

The Role of the Life Skills and Family Education Course at the Secondary Education in improving Volunteer Work and Time Management

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Abstract

This study aims to identify the role of the volunteer work unit in the Life Skills and Family Education course on students' practice of volunteer work, uncover the relationship between volunteer work and some social and economic variables and study the relationship between time management and gender of students which practice of volunteer work. The study applied the Logistic Model and Paired Samples Test in addition descriptive analysis using SPSS software, based on a sample of 409 male and female students from high school students in Al-Ahsa Governorate (oases, villages and cities). The results show that a positive relationship between the geographical area of the student's school and the probability of volunteering work student's practice. Where, as it became clear that the percentage of the student who studies in the oasis or village is more likely to practice volunteer work than that of the student studying in the city by about 1.7 times (or about 1.7%). In addition, there is a significant positive relationship between the probability of volunteering work student's practice and the monthly income of the student's family, student health and student's managing of his time. The results of the paired samples test show that a studying the course has a positive significantly effect on the student's practice of volunteer work.

key words: volunteer work, time management, education.

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Introduction

Saudi society has gone through developments that fluctuated among pastoralism, empowerment, and the advocacy community that have formed its own features (Al-Hazim, 2014, p. 17). Voluntary work took different forms, starting with individual efforts, then family and tribal efforts until the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs was established and specialized civil committees were formed that work in the fields of volunteer work (Al-Zoughbi, 2015, p.68), and the vision of the Kingdom 2030 came to culminate these features and emphasizes the development of the field of volunteer work and raising the percentage of the number of volunteers from 11 thousand only to one million volunteers before the end of 2030, especially for students of educational

stages, to introduce the importance of volunteer work and its role in developing society and achieving the nation's goals (Al-Shady, 2019, p.18).

Volunteer work is one of the basic tributaries for the security and stability of society and must evolve to keep up with social, economic and demographic developments (Al-Aqeel, 2002) because volunteering is one of the necessary needs in civilized societies that seek to improve the level of services provided to the public (Al Qadimat, 2013), as it is the driving force of youth capabilities and skills that should be invested in various fields (Jaheen, 2013). It is an important curve in the path of development, and it is not without an economically and socially developed country, where members of society donate manual or intellectual efforts without waiting for a reward

or profit (Mazal, 2014), to be a great human trait that includes the meanings of giving, solidarity, compassion and cooperation among human beings (Al-Daer, 2014). So we should direct volunteering towards training a person, refining his skills, investing his energies and capabilities, and supporting him with all that he can succeed in his practical, scientific and social life (Al-Qarni, 2014), thus volunteering becomes an expression of a national will stemming from the determination of community members to advance the development process in the face of difficulties and overcoming them (Al-Dalqan, 2018, p.9).

The school's mission has evolved to help develop and change society towards progress and advancement by preparing it for creative, innovative, sophisticated and productive human elements, combining interest in the personality of the individual with community service, (Al-Jaloud, 2013, p. 4), thus performing its first function, which is education and achieving other functions and roles, including determining the social position of the individual, and the role he plays in society, as a means of social control, as it facilitates the work of the individual, contributes to increasing social awareness, and organizes several projects to serve the community (Al-Jaloud, 2013, p. 3).

Since secondary schools have a prominent role in achieving the educational goals sought by society, and a very important role in creating a society characterized by cohesion, solidarity and synergy through raising a generation that has social and human characteristics, in a way that makes them able to serve their community and are keen on its development and advancement (Al-Tarisi, 2016, P. 17). Volunteer work inside schools is one of the most successful applied educational methods that can bear fruit quickly, not at the school level but at the level of the surrounding community outside the school walls, as it enhances the positive role of the individual in society, contributes to strengthening human relations among people and transforms youth energies and free time for beneficial and useful work (Al-Da'er, 2014) and (Al- Tarisi, 2016, p. 17).

