

The Contribution of Al Hasan Youth City in Social Responsibility (A Case Study – Al Hasan Youth City- Irbid Governorate)

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Abstract

This study explored the concept of social responsibility based the definitions provided in previous studies such as Carrol (1991).The researcher explored the concept in terms of the following elements: caring, understanding, and participation. Al Hasan youth city was the setting of the study, whose population consisted of three categories belonging to the local community: the citizens, charitable and youth institutions, and private societies. The researcher distributed 90 questionnaires, which included 30 items, dealing with the elements of social responsibility, 81 questionnaires were retrieved, with a percentage of 90%, which is considered a high percentage regarding the targeted categories. The results of the study showed that the members of the local community in Jordan care for social responsibility role played by Al Hasan youth city towards the community. The local community showed an understanding of the concept of social responsibility in terms of community service provided by the youth city, the study showed also the desire and intention of the local community in relation to social responsibility and community service, through the youth city.

Keywords: Al Hasan Youth City, social responsibility, elements of social responsibility, Higher Council of Youth.

1. Introduction

Al Hasan youth city is located at the southern entrance of Irbid, on an area of 110 acres of land accommodating all its facilities, and which serves the local community at large, and the youth in particular ,and which influenced the athletic events in Jordan through hosting football matches and competitions organized by the different athletic unions and associations , as well as the training of athletic teams in Irbid , in accordance with the mission of the higher council of youth concerning openness and communication . The annual approximate number of visitors, whether they are spectators of matches or visitors for training about 2 million.

Al Hasan youth city was established by the higher council of youth in addition to other similar facilities which included: Al Hussain youth city, Prince Mohammad youth city, Prince Hamza youth city, Prince Hashem youth city in all parts of Jordan.

Based on the belief of the higher council of youth concerning the promotion and encouragement of youth programs for youth, as well as the international orientations and the societies of youth societies, the council established a number of youth clubs,11 in number which cover most governorates, the first of which was established in Aqaba in the first years of 1990s.

Those clubs attracted youth activities locally , regionally and internationally, with encouraging fees , and which continues for the whole year with varying intensities ,and with a high intensity in the cities which witnesses touristic attraction, such as Aqaba, Amman and Ajloun , and which increases in summer holidays through AL Husain Camps for Development under the umbrella of the higher council of youth , which are held intensively in summer with up to 15000 youth participants approximately.

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The Jordanian committee of youth hostels was established, and Jordan became an active member in the Arab youth hostel union, which took place in 2007. The youth hostels committee is headed by the director of youth affairs, with members of different specialized persons, in addition to the head of camps and youth hostels department in the directorate of youth affairs.

Al Hasan youth cities incorporates a set of main facilities , such as the football stadium , which is built according to the international standards , with a capacity for 15000 spectators , as well as the athletics arena ,with its rubber field which is divided into 8 tracks , according to the international standards in addition to all the technical and electronic equipment's required in athletics ; the main stadium , which is a closed stadium with timber flooring which accommodates 2000 spectators , and which is equipped with the electronic appliances and lightning required for official and international competitions ; the training stadium , which is a closed stadium devoted to training as well as the second rate competitions ; the training gymnastics' hall , which is devoted to training , is also equipped with the tools and appliances according to the relevant international standards ; the Olympic swimming pools , which includes three pools : the international diving pool , the Olympic competitions pool , and the training closed pool ; tennis courts : which include two training courts ; the walking and fitness field : the administration of the youth city opened its gates for the members of the local community to practice sports , especially walking.

Importance of the Study

The importance of this study is related to the role played by youth committees and organizations, both public and private ones, because youth are the majority of the local population, thus the need calls for exploring the role of the higher council of youth – represented in this study by Al Hasan youth city – in the sustainable development of the society, which is represented by social responsibility. So, the present study will explore the role played by Al Hussain youth city in supporting the social responsibility and its effect on the sustainable development of the community.

Problem of the Study

The problem of the present study is related to exploring the support provided by the higher council of youth , represented by Al Hasan youth study , to the social responsibility , as well supplying the relevant authorities as well as Jordanian media with a consecutive summary which can enable decision makers in resolving the weaknesses and enhancing the strengths of the role of the council in society , so that they can apply their national duties towards the citizens , charities and private organizations which complement its role.

