procedure, the Cronbach's alpha in this analysis is good because $\alpha > 0.8$ (.826), which means high internal consistency.

N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
39	.826

Chapter Four

ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

Finding section is the most essential part in any type of research. In this section, the results of the questionnaire is being clarified. To conduct this research SPSS software is used in order to show the result in a clear way. In this part, charts are shown in analyzing the questionnaire. Further details about frequencies, descriptive statistics, and other numerical data presented in the appendix section.

4.2 Data analysis

4.2.1 General information

4.2.1.1 Gender

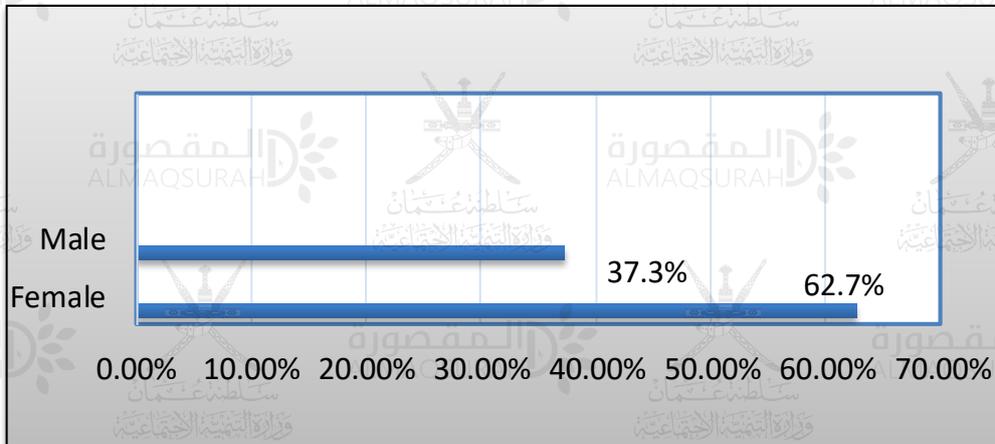


Figure
4.2.1, 1

There were 343 respondents, 62.7% female and 37.3% male. This chart clarifies that the female respondents are greater than the male.

4.2.1.2 College

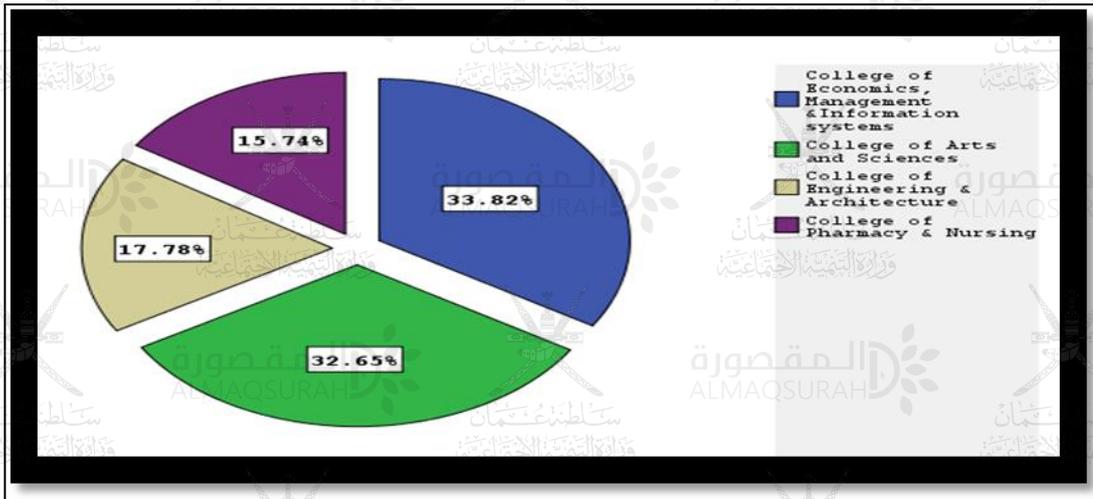


Figure 4.2.1, 2

From the graph above, it shows that most of the sample are studying in college of economics, management & information systems as the percentage is 33.8%. Then students from college of arts and sciences as they are 112 students out of 343 students. After that, students from college of engineering& architecture they are about 17.8%. Finally, the lowest percentage is 15.7% that are College of pharmacy and nursing Students.

4.2.1.3 Academic degrees

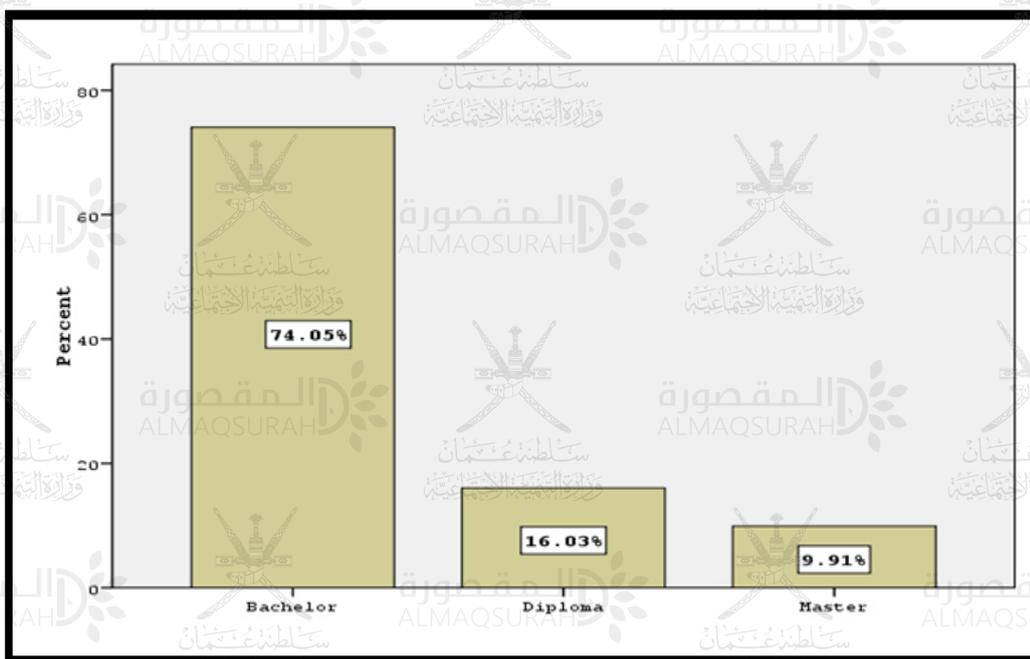


Figure 4.2.1, 3

This chart clarifies that most of the respondents are bachelor students as they represent about 74.1% of the sample. Next, the diploma students who are about 55 students out of 343 students. Then, the lowest parentage is 9.9% who are master students.

4.2.1.4 Academic year

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency	
6.4	6.4	6.4	22	Foundation year
21.6	15.2	15.2	52	First year
45.5	23.9	23.9	82	Second year
65.6	20.1	20.1	69	Third year
82.2	16.6	16.6	57	Fourth year
97.7	15.5	15.5	53	Fifth year
99.4	1.7	1.7	6	sixth year
100.0	.6	.6	2	seventh year
	100.0	100.0	343	Total

Table 4.2.1, 1

The above table illustrates that most of the students (about 23.9%) who represent the sample are in second year. Then, third year students who are 69 students out of 343 students. After that, fourth year students who represent about 16.6% of the sample. The least percentage is (0.6%) who are seventh year students.

4.2.1.5 Individual participation in voluntary services



Figure 4.2.1, 4

The pie chart indicates that most of the students who represent the sample have not conduct any volunteer project or service and represent 63.6% of the sample. On the other hand, the number of the students who conduct volunteer service is 125 out of 343 students or about 36.4%. These percentages clarify the lack awareness of volunteerism culture among the sample of this study.

4.2.1.6 Participation in voluntary services through Voluntary National Associations



Figure 4.2.1, 5

From the above line chart, It is obvious that most of the sample have not ever participate in Voluntary National Associations as they represent about 84.8%. On the other hand, about 15.2% of the sample have participated in Voluntary National Associations. This percentage shows the low awareness of the sample about Voluntary National Associations. As a result, it is important for all institutions to enhance the volunteerism culture especially among the educated youth.

Reasons related to the students ٤,٢,٢

	1 (low)	2	3	4	5 (high)	Average	Result
Insufficient time during study to participate in Voluntary National Associations.	5.8	7.9	2.6	52.2	31.5	2.04	Low Level

Fear of taking responsibility in being a member in the associations.	١٤,٠	٢١,٦	٢,٩	٣١,٥	٣٠,٠	2.58	Low Level
Unavailability of vehicles to go to Voluntary National Associations.	٩,٣	١٠,٨	٩,٠	٤٢,٣	٣٦,٧	٢,١٤	Low Level
Not having the needed skills to be involved in Voluntary National Associations	٢٧,٤	٣٧,٩	٣,٥	٢٢,٤	٨,٧	٣,٥٣	High level
Conflict between study time and working hours in the Voluntary National Associations	٧,٣	٧,٦	٢,٩	٤٩,٦	٣٢,٧	٢,٠٧	Low Level
Financial limitation	١٧,٨	٢٠,١	٠	٣٨,٥	٢٣,٦	٢,٧٠	Low Level
Overall	13.6	17.7	3.5	39.4	27.2	2.51	Low Level

4.2.2.1 Insufficient time during study to participate in Voluntary National Associations.

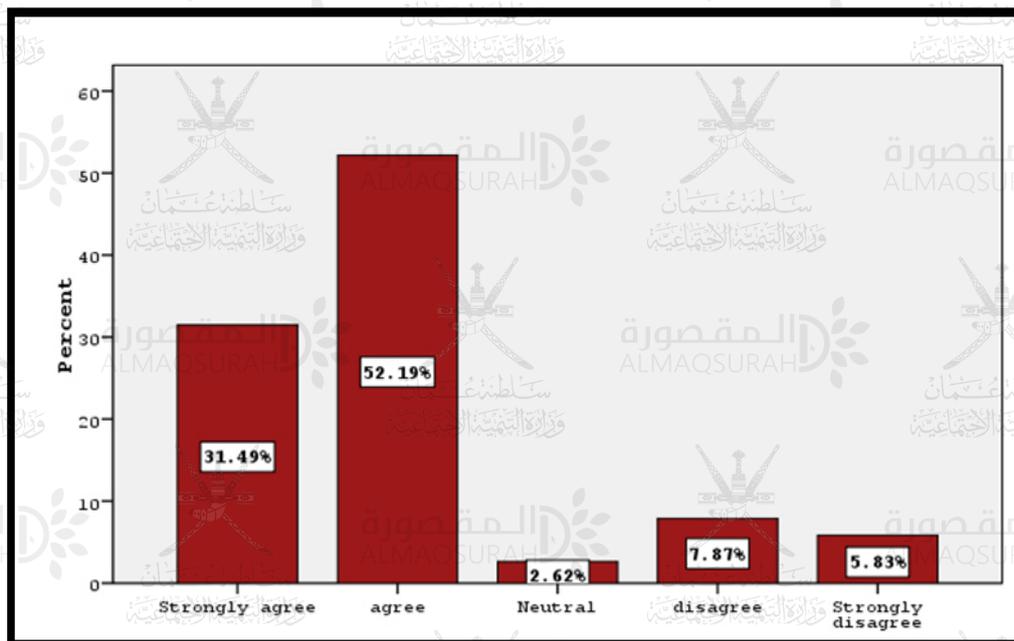


Figure 4.2.2.1

Most of respondents (around 52.2%) agree that they not having enough time during study is a reason that make them unable to participate in Voluntary National Associations. In addition, about 31.5% of the sample strongly agree. While, 2.6% of them are neutral. On the other hand, 5.8% strongly disagree that they don't have time during study to participate in Voluntary National Associations and 7.87% disagree that. It is clear that time is one factor the affect the participating in Voluntary National Associations` activities by students. Since they have lectures to attend, homework and projects to do and many works.

4,2,2.2 Fear of taking responsibility in being a member in the associations.

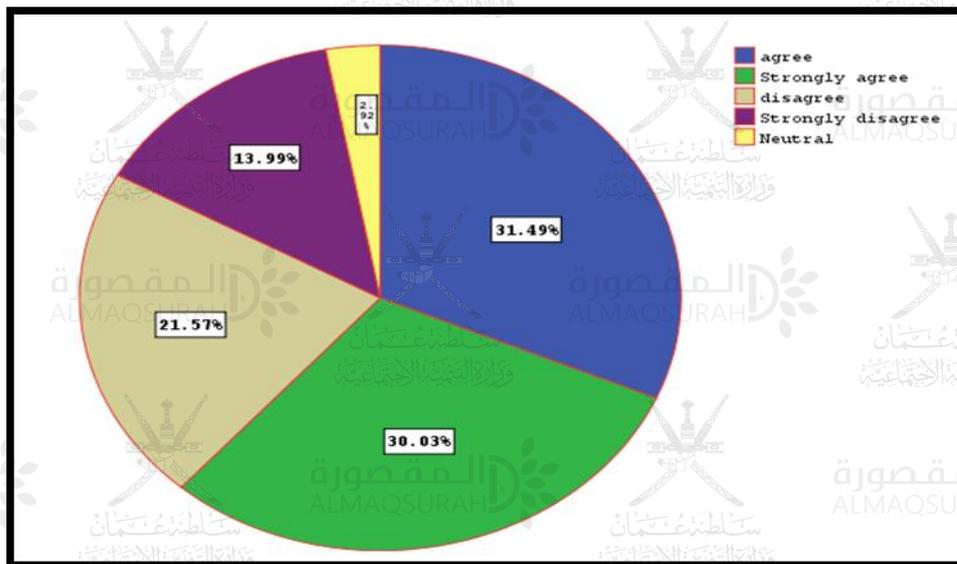


Figure 4.2.2.2

In the graphical representation, it seen that most of respondents (31.5%) of them agree that they feel fear in taking responsibility because of that they are unwilling to participate or being as a member in Voluntary National Associations. Moreover, 30% of the sample strongly agree that. While, 21.6% of them disagree and 14% of them strongly disagree. Moreover, 2.9% of the sample are neutral. This show that majority of the sample feel fear toward participating or being as a member in Voluntary National Associations. Academic students need to trust on their abilities and remove felling of fear as they are educated and they have the needed skills and abilities to contribute in Voluntary National Associations.