This is because time is the scarcest resource in life (Abu Zaid, 2005), and is considered an important resource in the lives of individuals and societies, and the desired goals can be achieved through managing it effectively (Al-Hinnawi, 2011). Most of the obstacles lie in controlling time, which is considered a container for every

work and every production and expresses the life and age of a person, it must be preserved because it represents the human capital and stages of his life, by trying to seize it to achieve beneficial works with what Allah has given to man in terms of health and wellness, thus defining his priorities and interests and seeking to help people and meet their needs (Galal, 2006), (Abdul-Hadi, 2008), (El Abdul Salam's, 2014), (Al-Sayrafi, 2019). With the time management skill that helps the individual to carry out the various actions that benefit him and society and achieve happiness and adaptation (Al- Sayrafi, 2019), the researchers saw the need to shed light on both volunteer work and time management in influencing high school students through what is taught in the Life Skills and Family Education course.

Research Problem

Given the interest of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in its 2030 vision of volunteer work, and the importance of volunteer work in the lives of nations and individuals, especially in the secondary education in which the personality of the individual is crystallized, the study sought to identify the role played by the Life Skills and Family Education course, which is taught in Saudi schools at the secondary education, in improving volunteer work and time management.

The research problem is determined in answering the following main question:

What is the role of the Family Education curriculum in supporting both volunteer work and time management to achieve the Kingdom's vision 2030 for high school students and students in Al-Ahsa Governorate?

The main question is divided into the following sub-questions:

1. What is the role of the Life Skills and Family Education course in supporting volunteer work?
2. What is the effect of time management on male and female students 'volunteer work in the subject of Family Education?
3. What are the social and economic variables affecting male and female students 'tendency to practice volunteer work in order to achieve the Kingdom's 2030 vision?

Research Objective

1. Analyzing the relationship between volunteer work and some social and economic variables; “(region: oasis - village - city), income, household size, the level of education of the parents, the health level of the student, the extent of family members who need a special care”.
2. Study the relationship between time management and students' volunteer work.
3. Learn about the impact of studying the Voluntary Work Unit in the course of Life Skills and Family Education on students' practice of volunteer work.

Research Hypotheses

The study hypotheses are determined as follows:

1. There is a correlative relationship among the practice of high school students, the study sample for volunteer work, depending on the variables “(region: oasis - village - city), income, household size, the level of education of the parents, the health level of the student, the extent of family members who need a special care”.
2. There is a correlation between the practice of male and female high school students in the study sample for volunteer work and good time management.
3. There are statistically significant differences between the practice of high school students in the study sample for volunteer work before and after studying the Voluntary Work Unit in the Life Skills course in favor of the post-test.

Research Importance

The importance of the study is determined in the following:

1. Shedding light on the importance of the school in refining and building the personality of male and female students and encouraging them to practice volunteer work through the curriculum.
2. The study is consistent with the vision of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 2030 and the emphasis on the essential role that volunteer work plays in the advancement of societies, as it helps young people to gain ability and assume responsibility.
3. Highlighting the importance of developing time management skills through the family education curriculum, as it is a vital

subject that seeks to refine the skills of individuals in dealing with the surrounding environment data, whether inside or outside the home.

4. The research is an addition to the literature of Home Management, as the Arab library needs those studies that link the school, time management and volunteer work.

Scientific Terms and Procedural Concepts for Research

Volunteer work

Work: Action with intent (Al-Munajjid in Linguistics, 1975, p. 535) and work is the profession and action, and the plural is works (Ibn Manzour, 1414 AH, Vol.9, p. 400). Volunteering in language: what we donate from ourselves which is not required to be imposed (Ibn Manzour, 1414 AH, Part 8, p. 221). Volunteer with something is a donation of it, and it comes from righteous deeds in addition to the obligations and duties (Al-Munajjid in Linguistics, 1975, p. 475). Voluntary work is all money, effort, or time spent for the benefit of people, their happiness, and the alleviation of their suffering (Bakar 2011, p.13), as Al-Daer (2014) defines it that is the effort exerted out of desire and choice for the purpose of performing a social duty without expecting a reward or money.