The Aims of the Study

This study aims at:

- Supplying the national library, as well as local libraries with a consecutive summary concerning the social responsibility of al Hasan youth city towards the local community.
- Acquainting the general public about the higher council of youth and its role in society.
- Acquainting the citizens about the role which ought to be played by Al Hasan youth city towards the society
- The present study aims at identifying the level of social responsibility at Al Hasan youth city.
- Encouraging the rest of the sectors of local and civil community to conduct studies concerning the role of decision makers in community service, and acknowledging the social responsibility as a national duty.

The Importance of Adopting Social Responsibility by Organizations

In the light of the increasing attention given to the social responsibility of business organizations, the question is raised concerning the reasons which drive those organizations towards commitment to this

responsibility, especially with the financial and nonfinancial burdens it incorporates. The international experiences suggest that the importance of this responsibility is related to the following:

➤ Improving financial performance: the studies about the social responsibilities of firms showed the presence of a correlation between practices of social responsibilities of firms and their positive financial performance.

➤ Decreasing operational costs: several initiatives have targeted the improvement of environmental performance, and which result in lowering costs, such as decreasing gaseous emissions which cause climate changes globally, or decreasing the use of chemicals in agriculture. Costs can be lowered also by recycling wastes. The attempts of the firms in terms of their social responsibilities directed towards their human resources, such as the flexible schedules, and other initiatives concerning the work setting, and which result in decreasing absenteeism of employees, and maintaining effective and competent employees as well as lowering the recruitment and training costs.

➤ Improving the reputation of the organization: which is established mainly based on competent performance and successful provision of services, mutual trust between organizations and the interest groups, as well as the level of transparency at those organizations, and their attention to the environmental issues which contribute greatly to the improvement of their reputation.

➤ Increasing productivity and quality: the attempts made by organizations towards their social responsibilities through the working forces and their operations results in increasing the productivity and lowering mistakes, and enhance efficiency and effectiveness through the improvement of work conditions and increasing the participation of employees in decision making.

➤ Increasing the ability at recruiting and maintaining employees: socially responsible organizations find it easier to recruit highly effective employees and maintain them, which results in lowering the costs of recruitment and training. In most cases, employees are recruited from the community in which the firm operates, so, the values related to social responsibility are compatible with the values held by employees, which eliminates opposition and enhances work setting.

Obstacles Which Prevent Applying Social Responsibility

There are a number of hindrances which prevent applying social responsibilities at the organization, including

- Administrative Obstacles:
 - The lack of general relations departments at some organizations
 - The lack of experience among those working at the firms in terms of social and ethical issues
 - Lack of the sense of social and ethical responsibility, which are derived from the philosophy of the higher management and the surrounding environment, as well as the lack of attention to the programs of social responsibility
 - Ignoring the administrative levels in making strategic decisions related to social responsibility, through the higher management
 - The lack of effective communication between the management and the audiences
- Legal Obstacles:
 - Commitment to certain activities dictated by laws and regulations
 - The lack of social, political and ethical maintenance, which is among the functions of strategic planning
 - The lack of a social and ethical convention at the organizations, such as that applied at the biggest companies
 - The lack of respecting laws and legislations for the purposes of maximizing profits

➤ Financial Challenges:

- The aim of some organizations is restricted to the maximization of profits
- Believing that the practices related to social responsibility lead to lowering the profits of the company and hurting its international competition.
- The lack of financial resources , which affects the contribution of the company to the activities of social responsibility
- The difficulty of achieving profitable operations side by side with social responsibility

2. Review of Literature

The Study of Allam (1991), called " The Limits of Social Responsibility: A Theoretical Framework for Reviewing the Social Performance of Businesses in the Developing World "

This study aimed at exploring the concept of social revision , as well as the attempts of researchers and international and Arab professional organizations in this field , and identifying the causes related to the difficulty of the intellectual framework of the social review in the developing countries in general and Arab countries in particular. The results showed that the review of the social performance of organizations , hadn't received the attention it deserves from the part of the specialized accounting organizations in the developing countries , including the Arab countries , and that the general framework for the social performance , is an unspecified framework , with no agreement on its dimensions . The analytical study showed that the social performance of business organizations is an activity that can be canonized through the specification of its categories, aims and variables, and consequently its measures, the methods of its revision and reporting its results objectively and appropriately.