4,2,2.3 Unavailability of vehicles to go to Voluntary National Associations.

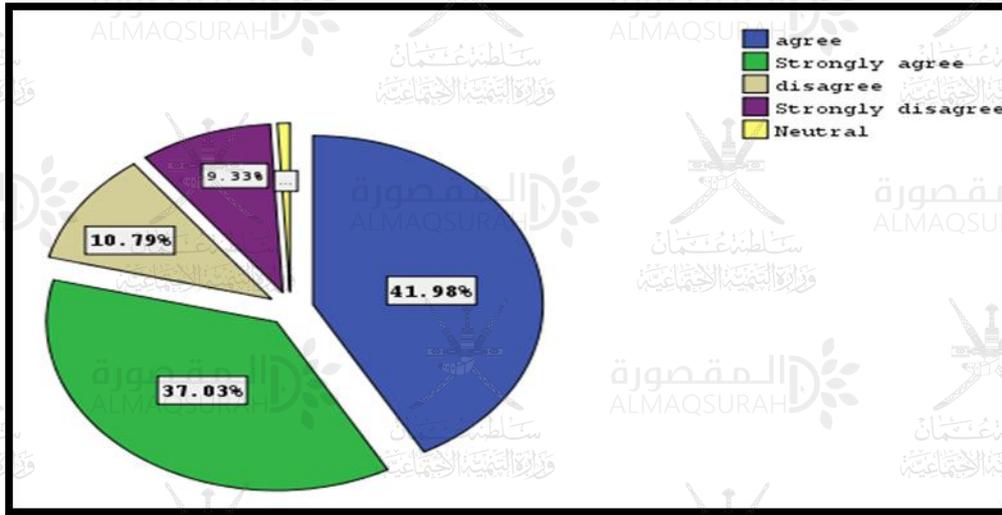


Figure
4.2.2.3

About 42% of the students in Nizwa University who represent the sample agree that they don't have vehicles to go to Voluntary National Associations is one reason for not participating in them. What is more, about 37% of the sample strongly agree. However, 10.8% of them disagree and 9.3% of them strongly disagree. In addition, about 0.9% of the sample are neutral. It is obvious that transportation is an effective factor in participating or not in Voluntary National Associations by students. As they are still students there may not have their own car because of their low income.

4,2,2.4 Not having the needed skills to be involved in Voluntary National Associations.

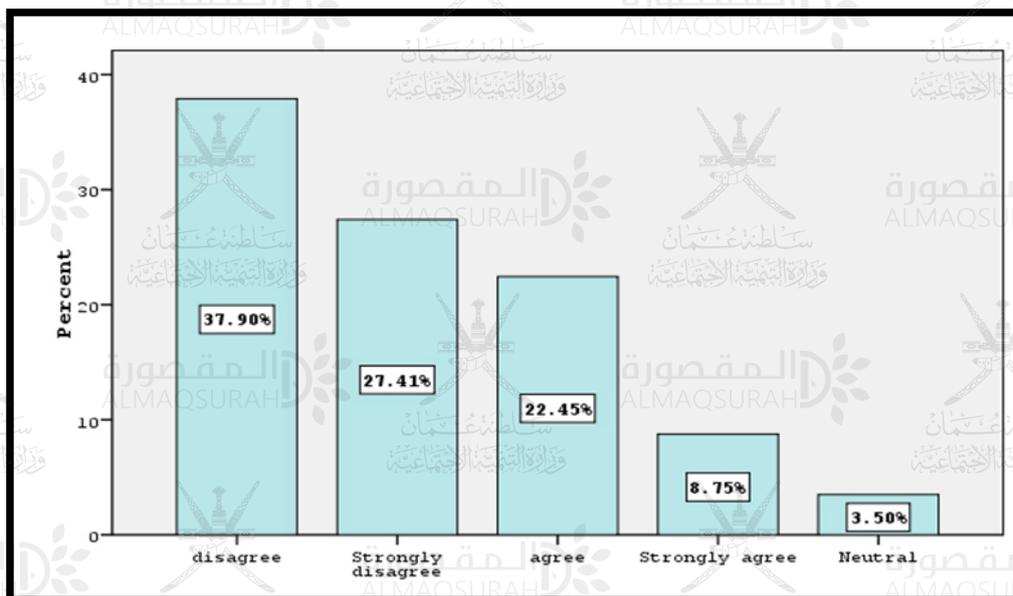
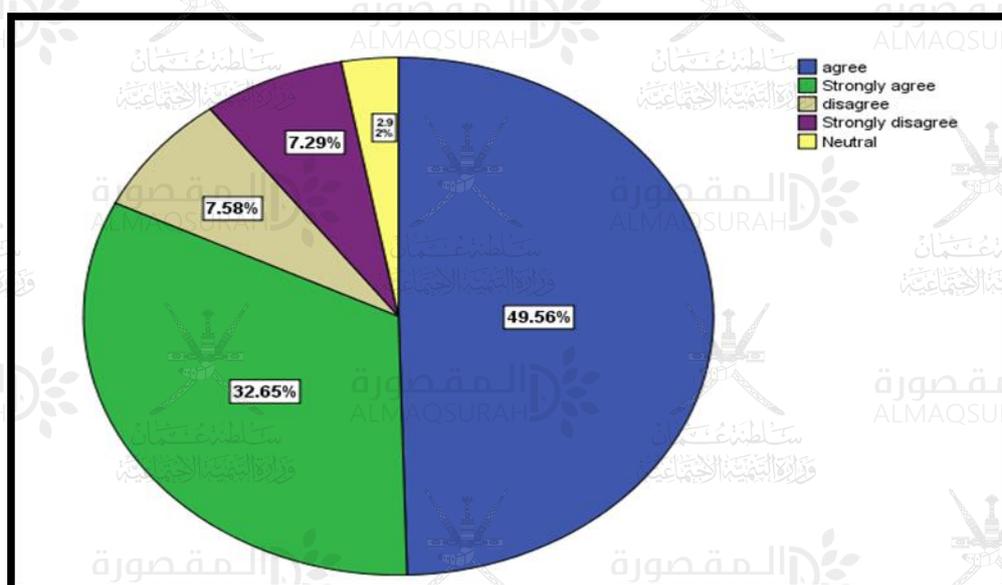


Figure
4.2.2.4

This chart shows that about 37.9% of the sample disagree that they don't have enough skills to participate in Voluntary National Associations. In addition, 27.4% strongly disagree that. On the other hand, 22.5% of them agree and 8.8% of them strongly agree. In addition, about 3.5% of them are neutral. It is clear that most of respondents believe that they have the needed skills to participate in Voluntary National Associations and trust in their skills. There is no doubt that, having the needed skills is essential factor for effective participation in Voluntary National Associations.

4.2.2.5 Conflict between study time and working hours in the Voluntary National Associations



Figure

4.2.2.5

As seen in the above graph, 49.6% of students who represent the sample agree that there is a conflict between study time and working hours in the Voluntary National Associations that make them unable to participate in volunteer activities. Moreover, about 32.7% of them strongly agree. On the other hand, about 7.6% of them disagree and 7.3% strongly disagree. The remaining respondents around 2.9% are neutral. It is clear that majority of the students believe that they have conflict between study time and working hours in the in Voluntary National Associations. As a result, this is one serious reason that make students in higher education institutions unable to participate in volunteer activities.

4,2,2.6 Financial limitation

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency		
38.5	38.5	38.5	132	Agree	Valid
62.1	23.6	23.6	81	Strongly agree	
82.2	20.1	20.1	69	Disagree	
100.0	17.8	17.8	61	Strongly disagree	
	100.0	100.0	343	Total	

Table
4.2.2.1

This table seems that the highest percentages that is 38.5% of the sample who believe that they have weak income because of that they prefer to focus in work that generate more revenue rather than volunteer service. What is more, 23.6% of them strongly agree. Where, around 20.1% of the sample disagree and 17.8% of them strongly disagree that weakness income is a reason for not participating in Voluntary National Associations by students. As participating in volunteer activities may not generate income for them. On the other hand, participating in these activities is very useful to the society at all.

Reasons related to the surrounding community ٤,٢,٣

	1 (low)	2	3	4	5 (high)	Average	Result
Lack knowledge about volunteerism culture in the community	١٠,٨	١٢,٠	٥,٨	٤٤,٦	٢٦,٨	٢,٣٥	Low Level
Sources of information about the programs and activities of Voluntary National Associations are few	٦,١	٤,٧	٣,٥	٥٧,٤	٢٨,٣	٢,٠٣	Low Level
Weak societal appreciation for the contributions of Voluntary National Associations and volunteers	٩,٩	٧,٦	٧,٣	٥١,٦	٢٣,٦	٢,٢٩	Low level

Cultural patterns in the community contribute to the reduction of girls' participation in Voluntary National Associations	٩,٣	٨,٧	٣,٨	٤٣,٤	٣٤,٧	٢,١٥	Low Level
The absence of role models in the community	٩,٣	٨,٢	٤,٤	٥٠,٧	٢٧,٤	٢,٢١	Low level
The prevalence of consumption culture in the community and relying on others	٥,٢	٧,٣	٣,٨	٥٦,٦	٢٧,١	٢,٠٧	Low level
Society organizations doesn't trust in the students participations in voluntary work carried by the Voluntary National Associations	١٣,٧	١٩,٠	٩.	٤٢,٦	٢٣,٩	٢,٥٦	Low level
Poor reinforcement businessmen for participation in voluntary activities	٤,٤	٦,٤	٥,٠	٤٣,١	٤١,١	١,٩٠	Low Level
Families prevent their children from being involved in voluntary works as they believe that may influence negatively on their future	١٦,٩	١٥,٧	٢,٠	٣٦,٧	٢٨,٦	٢,٥٦	Low level
Low interaction between media and Voluntary National Associations	٦,٧	٨,٢	٣,٨	٤٤,٩	٣٦,٤	٢,٠٤	Low Level

The weakness of the offered incentives to the volunteers by community	٦,١	٤,٤	٢,٦	٤٤,٩	٤٢,٠	١,٨٨	Low level
Low family awareness of the importance of voluntary works	٧,٠	٩,٦	١,٥	٤٥,٥	٣٦,٤	٢,٠٥	Low Level
Overall	8.8	9.3	4.4	46.8	31.4	2.17	Low Level

4,2,3.1 Lack knowledge about volunteerism culture in the community

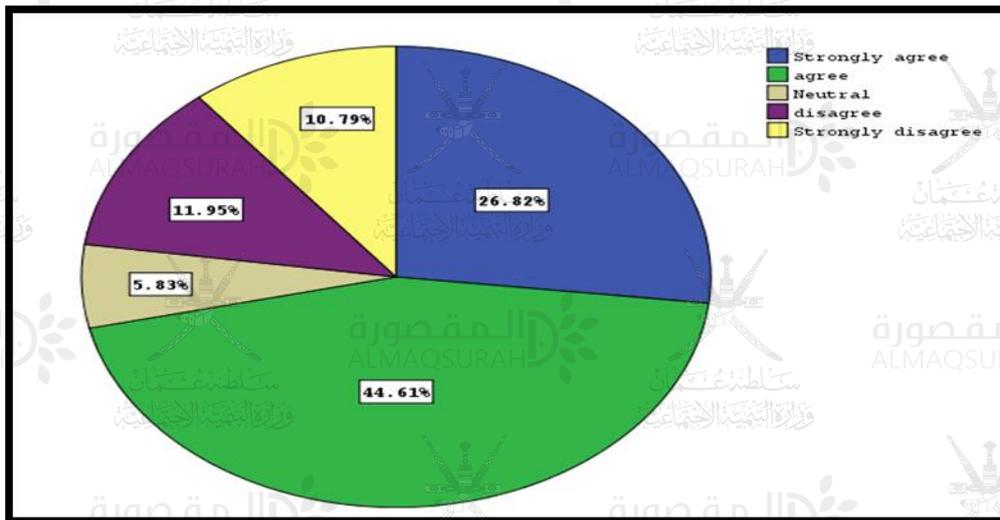


Figure 4.2.3.1

This chart shows that about 44.6% of the sample agree that there is lack knowledge about volunteerism culture in the community and around 26.8% of them strongly agree. On the other hand, 12% of the respondent disagree that there is lack knowledge about volunteerism culture in the community and about 10.8% strongly disagree. Moreover, about 5.8% of them are neutral. It is important to increase the awareness about volunteerism culture in the community in order to encourage them to participate in voluntary activities.

4,2,3.2 Sources of information about the programs and activities of Voluntary National Associations are few

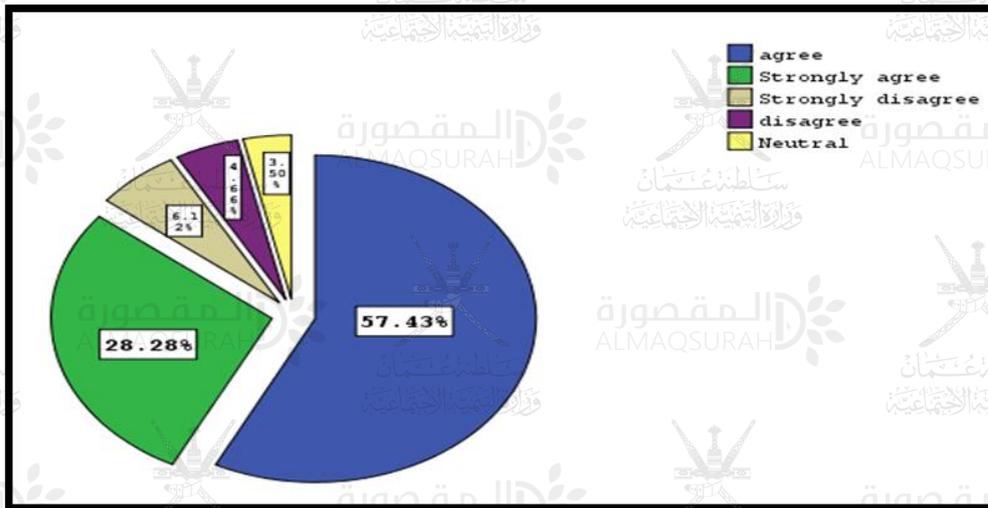


Figure 4.2.3.2

This diagram indicates that around 57.4% agree that the sources of information about the programs and activities of Voluntary National Associations are few in the community and 28.3% of them strongly agree. In contrast, about 6.1% strongly disagree and 4.7% disagree that the sources of information about the programs and activities of Voluntary National Associations are few. Moreover, about 3.5% of the respondents are neutral. Raising the sources of information about Voluntary National Associations and their programs and activities is essential to enhance the awareness of citizens about the role of Voluntary National Associations.

