

Saudi Woman's Participation in Social Responsibility's Programs

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Abstract This study aimed to identify the views of Saudi women in terms of their contribution to the social responsibility programs. It concludes that Saudi women are aware of the concept and levels of social responsibility and of the difficulties that stand in the way of their contribution to the social responsibility programs, also suggesting suitable solutions for facing these obstacles.

Keywords Responsibility, Social Responsibility, Programs, Participation

by interest, understanding, awareness and the participation. Based on this, it is important to emphasize the importance of the women's role in bearing the social responsibility in the effective participation in the programs of the social responsibility via the different means which are available to her in the society. And in this context, the international organizations as the International Labor Organization, United Nation Organization for Development and the United Nations Development Fund for Women asserted the importance of this role and the sequenced results of this participation as empowering women in the society and providing her with the legal opportunities that enable her to act her vital and developing role in the society.

1. Introduction

The number of the social and the environmental problems have increased in the current era, era of globalization- which made the whole world a small village because of the scientific and technology progress and the availability of the modern means of communications in different countries all around the world including the developing ones which the Arab World is a part of. And for the sake of sharing the responsibility, all the members of the society have to work together to face the current universal challenges (Awad,2010,p1)

The social responsibility starts from the individual's responsibility in front of himself and it is the degree of interest, understanding and participation of the group that grows gradually through education and the social normalization inside the individual (Hamza,2006,p 68). And through the programs of social responsibility, the individuals are rehabilitated socially focusing on social values rather than the individual ones by supplying him with a set of values that lead and guide his behavior in the social field. And the process of rehabilitation can be effective and productive if the different institutions of the society work together in preparing an appropriate environment to this process so as to carry out different projects and to provide equal opportunities to all the members and categories of the society.

The elements of the social responsibility are represented

2. Problem of the Study

The Saudi society witnesses a dynamic development in the political, social, cultural and economic fields that affects the woman situation and changes her roles which are no longer limited to the family environment although of the importance of her role in constructing the family especially in the field of raising and taking care of the children but her limited participation in the programs of the social responsibility makes her isolated from this dynamic development and so her benefit of the outcomes of this development is too low.

Identifying the status of Saudi women's contribution in the programs of social responsibility helps in activating her participation in these programs through facing the organizational, cultural, social and economic obstacles that hinder this participation. This identification will provide better opportunities to the Saudi women in the society participation. Additionally, it affects positively the woman's benefit of the programs of social responsibility as helping her to acquire new skills that improve her personality psychologically and socially in one hand and help the society on the other hand in order to supply her with social experience that integrates her personality and self confidence. It is worth mentioning, that it also helps in achieving the social integration in the society through concentrating on the cooperation's and participation's values.

Based on this, the problem of the study can be determined by identifying the extent of the Saudi woman's contribution in the programs of social responsibility through identifying the woman's awareness's level of the concepts and the fields of social responsibility and the extent of her participation in the programs of social responsibilities at the social and individual levels in addition to identify the woman's motives in participating in the programs of social responsibility and the difficulties that hinder her participation.

3. Significance of the Study

1. Identifying the status of the Saudi women's attitudes towards participating in the programs of the social responsibility and enhancing these attitudes and guiding them to the society's desire's direction.
2. Lack of the scientific studies that were interested in studying the women's social responsibility in the Saudi society.
3. The rapid interest by the principals of all the organizations and ministries of the woman and the necessity of taking care of her and so this study is considered a scientific addition in this field.
4. To enrich the theoretical cognitive side regarding the women's social responsibility: motives, reasons, attitudes and ways of supporting her.

4. Objectives of the Study

- 1) To identify the extent of the women's awareness in the Saudi society of the concept and the fields of the social responsibility.
- 2) To identify the level of Saudi women's participation in the programs of the social responsibility at the society level.
- 3) To identify the level of Saudi women's participation in the programs of the social responsibility at the individual level.
- 4) To identify the motives of the Saudi women's participation in the programs of the social responsibility.
- 5) To determine the most significant difficulties which hinder the Saudi women's participation in the programs of the social responsibilities.
- 6) To come up with solutions which activate the Saudi women's participation in the programs of the social responsibility.

5. Procedural Definitions

- Society responsibility: it is a modern concept in the Arab societies which appeared in 2000 after the officials were totally convinced of the important role of the private sector and its efforts and because the society is considered an integrated unit and all the

members of the society are one big family and supposedly, the society should be cooperative (Dyab, 2010, 14).

- Social responsibility: a strategic option reflecting the concept of volunteering or the voluntary work. It shows the individuals' and the groups' realization of their responsibility towards the society and the civil society organization in general and towards the woman and the child in particular (Gindeel,2009,p14).
"Responsibility is a specific duty that the individual should do or a person that another one should be responsible for him"((Webster Dictionary, 1964)
- Participation : the individual's participation with others to help a group in fulfilling its needs and solve its problems to achieve its objectives(Al-Qot,2008,p 273)

The procedural definition of social responsibility in the current study is as follows: " a set activities and programs of social responsibilities that are presented by the public and private institutions and which the Saudi women can participate in ".

6. Theoretical Frame

The concept of social responsibility appeared long time ago and its features became clearer at the beginning of Islamic era. Islam is the great religion and it is the religion of goodness and the social responsibility. And Allah ordered in his holy book to carry out the social responsibilities which are greatly awarded.

Islam's point of view towards the social responsibility may vary from the Western one because the latter links the activities of social responsibility with the extent of the institution's achievement of profit especially the classic parties, or with physical and moral returns in general. While Islamic Figh believes that the activity of the social responsibility is a kind of social and integrated cooperation between the society and the institution and the institution should develop the society through giving the public interest the priority (Abdalqader &Zahra,p8). And from Figh's perspective, the social responsibility is based on faith, moderation and integration. In the same context, Mogadam(2010,p1) mentioned that the social concepts were enhanced by the appearance of religion(Islam). Islam focuses on the social solidarity and its different types: Sadagat, Zakat and Waqf. As a result of industrial revolution and the mastery of standards of profitability and the control of private sector, there was a need to a compulsory role to the companies in the social development. And at the beginning of 1970s, the concept of social responsibility had more dimensions as it was no longer refer to volunteering work or donations but it refers to programs and strategic plans. And before the third millennium, the former Secretary-General Kofi Annan launched an initiative to activate the companies' role in the society which was called the International

Agreement.