Time Management

The word (time) is the source of the verb (time), and its plural is (times), and it means: the amount of time that was intended for a matter, it is said: there is time left with it; what length of time (The Whole Dictionary of Meanings'. 2018). Terminologically, time management is the process of making use of the available time and personal talents available to us to achieve the important goals that we strive to achieve while maintaining a balance between the requirements of work and private life and among the needs of the body, spirit and mind (Galal, 2006). Al-Hinnawi (2011 AD) defined it as a concept related to time, and the work that can be accomplished during it and it constitutes the original and available substance of life to all individuals.

Procedural Definition

- Volunteer work is that effort that a student does without financial compensation and with internal self-motivation, with the aim of helping to accomplish a useful work.

- Time management means that the student makes good use of his or her time by performing the specified daily tasks.

Research Limits

The search is limited to the following limits:

- 1- **Geographical Limits:** The study was conducted in Saudi schools for the secondary deduction in the three regions (oases, villages, and cities) of Al-Ahsa Governorate, by 3 schools from oases, 2 schools from villages, and 4 schools from cities.
- 2- **Temporal Limits:** The first semester of 2019 (1440-1441 AH).
- 3- **Human Limits:** The research was applied to a sample of high school students in Saudi government schools in Al-Ahsa Governorate (oases, villages and cities) with a total of 409 students, who were randomly chosen based on the approval of the Education Department in Al-Ahsa.

Research Methodology

The study applied the Logistic Model to determine the most important factors of the probability (opportunities) of volunteering work student's practice. The study based on paired samples test for determining the impact of the volunteer work unit in the Life Skills and Family Education course on the student's practice of volunteer work. In addition, the study used some tools of descriptive analysis like averages, percentages, data tabled and charts. The study used the SPSS program to analyze the data.

Study Tools

The study relied on a questionnaire tool to collect data, and the questionnaire included three sections:

1. **General Data Section:** Prepared with the aim of identifying“(region: oasis - village - city), income, household size, the level of education of the parents, the health level of the student, the extent of family members who need a special care”.
2. **Voluntary Work Practice for High School Students Section:** It was prepared with the aim of identifying the extent of students' application to volunteer work, as it included (16) phrases that were answered with a supporter or objector.

3. **Time Management for High School Students Section:** It was prepared with the aim of identifying the extent of students awareness of the importance of time, as it included (12) phrases that were answered with a supporter or objector.

Validity and Reliability of Data Collection Tools

The validity of the arbitrators to ensure the validity of the content, two scales were presented (the role of the life skills and family education course at the secondary stage in improving volunteer work and time management) in their initial form to a group of arbitrators of the teaching staff in the field of Home Economics at the College of Education at King Faisal University in order to identify their views on the scales in terms of the accuracy of the linguistic formulation of the vocabulary of the two scales, the integrity of the content, the affiliation of the phrases contained in each dimension to it, the adequacy of the expressions contained in each dimension to achieve the goal for which it was set, the appropriateness of the assessment that was placed for each phrase, the integrity of the content and the accuracy of the wording and presentation of each phrase, and the required modifications were made according to the opinions of the arbitrators.

Findings and Discussion

First: Description of the Characteristics of the Study Sample

1) Geographical Location of the School

According to Table No: (1), it was found that high school students of the study sample reached about 51% of the total sample size in schools located in Al-Ahsa city, and the percentage of high school students of the study sample in schools located in the villages of the Al-Ahsa reached about 25% of the total sample size, and the percentage of high school students of the study sample in schools located in the oases of the Al-Ahsa is about 24% of the total sample size.

2) Household Size

According to Table (1), it was found that the percentage of the family whose number does not exceed three members reached about 2% of the total sample size, and that the percentage of the family whose number ranges between four and five individuals reached about 17% of the total sample size, as for families with more than five

members, they reached about 81% of the total sample size.

Table (1) Distribution of the Sample according to the Geographical Location of the School and the Size of the Family

Region	Sample size		Household Size	Sample size	
	Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage
Oasis	96	24%	3 Individuals	9	2%
Village	103	25%	4-5 Individuals	71	17%
City	210	51%	More than 5 Individuals	329	81%
Total	409	100%	Total	409	100%

3) Average Household Income

According to Table (2), it was found that the percentage of families whose income is less than 3000 SAR per month reached about 15% of the total sample size, families whose income ranges between 3000 to less than 5000 SAR per month

reached 14, families whose income ranges between 5,000 to less than 7,000 SAR per month reached 15%, families whose income ranges between 7,000 to less than 9,000 SAR per month reached 16%, and families that their income exceeds 9,000 SAR per month reached 40%.