4,2,3.3 Weak societal appreciation for the contributions of Voluntary National Associations and volunteers

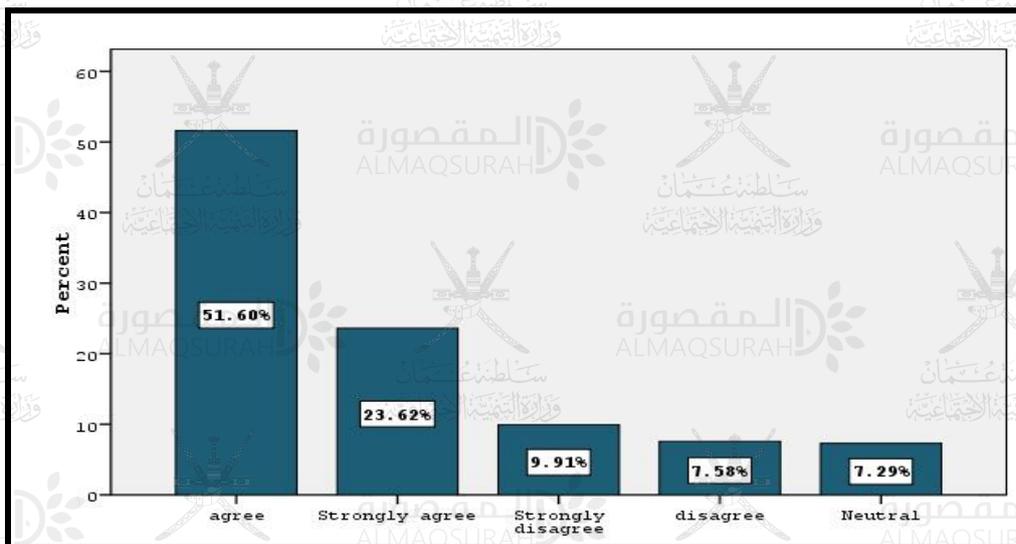


Figure 4,2,3,3

Most of respondent (51.6%) agree that the there is a weak societal appreciation for the contributions of Voluntary National Associations and volunteers and that affect negatively on the participation of Omani youth in Voluntary National Associations. What is more, 23.6% of them strongly agree. While, 7.3% of the sample are neutral. On the other hand, about 9.9% strongly disagree and 7.6% disagree that there is a weak societal appreciation for the contributions of Voluntary National Associations and volunteers. It is important to offer societal appreciation for the contributions in Voluntary National Associations by Omani youth in order to encourage continues participation in voluntary services.

4.2.3.4 Cultural patterns in the community contribute to the reduction of girls' participation in Voluntary National Associations

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency	
43.4	43.4	43.4	149	agree
78.1	34.7	34.7	119	Strongly agree
87.5	9.3	9.3	32	Strongly disagree
96.2	8.7	8.7	30	disagree
100.0	3.8	3.8	13	Neutral
	100.0	100.0	343	Total

Table
٤,٢,٣,١

The above table proves that about 149 students who represent the sample agree and 119 strongly agree out of 343 students that cultural patterns in their community contribute to the reduction of girls' participation in Voluntary National Associations. Where, about 9.3% strongly disagree and 8.7% disagree. In addition, 3.8% of the sample are neutral. There should be more effort to be force in increasing the awareness about the significant of Voluntary National Associations especially for parents. In order to encourage them to allow their daughters to contribute in Voluntary National Associations.

4.2.3.5 The absence of role models in the community

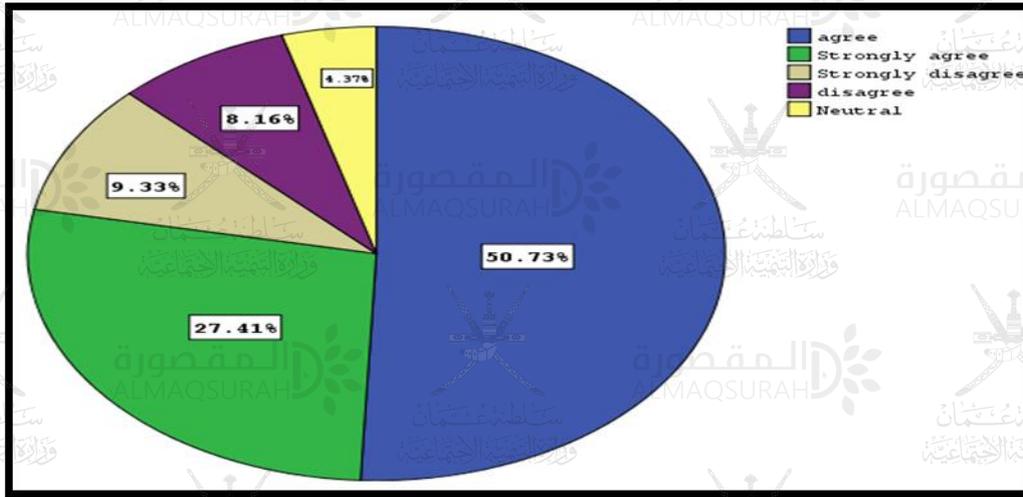


Figure ٤,٢,٣,٥

From the above graph, it is evidence that majority of the respondent believe that there is absence of role models in the community that may stimulate Omani youth to be involved in voluntary services of Voluntary National Associations. As 50.7% of the respondents agree and 27.4% strongly agree. Conversely, about 9.3% strongly disagree and 8.2% of them disagree that. In addition, the remaining sample (around 4.4%) are neutral. It is significant to encourage people participation in Voluntary National Associations especially the youth, as they are the cornerstone in any society. What is more, it is important to inform the youth about the successful experience of volunteers to make them as role models.

4.2.3.6 The prevalence of consumption culture in the community and relying on others

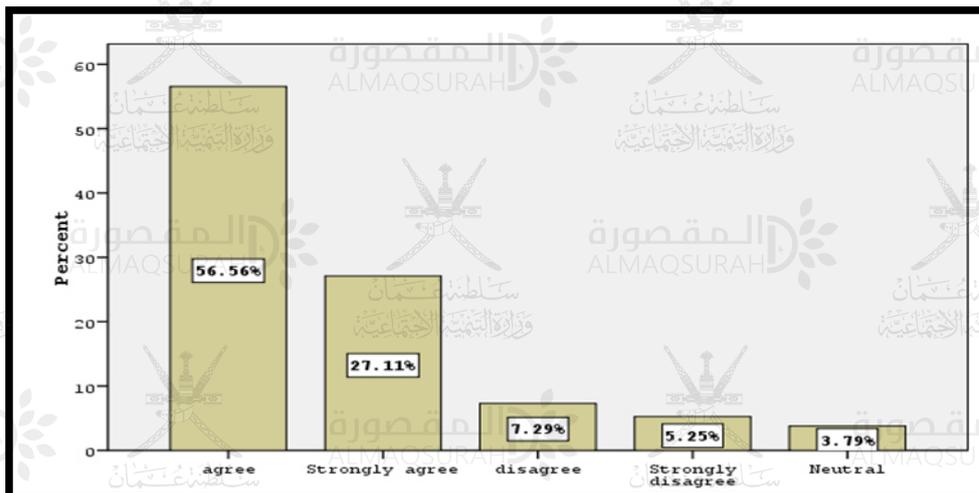
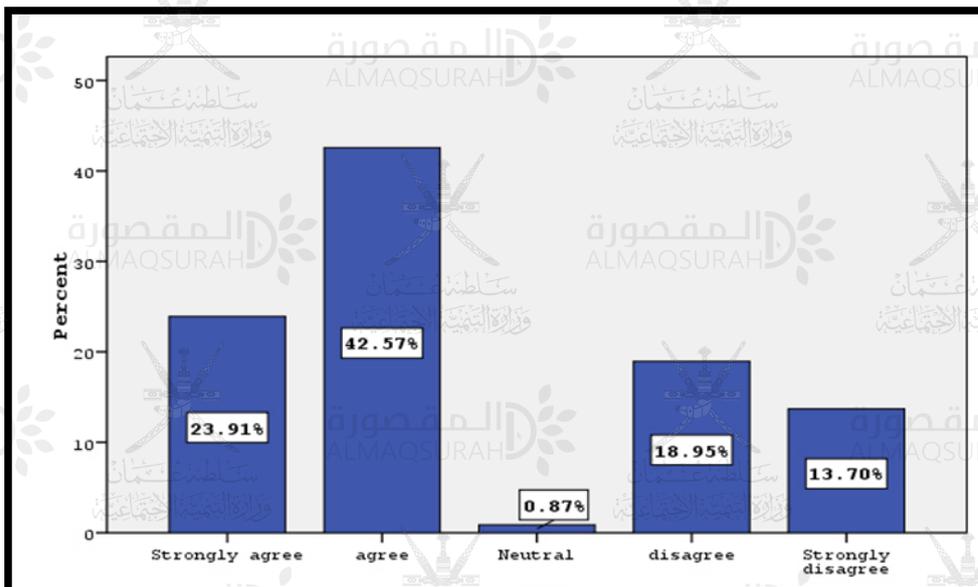


Figure ٤,٢,٣,٦

In the graphical representation, it is seen that most of the respondents that is 56.6% of them agree that there is prevalence of consumption culture in the community and relying on others thereby that reduce the importance of voluntary services that are done by voluntary organizations. Moreover, about 27.1% of the respondents have mentioned that they strongly agree that fact. Conversely, 7.3% of them disagree and about 5.2% of them strongly disagree. In addition, about 3.8% of respondent are neutral. Based on those results it recommended to increase the awareness about the significant of voluntary works especially for youth.

4.2.3.7 Society organizations doesn't trust in the students participations in voluntary services carried by the Voluntary National Associations



Figure

٤,٢,٣,٧

The above graph proves that most of the respondents that is 42.6% agree that society organizations does not trust in the students participation in voluntary services carried by Voluntary National Associations . What is more, about 23.9% of them strongly agree that. On the other hand, about 19% of the students of Nizwa university who represent the sample disagree and about 13.7% strongly disagree. Moreover, about 0.9% of the sample are neutral. Society organizations must trust in knowledge and abilities of the students to participate in voluntary activities.

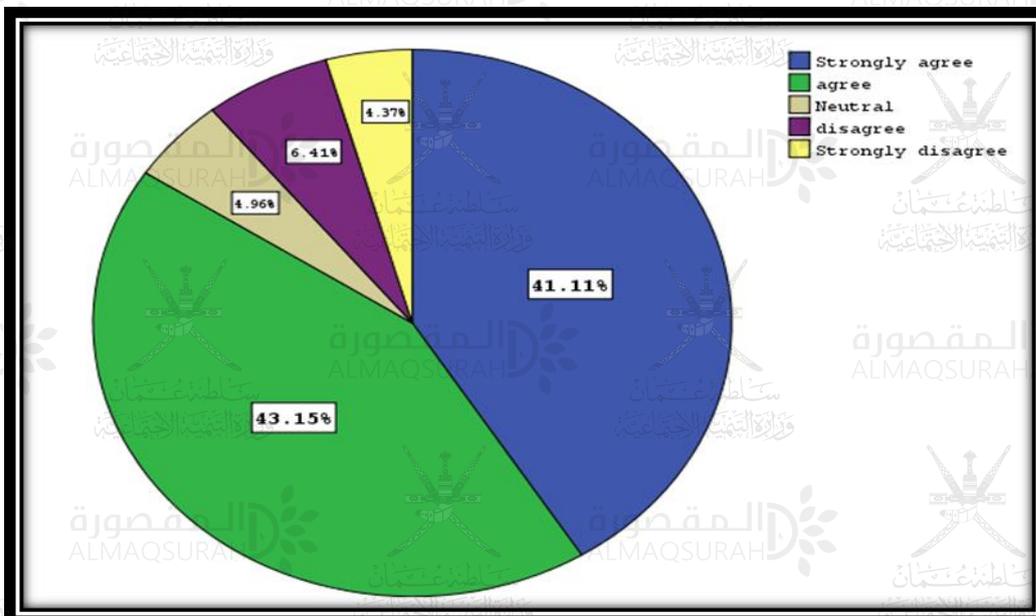
4.2.3.8 Poor reinforcement businesspersons for participation in voluntary activities

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency	
41.1	41.1	41.1	141	Strongly agree
84.3	43.1	43.1	148	Agree
89.2	5.0	5.0	17	Neutral
95.6	6.4	6.4	22	Disagree
100.0	4.4	4.4	15	Strongly disagree
	100.0	100.0	343	Total

Table
٤,٢,٣٢

Most of the respondents that is 84.2% (43.1% agree and 41.1% strongly agree) of them believe that there is poor reinforcement businesspersons for participation in voluntary activities. On the other hand, about 10.8% (6.4% disagree and 4.4% strongly disagree) of the sample disagree that. In addition, 5% of them are neutral. Businesspersons must contribute in encouraging the youth to participate in Voluntary National Associations.

4.2.3.9 Families prevent their children from being involved in voluntary works, as they believe that may influence negatively on their future



Figure

٤,٢,٣,٨

As seen in the above graph, majority of sample (about 43.2%) who agree that Families prevent their children from being involved in voluntary services, as they believe that may

influence negatively on their future. Moreover, about 41.1% of them strongly agree. However, 6.4% of the sample disagree that and about 4.4% of them strongly disagree. The remaining percentage that is 4.96% are neutral. Families should be more aware about the importance of Voluntary National Associations. In order to contribute in encouraging their children to participate in Voluntary National Associations.