7. The Women's Social Responsibility

The women's participation in the programs of social responsibility is considered a developmental need that is imposed by the social status of the developed and in developing societies. And the developed societies allow the woman to have opportunities in the developmental participation especially in the different fields of official and voluntary work. And although the developing countries try to get benefit of the women's capabilities, if she was able to participate, but it seems that she faced difficulties during her participation in the programs of social responsibility because of cultural, social and political factors.

The importance of women's participation in the social responsibility programs are seen clearly in the society in the following :(Mahmood,2007,p1397)

1. The positive attitudes of the women's power and the necessity to provide her with social experience that integrates her personality and enhances her self confidence.
2. To meet the women's needs through others' appreciation of her work that raises the level of development.
3. To justify the need to affiliation through the participation in designing plans and making decisions.
4. The feeling of social responsibility and the appropriate nurture by enhancing values of cooperation and participation.
5. To acquire new skills that help in constructing the women's psychological and social aspects in one hand, and help the society on the other hand.
6. To develop the value of the group work and the concepts of rights and duties.

To achieve the opportunities of women's participation in the programs and the activities of social responsibilities, there are many factors affect the women's involvement in the comprehensive and developmental process as : education and training in specific fields, getting rid of discrimination at work, raising level of income, providing the society and cultural support to the woman's participation.

8. Women's Role in the Social Responsibility

The women's developmental participation attracted international interest and many conferences were held to discuss women's issues as the first international conference of women in 1985, Beijing Conference in 1996 and the International Conference of Women in New York in 2012. One of the most important issues that related to women's development is empowering her to perform her role effectively as the man, to participate in making decisions in political, economic, social and cultural fields. And this

international interest was accompanied by the interest of the international and regional organizations as the international forums recommended the necessity to support the woman's role and to give her the right of work in all different fields based on her importance in the society.

Many conferences were held to discuss the Arab women's role, for example, the first summit of Arab women in Cairo in 2000, conference of exceptional summit of the Arab women in Morocco in 2001, in addition to many forums addressed issues about women and policy, women and society, women and media, women and economy as the forum of Arab Women Summit which was held in Manama in 2010 and the international women leadership's conference which was held in Abu Debi in 2012.

This study, which is about the women's social responsibility and which is adopted by the social Research Center and Women Studies at the University of Nora Bent Abdurrahman in Riyadh in Saudi Arabia, is a significant evidence of the interest of women's role and the necessity of empowering her to perform her real role in the society.

Because of the great interest of this issue and because the number of the women increased internationally, the following questions were raised : " What are the roles of the women in the Islamic societies and their future? And to what extent these roles are related in terms of opportunities of preparation and means that help facing life?.

To answer these questions, this part of the study focuses on the women's roles in the programs of social responsibility and the role of the women is defined as a set of specified characteristics and expectations socially and they are related to her position. The role is important socially because it confirms that the individuals' activities are controlled socially and they follow specific patterns of behaviors. It is expected from the woman who has a specific social rank in her family, to do some behavioral patterns representing the role which the society expected her to do and it matches with her actual role.

There are many roles that women do as:

1. The social role: the activities that the woman does in her family as raising her children and her family's relation with other families through her daily and social activities.
2. The cultural role: it is the women's capability to evaluate what she acquires of knowledge and information from different means of media supporting her role in the adaptation process with the external world. And the woman's degree of education plays a major role in this field; the more she is educated, the more she understands, realizes and resists the negative effects which she may face because of her contact with the external world.
3. The economic role: it is every economic role that the woman does inside or outside her house to meet her family or the society's needs through achieving an economic benefit. In other words, this activity has an economic value that can be measured or evaluated.
4. The political role: the activities which the woman

performs as her practice of the political and civil rights ;vote in the elections, participate in the women's organizations, her right of speech and equality in front of Law.

9. Questions of the Study

1st question: What is the extent of the Saudi women's awareness of the concepts and fields of the social responsibility?

2nd question: What is level of Saudi women's participation in the programs of social responsibility at the society level?

3rd questions: What is level of Saudi women's participation in the programs of social responsibility at the individual level?

4th question: What are the Saudi women's motives in participating in the programs of the social responsibility?

5th question: What are the Saudi women's difficulties in participating in the programs of the social responsibility?

6th question: what are the solutions that activate the Saudi women's participation in the programs of social responsibility?

10. Methodology of the Study

- Approach of the study: this study followed the analytical descriptive approach as it addressed the quantitative and the qualitative description of the subject of the study through identifying its characteristics and its relation to some factors.
- Population & sample of the study

The population of the study consisted of the Saudi women who work in the fields of social responsibility in the public sector in different institutions belong to some ministries where the Saudi women usually work as Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Education, Ministry of High Education and Ministry of Health in Riyadh city using a comprehensive survey and their number was 283. The sample of the study also includes the Saudi women who work in the fields of social responsibility in the private sector in the institutions that have departments or programs of social responsibility in Riyadh city as banks, companies, health institutions and the feminine commercial shops using the comprehensive survey and their number was 127 respondents.

- Tool of the study: the questionnaire includes six axes:

First axis: it includes the initial data that consisted of 12 items.

Second axis: it consisted of 13 items about the women's awareness of the concept and fields of social responsibility.

Third axis: it consisted of 29 items addressed the participation in the programs of social responsibility.

Fourth axis: it consisted of 14 items addressed the motives of the women's participation in the programs of social responsibility.

Fifth axis: it consisted of 20 items about the difficulties facing the women's desire in participating in the programs of social responsibility.

The sixth axis: it consisted of 12 items address the solutions that help in activating the women's participation in the programs of social responsibility. And in light of these axes, it is clear that questionnaire's total number of the items which related to the women's participation in the social responsibility was (100).

11. Validity & Reliability of the Tool

To assure the tool's validity, the construct validity was used through presenting the initial draft of the questionnaire to a five specialized arbitrators in the fields of (Women's Studies, Sociology, Economy, Management and Politics). Based on the arbitrators 'suggestions and notes, some items were changed; deleted or added. After the tool's validity had been assured, test and retest was used to confirm the tool's reliability. The tool was applied on a sample consisted of 10 women and after two weeks, the tool was applied again. The internal consistency of the questionnaire was calculated using Cronbach – Alpha and its value was 0.90 which is considered statistically acceptable.

12. Fields of the Study

1. Geographic one: the place of the study is Riyadh city for different reasons as: it is the capital of the country that attracts the government's attention in different sectors and services and it has all the different fields of participation in the programs of social responsibility in addition to the researcher's desire of serving a society where he worked in and his wish to pay the favor back to it through developing its institutions and members in all the sectors and fields.
2. Human field: it includes all the women who have relations with the field of social responsibility in the public and private sectors through distributing application forms to the managers of the institutions where the selected women worked to write down their names.
3. Time field: collecting data lasted for three months starting from Sha`ban (August) to Shawl (October) for the year 1433.