The Study of Badawi and Othman (2000), under the title "Disclosing Social Responsibility Information of the Economic Unit"

This study aimed at exploring the bases of disclosing the information of social responsibility of the economic unit ,which requires the study of the intellectual and professional contributions in this field , for the purposes of assessing them in order to identify the basic topics on which the disclosure should focus in terms of the information related to the social responsibility of the economic unit. The results showed that the specification of the information to be disclosed concerning social responsibility have several considerations related to the language of the message used in disclosing the information and its content and the method of its presentation. Disclosing the activities of social responsibility requires extending the language of expression so that it includes more than the monetary quantitative expression, in accordance with the nature of the economic activity to be disclosed, and so that the content of the accounting message is extended to include the quantitative nonmonetary information, as well as the descriptive information concerning the effects of social processes which cannot be measured quantitatively. Concerning the presentation of social processes, it is logical that they do not appear in the published financial statements, where the use of appended additional statements is the most appropriate method for the presentation of the information of social responsibilities. The recommendations of the study included that the professional and specialized organizations such as the association of the Jordanian accountants set guiding standards for the economic units concerning the bases of measuring and reporting the activities related to social responsibility.

The study of Omar and his colleagues (2014) which aimed at testing the effect of disclosure related to the social responsibility of the firms on the financial performance among the Jordanian corporate industrial firms through the study of the effect of the activities related to the accounting of social responsibility(the activities related to the development of environmental resources , the activities related to the development of human resources , the activities related to community service and the activities related to the development of products) on the financial performance.

In order to achieve the purposes of the study, content analysis was employed through the application of an indicator which was developed for the Jordanian corporate industrial firms. The sample of the study included 58 firms for the period 2005-2009. The researcher used multiple regression analysis in exploring the effect of disclosure of social responsibility accounting on the financial performance. The results of the study showed that investment in the activities related to the development of the products leads to the improvement of financial performance. The other activities had no effect on the financial performance.

The study of Al-Arraby and Trobya (2012) aimed at exploring the concept of social responsibility at Islamic banks, as well as exploring the scope of adopting social responsibility practices among Islamic banks. The study reviewed the experience of the Islamic bank for development in terms of social responsibility. The study employed the descriptive analytical method based on the documented sources which included the reports and relevant studies. The results of the study showed that social responsibility is an effective element within the culture of Islamic banks which derive their legality from Islamic jurisprudence, and which is not an imported element from the West. The adoption of social responsibility by Islamic banks and adherence to its requirements is an ethical must towards their communities.

The study of al – Agha (2006): the degree of commitment among banks in Gaza strip to the performance of social responsibility".

This study aimed at exploring the degree of social responsibility of trading banks in Gaza strip towards the audiences and their general benefit, as well as the identification of the effective policies related to the practices of banks related to the protection of the environment, and the identification of the present policies related to maintaining the satisfaction of employees and responding to their demands. The results of the study showed that banks are not committed to their social responsibilities towards the environment and towards the community, and that they do not adopt administrative strategies aiming at raising the levels of social welfare, and the lack of policies related to ensuring that their funded projects do respect the social norms dominant in Gaza strip, and that they ignore the handicapped persons in their employment policies. Additionally, the banks in Gaza strip do not contribute to solving the problem of unemployment, while they are committed to their responsibilities to their agents. The recommendations of the study included the necessity of conducting additional field studies related to social responsibilities, and the necessity of having laws related to environmental safety, and the necessity of activating the social role of the banks operating in Palestine towards the community based on a conviction that it leads to their success.

The study of Jarbou' (2007) under the title "The Degree of Applying the Accounting Disclosure of Social Responsibility Information within the Financial Statements of the Firms in Gaza strip"

The study aimed at exploring the concept of social responsibility, and identifying the bases and methods of disclosing the information of social responsibility in the financial statements of the firms in Gaza strip, and the provision of information related to the policies and social programs at those firms, as well as proposing the model of accounting for social responsibility of the firms. The results of the study showed that accounting for social responsibility hadn't received the due attention from the professional accounting agencies in Palestine, and that the general framework of the social responsibility is not specified yet in terms of its categories with no agreement on its dimensions. Recommendations of the study included the necessity of protecting the environment from the pollution resulting from the activities of the firms which have social effects such as education, health of employees, polluting the environment and consumption of materials.

