

## **Activating the role of the Coordinating Council to standardize similar programs for charities in Makkah Study applied to charities in Makkah**

**By**

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### **First: The problem of studying**

Charities and voluntary work in Saudi Arabia are a great tributary of development and development, the participatory relationship between charitable institutions and organizations has become a necessity to achieve their objectives integrated into Saudi society, and this relationship must be launched through the dissemination of a culture of coordination between contemporary associations as a demand in contemporary society. (Ministry of Social Affairs. 1443)

Moreover, the recommendations of the first Gulf Conference of Charities and Foundations stressed the importance of spreading the culture of coordination between charities and partnership based on shared visions and report integration and avoidance Duplication of work and optimal use of energies and resources .(Community Magazine, 2004).

The significant failure of some programs and projects as part of the efforts of charities and charities has demonstrated the need for these associations to integrate and coordinate among themselves, requiring an advisory board to play the role of continuous coordination between charities, exchange of opinions, information, consultation and permanent cooperation in charitable programs and services. (Barakat, 2004).

Although the Ministry of Social Affairs adopted the Coordinating Council of Charities at a meeting held in Mecca more than fifteen years ago, it has not yet seen the light of day, and the absence of the Coordinating Council and the lack of resurrection cause the absence of mutual information between associations may allow some people to benefit from more assistance from an association, while those living in poverty prevent them from seeking help and carrying out research and studies contribute to the development and efficiency of the work of associations.

Through the researcher's knowledge of many studies and researches conducted in the field of charities in Saudi Arabia, she stressed the coordination and integration between charities and activating cooperation and joint work in studying the issues of Saudi society and providing various programs and projects

Based on previous studies and its findings, the problem of the current study can be identified in "activating the role of the Coordinating Council in Mecca to standardize similar programs for charities"

## **Second: the importance of the study and the justifications for its choice**

Stressing the importance of the role of coordinating councils in the continuous coordination between charities, which leads to reducing costs and expenses, sharing experiences, avoiding repetition, duplication and competition, and helping to achieve large businesses and projects that may not be able to be achieved by one party

## **Third: The objectives of the study**

The study seeks to achieve the general goal of "activating the role of the Coordinating Council in Mecca to standardize similar programs for charities" - and emerges from it a set of sub-objectives:

- 1- Determining the role of the Coordinating Council of Charities in Mecca.
- 2- Identifying the difficulties facing the Coordinating Council of Charities in Mecca.
- 3- Identify possible solutions to overcome the difficulties facing the Coordinating Council of Charities in Mecca.
- 4- Reaching a proposed vision to activate the role of the Coordinating Council in Mecca to standardize similar programs for charities

## **Fourth: Concepts of study**

### ***Role***

It is defined as the position or administrative position of the organization in which the individual leads and carries with him certain expectations of his or her conduct as seen by others (Nashwan, 2002).

The role is a pattern of actions or actions learned either intentionally or accidentally by a person or institution in a situation involving interaction (Sarbin, 2006).

In the light of this study, the role can be defined as:

The set of procedures, tasks and practices carried out by the Coordinating Council in Mecca with the aim of coordinating between charities, to avoid duplication or conflict in the services they provide.

### ***The concept of the Coordinating Council: (List of Coordinating Councils)***

A coordinating link for coordination and exchange of experiences between charities that are members of charities authorized to work in the region to avoid duplication or conflict in the services they provide and be a channel to reproduce successes in charitable work in the Kingdom, and work on the qualitative and quantitative development of charitable work, so that the benefit of it is greatest

### ***The concept of the program:***

In the light of this study, the program can be defined as;

The range of activities, services and assistance prepared by charities aims to take care of the social, educational, health, economic and cultural aspects to raise the standard of living of poor families

***The concept of charities:***

Charities are part of the community sector in modern societies, located between the public and private sectors, and are organizations connecting and connecting the components of society (Effendi, 2010).

Charities express a recent picture of the idea of social solidarity, especially in times of disaster and crisis, including self-help associations and charitable cooperatives ( Ezzedine, 2000).

In the context of the above, the concept of charities can be defined in accordance with the objectives of the current study as follows:

1. These are voluntary, non-profit voluntary groupings, which are primarily aimed at satisfying the needs of members and groups of society and achieving sustainable development without the desire for political influence or economic profits.
2. It works in the areas of social welfare, relies on private sector donations, community or foreign actors, and may receive government support to help it achieve its objectives.
3. Operates within a framework of legitimacy and democracy under the prevailing law.