13. Results: Economic and Social Characteristics of the Sample of the Study

Table (1) illustrates the distribution of the sample of the study according to age categories and it is clear that the highest percent of the sample is the category that ranged(25-30) with 34.3 % of the sample and it is followed

by the category whose age is less than 25 years and the category that ranged from 30-35 years respectively. The women who are more than 35 years had the least percent (17.4%).

Table 1. Economic & Social characteristics of the sample of the Study

age category	N	%	Educational level	N	Percent
Less than 50	109	27.3	Moderate & less than moderate	37	9.2
-25	137	34.3	Secondary	57	14.3
-30	84	21.0	University	277	69.2
More 35	70	17.4	Higher studies	29	7.3
Total	400	100	Total	400	100
Marital status	N	%	Profession	N	Percent
Single	156	39.0	Does not work	47	11.7
Married	205	51.3	House wife	29	7.3
Divorced	27	6.7	Government officer	240	60.0
Widow	12	3.0	Private sector/an officer	84	21.0
Total	400	100	Total	400	100
Monthly income	N	Percent	Monthly family income	N	Percent
Less than 5000	197	49.2	Less 10000	144	36.0
- 5000 7000	112	28.0	15000 – 10000	69	17.3
- 7000 10000	61	15.3	20000 – 15000	85	21.3
More 1000	30	7.5	25000 – 20000	43	10.7
Total	400	100	25000more	59	14.7
-	-	-	Total	400	100

The previous table also showed an increase in the young women's participation in the programs of social responsibility in the Saudi society and this may attribute to the fact that the women became more educated and enthusiastic to highlight the importance of their role in developing the society and its institutions especially after the privileges she got in the government of Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques in this issue.

And the same previous table showed the distribution of the sample of study according to the marital status variable. It is clear that half of the sample is married with 51.3% while the single women are 39% and the divorced in addition to the

widows are 6.7% and 3% respectively. The table also showed an increase in the married women's participation in the programs of the social responsibility and their marriage was not an obstacle hinders their participation in these programs as they consider it as a proof of confirmation of their readiness to carry out responsibilities towards the society.

The same previous table showed the distribution of the sample of the study according to the education variable and it is clear that the majority of the samples are academics with 69.2% while who get secondary degree was 14.3% and the other categories of education are about 9.2%.

The previous table showed that most of the participants in the programs in the social responsibility are educated and whenever their degree of education get higher, their participation in these programs increases. And this result assured that the kingdom's policies towards education have positive effects in developing the women human resources.

The table (1) illustrated the distribution of the sample of the study according to the variables of the study; most of them work in government jobs with 60% of the sample followed by 21% who work in private sector while those who do not work and who are housewives, are 11.7% and 7.3% respectively. Although some women do not work, they participate in the programs of the social responsibility for their membership in the private associations to serve society as a volunteering work. Table (1) also showed the distribution of the sample of the study according to the women's monthly income. It is clear that about half of the sample's income is less than 5000 with 49.2% of the total. While quarter of the sample has an income between 5000-less than 7000 with 28% and the percent of whose income is more than 10000 is 7.5%. The table indicates the monthly income of the most participant's women in the programs of social responsibilities is moderate or less than moderate and therefore, one of the reasons for their participation in these programs is to get some privileges and to achieve a specific benefit.

The same table illustrated also the distribution of the sample of the study according to the family's monthly income which showed that the income of 36% of the sample is less than 5000 whereas less than 25.0% of the respondents have a monthly income ranged from 15.000 to 20.000 SR. And about 10.7% has a monthly income ranged from 10.000 to 15.000 and 14.7% has a monthly income that exceeds 25.000.

It is clear that the monthly income of the most of the sample is moderate and so one of the reasons for their participation in the social responsibility programs is to get some advantages. And therefore, the collected data showed that the monthly income of 23.5% of the respondents in the programs of the social responsibility does not cover their needs and so one of their reasons for participation in the programs of social responsibility is to improve their income and achieve a possible maximum benefit of these programs.

14. Results & Discussion

First question: What is the extent of the Saudi women's awareness of the concepts and fields of social responsibility?

Table 2. Distribution of the sample of the study according to the awareness of the concept of social responsibility

Categories	Yes		I do not know		No	
	ك	%	ك	%	ك	%
- the ability to meet the commitments	329	82.3	52	13.0	19	4.7
The individual's responsibility in front of herself.	304	76.0	49	12.3	47	11.7
Degree of interest, understanding & society participation	321	80.3	64	16.0	15	3.7
It is a process that needs education and nature.	299	74.7	64	16.0	37	9.3
- An alternative reflects the concept of volunteering.	44.3	44.3	129	32.3	94	23.4

The table (2) showed the distribution of the sample of the study according to the awareness of the social responsibility concept. It is clear that the most common concept of the social responsibility is: "The ability of meet the commitments" with 82.3% and this concept reflects the degree of interest, understanding and the society's participation with 80.3 out of the whole sample.

The item "The individual's responsibility in front of herself" was 76.0% and the item "a process is developed through education and nurturing" was 74.7 %. Finally, the item "the social responsibility reflects volunteering concept" was 44.3%. This result contracted with what was mentioned in the theoretical frame of this study in terms of the common concept of the social responsibility and linked it with the concepts of volunteering and the charity work which assured the respondents' high level of awareness of this concept although of the recent discussion about it in the Saudi society especially at the individual level.

Table (3) showed the distribution of the respondents according to the awareness of the fields of social responsibility. It is clear that "responsibility towards the members of the society" came first in many fields with 86.2% followed by "ethical responsibility" and "responsibility towards the country" with 81.4% of the respondents' answers. And about 78.7% of the respondents believe "responsibility towards society's issues" is one of the most important cases of social responsibility in Saudi society and "responsibility towards the system" with 7.2% of the respondents followed by "responsibility towards

environment "with 74.7% and "personal responsibility" was in the last rank in the order of fields of social responsibility from the perspective of the respondents. Therefore, it is possible to say that the sample of the study has a high degree of awareness of many fields of social responsibility and so all the proposed fields have close percentages in the interest of this sample. Generally, these fields can be divided into three major fields: responsibility towards the society including the individuals or the issues and this is the common concept of social responsibility; the second field is the responsibility towards the state based on the commitment to its security and stability in the society. While the third field, which came in the last rank in this study according to the respondents' perspective, is the personal responsibility.