The study of Al-Lolo (2009) aimed at exploring the level of recognition of the concept of social responsibility among the corporate firms listed in Palestine stock exchange, as well as exploring their adoption of social responsibility practices and disclosing the relevant information in accounting practices. In order to achieve the purposes of the study, the researcher developed a questionnaire which was distributed among the participants of the sample of the study from among the corporate firms listed in Palestine stock exchange, whose number is 37 firms, in addition to surveying the annual financial reports of those firms in order to identify the level of disclosing information related to social responsibility. The

results of the study showed that the management of the corporate firms listed in Palestine stock exchange recognize the concept of social responsibility in general, and that their attention to its different aspects vary. Customers are given priority, followed by human resources, then the environment and lastly the local community. Additionally, applying accounting for social responsibility required the recognition of the concept of social responsibility by the management. The results showed also that the social disclosure is insufficient, where some firms disclose descriptive information, and others rarely disclose any information related to social responsibility.

The Concept of Social Responsibility

The concept of social responsibility was not well known in the first half of the twentieth century, in which businesses sought to maximize their profits by all means. However, with the continuing criticism directed at the maximization of profits, calls for adopting more active roles towards the environment by businesses emerged.

Drucker (1977) defined social responsibility as the "commitment of the organization towards the society in which it operates". This definition had been the cornerstone of the later studies which explored the concept extensively. The international Association of Labor defined social responsibility as "a method through which the businesses review the effects of their operations on the community, and emphasizing its principles, and values in their methods of work, and internal operations and their interactions with the other communities ". The International Association of Sustainable Development defined social responsibility as "the continuous commitment of businesses to ethical performance and contributing to the achievement of sustainable economic development, in addition to improving the living conditions of their employees and their families, as well as the local community and the general society."

The international fund defined social responsibility of business organizations as " the commitment of trading activities to the sustainable development through working with their employees , their families and the community at large for the improvement of the living conditions of the people in a way which serves the trade and the development at the same time ." the international Chamber of Commerce defined social responsibility as " all the attempts made by companies for the purposes of achieving development based on ethical and social bases , thus the concept of social responsibility depends on the initiatives of business people without legal obligations ", so the social responsibility is achieved through persuasion and education.

The concept of social responsibility and its dimensions can be explained through the following:

- In relation to the economic theory who call for having one sole responsibility for the business organization , which is related to the maximization of profits , social responsibility is related to the performance of activities which lead to the achievement of social aims which complement their economic aims.
- In terms of its relation to the businessmen and businesses, social responsibility is related to the enlightened self-interest which takes into consideration the interests of other parties in addition to the shareholders, suppliers, competitors and customers.
- In relation to the behavior of the businesses, social responsibility is concerned with the set of voluntary commitments (social response) or involuntary (enforced by law) which are compatible with the rules and requirements of the environment and the effective parties in it.
- Concerning the ethics of management, social responsibility is concerned with the minimum ethical level required for the complying with the law, and social norms and values.

In short, the social responsibility of organizations and firms refer to performance that is based on social responsibility and accountability, not just towards the owners, but also towards the other interest groups, such as employees ,agents ,customers, the government ,firms, local communities and future generations. Accountability is a major component in the social responsibility of the private sector. And the periodic and regular reports related to social responsibility are a tool through which companies seek

to ensure for the interest groups that they are concerned with their interests in all their operations and activities.

The following figure shows the hierarchy of social responsibility according the classification of Carrol:

Figure (1): The Hierarchy of Social Responsibility According To Carrol



Source: Carroll (1996)

3. Population and Sample of the Study

First: Population of the Study

For the purposes of achieving the aims of the present study , the researcher chose the population of the study so that it represents the categories targeted by al Hasan youth city , as part of the higher council of youth . The population of the study included the following:

- 1- The citizens in general
- 2- Charitable and youth agencies
- 3- Private agencies

The researcher believes that the selected population is represents all the parties targeted by the higher council of youth.

Second: The Sample of the Study

For the purposes of conducting the present study, the researcher selected the sample of the study so that it represents the targeted population of the study, as follows:

- 1- The citizens in general: the researcher chose a random sample which included 30 citizens to be targeted by the questionnaire which is the tool of the study.
- 2- Charitable and youth societies: the researcher chose 15 charities through the random sampling method, and distributed two questionnaires for each charity.
- 3- Private agencies: the researcher chose 15 private agencies through the random sampling method, and distributed two samples for each agency.