**Fifth: The theory on which the study was based**

***Organization theory:***

The organization is a coordinated and regular social unit that works continuously to achieve specific objectives through multiple functions. It is the focus of the administrative process, because the practice of the administrative process takes place within the organization, and therefore all the functions of management "decision-making, planning, organization, guidance and control" take place within the organization and organizations have a great and wide impact in our lives, since they do not play an important role in achieving economic and social growth to ensure the continuation and survival of society) .Abboud , 2004).

Whatever the organization's objectives, whatever its types and compositions, there are two basic rules on which organizations are built, the first being the satisfaction provided by the organization through its existence, belonging to and working there, and the second in the satisfaction provided by the organization and services to the people of society within these two rules that determine the philosophy of the organization's establishment and continuation (Coulter L,2001) .

By applying previous ideas to the subject of the current study, it is noted that:

- 1- The idea of coordination between the Coordinating Council and charities is based on cooperation and integration between the two parties, with the identification of areas of work and activity for each party with the aim of mobilizing it better for the potential of the community
- 2- There is a conviction that achieving comprehensive community development and solving the various problems of society and satisfying its renewed needs is based primarily on providing opportunities for participation for all society in all its activities and with various organizations (government, charitable, private)
- 3- Charities are more effective in identifying the needs and problems of the population in their communities efficiently and realistically, so charities have an interactive functional relationship with the government and the private sector in the framework of achieving various development goals,

The Coordinating Council is therefore an organization that connects and connects various charities.

### ***Second: Open Social System theory***

This research is based on the theory of open social format, charities as an open social format receive multiple inputs from the environment and convert them or link them somehow or somehow to export them back to the environment in the form of outputs or returns out Come or Production product and have the ability to continue the open circle through which the open format is connected to the environment and interacted with it. (Apollo, 2002)

Accordingly, charities and the Coordinating Council can be seen as a sub-format of society as:

- 1- The organization (charity) can only be particularly effective in the long term if it achieves its objectives for which it was established, within the framework of its relationship with the environment and its investment in available and specific resources at the same time.
- 2- The theory of consistency illustrates the different forms of social relations between each of )smith, 2003).
  - A- Individual and programs of charities.
  - B- Individual and charities
  - C- Individual and community.
  - D- External environment and charities
  - E- Services and activities charities
- 3- Many of the causes of the problems are due to the inability of charities to solve them and satisfy the needs of individuals, social problems are a phenomenon of behavior multifactorial that requires coordination and cooperation between charities (w, Richard Scott, 2002).
- 4- The theory of social consistency deals with any integrated building society that affects each other and is influenced by what is around it, and the Coordinating Council is a sub-format associated with charities in an interactive relationship.

## **Sixth: Study questions**

The study seeks to answer the general question of "What is the proposed scenario for activating the role of the Coordinating Council in Mecca?"

"The following set of sub-questions emerges from it:

- 1- What is the role of the Coordinating Council of Charities in Mecca?
2. What are the difficulties facing the Coordinating Council of Charities in Mecca?
3. What are the possible solutions to overcome the difficulties facing the Coordinating Council of Charities in Mecca?

## **Seventh: The systematic strategy of the study**

### ***1- The type of study:***

This study belongs to the "descriptive studies" pattern

### ***2- Approach used:***

The current study relied on the "social survey" approach

### 3- Areas of study:

#### A- Spatial area

Determines the spatial area of this study, in the charities in Mecca and these associations have reached (13) ".

#### B- Human field

The human field is represented by the 154 workers and workers in the charities studied in Mecca.

#### C- Time area

The time range for field study is determined from April 1, 1443 Ah to April 30, 1443.

### 4- Study tools:

The study relied mainly on "resolution", the main tool in this research, which is a translation of the theoretical and conceptual framework of the study,

## Eighth: Results of the field study

#### (a) The general characteristics of the study sample:

**Table No. (1) Demonstrates the specific characteristics of charity workers in Makkah**

gender	F	%
male	130	84.4
female	24	15.6
Total	154	100%

Table 1 data indicated that the majority of the workers working in charities in Mecca are male (84.4%). Followed by 15.6% of people, the data indicate a high participation rate of men in charity work for women, which requires intensified efforts to support and activate women's participation in civil activity and philanthropy

**Table #2 Explains the age characteristics of charity workers in Makkah**

Age	F	%
Under 30 years old	10	6.5
40-30	33	21.4
50-40	68	44.2
60-50	43	27.9
Total	154	100%

Table data indicate that most of the respondents working in charities in Mecca (72.1%) fall into the age group (60-40 years), an age stage characterized by the enormity of thought and reason, the ability to understand the realities of things, experience of the needs and problems of members of society, and ways to meet these needs and address these problems.