4,2,3,10 Low interaction between media and Voluntary National Associations

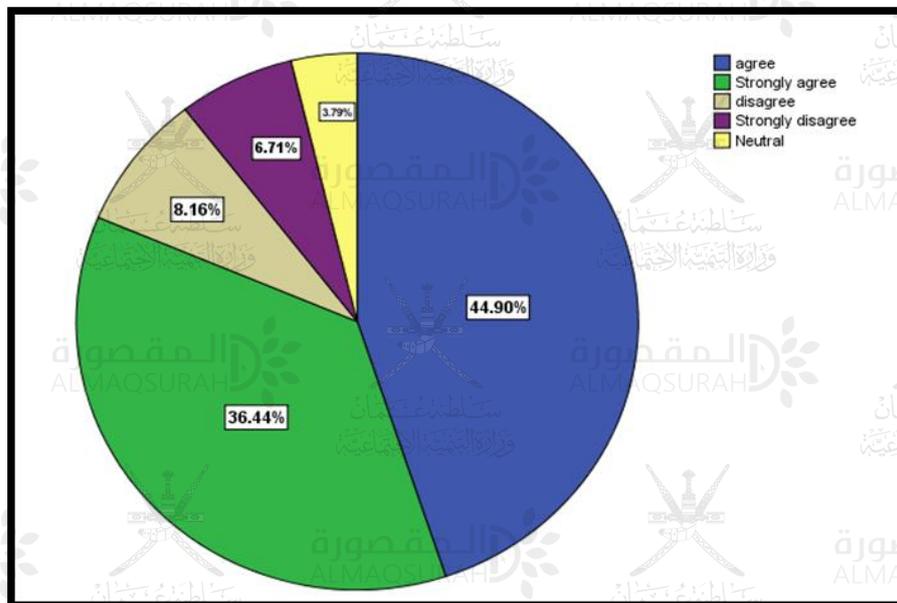
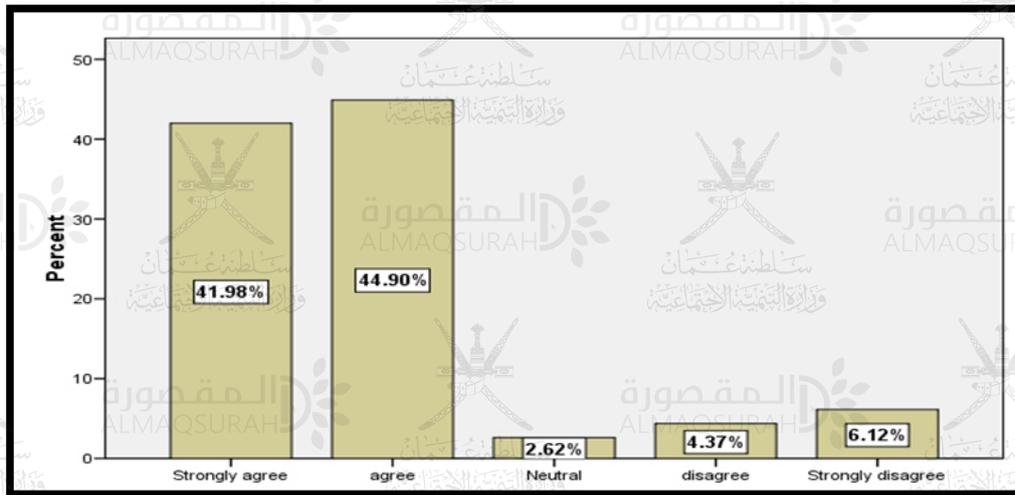


Figure
٤,٢,٣,٩

According to the above graph, it is seen that most of the sample (about 44.9%) agree that there is low interaction between media and Voluntary National Associations to inform the public about the achievements of Voluntary National Associations. What is more, about 36.4% of them strongly agree. On the other hand, 8.2% of the sample disagree and 6.7% strongly disagree. In addition, about 3.8% of the respondents are neutral. There should be a strong interaction between media and Voluntary National Associations in order to make the public aware about the significant of Voluntary National Associations, their activities and achievements.

4,2,3,11 The weakness of the offered incentives to the volunteers by community



Figure

٤,٢,٣,١٠

This chart shows that about 44.9% of the respondent believe that there is weakness of the offered incentives to the volunteers by community. Moreover, 42% of them strongly agree. Conversely, 6.1% of the sample strongly disagree and 4.4% of them disagree that. Where, 2.6% of the respondents are neutral. From the above percentage, it is obvious that more incentives should be offered to the volunteers in order to encourage them to contribute more in voluntary activities.

4,2,3,12 Low family awareness of the importance of voluntary works

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency	
36.4	36.4	36.4	125	Strongly agree Valid
81.9	45.5	45.5	156	Agree
83.4	1.5	1.5	5	Neutral
93.0	9.6	9.6	33	Disagree
100.0	7.0	7.0	24	Strongly disagree
	100.0	100.0	343	Total

Table

٤,٢,٣,12

About 156 students out of 343 believe that there is low family awareness about the importance of voluntary works that may negatively affects their children participation in voluntary work carried out by Voluntary National Associations. What is more, 125 students who represent the sample strongly agree that. Conversely, 33 students disagree that and 24 strongly disagree that there is low family awareness about the importance of voluntary works. Additionally, 24 students who shape the sample are neutral. It recommended increasing the awareness level of families about the significant of

voluntary works in order to persuade them to allow their children to participate in Voluntary National Associations.

Reasons related to Voluntary National Associations: ٤, ٢, ٤

	1 (low)	2	3	4	5 (high)	Average	Result
There is no sufficient advertisements about voluntary organizations	٢,٠	٥,٠	٣,٢	٤٩,٠	٤٠,٨	١,٧٨	Low level
Lack adoption of clear programs by associations and social institutions	٤,١	٩,٦	٢,٩	٥٤,٢	٢٩,٢	٢,٠٥	Low level
Poor encouragement for participation in voluntary works by Voluntary National Associations	١٢,٥	٢٠,٧	٥,٨	٣٧,٦	٢٣,٣	٢,٦٢	Low level
There is no available training courses for volunteers	٤,٧	١١,٧	٤,١	٤٤,٠	٣٥,٦	٢,٠٦	Low level
There are complexities and routine in government control and procedures	٧,٦	١٤,٩	٥,٠	٤٢,٣	٣٠,٣	٢,٢٧	Low level
Poor acknowledgment for the effort of volunteers	٧,٩	٩,٦	٦,٧	٤١,٧	٣٤,١	٢,١٥	Low Level
Most of the activities of the organizations are routine and devoid of innovation and renewal	٦,١	١٦,٠	٢,٩	٤٩,٩	٢٥,١	٢,٢٨	Low Level
Overall	6.4	12.5	4.4	45.5	31.2	2.48	Low

4,2,4,1 There is no sufficient advertisements about voluntary organizations

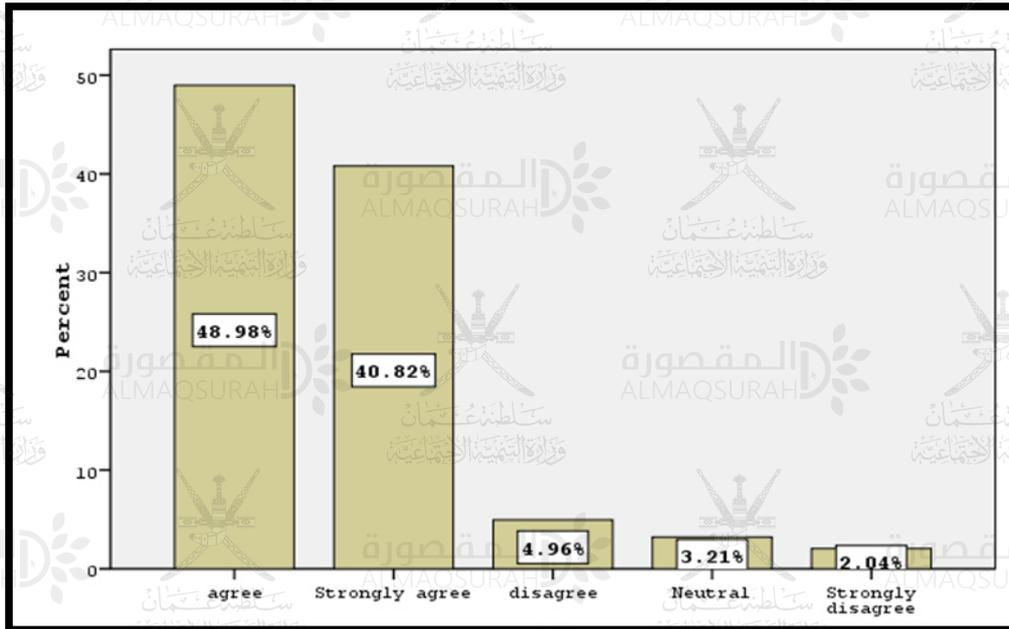


Figure 4.2,4, 1

Majority of sample agree that there is no sufficient advertisements for the objectives and activities of voluntary organizations as 40.8% of them strongly agree and 49% agree. Where, 5% of Nizwa university's students who represent the sample disagree as 2% of them strongly disagree. In addition, about 3.2% of the sample are neutral. As a result, it is important to offer sufficient advertisements about voluntary organizations and their activities and aims in order to increase the awareness level about voluntary organizations.

4,2,4,2 Lack adoption of clear programs by associations and social institutions

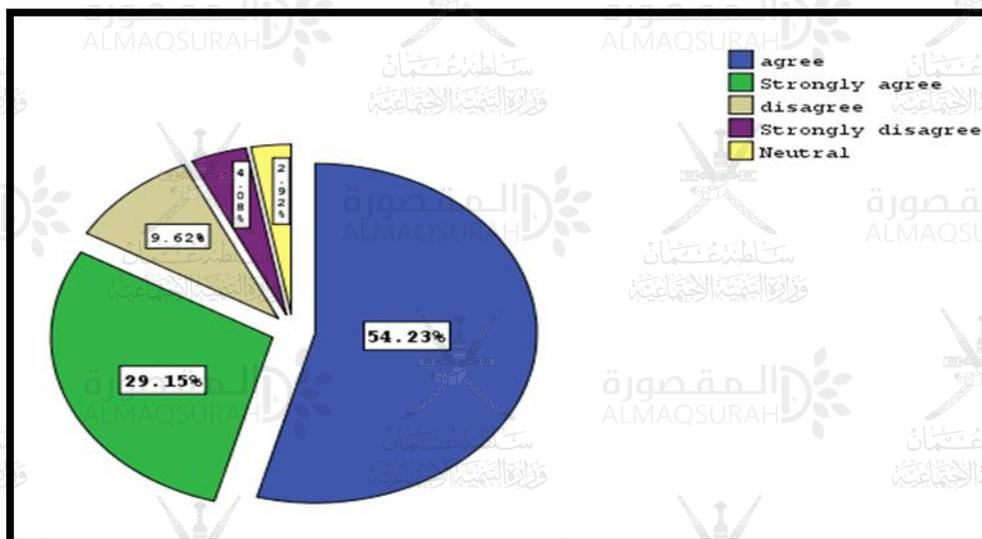


Figure 4.2,4, 2

According to the graph above, about 54.2% of the respondents agree that there is lack adoption of clear programs by associations and social institutions and 29.2% strongly agree. On the other hand, 9.6% of the sample disagree that there is lack adoption of clear programs by associations and social institutions and about 4.1% of them strongly disagree. Moreover, 2.9% of the respondents are neutral. It is important to considerate in the quality and clarity of the programs which done by associations and social institutions to attract more participant.

4, 2, 4,3 Poor encouragement for participation in voluntary works by Voluntary National Associations

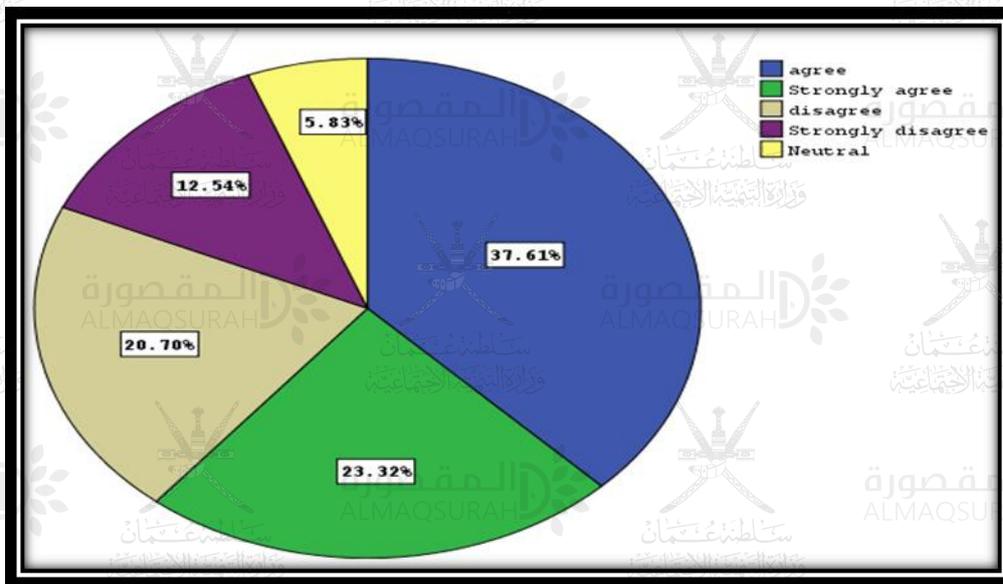


Figure 4.2,4, 3

About 37.6% of the students of Nizwa university who represent the sample agree that Voluntary National Associations don't encourage participating in voluntary works and 23.3% strongly agree. Conversely, 20.7% of them disagree and 12.5% strongly disagree. In addition, 5.8% are neutral. It is clear that most of the sample believe that there is poor encouragement for participation in voluntary services by Voluntary National Associations.