The following table shows the distribution of the participants of the sample of the study which were selected by the researcher, and it is worth mentioning that the names of the citizens who participated in the study are kept confidential for privacy purposes.

Table 1: The Distribution of the Sample of the Study According To Charities and Private Agencies

NO	Charities	Establishment year	NO	Private Agencies	Establishment year
1	Agreement Charitable Society	2005	1	Social Integrity Fund of the Veterans and Retired Militaries	1974
2	Al-Jaheer Society for Social Development	1982	2	Society of the Protection of Jerusalem	1996
3	Arab Fraternity Charitable Society	1970	3	Citizenship and Civil Thinking Society	2010
4	Smile of the Poor Charity	2014	4	Union of Arab Lawyers	1975
5	Goodness Stream Charity	2013	5	Injaz Society for Making Economic Opportunities' for Jordanian Youth	1999
6	Arab Cultural Society	1967	6	The Royal Society for Health Awareness	2005
7	Jabber Bin Hayyan Charity	2014	7	King Hussein Institution	1999
8	Al –Gazalat Charitable Society	2014	8	The Royal Society for the Protection of the Marine Environment	1995
9	Sayyidat al –Sarhan Charity	2012	9	Jordan River Foundation	1995
10	Kalkelyah Charity	1982	10	The Union of the Committees of Jordanian Women	1995
11	The Hashemite Society for Social Development	1975	11	The Royal Institute of the Religious Studies	1994
12	Jdeeta Charity	1973	12	The National Committee for the Affairs of Women	1992
13	The General Union of Jordanian Charities	1959	13	The Jordanian Hashemite Charity	1990
14	Al – Qabas Society for Social Development	1980	14	Noor al Hussain foundation	1985
15	Al –Shehabbiya Charitable Society	1969	15	The Royal Society of Fine Arts	1980
16	The National Society of the Red Crescent	1948			

The Model of the Study

The figure below (figure 2) shows the hypothetical model of the study according to the purposes of the study:

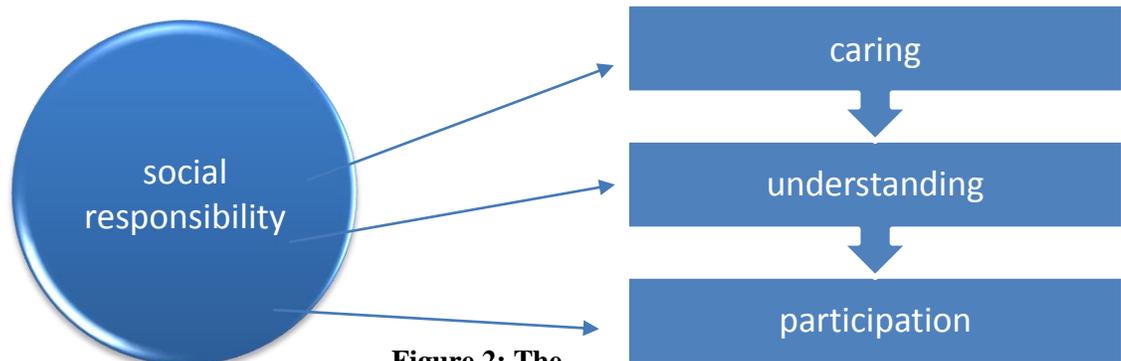


Figure 2: The Hypothetical Model of the Study

The Hypotheses of the Study

1- H0 the first hypothesis: there is no statistically significant effect of the caring of the local community (represented by the: the citizens in general, charities and private charitable and youth agencies) concerning the topic of social responsibility of al Hasan youth city.

2- H0 the second hypothesis: there is no statistically significant effect of the understanding of the local community (represented by the: the citizens in general, charities and private charitable and youth agencies) concerning the topic of social responsibility of al Hasan youth city.

3- H0 the third hypothesis: there is no statistically significant effect of the participation of the local community (represented by the: citizens in general, charities and private charitable and youth agencies) concerning the topic of social responsibility of al Hasan youth city.