Table (2): Distribution of the Sample according to the Average Household Income and the Education Level of the Mother and Father

Average Household Income	Sample size		Educational Level	Mother's Education Level		Father's Education Level	
	Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Less than 3000 SAR	60	15%	Uneducated	43	10.5%	30	7%
From 3000 - less than 5000	57	14%	Primary	59	14%	53	13%
From 5000 - less than 7000	61	15%	Middle	68	17%	62	15%
From 7000 - less than 9000	66	16%	Secondary	94	23%	112	27%
More than 9000 SAR	165	40%	Graduate	102	25%	84	21%
Total	409	100%	Postgraduate	43	10.5%	68	17%
			Total	409	100%	409	100%

4) Mother's Education Level

According to Table (2), it was found that the percentage of uneducated mothers reached about 10.5% of the total sample, mothers with primary

education reached about 14%, mothers with middle education reached about 17 %, mothers with secondary education reached about 23%, university graduate mothers reached about 25%,

and the percentage of mothers with postgraduate certificate reached about 10.5%.

5) Father's Education Level

According to Table No: (2), it was found that the percentage of uneducated fathers reached about 7% of the total sample size, fathers with primary education reached about 13%, fathers with middle education reached about 15 %, fathers with high school reached about 27%, graduated fathers reached about 21%, fathers with postgraduate education reached about 17%.

6) Family Health Status

According to Table (3), it was found that the percentage of families of high school students of the study sample in which there is an elderly person or a patient with a chronic disease (such as diabetes, blood pressure, and heart disease) or who has a person with special needs reached about 36.4%, and families of high school students of the study sample that are all healthy members reached about 63.6%.

Table (3) Distribution of the Sample and according to the Health Status of the Family and the Student Suffering from a Chronic Disease

Family Health Status	Sample size		Student Suffering from a Chronic Disease	Sample size	
	Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage
Elderly person, chronic disease, or people with special needs	149	36.4%	Yes	365	13%
No more	260	63.6%	No	44	87%
Total	409	100%	Total	409	100%

7) Does the Student suffer from a Chronic Disease?

According to Table No: (3), it was found that the percentage of secondary school students of the study sample who do not suffer from chronic

diseases amounted to about 87% of the total sample size, and that the percentage of high school students of the study sample who suffer from chronic diseases amounted to about 13%.

Table (4): Percentage of Answers for Male and Female High school Students in the Study Sample on the Questionnaire regarding Volunteer Work

N	Item	Supporter	Percentage	Objector	Percentage
1	I do volunteer work.	333	81%	76	19%
2	Volunteering helps in community service.	373	91%	36	9%
3	The student can be an effective partner in volunteer work.	301	74%	108	26%
4	Volunteer work should be under the umbrella of government work.	145	35%	264	65%
5	The more the volunteer is free, the more successful the volunteer work.	213	52%	196	48%
6	Voluntary work is related to certain ages.	77	19%	332	81%
7	Volunteer work has a financial reward.	76	19%	333	81%

8	Volunteering has negative effects on the family.	60	15%	349	85%
9	Volunteering should be done willingly, not forced.	308	75%	101	25%
10	Money should be available to do volunteer work.	152	37%	257	63%
11	Voluntary work is a right of the nation over its children.	256	63%	153	37%
12	Volunteering helps reinforce the feeling and belonging to the homeland.	341	83%	68	17%
13	Voluntary work is practiced with the encouragement of parents.	296	72%	113	82%
14	The fields of volunteering are limited and not worth thinking about.	106	26%	303	74%
15	I think there are opportunities to form teams for volunteer work in educational facilities.	301	74%	108	26%
16	I spread the culture of volunteering and its positive impact on others.	336	82%	73	18%

According to Table (4), we notice through the male and female students' answers to the phrases that between 82% to 91% of them seek to spread the culture of volunteer work and believe that volunteer work enhances a sense of belonging to the country and community service, which reflects the positive attitude of the male and female students in the study sample towards volunteer work, nearly three quarters of the study sample are

practicing volunteer work with the encouragement of parents, and they believe that the opportunities for forming volunteer work teams take place in educational establishments, also believe that volunteer work must be without coercion, 52% of the sample members see the need to devote time to volunteer work, and more than a quarter of the study sample see that volunteer work is limited and does not require thinking, whi

ch calls for attention to expanding the students' knowledge of volunteer work and its importance.