Table 3. distribution of the sample of the study according to fields of social responsibility

Categories	Yes		I don't know		No	
	ك	%	ك	%	ك	%
Personal responsibility	294	73.4	43	10.8	63	15.8
Ethical responsibility	326	81.4	43	10.8	31	7.8
Responsibility towards the society	345	86.2	34	8.5	21	5.3
Responsibility towards the society's problems	315	78.7	55	13.8	30	7.5
Responsibility towards environment	299	74.7	62	15.5	39	9.8
Responsibility towards the system	309	77.2	48	12.0	43	10.8
National responsibility	325	81.2	38	9.5	37	9.3

Results of the second question: What is the level of the Saudi woman's participation in the programs of social responsibility at the society level?

This study tried to reveal the levels of participations in the programs of social responsibility of the Saudi woman through 17 items that reflect many levels of participation starting from the individual level up to the society level. And table (4) illustrates these levels as follows:

According to the level of participation in the programs of social responsibility at the level of society, table (4) showed three levels of participations of the respondents: high, moderate and low. About 61.8% of the respondents stated that "they maintain the reputation of their country through their participating in these programs" and about 60.3% of the respondents indicated that "they feel regret for ignoring a work related to their society's development which they should do. While 56.7 of the respondents stated that "they feel comfortable when they share their colleagues a successful work related to their region". And about 51.5 of the respondents "feel happy when a new source of fortune was discovered in their society" whereas 50.7 of the respondents stated "they prefer working with their colleagues in keeping the system".

Table 4. level of the participation in the programs of social responsibility at the society level

Categories	Agree	disagree	Mean	Std	Order
	%	%			
1- I care of listening to the News ad more news about my country.	90.0	10.0	1.79	0.61	10
2- I share my colleagues the talk about development in my country.	84.0	16.0	1.92	0.63	5
3-I keep the reputation of the country which I belong to.	97.8	2.2	1.41	0.54	17
4- I feel regret when I ignore a work that I should do.	94.8	5.2	1.45	0.59	16
5- I and my colleagues participate in keeping the system.	95.2	4.8	1.54	0.59	14
6- Protecting and keeping the public place is the government's work.	57.7	42.3	2.05	0.89	4
7- I feel comfortable when I participate in a successful work with my colleagues in my city.	96.7	3.3	1.47	0.56	15
8- I would like to know more about the new projects in my country.	91.5	8.5	1.77	0.59	11
9- I am interested in taking part in the programs that protect environment in my city.	85.5	14.5	1.89	0.62	6
10- I like visiting the places that I did not visit before in my country.	81.5	18.5	1.81	0.72	8
11- I feel happy when a new resource of wealth is discovered in my country.	91.7	8.3	1.57	0.64	13
12- Literacy is the government's responsibility.	38.8	61.2	2.46	0.74	1
13- I like to clarify to my colleagues the importance of the social problems in our country.	88.0	12.0	1.82	0.62	7
14- I feel angry when my colleagues are not serious in our common work in favor of the society.	90.0	10.0	1.69	0.65	12
15- I care of attending the social and economic forums that address my society's problems.	63.7	36.3	2.19	0.71	2
16- I like to have books and publications about national subjects.	66.3	33.7	2.15	0.71	3
17- The duty of every female citizen is to solve the problems of the society.	85.0	15.0	1.80	0.68	9

At the moderate level, the table showed that 37.5% “like visiting the places which they did not visit before” and about 37.4 of the respondents “believe that keeping the public places clean is the duty of the government whereas 35% of the respondents “see that every citizen has to help in solving the society’s problems and 32% of the sample “like clarifying the importance of social responsibility to their colleagues” and at the lower level, about a quarter of the sample prefer participating in the programs that protect environment and 23.8% indicates that they share their colleagues the talk about the development of the country.

It is clear from table(5) that there are statistically significant relations between items of the dependent variable of level of participation at the society’s level and between all the other independent variables(education, profession, women monthly income and family income). According to education variable, there are significant relations at the level of significance (0.01) with items(4,5,6,7,10,11,12,15). And there are significant relations at the level of significance (0.05) with items (1, 3). While there are no significant relation at any level of significance with the items (2, 8, 9, 13, 14, 16, and 17), therefore, it is possible to say that the common trend that there is a significant relation between the level of participation and the education variable. And the same result is shown with the profession variable as there are significant relation at the significance of level at 0.01 with items(1,2,3,4,5,7,12,13) while there are significant relation at the level of significance 0.05 with items(8,11,17). And there are no significant relations with items (6, 9, 10, 15, and 16). Generally, all the previous results showed that there is a relation between level of participation and profession variable.

And according to woman’s income or the family’s income variable, it is clear that there are no significant relations with most items of the field of participation. Therefore, it is possible to say that there is no significant relation between the level of participation at the society level and the variable of woman’s income or her family’s income.

Results of the third question: What is the Saudi women’s level of participation in the programs of social responsibility at the individual level?

Table 5. Relationship between level of participation in the programs of social responsibility at the society level and education, profession and income variables using Chi-Square

Categories	Education	Profession	Women's income	Family income
1- I care of listening to the News to know my country's news.	*8.53	**10.7	*9.56	5.96
2- I talk with my friends about the development in my country.	4.72	**14.6	1.20	6.32
I keep the reputation of my country which I belong to.	*10.7	**19.8	*9.75	**15.1
4- I feel regret which I did not do a work related to my society's development.	**13.1	**15.8	**13.7	**13.7
5- I work with my colleagues in keeping the system.	**14.7	**11.8	0.64	2.21
6- Keeping the public places clean is the duty of the government parties only.	**12.5	6.90	**15.6	**12.8
7- I feel comfortable when I work with my colleagues to have a work successful.	**22.3	**26.4	7.24	7.12
8- I like to know the new projects in my country.	6.21	*10.0	5.11	3.40
9- I like participating in the projects that are interested in protecting the environment.	2.22	3.33	3.81	**14.4
10- I like visiting places I did not visit before in my country.	**12.4	4.13	4.62	2.12
11- I feel happy when a source of wealth was found in my country.	**12.1	*7.81	2.95	5.33
12- Literacy is the role of the government.	**16.1	**11.2	6.56	**20.3
13- I like clarifying the importance of some social problems to my colleagues in my country.	8.19	**12.2	1.73	5.20
14- I feel angry for my colleagues' lack of serious when we were together in a work in favor of the society.	0.13	**13.5	6.26	4.28
15- I am interested in attending the social and economic forums that discuss my society's problems.	**14.1	4.44	7.01	6.86
16- I like to have to have books and publications about national issues.	7.34	4.85	6.65	4.72
17- Every one's duty is to help in participating in solving the society's problems.	2.85	*9.84	2.74	1.95