There is no available training courses for volunteers ٤,٢,٤,٤

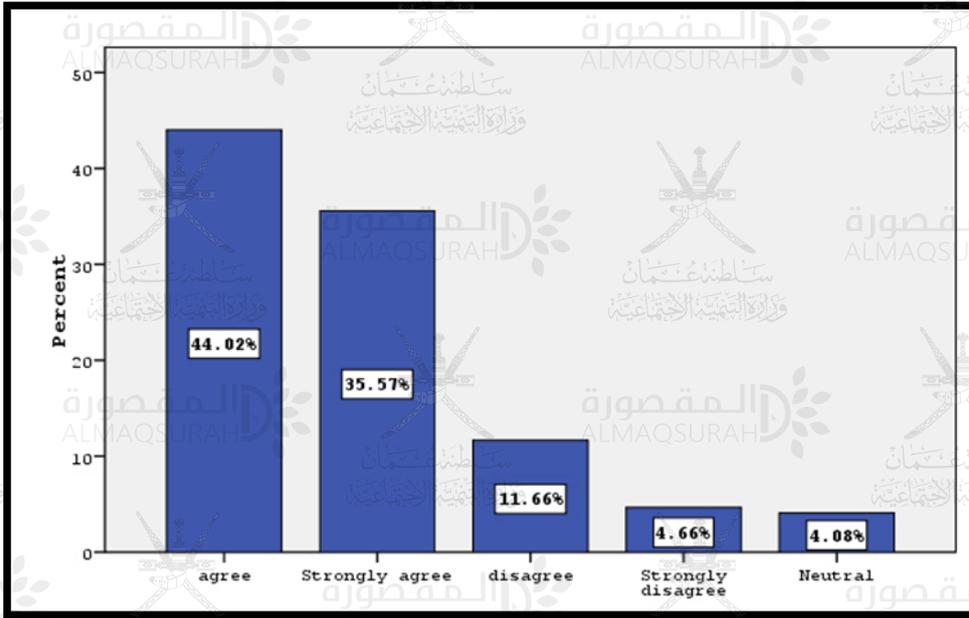


Figure 4.2,4, 4

The diagram above displays that around 79.6% (44% agree & 35.6% strongly agree) of the sample believe there is no available training courses that provide volunteers with the necessary skills of voluntarism. Where, 16.4% (11.7% disagree and 4.7% strongly disagree) of them disagree that there is no available training courses for volunteers. What is more, about 4.1% are neutral. Providing volunteers with the training courses is essential for providing them with the needed skills for volunteerism.

4.2.4.5 There are complexities and routine in government control and procedures

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency	
42.3	42.3	42.3	145	Agree
72.6	30.3	30.3	104	Strongly agree
87.5	14.9	14.9	51	Disagree
95.0	7.6	7.6	26	Strongly disagree
100.0	5.0	5.0	17	Neutral
	100.0	100.0	343	Total

Table 4.2,4, 1

The previous table shows that most of the respondents agree that there are complexities and routine in government control over the activities of the Voluntary National Associations and in procedures. As 145 students out of 343 students who represent the sample agree and about 30.3% of them strongly agree. In contrast, 51 students out of 343 students disagree and about 7.6% of them strongly disagree that there are complexities

and routine in government control over the activities of the Voluntary National Associations and in procedures. In addition, around 17 student are neutral.

Poor acknowledgment for the effort of volunteers ٤,٢,٤,٦

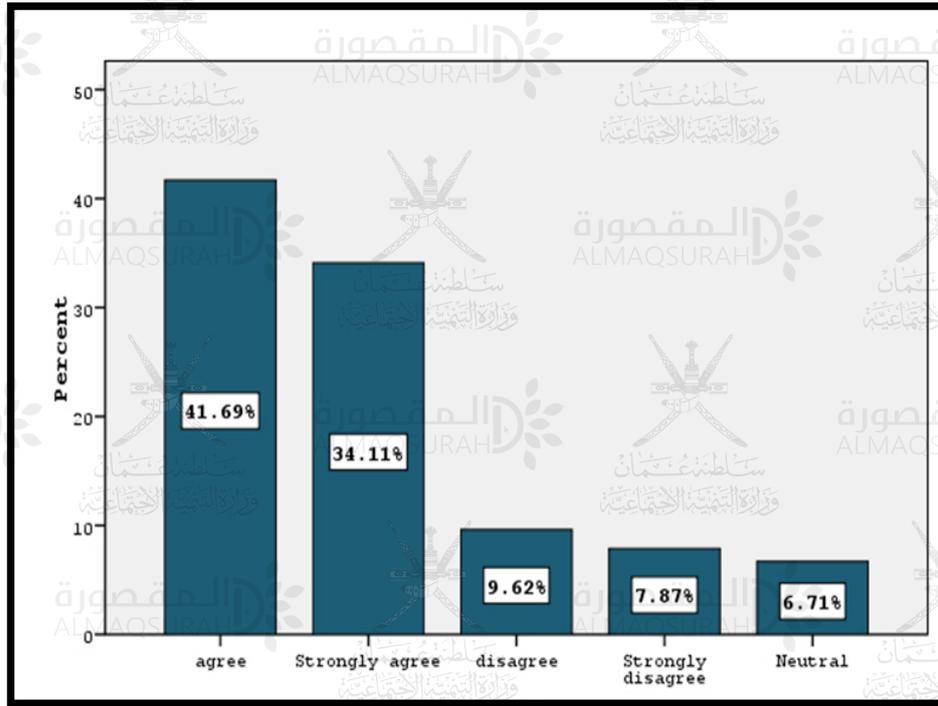


Figure 4.2,4, 5

This chart clarifies that about 75.8% of the sample believe that there is poor acknowledgment for the effort of volunteers (41.7% agree & 34.1% strongly agree). Where, 9.6% disagree and 7.9% strongly disagree that there is poor acknowledgment for the effort of volunteers. In addition, about 6.7% are neutral. It is important to acknowledge volunteers for their efforts in participation in Voluntary National Associations in order to encourage them.

4.2.4.7 Most of the activities of the organizations are routine and devoid from innovation and renewal

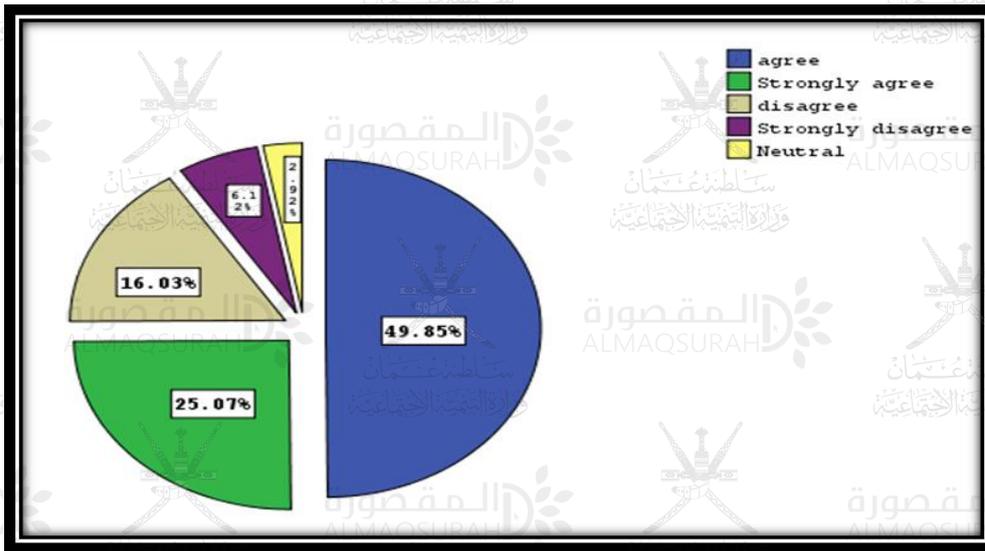


Figure 4.2,4, 6

Most of the respondents agree that majority of the activities of the Voluntary National Associations are routine and devoid from innovation so they do not encourage participation in its activities. As the graph above shows that about 49.9% of the sample agree and 25.1% strongly agree. On the other hand, around 16% of them disagree and 6.1% strongly agree that the activities of Voluntary National Associations are routine and devoid from innovation. Moreover, 2.9% of the sample are neutral. Focusing in innovation in the activities of Voluntary National Associations assist to encourage participation in them by the Omani youth.

Reasons related to education institution: ٤, ٢, ٥

	1 (low)	2	3	4	5 (high)	Average	Result
Lack Engorgement of the students to participate in Voluntary National Associations by the educational institutions	٣,٥	٦,١	٣,٢	٦,١	٢٧,١	١,٩٩	Low level

Unclear voluntary programs which adopted by the educational institution	٣,٢	٧,٩	٢,٩	٦١,٥	٢٤,٥	٢,٠٤	Low level
The absence of courses that have reference to the importance of voluntary work and its institutions	٤,٧	٩,٠	٢,٦	٥٤,٥	٢٩,٢	٢,٠٦	Low level
Absence of university models in the field of voluntary work	٦,١	٨,٢	٦.	٤٥,٨	٣٩,٤	١,٩٦	Low Level
Lack of guidance and counseling programs	٣,٥	٦,٧	٢,٦	٤٨,٤	٣٨,٨	١,٨٨	Low level
Lack of training programs for volunteers	٢,٩	٤,١	١,٧	٥٥,٤	٣٥,٩	١,٨٣	Low level
Low partnership and alliance between the educational institutions and Voluntary National Associations	٥,٨	٧,٣	٢,٠	٤٩,٣	٣٥,٦	١,٩٩	Low level
Lack of committees and centers for the definition of volunteer programs in the educational institution	٥,٥	٩,٦	٥,٠	٤٨,١	٣١,٨	٢,٠٩	Low Level
Overall	4.5	7.5	3.4	52.7	32.4	1.99	Low Level

4.2.5.1 Lack engorgement of the students to participate in Voluntary National Associations by the education institutions

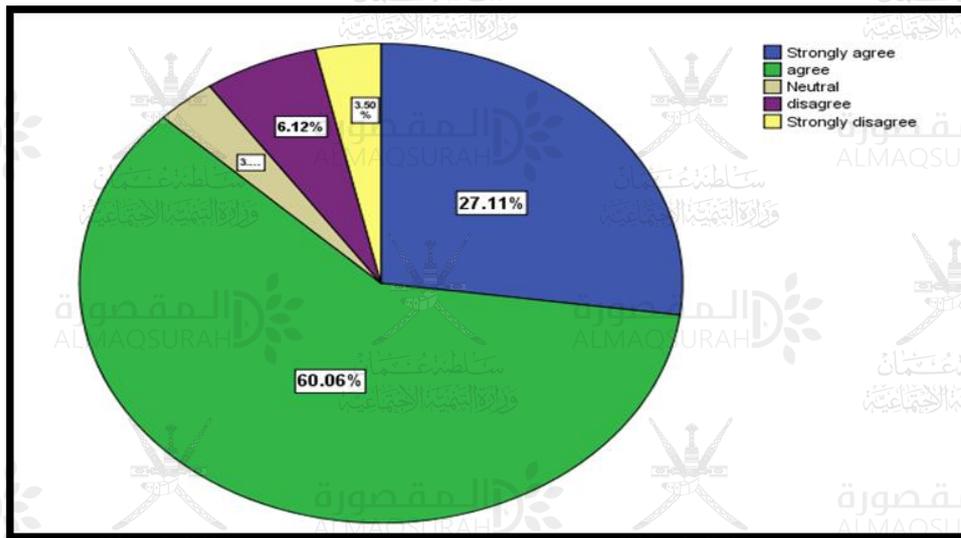


Figure 4.2,5, 1

Figure 4.2,5, 1 shows that most of the respondents (about 60.1% agree and 27.1 % strongly agree) who believe that there is low engorgement of the students to participate in Voluntary National Associations by the education institutions. On the other hand, about 6.1% of the sample disagree and 3.5% strongly disagree. In addition, about 3.2% of them are neutral. Based on these results, it recommended encouraging and acknowledging the students who conduct voluntary works by the education institutions in order to motivate them to participate continuously. What is more, to make the other students participate in Voluntary National Associations too.

4.2.5.2 Unclear voluntary programs which adopted by the education institutions

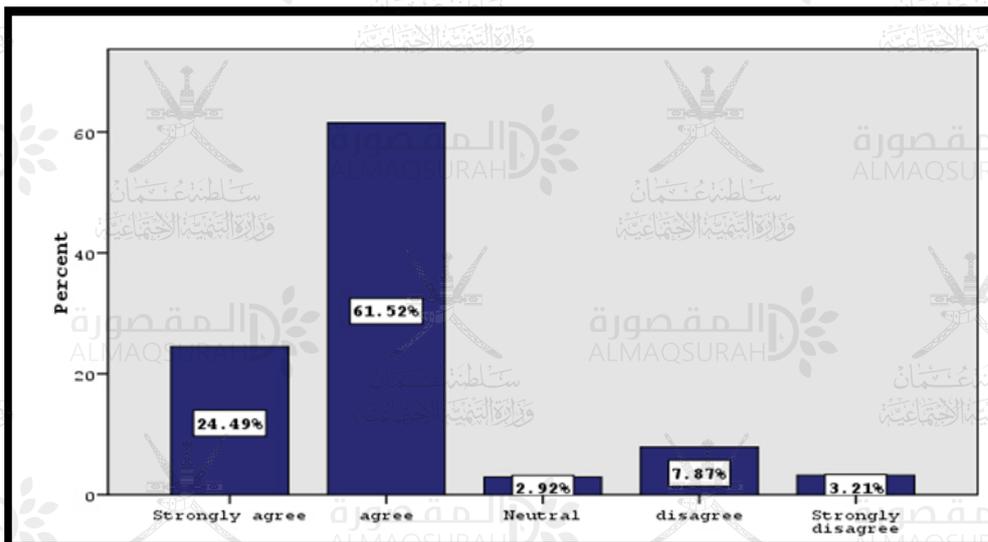


Figure ٤,٢,٥,٢

In the graphical representation, it is seen that most of the respondents that is 61.5% of them believe that there is unclear voluntary programs which adopted by the education institutions. 24.5% of the respondents strongly agree that. In contrast, only 7.9% of the respondents disagree and about 3.2% of them strongly disagree that there is unclear voluntary programs which adopted by the education institutions. Moreover, about 2.9% of them are neutral. It is obvious from the above percentages, the significant of adopting clear voluntary programs which done by the education institutions.