Table (5) Percentage of Answers for Male and Female High school Students in the Study Sample on the Questionnaire regarding Time Management

N	Item	Supporter	Percentage	Objector	Percentage
1	I set specific tasks for me to complete each day on time	297	73%	112	27%
2	I strive to reach my future goals	346	84%	63	16%
3	Writing goals and planning is a waste of time	85	21%	324	79%
4	There is one universal method of time management	115	28%	294	72%
5	I can estimate the time for every task or work I do	256	63%	153	37%
6	I know what I want to accomplish in the next week	205	50%	204	50%
7	Everyone has enough time to perform the required tasks	251	61%	158	39%
8	I spend a lot of time on the internet and on the phone	166	41%	243	59%
9	I spend enough time with my family	286	70%	123	30%
10	I take advantage of the waiting time to do useful work	266	65%	143	35%
11	I practice a useful hobby weekly	240	59%	169	41%

12	I advise my colleagues to organize their time	247	60%	162	40%
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According to Table (5), which illustrates the analysis of time management, we note that 83% of the study sample has clear future goals that they seek to achieve, which indicates the extent to which most members of the study sample value the importance of this stage in shaping their next life steps. Also, 28% of them believe that there is one method suitable for organizing the time of all individuals, which reflects the idea of the students of the study sample on the importance of organizing the individual's time according to his circumstances and needs to practice hobbies, accomplish useful work, spend time with the family, complete the required daily tasks and prepare for the implementation of future work, and Abu Zaid (2005) emphasizes that time management should become a basic subject in the educational curricula in Islamic countries.

Second: Determinants of High School Students' Practice of the Study Sample for Volunteer Work in Al-Ahsa Governorate

To analyze the relationship between volunteer work and some social and economic variables of the study sample, the study applied a logistic model to determine the most important

factors affecting the likelihood of the student's practice of volunteering work rather than not practicing it, given that the dependent variable is binary variables (the student practiced volunteer work or not). The logistic regression model was evaluated by Maximum Likelihood method to overcome the standard problems that arise the evaluation condition using simple regression by the Ordinary Least Square method.

Logistic Model Specification

According to the study questionnaire data, the most important variables that can be involved in the logistic model were as a following:

1. **The Dependent Variable:** It reflects the student's practice of volunteering or not.
 - 1 In case he practices volunteer work
 - 0 in case he is not practicing volunteer work
2. **The Independent Variables:** All of which are rank variables (categorical), which are as shown in Table No. (6) as follows:

Table (6): Definition of Independent Variables in the Logistical Model for Determinants of the Saudi Student's Practice in the Secondary Education of Volunteer Work in Al-Ahsa

Categorical Variable	Variable Code	Variable Categories	Repetition
Region Z_i	1	If the school is located in the oasis	96
	2	If the school is located in the village	103
	3*	If the school is located in the city	210
Income I_i	1	If the student's family income is less than 3000	60
	2	If the household income is from 3,000 to 5,000	57
	3	If the household income is from 5,000 to 7,000	61
	4	If the household income is from 7,000 to 9,000	66
	5*	If the household income is more than 9,000	165
Student's Household Size S_i	1	If the household size is 3 members	9
	2	If the household size is from 4 to 5 members	71
	3*	If the household size is more than 5 members	329
	1	Uneducated	30

Level F_i	2	Primary	53
	3	Middle	62
	4	Secondary	112
	5	Graduate	84
	6*	Postgraduate	68
Mother's Education Level M_i	1	Uneducated	43
	2	Primary	59
	3	Middle	68
	4	Secondary	94
	5	Graduate	102
	6*	Postgraduate	43
A Student with Chronic Disease B_i	0*	No	357
	1	Yes	52
Special Care for a Family Member C_i	0*	No more	260
	1	No more	149
Parents Encouragement for the student E_i	0*	No	113
	1	Yes	296
Good Time Management T_i	0*	No	112
	1	Yes	297

*The Reference Category

I Number of students in the study sample = 1 , 2,.....,409.