4. Tool of the Study

In order to achieve the aims of the study, and testing its hypotheses, the researcher developed a questionnaire consisting of 30 items, 10 for each dimension (caring, understanding and participation).

A –The face Validity of the Tool of the Study: the researcher sent the questionnaire of the study to a set of referees, and their comments were taken into consideration in terms of the adjustments made to the questionnaire.

B-The Appropriateness of the Tool of the Study: the researcher conducted the internal consistency test (alpha Cronbach) for the purposes of testing the face validity of the tool. The test –retest analysis was carried out upon the adjustments made based on the comments of the referees.

The results of alpha Cronbach test are as shown in the following table:

Table 2: Internal Coefficient Values and Retest Values (Cronbach alpha)

The scale	Internal consistency	Retest reliability	N of items
caring	0.90	0.85	The first 10 items
understanding	0.87	0.88	The second 10 items
participation	0.78	0.90	The third 10 items
Social responsibility	85%	87.66%	30 items

The table above shows that the values of internal consistency, and retest values are acceptable concerning the selected sample. Appendix 1 shows the questionnaire (the tool of the study) in its final version.

The following table shows the number of questionnaires which were distributed among the participants from the targeted population of the study and the retrieval rates for each section:

Table 3: The Distributed and Retrieved Questionnaires

The Category	N of participants	N of distributed questionnaires	N of retrieved questionnaire	Retrieval rates
General Citizens	30	30	27	90%
Charities	15*2	30	26	87%
Private Agencies	5*2	30	28	93%
Total	90	90	81	90%

Testing the Hypotheses

Testing the First Hypothesis H0: there is no statistically significant effect of the caring of the local community (represented by the: thee citizens in general, charities and private charitable and youth agencies) concerning the topic of social responsibility of Al Hasan youth city.

Table 4 shows the results of the statistical analysis of the items related to the degree of caring of the local community represented by (the citizens in general, the charities and the private agencies) in Jordan about the concept of social responsibility. The table shows that the total mean for its items is 3.674 points, and the values of the standard deviations were between (0.978-0.766) which indicates agreement among the attitudes of the participants. This shows the attention paid to the concept of social responsibility as it applies to the Al Hasan youth city.

Table 4: The attitudes of the participants of the study concerning the caring of the local community in Jordan about the concept of social responsibility as it applies to Al Hasan youth city:

Item Number	Mean	Standard Deviation
1	3.708	0.898
2	3.750	0.978
3	3.916	0.767
4	3.250	0.887
5	3.501	0.875
6	3.921	0.863
7	3.910	0.766
8	3.51	0.888
9	3.501	0.879
10	3.922	0.860
All the Items Together	3.674	0.906

In order to check the statistical significance of the results above, and testing the first hypothesis, the t – test was applied. Table 5 shows the results of testing the hypothesis, for which the mean of the accumulative items related to this variable is above the hypothetical mean (3) which is the point of decision. The calculated value of t is higher that it's tabulated value based on the significance level (0.05). The basis of the decision suggest the acceptance of the null hypothesis when the calculated t value is less than its tabulated value, and the rejection of the null hypothesis if the opposite scenario materialized. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted with a confidence level of 95%. Which means that the local community in Jordan cares for the concept of social responsibility of the al Hasan youth city.

Table 5: The Results of Testing the First Hypothesis

The variable	mean	Standard deviation	Calculated value of T	Sig.
The local community in Jordan caring for social responsibility of al Hasan youth city	3.674	0.906	4.673	0.000

Testing the Second hypothesis H0: there is no statistically significant effect of the understanding of the local community (represented by the: citizens in general, charities and private charitable and youth agencies) concerning the topic of social responsibility of Al Hasan youth city.

Table 6 shows the results of the statistical analysis of the items related to the understanding of the local community of the concept of social responsibility in the domain of community service performed by al – Hasan youth city . the table shows that the mean of the responses to the items which assess this

variable as a whole was 3.147 , while the standard deviation was 0.901, which indicates that the participants of the sample understand the concept of social responsibility to aa medium degree in the domain of community service performed by Al – Hasan youth city .