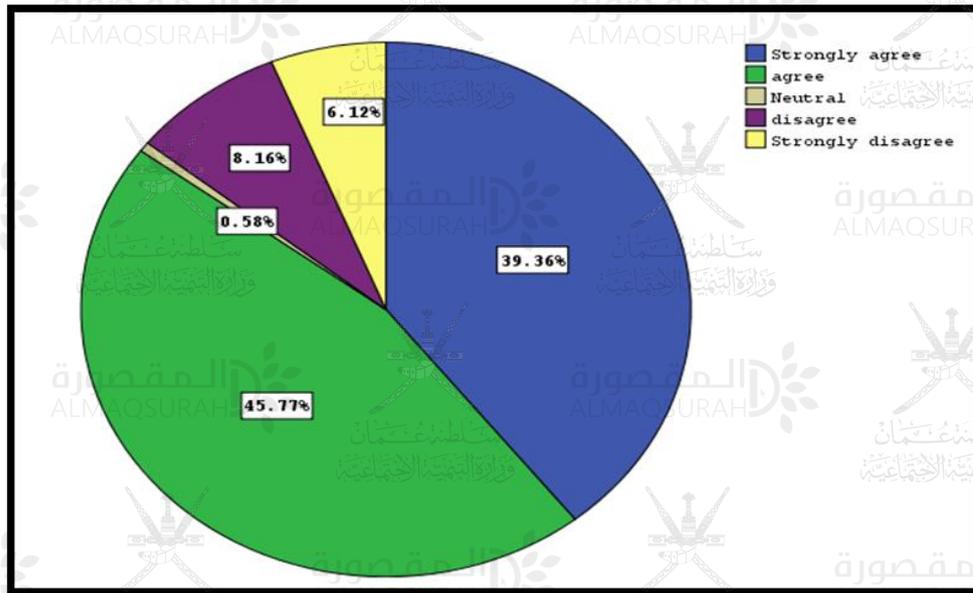
4.2.5.3 The absence of courses that have reference to the importance of voluntary services and its institutions

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency	
29.2	29.2	29.2	100	Strongly agree
83.7	54.5	54.5	187	Agree
86.3	2.6	2.6	9	Neutral
95.3	9.0	9.0	31	Disagree
100.0	4.7	4.7	16	Strongly disagree
	100.0	100.0	343	Total

Table 4.2.5.1

As seen in the above graph most of the respondents agree there is absence of courses that have reference to the importance of voluntary services and its institutions as about 187 students agree out of 343 students and 100 students strongly agree. Conversely, 31 of the students who represent the sample disagree that and 16 of them out of 343 students strongly disagree. In addition, only 9 of them are neutral. Hence, it recommended allocating courses in order to educate the students about the importance of voluntary works and its institutions.

4.2.5.4 Absence of university models in the field of voluntary services

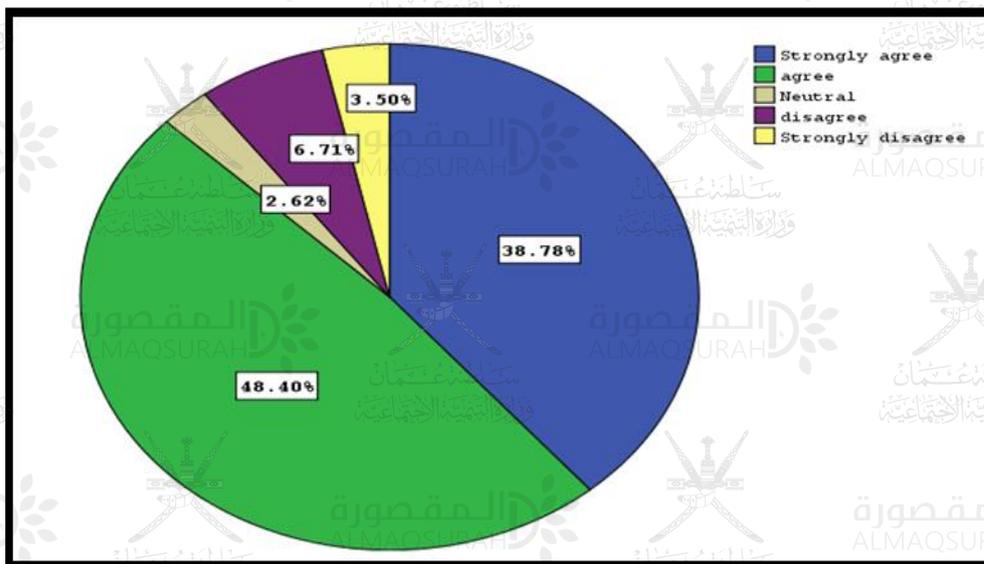


Figure

٤,٢,٥,٣

According to the above representation, it is seen that most of the respondents that is 45.8% of them agree and about 39.4% strongly agree that there is absence of university models in the field of voluntary services. On the other hand, about 8.2% of them disagree and 6.1% strongly disagree that. Furthermore, 0.6% of the sample are neutral. Therefore, it recommended to devote more efforts in encouraging the students to participate in voluntary activities and make the effective students in this filed as a model for the other students.

4.2.5.5 Lack of guidance and counseling programs for volunteer Students

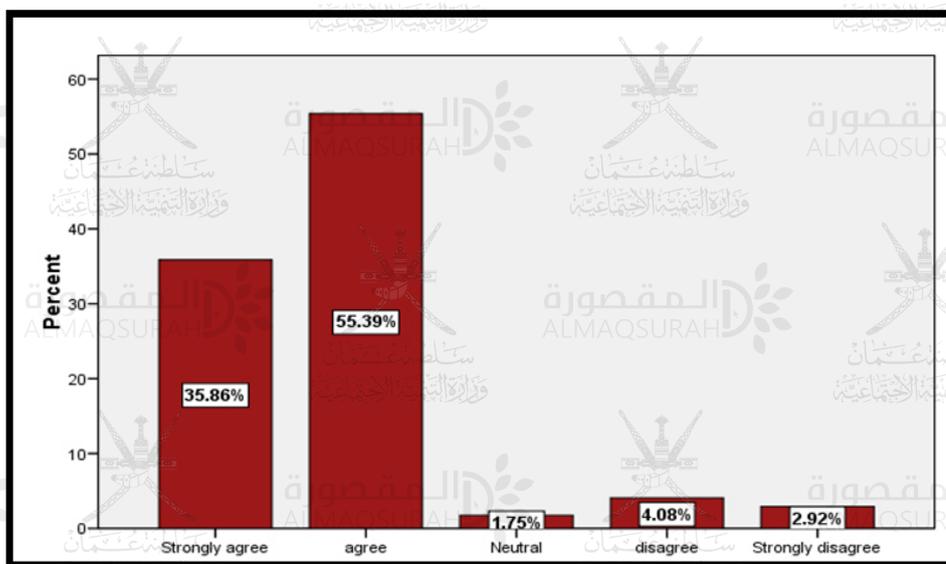


Figure

٤,٢,٥,٤

Huge percentage of the respondents that is 48.4% agree that there is lack of guidance and counseling programs for volunteer students and about 38.8% strongly agree that. On the other hand, only 6.7% of the sample disagree and about 3.5% strongly disagree the lack guidance and counseling programs. In addition, about 2.6% of them are neutral. As a result, it is important to provide students in high education institutions who are willing to participate in voluntary services with proper guidance and counseling programs.

4.2.5.6 Lack of training programs for volunteers by the education institutions



Figure

٤,٢,٥,٥

This chart shows that about 55.4% of the sample agree that there is lack of training programs for volunteers that related to their field of volunteering and consistent with their experiences and preferences. Moreover, about 35.9% of them strongly agree that. In contrast, about 4.1% of the respondents do not believe that there is lack-training programs for volunteers and 2.9% of them strongly disagree. In addition, 1.7% of them are neutral. It is important to offer volunteers students with training programs to ensure high performance in voluntary filed and to make them satisfy with their achievements.

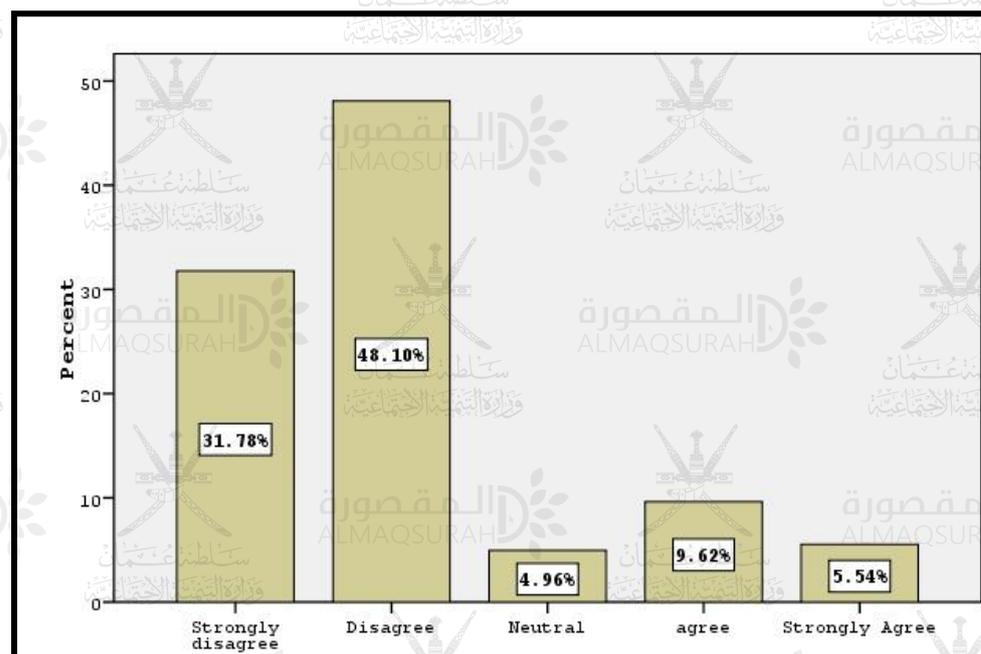
4.2.5.7 Low partnership and alliance between the educational institutions and Voluntary National Associations

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency	
35.6	35.6	35.6	122	Strongly agree
84.8	49.3	49.3	169	Agree
86.9	2.0	2.0	7	Neutral
94.2	7.3	7.3	25	Disagree
100.0	5.8	5.8	20	Strongly disagree
	100.0	100.0	343	Total

Table
4.2.5.2

This table show that, about 169 of the students who represent the sample agree the low partnership and alliance between the educational institutions and Voluntary National Associations. What is more, 122 students of them strongly that. Conversely, only 25 students disagree and 20 of them strongly disagree that there is low partnership and alliance between the educational institutions and Voluntary National Associations. Moreover, 7 students are neutral. Therefore, the existence of strong partnership and alliance between educational institutions and Voluntary National Associations is significant in order to facilitate communication between them.

4.2.5.8 Lack of committees and centers for the definition of volunteer programs in the educational institutions



Figure

٤,٢,٥,٦

About 48.1% of the respondents disagree that there is lack of committees and centers for the definition of volunteer programs in the educational institution and 31.8% of them strongly disagree. In contrast, 9.6% of the sample agree and 5.5% strongly agree. Moreover, about 5% are neutral. University of Nizwa already has a center to define the students with the voluntary culture and to help them to participate in voluntary services.

Chapter Five

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion:

This research study represents the initiation problems of Omani youth in contributing in Voluntary National Associations with special reference to University of Nizwa. The following reasons that make Omani youth unwilling to participate in voluntary National Associations were drawn:

1- Reasons related to students:

- a) Huge percentage (52.2%) believe that they insufficient time during study is a reason that make Omani youth unable to participate in Voluntary National Associations while 2.6% of them are neutral.
- b) Most of respondents (31.5%) opined that feeling fear in taking responsibility make Omani youth in high education institutions unwilling to participate or being as a member in Voluntary National Associations and only 2.9% of them are neutral.
- c) About 42% of the students in Nizwa University who represent the sample opined that unavailable vehicles to go to Voluntary national Associations is one reason for not participating in them by students. . However, about 0.9% of the sample are neutral.
- d) 37.9% of the sample express that not having the enough skills is not a reason for not participating in voluntary National Associations by students as they trust in their skills and only 3.5% of them are neutral.
- e) Majority of the students who represent the sample (49.6%) believe that the conflict between study time and working hours in the Voluntary National Associations make Omani youth unable to participate in volunteer activities. Only 2.9% of them are neutral.
- f) Huge percentage (38.5%) of the respondents opined that weak income of the students is a factor that make them prefer to focus in work that generate more

revenue rather than volunteer services. In contrast, 17.8% of them strongly disagree that.

2- Reasons related to the surrounding community:

- a) This study found that about 44.6% of the sample believe that lack knowledge about volunteerism culture in the community is one factor the influence the participation of Omani youth in Voluntary National Associations. Where, about 5.8% of them are neutral.
- b) Most of respondent (51.6%) opined that weak societal appreciation for the contributions in Voluntary National Associations and volunteers is one reason for not participating in them by Omani youth. While, 7.3% of the sample are neutral.
- c) Majority of the respondents (43.4%) believe that cultural patterns in the community contribute to the reduction of girls' participation in national associations by making them unable to participate. Only (3.8%) are neutral.
- d) Majority of the respondent (50.7%) believe that the absence of role models in the community may stimulate Omani youth to be involved in voluntary services of Voluntary National Associations. However, around 4.4% of the sample are neutral.
- e) Most of the respondents that is 56.6% of them agree that prevalence of consumption culture in the community and relying on others thereby reduce the participation of Omani youth in Voluntary National associations. Where, about 3.8% of respondents are neutral.
- f) The survey found that 42.6% of the respondents agree that society organizations does not trust in the students' participation in voluntary services carried by Voluntary National Associations and only 0.9% of the sample are neutral.
- g) Most of the respondents that is 43.1% believe that poor reinforcement by leaders and businesspersons for participation in voluntary activities is one reason for not participating in Voluntary National Associations by Omani youth. In contrast, about 4.4% of the sample strongly disagree that.
- h) Majority of sample (about 36.7%) express that families prevent their children from being involved in voluntary services as they believe that may influence negatively on

their future is a factor not participating in Voluntary National Associations by Omani youth. Where, 2% of the respondents are neutral.

- i) Most of the sample (about 44.9%) agree that low interaction between media and Voluntary National Association influence the participation of Omani youth in Voluntary National Association. Where, about 3.8% of the respondents are neutral.
- j) About 44.9% of the respondents believe that weakness of the offered incentives to the volunteers by community make the Omani youth unwilling to participate in Voluntary National Associations. Where, 2.6% of the respondents are neutral.
- k) Low family awareness of the importance of voluntary works that may negatively affects their children participation in voluntary work carried out by Voluntary National Associations.
- l) About 45.5% of the sample believe that low family awareness about the importance of voluntary services negatively affects their children participation in voluntary work carried out by Voluntary National Associations. Where, only 1.5% of the sample are neutral.