Source: From the study questionnaire data

Model Evaluation

Several attempts were made to evaluate the logistic model using the SPSS program and to exclude the variables whose significances were not proven or indication not conformed to the economic logic. The best results were shown in the following table:

Table (7): Results of the Logistic Regression Model for Determinants of Saudi Student's Practice in the Secondary Education for Voluntary Work in Al-Ahsa

The Independent Variables	B	Wald	DF	Sig.	Exp(B)
Z_i		5.843	2	0.045	
$Z_{(1)}$	0.506	3.628	1	0.051	1.658
$Z_{(2)}$	0.532	4.171	1	0.041	1.702

<i>I</i>		18.655	4	0.001	
<i>I</i> ₍₁₎	-0.003	18.46	1	0.000	0.997
<i>I</i> ₍₂₎	.006	2.701	1	0.101	1.006
<i>I</i> ₍₃₎	.012	6.527	1	0.006	1.012
<i>I</i> ₍₄₎	.079	9.968	1	0.005	1.082
<i>Bi</i> ₍₁₎	-0.289	6.153	1	0.012	0.749
<i>Ci</i> ₍₁₎	-0.241	9.052	1	0.001	0.786
<i>Ti</i> ₍₁₎	1.711	13.172	1	0.000	5.535
Constant	0.339	1.051	0.305	1	1.403
Chi-square = 22.431			-2 Log likelihood = 123.716		
Sig. = 0.004					
Cox & Snell R Square = 0.287			Nagelkerke's R Square = 0.321		

*Source: Prepared by the Researches

Results indicated the significance of the model based on Chi-square value, and the included explanatory variables for $Y_i=1$ (student's practice of volunteering work) contributed by 32% in forecasting based on the value of Nagelkerke's R Square. In addition, based on Wald statistic, the determinants are significant and increase the odds ratio of student's practice of volunteering work.

According to the evaluated model, the most important factors are evident from among those factors included in the study that increase the odds ratio of the student's practice of volunteering (the probability that $Y = 1$) are: the geographical area of the student's school, which of course reflects his place of residence, the monthly income of the student's family, the student's suffering from a chronic disease or not, a member of the student's family that needs special care or not and the student's ability to manage his time or not.

As it was found that there is a direct relationship between the geographical area of the student's school and the student's likelihood of volunteering work, as it became clear that the percentage of the student who studies in the oasis or village is more likely to practice volunteer work than that of the student who studies in the city by about 1.7 times (or about 1.7%).

In general, it was found that there is a positive relationship between the monthly income of the student's family and the student's likelihood of volunteering work, and in particular it has been shown that students from middle-income families (middle class) have more chances of practicing volunteer work compared to students from the highest income families about one time (or about

1%). On the other hand, the chances of students working on volunteer work belonging to families with the lowest income are less than students from the highest income families by about 1%.

It is also evident that the percentage of the student who suffers from chronic disease is 25% less than the student who does not suffer from any chronic disease, meaning that a healthy student has more chances of doing volunteer work compared to a sick student. The results also show that the student who belongs to families with individuals in need of special care is less likely to practice volunteer work than his counterpart from families that do not have members who need special care by about 21%. Thus, the first hypothesis of the study is partially fulfilled.

Finally, the results of the logistical model, Table (6), show that the student who improves the management of his time by setting specific tasks has greater chances of being more likely to practice volunteer work than his counterpart who does not improve his time management by about 5.5%. Volunteering helps to occupy free time, and thus the second hypothesis of the study hypotheses is achieved, which is concerned with the existence of a correlation between the practice of high school students of the study sample for volunteer work and good time management.