Table 6. level of participation in the programs of social responsibility at the individual level

Categories	Agree	Disagree	Mean	Std	Order
	%	%			
1- I enjoy working in an awareness campaign.	94.2	5.8	1.56	0.60	12
2- I care about participating in the media means about issues of social responsibility.	68.7	31.7	2.09	0.74	5
3- I like participating in solving problems of my relatives and friends.	86.8	13.2	1.71	0.69	9
I do my effort to do a work related to social responsibility.	94.5	5.5	1.58	0.60	11
5- I prefer allocate a part of my annual vocation working in the public services' projects.	55.3	44.7	2.31	0.71	2
6- I feel happy to be responsible of work I did with my colleagues.	91.2	8.8	1.72	0.62	8
7- The woman should leave some of her desires to make others happy.	67.5	32.5	2.12	0.72	4
8- I stay at home doing my family duties although all of my family went out for different reasons.	59.2	40.8	2.25	0.71	3
9- The woman's recreational activities as walking in the garden are considered a waste of time.	31.3	68.3	2.57	0.68	1
10- The woman should care of the participation in the programs of social responsibilities which are presented by the different institutions of public and private sectors.	82.7	17.3	2.00	0.59	6
11- I enjoy participating in a volunteering work.	93.5	6.5	1.67	0.59	10
12- I help in solving problems at my work	87.0	13.0	1.80	0.65	7

Table 7. Relation between participation level in the programs of social responsibility at the individual level and the education, profession and income variables using (Chi-Square)

Categories	Education	Career	Women income	Family income
1- When I was in a campaign of awareness, I really enjoy what I am doing to make it successful.	5.31	0.61	2.57	2.29
2- I am interested in participating in the media means about social responsibility issues.	6.15	4.79	**12.1	4.50
3- I like to help my relatives and friends in solving their problems.	1.08	2.58	**15.5	**16.4
4- I do my best when I was assigned to do a work related to social responsibility.	**14.7	4.09	3.86	3.97
5- I prefer to utilize a part of my annual vocation in working in public services' projects.	**13.9	**14.4	**31.9	**17.4
I feel happy of being responsible of a work I did with the help of my colleagues.	5.17	4.55	5.36	1.85
7- The woman has to leave some of her desires to make other happy.	3.75	**14.2	*8.7	6.93
8- I stay at home doing my family duties although my family went out to of their own business.	1.50	**14.7	2.68	*8.9
9- Doing some entertaining activities as walking in the gardens is considered a waste of her time.	5.59	*11.1	**13.7	*11.8
10- The women should care of participating in the programs of social responsibility in the public and private sectors.	**17.2	2.30	*7.73	*11.2
11- I enjoy participating in a volunteering work.	4.64	*10.9	6.85	**12.7
12- I participate in solving problems at my work.	4.95	*7.9	5.48	6.83

Table (6) showed that there are many individual levels of participation represented by the items: "feeling of enjoyment of doing duties related to participation" and the item "doing my effort to do a work related to social responsibility" with 48.5% and the item "- I like participating in solving problems of my relatives and friends" with 42.5%. and about 39.5 of the respondents state that they feel happy in participating in the volunteering work and about 37.0 % of the respondents believe that there should be serious responsibility in every work they do with their colleagues while 33.3% of the sample prefers helping in solving the problems at work and about a quarter of the sample does not care of participating in the media programs about the issues of social responsibility. In addition to 20.8% of the sample states that women should leave some of her desire to make others happy.

The previous results showed the readiness of a great number of Saudi women to participate in the programs of social responsibility whether the return of these programs is limited to the individual or the society level.

Table (7) showed lack of significant relationship between the participation variable at the individual level and the education, profession and income variables. And according to the relations between the first variable and items of the field, it is clear that there were no significant relations except items (4, 5, and 10) which indicate the weak relation between the variables. But according to the relation between the profession variable and the items of the field, it is notable that there are significant relations with the half of the items of the field (axis) which are 5, 7,8,9,11,12. Therefore, it is possible to say that the relation between the variables was moderate. And according to the income variable, there is a weak relation between the variable and the most of the items of this field (axis) were insignificant except six items related

to the income of woman and the family. Most of these relations were significant at the least level of significance and so it is possible to say that there is a relation between the items of this field and the specified variables.

Results of the fourth question: What are the motives of Saudi women's participation in the programs of social responsibility?

The motives of women's participation in the programs of social responsibility can be social, or economic, or organizational or individual. And this study tried to shed light on these motives in the items in table (8).

It is clear from table (8) that there are many motives of participation as: the motive related to "give women the opportunity to participate in the programs of social responsibility" with a mean 1.80 and standard deviation 0.67 with agreement 34.2% of the sample of the study. And the motive "identify the extent of the citizens' positive attitudes towards participation in the social responsibility" was in the second rank with a mean 0.74 and standard deviation 0.60 and with agreement 34.5% of the sample of study. In the third rank was the motive "using new methods to meet the needs of the society" with a mean 0.74 and standard deviation 0.61. The motive "support the government work in favor of the society" was in the fourth rank with a agreement of 33.7% of the sample and the motive "the society participation helps the woman make decisions in her life" was in the fifth rank with a mean 1.73 and standard deviation 0.66 and with a agreement 38.8 of the sample of the study. About 35.7 of the sample agreed that "the programs of social responsibility invested free time in useful things be beneficial to the women and the society as well" with a mean 0.73 and standard deviation 0.61.