3- Reasons related to Voluntary National Associations:

- a) Majority of sample (49%) believe that insufficient advertisements for the objectives and activities of voluntary organizations lead to low participation of Omani youth in Voluntary National Associations. Where, 2% of them strongly disagree.
- b) About 54.2% of the respondents express that lack adoption of clear programs by associations and social institutions contribute in the low participation of Omani youth in Voluntary National Associations. Only 2.9% of the respondents are neutral.
- c) About 37.6% of the sample opined that Voluntary National Associations don't encourage participating in voluntary services because of that Omani youth are not unwilling to participate in Voluntary National Associations. However, 5.8% are neutral.

- d) Huge percentage (44%) of the respondents opined that unavailability of training courses provided by Voluntary National Associations make the Omani youth unable to participate in voluntary activities. What is more, about 4.1% are neutral.
- e) Most of the respondents (42.3%) believe that the complexities of government control and routine of the activities and procedures in the Voluntary National Associations contribute in the low participation of Omani youth in them. In contrast, around 5% of students of Nizwa university who represent the sample are neutral.
- f) About (41.7%) of the sample opined that poor acknowledgment for the effort of volunteers make the Omani youth unwilling to participate in voluntary services that carried by Voluntary National Associations. Where, only 6.62% of the sample disagree that.
- g) Most of the respondents (49.85%) agree that majority of the activities of the Voluntary National Associations are routine and devoid from innovation so they do not encourage to participate in its activities and only 2.9% of them are neutral.

4- Reasons related to educational institutions:

- a) Most of the respondents (60.1%) believe that there is low engagement of the students to participate in Voluntary National Associations by the education institutions. Where, about 3.2% of them are neutral.
- b) Most of the respondents that is 61.5% of them believe that there is unclear voluntary programs which adopted by the education institutions and only 2.9% of them are neutral.
- c) Majority of the sample express that there is absence of courses that have reference to the importance of voluntary services and its institutions as about 187 students agree out of 343 students and 100 students strongly agree. Conversely, only 9 of them are neutral.
- d) Most of the respondents that is 45.8% of them agree and about 39.4% strongly agree that there is absence of university models in the field of voluntary services. Where, 0.6% of the sample are neutral.

- e) Huge percentage of the respondents that is 48.4% agree that there is lack of guidance and counseling programs for volunteer students and about 38.8% strongly agree that and Only about 2.6% of them are neutral.
- f) About 55.4% of the sample pointed that there is lack of training programs for volunteers that related to their field of volunteering and consistent with their experiences and preferences. Where, 1.7% of them are neutral.
- g) About 169 of the students out of 343 students who represent the sample agree the low partnership and alliance between the educational institutions and Voluntary National Associations and only 7 of them are neutral.
- h) Majority of the respondents (48.1%) disagree that there is lack of committees and centers for the definition of volunteer programs in the educational institution and 31.8% of them strongly disagree. In contrast, only 5% of them are neutral.

5.3 Recommendations

1. Omani youth should be educated more about the importance of volunteerism to the societies and encourage them to participate in the activities of Voluntary National Associations.
2. Enhancing the voluntarism culture among Omani youth through the students' activities.
3. Provide Omani youth with various sources of information about volunteerism and participating in Voluntary National Associations through media, internet, and books.
4. Offer training opportunities that consist with the experiences, preference and abilities of Omani youth especially for those who are willing to participate in Voluntary National Associations.
5. Improve the interactions between media and Voluntary National Associations in order to inform the public about Voluntary National Associations.
6. Specify annual day for volunteerism in the education institutions in order to expand the knowledge about Voluntary National Associations and encourage students to participate in voluntary activities.

7. Increase the concern of education institutions in the voluntary filed so students will be encourage more to be involved in voluntary activities.
8. Offer Omani youth with incentives either financial or non-financial to encourage them to participate more in the activities of Voluntary National Associations.
9. Society organizations must trust in the students participation in voluntary activities that carried by Voluntary National Associations.
10. Specify courses about volunteerism culture to be tough in high education institutions.
11. Setting alliances and partnerships between education institutions, society and Voluntary National Associations to facilitate achieving their voluntary activities more easily.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: questionnaire in English and Arabic

A questionnaire about:

INITIATION PROBLEMS OF OMANI YOUTH IN CONTRIBUTING TO VOLUNTARY NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO UNIVERSITY OF NIZWA

I am Hasna Al Hinai .I am conducting this research as compulsory requirement for my master study. This survey aims to identify the difficulties that face the Omani youth with high education qualification that make them unwilling to be involved in Voluntary National Associations. I appreciate your taking the time to complete the following survey. It should take about ten minutes of your time. Your responses are voluntary and will be confidential.

Thank you

1: General information

1. Gender () Male () Female

2. College you are studying in:

() College of Arts and Sciences

() College of Economics, Management & Information Systems

() College of Engineering & Architecture (

() College of Pharmacy & Nursing

3. Academic degree:

() Master () Bachelor)Diploma ()

4. Academic year:

() Foundation year () First year () Second year

() Third year () Fourth year () Fifth year

() Sixth year () seventh year and eighth year

5. Have you conducted a volunteer service?

() No () Yes

6. Have you ever participated in a voluntary organization?.

() No () yes

Part one: reasons related to the students

No	Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
١	I do not have enough time during the study to participate in Voluntary National Associations.					
٢	Fear of taking responsibility in being a member in the associations.					
٣	I don't have vehicles to go to the Voluntary National Associations.					
٤	I don't have the needed skills to be involved in Voluntary National Associations.					
٥	Conflict between study time and working hours in the national organizations make me unable to participate in volunteer activities.					
٦	Weakness of my income make me concentrate in work that generate more revenue rather than volunteer work					

Part two: Reasons related to the surrounding community

NO	Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
١	Lack knowledge about volunteerism culture in the community					
٢	Sources of information about the programs and activities of					

	Voluntary National Associations are few in the community			
٣	Weak societal appreciation for the contributions of Voluntary National Associations and volunteers			
٤	Cultural patterns in my community contribute to the reduction of girls' participation in Voluntary National Associations			
٥	The absence of role models in the community that may stimulate Omani youth to be involved in voluntary works of Voluntary National Associations			
٦	The prevalence of consumption culture in the community and relying on others, thereby reducing the importance of voluntary works which done by voluntary organizations			
٧	Society organizations doesn't trust in the students participations in voluntary work carried by the Voluntary National Associations			
٨	Poor reinforcement by leaders and businessmen for participation in voluntary activities			
٩	Families prevent their children from being involved in voluntary works as they believe that may influence negatively on their			

	future				
١٠	Low media interaction with Voluntary National Associations to inform the public about their achieved activities and programs				
١١	The weakness of the offered incentives to the volunteers by community				
١٢	Low family awareness of the importance of voluntary works that may negatively affects their children participation in voluntary work carried out by Voluntary National Associations				

Part three: reasons related to Voluntary National Associations

NO	Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
١	There is no sufficient advertisements for the objectives and activities of voluntary organizations					
٢	Lack adoption of clear programs by associations and social institutions					
٣	Voluntary National Associations don't encourage participating in voluntary works					
٤	There is no available training courses that provide volunteers with the necessary					

	skills of voluntarism					
٥	There are complexities and routine in government control over the activities of the Voluntary National Associations and the complexity of procedures					
٦	There is poor acknowledgment for the effort of volunteers					
٧	Most of the activities of the organizations are routine and devoid of innovation and renewal so I do not encourage participation in its activities					

Part four: reasons related to educational institutions

NO	Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
١	lack encouragement of the students by the educational institution to participate in volunteer activities carried out by Voluntary National Associations					
٢	Unclear voluntary programs which adopted by the educational institution					
٣	The absence of courses that have reference to the importance of voluntary work and its institutions					
٤	Absence of university models in the field of					

	voluntary work					
٥	Lack of guidance and counseling programs that explain the volunteer work					
٦	Lack of training programs for volunteers which related to their field of volunteering and consistent with their experiences and preferences					
٧	Low partnership and alliance between educational institution and national society institutions					
8	Lack of committees and centers for the definition of volunteer programs in the educational institution					

3. What is your suggestions to activate the participation of academic students in Voluntary National Associations?

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استمارة استبيان حول موضوع:

الصعوبات التي تواجه الطلبة الجامعيين في المشاركة في الجمعيات الأهلية

إعداد/ حسنه بنت إبراهيم بن عبدالله الهنائية

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته،،،

تقوم الباحثة بدراسة ميدانية حول الصعوبات التي تواجه الطلبة الجامعيين في المشاركة في الجمعيات الأهلية، وذلك من أجل تطوير دور مؤسسات التعليم

العالي في تفعيل مشاركة الطلبة الجامعيين في أنشطة وفعاليات الجمعيات الأهلية وإكساب طلابها مهارات وقيم العمل التطوعي للإسهام بفاعلية في خدمة وطننا العالي عمان. لذا يرجى منكم التكرم بالإجابة عن أسئلة هذا الاستبيان علماً بأن إجابتك لن تستخدم إلا لأغراض البحث العلمي.

مع خالص شكري وتقديري

الباحثة

أولاً: البيانات الأولية

١. الجنس: سلطانة عثمان ()

() ذكر

() أنثى

٢. الكلية التي تدرس بها

() كلية العلوم والآداب

() كلية الاقتصاد والإدارة ونظم المعلومات

() كلية الهندسة والعمارة

() كلية الصيدلة والتّمرّيز

٣- المؤهل العلمي:

() دبلوم () بكالوريوس () ماجستير

٤- السنة الدراسية:

() السنة التأسيسية () السنة الأولى () السنة الثانية

() السنة الثالثة () السنة الرابعة () السنة الخامسة

() السنة السادسة () السنة السابعة () السنة الثامنة

٥- هل سبق لك أن قمت بمشروع تطوعي؟

() نعم () لا

٦- هل سبق لك أن شاركت في إحدى الجمعيات الأهلية؟

() نعم () لا

ثانياً: الصعوبات التي تواجه الطلبة الجامعيين في المشاركة في أنشطة الجمعيات الأهلية.
المحور الأول: أسباب مرتبطة بالطالب الجامعي.

م	العبرة	أوافق بشدة	أوافق	محايد	أعارض بشدة	أعارض
١	لا يتوفر لدي وقت فراغ أثناء الدراسة للاشتراك في الجمعيات الأهلية.					
٢	اتخوف من تحمل مسؤولية الانضمام ضمن عضوية الجمعيات الأهلية.					
٣	لا تتوفر لدي وسيلة نقل للذهاب إلى الجمعيات الأهلية.					
٤	لا تتوفر لدي المهارات اللازمة للانضمام للجمعيات الأهلية.					
٥	تعارض وقت دراستي في المؤسسة مع وقت أعمال المؤسسات التطوعية مما يفوت علي فرصة التطوع.					
٦	ضعف دخلي الاقتصادي يجعلني أركز على الأعمال التي تدر دخلاً اقتصادياً دون التركيز على الأعمال التطوعية.					

المحور الثاني: أسباب مرتبطة بالمجتمع المحيط

م	العبرة	أوافق بشدة	أوافق	محايد	أعارض بشدة	أعارض
١	ضعف في ترسخ ثقافة التطوع في المجتمع.					
٢	قلة مصادر المعلومات عن برامج وأنشطة الجمعيات الأهلية في مجتمعي.					
٣	ضعف التقدير المجتمعي لإسهامات الجمعيات الأهلية والمتطوعين.					

				<p>الأنماط الثقافية في مجتمعي تسهم في تقليص مشاركة الفتاة بالمشاركة في الجمعيات الأهلية؛ لعدم الموافقة من قبل الأهالي على تطوع الإناث وخرجهم من المنزل والاختلاط في أحيان كثيرة.</p>	٤
				<p>قلة وجود قذوات في المجتمع تحفز المشاركة في الأعمال التطوعية التي تقوم بها الجمعيات الأهلية.</p>	٥
				<p>شروع ثقافة الاستهلاك في المجتمع، والاعتماد على الآخر، وبالتالي تهيمش الأعمال التطوعية التي تقوم بها المؤسسات التطوعية.</p>	٦
				<p>مؤسسات المجتمع لا تثق في مشاركة الطلاب في الأعمال التطوعية التي تقوم بها الجمعيات الأهلية.</p>	٧
				<p>ضعف التعزيز من قبل القيادات ورجال الأعمال للبرامج التطوعية التي تنفذها الجمعيات الأهلية.</p>	٨
				<p>قيام الأسر بمنع أبنائها من التطوع حتى لا يؤثر ذلك على مستقبلهم الدراسي.</p>	٩
				<p>تدني تفاعل وسائل الاعلام مع برامج الجمعيات الأهلية، وقلة التعريف بالأنشطة التطوعية التي تنفذها.</p>	١٠
				<p>ضعف وجود حوافز مادية ومعنوية للمتطوعين في الجمعيات الأهلية من قبل المجتمع.</p>	١١

				انخفاض وعي الأسرة بأهمية العمل التطوعي يؤثر سلباً على مشاركة أبنائهم في الأعمال التطوعية التي تقوم بها الجمعيات الأهلية.	١٢
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المحور الثالث: أسباب مرتبطة بالجمعيات الأهلية

م	العبرة	أوافق بشدة	أوافق	محايد	أعارض بشدة	أعارض
١	لا يوجد اعلان كافي عن أهداف المؤسسات التطوعية وأنشطتها					
٢	عدم تبني الجمعيات والمؤسسات الاجتماعية لبرامج واضحة					
٣	المؤسسات الأهلية لا تشجع على التطوع					
٥	لا يتم تزويد المتطوعين بدورات تدريبية لإكسابهم المهارات اللازمة للتطوع					
٥	وجود تعقيدات وروتينية في نظم الرقابة الحكومية على أنشطة الجمعية وتتعقد الإجراءات					
٦	لا يوجد تقدير مناسب للجهود التي يبذلها المتطوع					

المحور الرابع: أسباب مرتبطة بالمؤسسة التعليمية

م	العبرة	أوافق بشدة	أوافق	محايد	أعارض بشدة	أعارض
١	أغلب أنشطة الجمعية روتينية وتخلوا من الابتكار والتجديد لذلك أنا لا أشجع في المشاركة في أنشطتها					
٢	نقص وضوح البرامج التطوعية التي تتبناها المؤسسة التعليمية.					
٣	خلو المقررات من الإشارة إلى أهمية العمل التطوعي ومؤسساته.					