**Table 3 Demonstrates the educational characteristics of charity workers in Makkah**

Educational status	F	%
secondary school diploma	12	7.8
University qualification	95	61.7
High diploma	27	17.5
Master	17	11
Doctor	3	1.9
Total	154	100%

The data indicate a high level of education for the study sample, which reflects positively on their responses to issues in the field of philanthropy, and may also be an indication of the strong relationship between education and participation in voluntary community activity.

**Table 4** Explains the monthly income of charity workers in Makkah

Monthly income	F	%
Less than 5000 riyals	30	22.7
5000-less than 10,000 riyals	49	31.8
10,000 - less than 15,000 riyals	63	40.9
15,000 riyals and more	7	4.6
Total	154	100%

The table data indicate that the average monthly income of the majority of the surveyors working in charities in Mecca (72.7%) ranges from (10,000 to 15,000 riyals), a reasonable average income commensurate with the nature, importance and volume of work they do in working for these institutions.

**Table 5** Explains the social situation of charity workers in Makkah

Social status	F	%
single	10	6.5
married	122	79.2
absolute	7	4.5
widower	15	9.7
Total	154	100%

Extrapolating the table data, it turns out that the social status of the majority of married charity workers is 79.2%, followed by widows (9.7%), 6.5% (single, 4.5% divorced), and table data thus indicate that the majority of the surveyors enjoy family stability and have the time and experience to participate and join these associations in order to perform the services needed by members of society.

**Table 6** Explains the number of years of experience in charities in Makkah

Number of years of experience	F	%
Less than 5 years	10	3.9
5. Less than 10 years	50	32.5
10- Under 15	49	31.8
15 - Under 20	43	27.9
20 years and older	2	1.3
Total	154	100%

The table data show that the majority of the surveyors working in charities in Mecca have good experience in the field of working for these associations, which means that they have the experience of the nature of the work of these institutions and their objectives and different methods and methods to achieve those goals.

**Table #7** *Explains the field of work: in charities in Makkah*

<b>Field of work:</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>
Director of the Association	25	16.2
Employee of the Association	92	59.7
Board Member	31	20.1
Secretary of the Association	6	3.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>100%</b>

The table data indicate that the sample of the study included the directors of these associations and members of their boards of directors as well as employees and secretaries of associations in order to identify their different views on activating the role of the Council of Music in Mecca to standardize similar programs for charities.

**Table 8** *Explains the most important services provided by charities in Makkah*

<b>Top programs</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>
Material programs	52	33.8
Health programs	42	27.9
Social programs	11	7.1
Family programs	14	9.1
Various programs	43	27.9
Educational programs	34	22.1
Cultural programs	30	19.5

The table data in this way indicate that family and social programs receive little attention from the interests of charities despite their importance and may be due to the lack of coordination between the programs provided by charities in Mecca and their focus on certain programs as a result of the tradition and simulation between associations and each other and the omission of other programs despite their importance and the strong need of society for them

**Table No. (9)** *Explains the most important issues or problems that contribute to the provision of various charities*

<b>Top issues or problems</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>
Education issues	54	35.1
Children's issues	30	19.5
Women's issues	63	40.9
Issues of persons with disabilities and people with special needs	12	7.8
Youth issues	10	6.5
Poverty issues	66	42.9
Family issues	63	40.9

The table data in this way indicate that young people with special needs and children receive poor attention from the interests of charities despite their importance and this may also be due to the lack of coordination between charities in Mecca and their focus on specific issues and programs only as a result of the tradition and simulation between associations and each other and the omission of other issues and programs despite their importance and the need of the society strongly for them.