Third: The Impact of studying the Life Skills Course on the Student's Practice of Volunteer Work

In order to verify the validity of the third hypothesis, which states that there are statistically significant differences between the practice of high school students of the study sample for volunteer work after studying the volunteer work unit in the Life Skills course in favor of the post test, the effect of studying the course on the student's practice of volunteer work was measured through a short questionnaire for the same students under study, but at the end of the semester after studying

the course, the post questionnaire included a question for the student as follows:

- Did you volunteer?

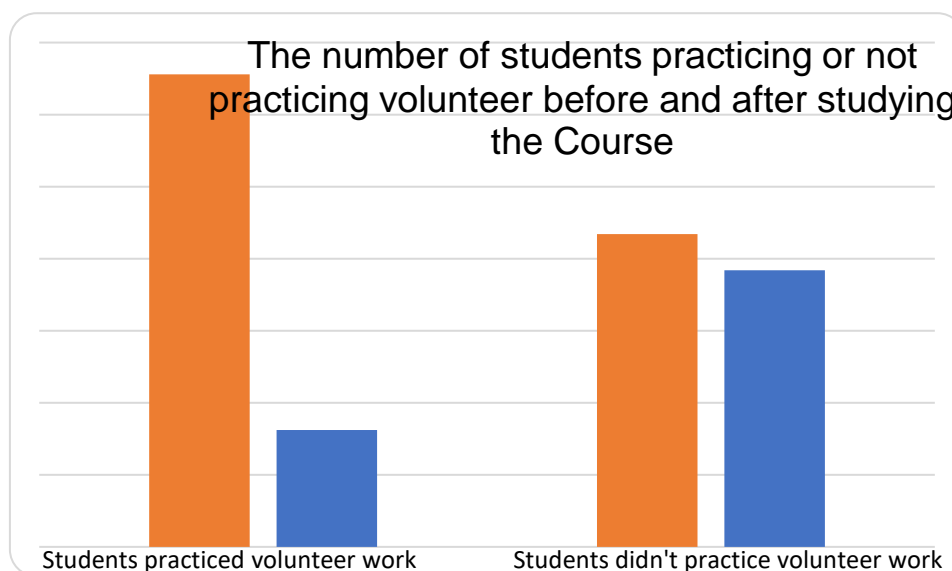
And then it would be more appropriate to use the Paired Samples Test to find out if there is a statistically significant difference in the mean of the student's volunteer work before and after studying the course, and by using the SPSS program, the test results were as follows:

Table (8): Test Results

Paired Samples Test		
Variable	Before studying the Course	After studying the Course
The student did not practice volunteer work	192	81
The student practiced volunteer work	217	328
	t= 8.154-	
	DF = 408	
	Sig. (2-tailed) = 0.000	

From the previous table (8), it appears that there is a statistically significant difference between the average number of students practicing volunteer work before and after studying the course, as the value of the test is Sig. (2-tailed) less than 0.05, which indicates that studying the course has a positive moral impact on the student's practice of volunteer work and this is consistent with Al

Mubarak's recommendation (2012) to activate volunteer work through the school curriculum, Jahin's recommendation (2013) to increase the time allocated for practicing volunteer activities in schools and the study of Abu Seifan (2015), explained that the school curriculum has a great role in promoting volunteer work, and thus the first assignment of the study is fulfilled.



The previous figure shows the increase in the number of male and female students of the study sample who practice volunteer work after studying the Voluntary Work Unit.

Recommendations

In order to create generations that value volunteer work and spread the idea throughout society, we should take into account some important matters:

1. Encouraging volunteer work activities and honoring distinguished male and female students and motivating them to do more
2. Creating the appropriate environment for the growth of students' volunteer activities and encouraging their participation in community decision-making, especially among students residing in the city.
3. Spreading the importance of the idea of volunteering in all Mass Media and places of worship, and introducing students to various volunteer activities.
4. Emphasizing the importance of volunteer work to serve the surrounding environment and society.
5. Emphasizing the importance of volunteer work in investing and developing the capabilities and skills of youth and making good use of free time to reach satisfaction and happiness in the two worlds (this world and the hereafter).

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