٤	نقص القدرات الجامعية في مجال العمل التطوعي.
٥	قصور في برامج الإرشاد والتوجيه التي تشرح الأعمال التطوعية.
٦	عدم توافر برامج التدريب للمتطوعين حسب مجال تطوعهم وبما يتفق مع خبراتهم وميولهم.
٧	نقص في وجود برامج جامعية تقوم على الشراكة والتحالف بين المؤسسة التعليمية ومؤسسات المجتمع المدني
8	عدم توفر لجان او مراكز للتعريف ببرامج التطوع في المؤسسة التعليمية

ثالثا: ما هي مقترحاتك لتفعيل مشاركة الشباب الجامعي في الجمعيات الأهلية؟

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Appendix 2: Frequencies

College

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency	
32.7	32.7	32.7	112	College of Arts and Valid Sciences
66.5	33.8	33.8	116	College of Economics, Management & Information systems
84.3	17.8	17.8	61	College of Engineering & Architecture
100.0	15.7	15.7	54	College of Pharmacy & Nursing
	100.0	100.0	343	Total

Academic degrees

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency	
16.0	16.0	16.0	55	Diploma Valid
90.1	74.1	74.1	254	Bachelor
100.0	9.9	9.9	34	Master
	100.0	100.0	343	Total

Academic year

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency	
6.4	6.4	6.4	22	Foundation year Valid
21.6	15.2	15.2	52	First year
45.5	23.9	23.9	82	Second year
65.6	20.1	20.1	69	Third year
81.9	16.3	16.3	56	Fourth year
97.4	15.5	15.5	53	Fifth year
99.4	2.0	2.0	7	sixth year
100.0	.6	.6	2	seventh year
	100.0	100.0	343	Total

Conducting voluntary service

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency	
36.4	36.4	36.4	125	Yes Valid
100.0	63.6	63.6	218	No
	100.0	100.0	343	Total

Participating in Voluntary National Associations

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency	Yes	Valid
15.2	15.2	15.2	52	Yes	Valid
100.0	84.8	84.8	291	No	
	100.0	100.0	343	Total	

Not having free time during study to participate in Voluntary National Associations.

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency	Strongly agree	Valid
31.5	31.5	31.5	108	Strongly agree	Valid
83.7	52.2	52.2	179	Agree	
86.3	2.6	2.6	9	Neutral	
94.2	7.9	7.9	27	Disagree	
100.0	5.8	5.8	20	Strongly disagree	
	100.0	100.0	343	Total	

Fear of taking responsibility in being a member in the associations.

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency	Strongly agree	Valid
30.0	30.0	30.0	103	Strongly agree	Valid
61.5	31.5	31.5	108	Agree	
64.4	2.9	2.9	10	Neutral	
86.0	21.6	21.6	74	Disagree	
100.0	14.0	14.0	48	Strongly disagree	
	100.0	100.0	343	Total	

Not having vehicles to go to Voluntary National Associations.

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency	Strongly agree	Valid
36.7	36.7	36.7	126	Strongly agree	Valid
79.0	42.3	42.3	145	Agree	
79.9	.9	.9	3	Neutral	
90.7	10.8	10.8	37	Disagree	
100.0	9.3	9.3	32	Strongly disagree	
	100.0	100.0	343	Total	

Not having the needed skills to be involved in Voluntary National Associations

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency		Valid
8.7	8.7	8.7	30	Strongly agree	
31.2	22.4	22.4	77	Agree	
34.7	3.5	3.5	12	Neutral	
72.6	37.9	37.9	130	Disagree	
100.0	27.4	27.4	94	Strongly disagree	
	100.0	100.0	343	Total	

Conflict between study time and working hours in the Voluntary National Associations

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency		Valid
32.7	32.7	32.7	112	Strongly agree	
82.2	49.6	49.6	170	Agree	
85.1	2.9	2.9	10	Neutral	
92.7	7.6	7.6	26	Disagree	
100.0	7.3	7.3	25	Strongly disagree	
	100.0	100.0	343	Total	

Financial limitation

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency		Valid
23.6	23.6	23.6	81	Strongly agree	
62.1	38.5	38.5	132	Agree	
82.2	20.1	20.1	69	Disagree	
100.0	17.8	17.8	61	Strongly disagree	
	100.0	100.0	343	Total	

Lack knowledge about volunteerism culture in the community

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency		Valid
26.8	26.8	26.8	92	Strongly agree	
71.4	44.6	44.6	153	Agree	
77.3	5.8	5.8	20	Neutral	
89.2	12.0	12.0	41	Disagree	
100.0	10.8	10.8	37	Strongly disagree	
	100.0	100.0	343	Total	

Sources of information about the programs and activities of Voluntary National Associations are few

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency	
28.3	28.3	28.3	97	Strongly agree Valid
85.7	57.4	57.4	197	Agree
89.2	3.5	3.5	12	Neutral
93.9	4.7	4.7	16	Disagree
100.0	6.1	6.1	21	Strongly disagree
	100.0	100.0	343	Total

Weak societal appreciation for the contributions of Voluntary National Associations and volunteers

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency	
23.6	23.6	23.6	81	Strongly agree Valid
75.2	51.6	51.6	177	Agree
82.5	7.3	7.3	25	Neutral
90.1	7.6	7.6	26	Disagree
100.0	9.9	9.9	34	Strongly disagree
	100.0	100.0	343	Total

Cultural patterns in the community contribute to the reduction of girls' participation in Voluntary National Associations

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency	
34.7	34.7	34.7	119	Strongly agree Valid
78.1	43.4	43.4	149	Agree
81.9	3.8	3.8	13	Neutral
90.7	8.7	8.7	30	Disagree
100.0	9.3	9.3	32	Strongly disagree
	100.0	100.0	343	Total

The absence of role models in the community

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency	
27.4	27.4	27.4	94	Strongly agree Valid
78.1	50.7	50.7	174	Agree
82.5	4.4	4.4	15	Neutral
90.7	8.2	8.2	28	Disagree
100.0	9.3	9.3	32	Strongly disagree
	100.0	100.0	343	Total

The prevalence of consumption culture in the community and relying on others

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency	
27.1	27.1	27.1	93	Strongly agree Valid
83.7	56.6	56.6	194	Agree
87.5	3.8	3.8	13	Neutral
94.8	7.3	7.3	25	Disagree
100.0	5.2	5.2	18	Strongly disagree
	100.0	100.0	343	Total

Society organizations doesn't trust in the students participations in voluntary work carried by the Voluntary National Associations

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency	
23.9	23.9	23.9	82	Strongly agree Valid
66.5	42.6	42.6	146	Agree
67.3	.9	.9	3	Neutral
86.3	19.0	19.0	65	Disagree
100.0	13.7	13.7	47	Strongly disagree
	100.0	100.0	343	Total

Poor reinforcement by businesspersons for participation in voluntary activities

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency	
41.1	41.1	41.1	141	Strongly agree Valid
84.3	43.1	43.1	148	Agree
89.2	5.0	5.0	17	Neutral
95.6	6.4	6.4	22	Disagree
100.0	4.4	4.4	15	Strongly disagree
	100.0	100.0	343	Total

Families prevent their children from being involved in voluntary works as they believe that may influence negatively on their future

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency	
28.6	28.6	28.6	98	Strongly agree Valid
65.3	36.7	36.7	126	Agree
67.3	2.0	2.0	7	Neutral
83.1	15.7	15.7	54	Disagree
100.0	16.9	16.9	58	Strongly disagree
	100.0	100.0	343	Total

Low interaction between media and Voluntary National Associations

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency		Valid
36.4	36.4	36.4	125	Strongly agree	
81.3	44.9	44.9	154	Agree	
85.1	3.8	3.8	13	Neutral	
93.3	8.2	8.2	28	Disagree	
100.0	6.7	6.7	23	Strongly disagree	
	100.0	100.0	343	Total	

The weakness of the offered incentives to the volunteers by community

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency		Valid
42.0	42.0	42.0	144	Strongly agree	
86.9	44.9	44.9	154	Agree	
89.5	2.6	2.6	9	Neutral	
93.9	4.4	4.4	15	Disagree	
100.0	6.1	6.1	21	Strongly disagree	
	100.0	100.0	343	Total	

Low family awareness of the importance of voluntary works

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency		Valid
36.4	36.4	36.4	125	Strongly agree	
81.9	45.5	45.5	156	Agree	
83.4	1.5	1.5	5	Neutral	
93.0	9.6	9.6	33	Disagree	
100.0	7.0	7.0	24	Strongly disagree	
	100.0	100.0	343	Total	

There is no sufficient advertisements about voluntary organizations

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency		Valid
40.8	40.8	40.8	140	Strongly agree	
89.8	49.0	49.0	168	Agree	
93.0	3.2	3.2	11	Neutral	
98.0	5.0	5.0	17	Disagree	
100.0	2.0	2.0	7	Strongly disagree	
	100.0	100.0	343	Total	

Lack adoption of clear programs by associations and social institutions

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency	
29.2	29.2	29.2	100	Strongly agree Valid
83.4	54.2	54.2	186	Agree
86.3	2.9	2.9	10	Neutral
95.9	9.6	9.6	33	Disagree
100.0	4.1	4.1	14	Strongly disagree
	100.0	100.0	343	Total

Poor encouragement for participation in voluntary works by Voluntary National Associations

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency	
23.3	23.3	23.3	80	Strongly agree Valid
60.9	37.6	37.6	129	Agree
66.8	5.8	5.8	20	Neutral
87.5	20.7	20.7	71	Disagree
100.0	12.5	12.5	43	Strongly disagree
	100.0	100.0	343	Total

There is no available training courses for volunteers

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency	
35.6	35.6	35.6	122	Strongly agree Valid
79.6	44.0	44.0	151	Agree
83.7	4.1	4.1	14	Neutral
95.3	11.7	11.7	40	Disagree
100.0	4.7	4.7	16	Strongly disagree
	100.0	100.0	343	Total

There are complexities and routine in government control and procedures

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency	
30.3	30.3	30.3	104	Strongly agree Valid
72.6	42.3	42.3	145	Agree
77.6	5.0	5.0	17	Neutral
92.4	14.9	14.9	51	Disagree
100.0	7.6	7.6	26	Strongly disagree
	100.0	100.0	343	Total

Poor acknowledgment for the effort of volunteers

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency		
34.1	34.1	34.1	117	Strongly agree	Valid
75.8	41.7	41.7	143	Agree	
82.5	6.7	6.7	23	Neutral	
92.1	9.6	9.6	33	Disagree	
100.0	7.9	7.9	27	Strongly disagree	
	100.0	100.0	343	Total	

Most of the activities of the organizations are routine and devoid of innovation and renewal

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency		
25.1	25.1	25.1	86	Strongly agree	Valid
74.9	49.9	49.9	171	Agree	
77.8	2.9	2.9	10	Neutral	
93.9	16.0	16.0	55	Disagree	
100.0	6.1	6.1	21	Strongly disagree	
	100.0	100.0	343	Total	

Lack Engorgement of the students to participate in Voluntary National Associations by the administrators in the educational institutions

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency		
27.1	27.1	27.1	93	Strongly agree	Valid
87.2	60.1	60.1	206	Agree	
90.4	3.2	3.2	11	Neutral	
96.5	6.1	6.1	21	Disagree	
100.0	3.5	3.5	12	Strongly disagree	
	100.0	100.0	343	Total	

Unclear voluntary programs which adopted by the educational institution

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency		
24.5	24.5	24.5	84	Strongly agree	Valid
86.0	61.5	61.5	211	agree	
88.9	2.9	2.9	10	Neutral	
96.8	7.9	7.9	27	disagree	
100.0	3.2	3.2	11	Strongly disagree	
	100.0	100.0	343	Total	

The absence of courses that have reference to the importance of voluntary work and its institutions

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency	
29.2	29.2	29.2	100	Strongly agree Valid
83.7	54.5	54.5	187	agree
86.3	2.6	2.6	9	Neutral
95.3	9.0	9.0	31	disagree
100.0	4.7	4.7	16	Strongly disagree
	100.0	100.0	343	Total

Absence of university models in the field of voluntary work

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency	
39.4	39.4	39.4	135	Strongly agree Valid
85.1	45.8	45.8	157	agree
85.7	.6	.6	2	Neutral
93.9	8.2	8.2	28	disagree
100.0	6.1	6.1	21	Strongly disagree
	100.0	100.0	343	Total

Lack of guidance and counseling programs that explain the volunteer works

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency	
38.8	38.8	38.8	133	Strongly agree Valid
87.2	48.4	48.4	166	agree
89.8	2.6	2.6	9	Neutral
96.5	6.7	6.7	23	disagree
100.0	3.5	3.5	12	Strongly disagree
	100.0	100.0	343	Total

Lack of training programs for volunteers

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency	
35.9	35.9	35.9	123	Strongly agree Valid
91.3	55.4	55.4	190	agree
93.0	1.7	1.7	6	Neutral
97.1	4.1	4.1	14	disagree
100.0	2.9	2.9	10	Strongly disagree
	100.0	100.0	343	Total

Low partnership and alliance between the educational institutions and Voluntary National Associations

Cumulative Percent	Valid Percent	Percent	Frequency	
35.6	35.6	35.6	122	Strongly agree
84.8	49.3	49.3	169	agree
86.9	2.0	2.0	7	Neutral
94.2	7.3	7.3	25	disagree
100.0	5.8	5.8	20	Strongly disagree
	100.0	100.0	343	Total

Lack of committees and centers for the definition of volunteer programs in the educational institution

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly disagree	109	31.8	31.8	31.8
Disagree	165	48.1	48.1	79.9
Neutral	17	5.0	5.0	84.8
agree	33	9.6	9.6	94.5
Strongly Agree	19	5.5	5.5	100.0
Total	343	100.0	100.0	