*(b) Answer the first question of the study:*

*What is the role of the Council of Music for Charities in Makkah?*

**Table 10** *The role of the Coordinating Council of Charities in Makkah.*

The role of the Council of Music for Charities in Makkah.	To a certain extent.		Total weights	Weighted average	Relative strength	arrangement
	yes	no				
Coordination between charities in the or conflict in the services region to avoid duplication they provide	97	37 20	385	2.50	83.3	2
Encourage communication, visits and exchange of experiences between charities in the region	75	54 25	358	2.32	77.5	10
Work to overcome the difficulties and obstacles that may face associations and affect the achievement of their objectives	85	35 34	359	2.23	77.7	9
Determining the geographical scope between associations that are similar in their objectives and activities	90	43 21	377	2.49	81.6	3
Work to organize annual and regular meetings of associations in the region to exchange ideas and experiences to develop the work of associations	85	48 21	372	2.42	80.5	4
Coordination of efforts and services provided by charities in case of emergency and disaster	79	41 34	353	2.29	76.4	12
Proposing and adopting investment means to develop the materials of charities and work to find stable financial resources supported by the property of Waqf and others	100	35 19	389	2.53	84.2	1
Encourage the establishment and support of training and rehabilitation programs for charity workers and carry out research and studies that contribute to the development and efficiency of the work of associations	84	48 22	370	2.40	80.1	5
Encourage and facilitate the exchange of information and data between associations in the region through a specific mechanism	77	46 31	354	2.30	76.6	11
Encouraging the private sector to support philanthropy in the region	85	40 29	364	2.36	78.8	7
Make better use of all resources and resources in charities.	82	50 22	368	3.39	79.7	6
Preventing duplication of charitable services and programs without logical justification	78	30 46	340	2.21	73.6	13
Integrating the objectives of charities to activate their role in the service of the community	91	32 31	368	2.39	79.7	6
Creating a positive interactive relationship between charities to improve their service capacity	82	43 29	361	2.34	78.1	8
Adoption of innovative non-traditional programs and activities as a result of consultation and exchange of views	83	33 38	353	2.29	76.4	12



Table 10 data indicated the role of the Council of Charities in Mecca - from the point of view of the al-Mafthhi workers of charities in Mecca and ranked from their point of view according to the importance in:

- 1- Coordinating efforts and services provided by charities in the event of emergencies and disasters.
- 2- Coordination between charities to avoid duplication or conflict in the services they provide.
- 3- Better use all resources and resources in charities - and integrate the objectives of charities to activate their role in the service of the community.

*(c) Answer to the second question of the study:*

**Table 11** *Difficulties facing the Council in conducting a course*

Difficulties facing the Coordinating Council in conducting a course	yes	To a certain extent		Total weights	Weighted average	Relative strength	arrangement
		no	no				
Increase the preparation of various charities in Mecca	90	33	31	3672.38	79.4	4	4
Increased competition between different charities	81	42	31	3582.32	77.5	6	6
Lack of cooperation between different charities	75	40	39	3442.23	74.5	15	15
Lack of coordination between different charities	71	50	33	3462.25	74.9	14	14
Reduced funding for various charities	72	52	30	3502.27	75.8	12	12
Lack of qualified human resources for the proper functioning of these organizations	80	41	33	3552.31	76.8	8	8
Weak regulations and laws facilitating work within various charitable voluntary social organizations	71	50	33	3462.25	74.9	14	14
Lack of a strategic plan for charities' activities and programs	69	45	40	3272.19	72.9	17	17
Different procedures set by associations to implement joint programs among themselves	72	49	33	3472.25	75.1	13	13
Traditional programs and projects offered by charities	72	54	28	3522.29	76.2	10	10
The absence of the concept of work in the first instance of some leaders in charities	82	39	33	3572.32	77.3	7	7
Lack of professionally specialized cadres in charities	78	49	27	3592.32	77.7	5	5
Lack of information for each association on the objectives and programs of other associations	79	45	30	3572.32	77.3	7	7
Lack of administrative stability for some charities	75	47	32	3512.28	76.0	11	11
Some leaders of associations fear taking on and adhering to cooperative responsibility	85	37	42	3712.41	80.3	2	2
Poor employment of modern technology in the charity's system of work	76	48	30	3542.30	76.6	9	9
Poor communication and effective communication between charities	76	37	41	3432.23	74.2	16	16
The importance of coordination and cooperation among the leaders of the Association is unclear	82	40	32	3582.32	77.5	6	6
Lack of a specialized committee to develop coordination plans and collaborative work	96	31	27	3772.45	81.6	1	1
Ineffective plans for coordination efforts between charities	92	30	32	3682.39	79.7	3	3

With regard to the difficulties facing the Council and limiting the performance of its role appropriately and required - the study sample of charity workers in Mecca indicated that there are a range of difficulties facing them in this regard arranged from their point of view as follows:

1. Lack of a specialized committee to develop coordination plans and collaborative work with a weighted average (2.54)
2. Ineffective plans for coordination efforts between charities with a weighted average (2.39)
- 3- The absence of the concept of work in the family of some leaders in charities with a weighted average (2.32). No information is available to each association on the objectives and programs of other associations with a weighted average (2.32).