Table 8. motives of participation in the programs of social responsibility

Categories	Agree	disagree	Moderate	Std	Order
	%	%			
1- Using new methods to meet the needs of the society.	91.2	8.8	1.74	0.61	3
2- Support and continue the government work in favor of society.	93.0	7.0	1.73	0.58	4
3- Raise the services' level and expand its fields.	94.0	6.0	1.65	0.59	11
To identify the people's positive in participating in the programs of social responsibility.	91.7	8.3	1.74	0.60	2
Participating in reducing the amount of the social problems.	92.5	7.5	1.67	0.61	9
Give me the opportunity to work in the programs of social responsibility.	85.5	14.5	1.80	0.67	1
Help me to make decisions in my personal life.	88.2	11.8	1.73	0.66	5
8- Help in highlighting the human image of the society.	94.2	5.8	1.69	0.58	7
Acquire the experience by my participation in the programs of social responsibility and use it in solving my own problems.	92.2	7.8	1.64	0.62	12
10- Investing my free time in doing useful things to me and my country as well.	91.2	8.8	1.73	0.61	6
11- Practice right of choice of the quality of work I like to do.	95.5	4.5	1.56	0.58	14
12- Acquire administrative experience helps me in my official work.	91.0	9.0	1.67	0.63	8
13- To develop the positive attitudes towards my society.	92.5	7.5	1.63	0.62	13
14- My participation helps in achieving a kind of stability in the society.	92.5	7.5	1.65	0.62	10

Table 9. relation between the participation motivations in the social responsibility programs and the education, profession and income variables(Chi-Squire)

Categories	Education	Career	Women income	Family income
1- Using new ways to meet the needs of the society.	3.52	2.81	1.08	2.28
2- To support and complete the public work in favor the society.	3.78	6.39	0.19	1.09
3- To raise the services' level in my country and expand their fields.	6.27	2.26	**14.2	3.85
4- To identify the extent of people positivity in participating in the social responsibility programs.	2.39	4.08	**12.1	5.08
5- to reduce the amount of the social problems	*10.1	1.44	4.52	4.66
6-to give me the opportunity to work in the programs of social responsibility.	0.95	1.33	*8.14	4.45
7- Society participation helps me to make decisions in my own life.	2.95	1.54	3.49	**13.5
8-to highlight the human image of the society.	*11.7	1.36	2.24	6.71
9-participation in social responsibility programs helps me to acquire the experience which I can use to treat my own problems.	6.40	1.22	**18.7	1.55
10-to utilize the free time doing beneficial things to myself and my country as well.	2.85	4.91	1.90	3.50
11-to practice freedom of choosing the type of the work which I like to do.	5.36	1.48	3.42	4.74
12-to acquire administrative experience that helps me in my official work	1.65	1.25	6.00	*9.6
13- To enhance the positive attitudes towards my society.	**19.6	2.87	7.80	3.25
14-my participation in the programs of social responsibility achieve a kind of stability in the society.	*9.1	1.63	4.41	*8.9

In addition to the previous motives, there are motives as “Programs of social responsibility helps in highlighting the human image in the society” with a mean 0.69 and standard deviation 0.58, “Programs of social responsibility help acquiring administrative experiences which are helpful for the woman in her official work” with a mean 1.67 and standard deviation 0.63, “Programs of social responsibility reduce the amount of the social problems in the society” with a mean 1.67 and standard deviation 0.64. The item “participation in these programs helps in achieving a kind of stability in the society” came in the tenth rank with a mean 0.65 and standard deviation 0.62. followed by the item “These programs help in raising the quality of services in the Saudi society and expand its field” with a mean 1.65 and standard deviation 0.59 and the item “these programs help in acquiring the experience that help us to solve future personal problems” came in the twelfth rank with a mean 1.64 and a standard deviation 0.62.

Based on these results, we can conclude that there are many motives that encourage the Saudi women to participate in the programs of social responsibility in the society. Some of these motives were individual while others have society influence and it was noticeable that individual motives were the most frequent among the respondents.

Table (9) showed the relation between the participation motivations in the social responsibility programs and the income, profession and education variables (Chi-Square). It is clear that there is lack of statistically significant differences between the education and the motives of women’s participation as there were only four significant relations with four variables ;three were significant at the level of significance (0.05) while item 13 was significant at level of significance (0.01) and so the education was considered a factor that motivated the women’s participation in the social development programs and this may due to the culture of Saudi society which opened widely to women education as there were no differences between who has or does not have high or moderate or low degree of education.

The pervious table also showed lack of statistical significant differences between profession variable and women participation in the social responsibility programs as there were no relations at any level of significance with any item in the scale and this result may attribute to two reasons: the first one related to the fact that most of the sample of the study were workers in addition to the nature of the Saudi society that does not differentiate between the woman who works or does not and this seems to the strong possibility where Saudi woman can stay at home after finishing education if she does want to work and it is possible in most of the times that the work presented to woman is inappropriate to her ambition and wishes. The previous table also showed that there were not many items with statistical significant relations with the income variable. And this result may due to the fact that whenever the woman enrolled with any type of work, it is expected to achieve enough income to herself and her family without the need to the husband’s income. And therefore, the women’s enrollment with work

provides feeling of security that enables her to think of participating in any of the volunteering work. On the other hand, the nature of the incomes in Saudi are highly closed that they achieved the opportunities of fulfilling the basic needs without discrimination.

Results of fifth question: What are the difficulties of Saudi women’s participation in the social responsibility programs?

The study tried to record the difficulties of women’s participation in the social responsibility programs. And these difficulties can be divided into three types: difficulties concerning women participation, difficulties concerning nature of the institutions that present the social responsibility programs and difficulties related to the effectiveness of the institutions which have indirect relation with these programs and it is expected that these institutions have efficient role in the process of participation or facing its difficulties as it illustrated in table (10).

It is clear from table (10) that most important difficulties related to the women’s feeling of not adhering to do her assignments related the social responsibility on time and mean and the standard deviation of this difficulty were 2.35 and 0.70 respectively. It is possible to overcome this difficulty through adopting many programs and means that increase women awareness in the importance of her participation in these programs and the importance of giving the public interest the priority. This difficulty is related to some women’s care of getting the maximum possible personal benefit of the programs of social responsibility and so some women prefer taking part in these programs. This difficulty came in the second rank with a mean (2.10) and standard deviation (0.73) while “lack of identifying the women’s clear role” came in the third rank with a mean (0.96) and standard deviation (0.65) indicating the necessity of having administrative and organized rule for the different participants in these programs. And the difficulty of “lack of the appropriate appreciation of the women’s efforts in these programs” came in the fourth rank with a mean (1.96) and standard deviation (0.72) and this type of difficulty is related to women’s lack of time to participate in these programs. And the difficulty of lack of financial returns of such programs was with a mean (1.96) and standard deviation (0.95). The difficulty concerning the women’s participation in the programs came in the last rank and the time of her official work with a mean 1.84 and standard deviation (0.68).

Some of the difficulties related to the work of the social responsibility programs, the item “working in these programs is too flexible up to mess” came in the first rank with a mean (2.34) and dispersion’s coefficient(0.75) and therefore, overcoming this obstacle needs further organized rules for these programs. The other related difficulty, which came in the second rank, is represented by the excessive restrictions that reduce these programs and its mean was 1.99 and standard deviation was 0.72. It is possible to say that the most difficulties related to work in these programs were great neglect or extreme increase of the restrictions that do not allow the participants to continue working in these programs.