The attitudes of the participants of the study sample concerning understanding social responsibility in the domain of community service performed by Al – Hasan youth City

Table 6

Item Number	Mean	Standard Deviation
11	3.750	0.982
12	2.666	0.990
13	2.833	0.973
14	3.166	0.858
15	3.50	10.010
16	3.751	0.981
17	2.665	0.991
18	2.835	0.975
19	3.168	0.860
20	3.501	1.011
All the Items Together	3.147	0.901

In order to check the statistical significance of the previous results, and to test the second hypothesis, t –test analysis was carried out. Table 7 shows the results of testing this hypothesis, where the calculated value of "t" was higher than its tabulated value, with a sig. level at 0.05 and with confidence degree of 95%. The mean for the responses to the items which assess this dimension was higher than the hypothetical mean (3) which is taken as a standard for identifying the degree of applying the accountability in a certain field. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected, and the alternative hypothesis is accepted, which indicates that " there is a statistically significant effect of the understanding of the local community (represented by the: citizens in general, charities and private charitable and youth agencies) concerning the topic of social responsibility of Al Hasan youth city.

Table 7: Results of Testing the Second Hypothesis

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	Calculated t Value	Sig.
Understanding of the community members of the concept of social responsibility of Al – Hasan youth city	3.147	0.901	3.761	0.001

Testing the third hypothesis H0: there is no statistically significant effect of the participation of the local community (represented by the: thee citizens in general, charities and private charitable and youth agencies) concerning the topic of social responsibility of Al Hasan youth city.

Table 8 shows the results of the statistical analysis of the items related to the participation of the local community in the concept of social responsibility performed by Al Hasan youth city. The table shows that the mean of the responses of the items which assess this variable was 3.691, while the standard deviation was 0.871 , which indicates that the participants of the sample of the study participate in reporting about the social responsibility of the Al – Hasan youth city.

Table 8: The attitudes of the participants of the sample of the study concerning participating in the social responsibility in the domain of community service performed by Al – Hasan youth city.

Item Number	Mean	Standard Deviation
21	3.750	0.887
22	4.166	0.807
23	4.083	0.767
24	2.791	0.895
25	3.666	0.996
26	3.751	0.886
27	4.165	0.808
28	4.084	0.766
29	2.790	0.897
30	3.666	0.995
All the Items Together	3.691	0.871

In order to check the statistical significance of the results above, and to test the third hypothesis, t – test was used. Table 9 shows the results of testing the hypothesis, in which the calculated value of "t" was higher than its tabulated value, with a sig. level of 0.05, and a degree of confidence of 95%. Additionally, the mean of the responses of the items which assess this dimension is higher than the hypothetical mean (3), which is taken as a reference in identifying the degree of applying accountability in a certain field. Accordingly, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted, which indicates that " there is a statistically significant effect of the participation of the local community (represented by the: citizens in general, charities and private charitable and youth agencies) concerning the topic of social responsibility of al Hasan youth city.

Table 9: Results of Testing the Third Hypothesis

The variable	mean	Standard deviation	Calculated value of t	Sig.
Participation of the community members in the social responsibility of Al – Hasan youth city	3.691	0.871	3.761	0.001

5. Conclusions and Recommendations of the Study

Through the analysis of the responses to the questionnaire, and testing the hypotheses of the study, the main conclusions can be summarized as follows:

- The members of the local community in Jordan care for the concept of social responsibility as it is performed by Al –Hasan youth city towards the external parties at the community.
- The members of the local community in Jordan understand the concept of social responsibility as it is performed by Al –Hasan youth city towards the external parties at the community.
- The members of the local community in Jordan take part in the social responsibility as it is performed by Al –Hasan youth city towards the external parties at the community.
- Despite the presence of a majority who have a clear perception about the elements and the dimensions of social responsibility, the responses of some participants in the study sample showed the lack of a clear understanding of the concept of social responsibility, as well as a lack of caring about it. And their lack of desire to participate in social responsibility is ascribed to the lack of understanding of the concept.

- The researcher recommends holding symposiums and workshops aiming at acquainting the local community about the concept of social responsibility.
- The researcher recommends shedding light on the elements of social responsibility through the application of its dimensions in the governmental relevant services, so that the citizens know the services that ought to be provided to the community and the methods related to accountability, so that it becomes an essential unit in each productive or serving unit, in both public and private sectors.
- Conducting more studies about the method for enhancing the concept of social responsibility, which is an effective method which facilitates the survival of organizations and their achievement of the competitive advantage in the light of the increasing competition and globalization.

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