*(d) Answering the third question of the study:*

**Table No. (12)** Possible solutions to overcome the difficulties facing the Council of Coordination of Charities in Makkah

Possible solutions to activate the role of the Coordination Council of Charities in Mecca	Yes	To some extent.	NO	Total weights	Weighted average	Relative strength	arrangement
The formation of joint committees of experts in various charities and representatives of the Ministry of Social Affairs to develop regulations and systems of work of charities in order to achieve and facilitate integration and coordination among them	82	43	29	361	2.34	78.1	7
Establishing an information center to facilitate the exchange of information and experiences between associations	80	53	21	367	2.38	79.4	2
Clarity of common roles between charities in cooperation and coordination positions	84	41	29	363	2.36	78.6	5
Coordination should focus on objectives derived from the interests of cooperating charities	88	39	27	363	2.36	78.6	5
Establishing institutional work in charities and staying away from individuality	82	50	22	368	2.39	79.7	1
Clarity of the objective of the process of cooperation and coordination between associations	70	48	36	338	2.19	73.2	15
Clarity of the objective of the process of cooperation and coordination between associations	75	43	36	347	2.25	75.1	14
Partnership and cooperation protocols for organizing and coordinating work between charities	74	55	25	357	2.32	77.3	8

Develop practical procedural steps to achieve cooperation and coordination between charities	79	44	31	356	2.31	77.1	9
Creating new ways and frameworks for partnership and cooperation between charities	76	47	31	353	2.29	76.4	10
Conducting calendar studies of collaborative efforts between charities	88	36	30	366	2.38	79.2	3
Making marketing plans for different associations and their various activities	80	38	36	352	2.29	76.2	11
Use smart cards for service users to ensure that there is no duplication or frequency of access to programs and services provided by charities	77	43	34	351	2.28	76.0	12
Encourage institutions, companies and businessmen to fund charitable programs and projects and involve them in expressing opinions and advice in the selection of such programs and projects	74	50	30	353	2.29	76.32	11
Encourage delegation in decision-making on the implementation of various activities shared by charities.	70	44	40	338	2.19	73.2	15
The formation of committees to review or review the vision and basket of each association in accordance with contemporary societal variables and to achieve coordination and integration among charities.	78	42	34	350	2.27	75.8	13
A unified system of transparency in the work of charities	83	43	27	362	2.35	78.4	6
Benefiting from the competencies found in charities with great experience in training employees of other associations	76	45	33	351	2.28	76.0	12
Take operational measures and actions to establish a mutual fund	88	35	31	365	2.37	77.1	4
The formation of joint advisory committees between associations to consult and express opinions in the design and implementation of programs and projects that are appropriate to community needs and problems	81	37	36	353	2.29	76.4	10
Organizing programs to promote charitable endowments in various charities	86	27	41	353	2.29	76.4	10

The following is a presentation of the proposals of charity workers in Mecca on possible solutions to overcome the difficulties facing the Council of Charities in Mecca. Arranged from their point of view as follows:

- 1- Establishing institutional work in charities and distance from individuality.
- 2- Establishing an information center to facilitate the exchange of information and experiences between associations.
- 3- The formation of joint committees of experts in various charities and representatives of the Ministry of Social Affairs to develop regulations and systems of work of charities in order to achieve and facilitate integration and coordination among them.

***(e) The proposed scenario for activating the role of the Coordinating Council of Charities***

Based on the findings of the study, the researcher can draw a set of recommendations as a proposed scenario to activate the role of the Coordinating Council of Charities in the following:

1. Forming committees to review or review the vision and mission of each association in accordance with contemporary societal variables and to achieve coordination and integration among charities.
2. The formation of joint committees of experts in various charities and representatives of the Ministry of Social Affairs to develop regulations and systems of work of charities in order to achieve and facilitate integration and coordination among them
3. Forming joint task forces to participate in the design of joint programs and projects among charities.
4. Encourage institutions, companies and businessmen to fund charitable programs and projects and involve them in expressing opinions and advice in the selection of such programs and projects
5. Organize joint education and awareness campaigns to develop citizens' awareness of the roles and objectives of charities.
- 6- Making marketing plans for different associations and their various activities.
- 7-. Design websites for each charity and provide an electronic linking system between different charities

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