The difficulty which came in the third rank related to the focus of the parties that are interested in work in the social responsibility programs in the traditional fields with a mean 1.70 and standard deviation 0.62. The fourth difficulty was the limitation of media programs that care of showing the importance of participation in the programs of social responsibility with a mean 1.68 and standard deviation 0.61.

Finally, the difficulty of the absence of the educational activities and practices that encourage the responsibility in the academic society was with a mean 1.69 and standard deviation 0.68. And so, it is possible to say that the most difficulties concerning work in this field are related to lack of media programs or the their supportive activities and practices and this may indicate the necessity of adopting the suitable programs to activate these programs leading to further volunteering effort in this field.

The third pattern of the difficulties concerning the parties and related external institutions of the programs of social responsibility includes a set of difficulties as the implementing parties of the programs of the social responsibilities do not give the women the chance to choose the field they like to participate in with a mean (1.91) and standard deviation (0.73) and the difficulty in the second rank was "looking at the work of the charitable organizations as an official work limited to the specialized parties" with a mean 1.88 and standard deviation 0.71 and this difficulty showed the need to have more awareness programs of the nature of these institutions and the importance of the social responsibility of the individual and the society. The difficulty of "lack of training programs of the participation in these programs before enrollment," came third with a mean 1.80 and standard deviation 0.70.

Table 10. Difficulties of participating in the programs of social responsibility

Categories	Agree	disagree	Moderate	Sdv	Order
	%	%			
1- The time of participation in the programs of the social responsibility contradicts with the women's work time.	83.7	16.3	1.84	0.68	10
2- Lack of sufficient time to participate in the programs of social responsibility because I am busy with work that has financial returns.	77.0	23.0	1.95	0.95	7
3- A feeling that I am not committed to do what I was given on time.	52.5	47.5	2.35	0.70	1
4- Lack of availability of institutions which are interested in the programs of social responsibility near my house.	90.5	9.5	1.74	0.62	14
5- Some women aware of achieving the maximum personal benefit from the social responsibility programs and this contradicts with mu attitudes towards them which makes me nit interested to participate.	68.5	31.5	2.10	0.73	3
6- Lack of a specialized reference in the participation of the social responsibility programs that organize and care of the participants' affairs.	83.7	16.3	1.82	0.69	12
7- The great amount of family burdens in addition to work and studying burdens that consumes most of the woman's time.	92.2	7.8	1.59	0.63	20
8- The executive parties of the programs of social responsibility do not provide the opportunity to me choose the field I like.	77.2	22.8	1.91	0.73	8
9-working in the programs of social responsibility is too flexible up to miss.	49.3	50.7	2.34	0.75	2
10- No specific determination of my participation in the programs of social responsibility.	81.2	18.8	1.96	0.65	5
11- Lack of training programs in the programs of social responsibility before my enrolment.	83.5	16.5	1.80	0.70	13
12- Lack of the appropriate appreciation of my effort in participating in the programs of social responsibility.	76.0	24.0	1.96	0.72	6
13-too many restrictions that controlled the programs of social responsibility.	74.5	25.5	1.99	0.72	4
14- The absence role of the family in raising the children in the participation of the social responsibility.	82.2	17.8	1.83	0.71	11
15- The belief of working for the charitable organizations, as an official work, is limited to specialized parties.	80.3	19.7	1.88	0.71	9
16- Limitation of media programs that are interested in highlighting the importance of social responsibility programs.	92.3	7.7	1.68	0.61	17
17-weak concentration of the school curricula on strengthening the female students' concepts of social responsibility.	92.5	7.5	1.61	0.62	19
18- The absence of educational activities and practices that enhance the responsibility in the academic society.	88.0	12.0	1.69	0.68	16
19- Focusing on the traditional fields by the parties which are interested in the programs of social responsibility.	91.2	8.8	1.70	0.62	15
20- Lack of concentration on projects related to woman by the labor organizations specialized in the programs of social responsibility.	97.3	8.5	1.64	0.63	18

There are other difficulties related to the external parties as lack of institutions of the social responsibility near residence place of the sample of the study, absence of the educational activities that encourage the responsibility in the academic society, lack of the school curricula's focus on enhancing the female students' concepts of social responsibility from early beginning and the family burdens in addition to work's or school's burdens that consume most of the women's time and so the opportunity of her participation in the social responsibility programs is limited.

Table (11) revealed the relation between participation's difficulties in the programs of social responsibility and the education, profession and income variables (Test of Chi Square). It is clear from this table that there is a moderate relation between education variable and the difficulty of women participation in the programs of social responsibility indicating that the difficulties varied between the educated and non educated women concerning the participation. And according to the profession and income variables' relation to women's participation in the social responsibility programs, it was clear that Saudi women face difficulties in the participation process and these difficulties are attributed to the woman's education and profession and her income or her family's.

Results of the sixth question: What are the solutions that help in activating Saudi women participation in the programs of social responsibility?

Table 11. relation between participation's difficulties in the programs of social responsibility and the education, profession and income variables

Categories	Education	Career	Woman's income	Family income
The time of participation in the programs of social responsibility contrasted with the official time of woman's work.	5.50	3.60	3.76	6.88
2- Insufficient time for my participation in the programs of the social responsibility because I am busy with things that have financial returns.	**23.6	4.27	3.32	4.04
3- I feel that I am not committed to do what I have to do on time.	5.23	*7.8	5.46	0.44
4- Lack of institutions that are interested in the programs of social responsibility near my house.	*10.1	0.50	0.38	6.07
5- Some women try to get personal benefits from the social responsibility programs.	0.35	3.88	**12.6	6.35
6- Lack of referenced specialized administration in the programs of social responsibility that organize and care of the participants' affairs.	*9.3	**18.1	5.88	*10.1
7- Many family responsibilities in addition to the work or the school that consumes most of women's time.	7.13	5.83	6.04	2.21
8- The executing parties of the programs of the social responsibility do not give me the chance to choose the field I like.	5.31	*9.7	0.49	2.87
9- Working in the programs of the social responsibility is too flexible.	1.92	0.48	*9.4	2.00
10- Lack of clear role in the participation in the programs of the social responsibility.	7.63	**11.6	2.28	2.21
11-lack of training programs for the participation in the social responsibility programs before I join them.	*12.3	4.10	2.71	5.31
12- Lack of the appropriate appreciation to my effort in the programs of social responsibility.	7.92	2.20	1.33	4.68
13- Too many restrictions that affect the programs of the social responsibility.	8.17	5.11	3.98	2.45
14- Absence of the family's role in raising their children on the participation in the programs of social responsibility.	*9.1	3.11	**12.6	3.43
15- The belief that the work of charity organizations is limited to the specified and concerned parties.	*10.2	0.26	1.45	3.36
16- Limitation of the media programs that are interested in showing the importance of participation in the social responsibility programs.	11.4	5.33	**13.5	*8.39
17- The weak concentration of the school curricula on enhancing the female students' concepts of the social responsibility from early beginning.	**20.7	*7.7	5.02	5.32
18- Absence of the educational activities and practices that encourage the responsibility in the academic society.	**29.6	*9.2	3.73	*8.8
19- The concentration of the parties that are interested in the social responsibility programs on the traditional fields.	**21.7	*10.0	7.43	*10.2
20- Lack of concentration on the related projects to women by the specialized labor organizations in the social responsibility programs.	**32.4	*7.9	4.29	**16.1

Table 12. ways of activating the participation in the social responsibility programs

Categories	agree	disagree	Mean	Std	Order
	%	%			
Establish specialized parties in the field of social responsibility.	97.3	2.7	1.42	.54	7
2- Spreading the awareness culture of the importance of the social responsibility and its positive effects on the society.	97.0	3.0	1.37	.54	10
3-Inserting a course or a subject in the school curricula that cares of social responsibility.	94.8	5.2	1.50	.59	6
4- Paying attention to the researches and related studies to the social responsibility from social perspective.	92.2	7.8	1.56	.63	5
5- To provide an appropriate environment for the women's participation in the programs of social responsibility.	96.0	4.0	1.39	.56	9
6- Give the women the opportunity to express her opinion towards the social issues and to participate in making decisions towards them.	95.7	4.3	1.41	.57	8
7- The women's participation in designing the development plans.	90.3	9.7	1.58	.66	4
8- Activate the Saudi women's social participation in Shora Council and the municipality councils and other positions of making decisions in the society.	81.2	18.3	1.76	.74	1
9- The Saudi women's appointment in the public and private higher positions helps in activating her social participation.	83.0	17.0	1.69	.74	3
10- Encouraging the Saudi women to participate in the social responsibility via media, conferences and meetings.	82.0	18.0	1.71	.75	2

Table (12) showed the sample's suggestions to activate the participation in the programs of social responsibility. The most important suggestions were as follows: the women's participation in Shura council and the municipality councils and other positions of making decisions in the society. This suggestion indicated that the women participation in these programs is controlled by the political work based on the belief that the women's political participation in the decision-making positions can activate other patterns of participation. The sample of the study believe that supporting women's participation in these programs needs to get benefit of media, conferences and meetings in spreading the awareness of her important participation. The second suggestion which showed social awareness was any success which a woman achieved in the society is linked to the help of the different means of media While the third suggestion was "the women's occupation of the higher positions in the government and in non-government institutions activates her society's participation in addition to increase her participation in the development's plans in the society. The fifth suggestion was to pay much attention to the studies and researches related to the programs of social responsibility from social perspective and to design subjects or special courses that supported the programs of social responsibility in the school curricula. This suggestion showed the awareness of the sample of the study of the importance of different educational systems in the society in spreading the culture of social responsibility programs.

At the implementation level, the sample of the study suggested establishing institutions specialized in the field of social responsibility. The women should be given the opportunity to express her opinion about the social issues and participate in process of making decisions and the woman has to participate in the society issues whether they

are politically, economically or socially with providing her with means of support so as to help her achieving success in society's responsibility. Lastly, the society awareness confirmed the necessity of women participation in the society through two ways; the first one is to spread the awareness's culture of the importance of social responsibility for its positive effects on the society and the second point are to provide the appropriate environment to the women's participation in the programs of responsibility. So any success the Saudi woman achieved in the social responsibility field and in other different cases of the society needs the appropriate environment and an increase in the social awareness of the members of the society.

15. Conclusion and Recommendations

In light of the results, the study recommended the following in the fields concerning the women and supporting her participation in the programs of the social responsibility in the Saudi society:

1. The readiness of a great sector of the Saudi women to participate in the programs of the social responsibility whether the return was on the individual or society levels and so the suitable opportunities that allow them to participate in these programs should be available.
2. There are many motives that force the Saudi women to participate in the programs of the social responsibility in the society. Some of these motives have individual "personal" causes and other have society ones. But it is noticeable that the individual motives were the most frequent between the respondents. Therefore, there is a need to aware Saudi women of the importance of the

- society motives of the social responsibility to change their attitudes towards these motives positively.
3. The most important difficulties concerning women's participation in the programs of social responsibility related to women's feeling of lack of commitment to do her tasks on time which related to social responsibility and this difficulty could be solved by adopting a number of programs and means that increase women's awareness of the importance of the participation in these programs and by giving public interest the priority.
 4. Nature of the programs of social responsibility which are characterized by flexibility up to mess is considered one of the difficulties facing the women's participation in the programs of social responsibility and to overcome this difficulty there is a need to have more rules that organized these programs.
 5. The executive parties of the programs of the social responsibilities do not give the participants women the opportunity to choose the field they like to participate in and lack of training programs in addition to the belief that the charitable institutions' work is limited to the specialized parties. And to overcome these difficulties, the study recommended to give the women who would like to participate the opportunity to choose the field they like especially there is a relation between these results and level of education, income and the profession and so if there was coincidence with the availability of appropriate training programs, this difficulty could be solved. The study also recommended more awareness programs of the nature of these institutions and the importance of social responsibility for the individual and the society.
 6. The respondents' proposed suggestions to face the difficulties that hinder the women's participation in the programs of social responsibility as: the women's work in the institutions of decision-making especially Shura and municipalities councils, the women's work at the higher positions in the government and non-government agencies because such work can activate her participation in these programs. some other proposed suggestions as spreading the participant woman's culture in order to aware the society of the importance of the social responsibility and its positive effects on the society and then providing the appropriate environment to the women's participation in the conferences and forums in addition

to pay attention to the research and studies regarding the programs of social responsibility. At the executive level, it is proposed to establish specialized institutions in the women' social responsibility in Saudi society.

7. Empowering the woman inside her society is considered a basic basis for the development of the society and achieving the development of the status of Muslim woman and liberating her power needs legislations based on equality, justice and equal opportunities and integrating women's issues into the priorities of the plans and the programs of the comprehensive development.

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