

# A Depiction Of Community Services In Saudi Arabia Through The Point Of View Of The Citizens

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**Abstract:** The social services system in Saudi Arabia attempts to provide everyone with a respectable level of living. The social stability of the Kingdom is supported by this dedication to the welfare of the people, which is consistent with Islamic teachings. In the contemporary post-modern world, economic and military might has overshadowed the cultural heritage. The Arabian Gulf countries fall in this category which is in possession of vast oil reserves and strong national defence and among the Gulf countries, Saudi Arabia, which is “It is simple to overlook the fact that the nation also has a very strong cultural fabric that links its society because it is so well recognised for its oil deposits and military might. It has a lengthy literary, theatrical, and dancing history. Unfortunately, in modern times, discussion about Saudi Arabia is still mostly focused on its economics, with little attention paid to the cultural facets of its culture. The main purpose of the investigation is to analyse the community services and social responsibility of citizen’s in Saudi Arabia.

**Keyword:** Social responsibility, community services, transformation, citizen, vision 2030, and strategic plan.

## 1. Introduction

The largest and most powerful nation on the Arabian Peninsula is the kingdom of Saudi Arabia. It is strategically located at the intersection of West Asian security. Due to its significant presence in the Gulf, ties to the smaller Gulf monarchies, and proximity of its oilfields to the Gulf, it is a major role in the region [1, 2]. The Red Sea, on the other hand, is a critical waterway for Saudi Arabia and neighbouring nations along the country's west coast. With the Suez Canal now accessible to international shipping, the Red Sea should become even more important for both military

and commercial travel [3,4]. The country's proximity to the Fertile Crescent in the north causes a complex entanglement with the politics of northern Arab. The monarchy is a significant, albeit reserved, participant in Arab-Israeli politics as a result of this, its drive for legitimacy in Arab affairs, and its proximity to Israel [5-7].

The Eastern Province, the Central Province, the Western Province, and the Southwestern Province are the four administrative divisions of the Saudi Arabian monarchy [8-11]. The most significant regions are in the Eastern, Central, and Western provinces, the first for its

oil, the second as the seat of the House of Saud, and the third as the hub of the Wahhabite branch of Islam [12, 13]. Saudi Arabia began utilising the money it received from oil sales to diversify its economy, create a large industrial base, and educate and develop its citizens. The monarchy has started massive economic growth programmes, in part because to a number of ambitious five-year plans [14-17]. Infrastructure upgrades, significant defence spending, and massive manufacturing projects at the new cities of Jubail and Yanbu were prioritised by the diverse programmers. In the contemporary post-modern world, economic and military might has overshadowed the cultural heritage [18-23]. The Arabian Gulf countries fall in this category which is in possession of vast oil reserves and strong national defense and among the Gulf countries, Saudi Arabia [24].

Education and culture cannot be divorced from each other and “education as a part of culture has the twin functions of conservation and modification or renewal of culture [25]. It is the culture in which education germinates and flourishes and exerts a nourishing influence . . . [Education] is conceived as a systematic effort to maintain a culture” [26]. Prior to the discovery of oil the most prominent characteristic of this “conservation and modification or renewal of culture,” or in other words the educational structure in the Gulf countries, especially Saudi Arabia, was its uninterrupted historical connection with the educational system of the “Kuttub,” a dominant source of producing knowledge in the Arabian Gulf countries [27].

Education is known to have an impact on socio-economic development and its standard and fineness linked with economic stability and technological innovation around the globe [28]. The Gulf countries had experienced and witnessed speedy expansion, a resultant factor of reforms at both the policy making and implementation level in the educational sector. New management was initiated and transition

in the existing measures was sought and introduced as the demands for quality education for an overall socio-economic development, funding and well-organized management were rising, which had “brought about significant economic and socio-psychological changes on more than one level,” in the gulf countries [29].

These were, among some pressing, issues that concerned the ministries engaged with the educational structure for the fulfilment of the socio-economic development project. Across the Gulf countries colleges and universities had grown immensely in both size and numbers along with the specializations and courses offered. The new management introduced the privatization of education at all three levels; primary, secondary and higher education, which gained popularity among the Gulf citizens, and since had been playing an important role in spreading education across the Gulf. Although, growth in combined and mutual creativities and programs between the Gulf States were brought into existence at different levels, however, very less had been applied at the system’s institutional levels [30].

The UN collaborates with the Saudi Arabian government and a few other national partners through the UN general country strategic plan to help achieve the goal of the Sustainable Development in order to address the opportunities and challenges for advancement in Saudi Arabia. This is done in accordance with the Saudi Vision 2030 and the National Transformation Programmes [31, 32]. It is a global initiative to eradicate poverty, protect the environment and the climate, and ensure that everyone can live in peace and prosperity [33]. In Saudi Arabia, the UN is working to achieve the following goals:

- ❖ No poverty
- ❖ Zero Hunger
- ❖ Good Health and Well Being
- ❖ Quality Education

- ❖ Gender Equality
- ❖ Clean Water and Sanitization
- ❖ Affordable and Clean Energy
- ❖ Decent Work and Economic Growth
- ❖ Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
- ❖ Reduced Inequalities
- ❖ Sustainable Cities and Communities
- ❖ Responsible Consumption and Production
- ❖ Climate Action
- ❖ Life Below Water
- ❖ Life on Land
- ❖ Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions
- ❖ Partnership for the Goals

Since its conception, Vision 2030 has placed a high priority on sustainability. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is now ushering in a new age as it aims to achieve Net Zero by 2060 [34]. The larger goals of Vision 2030, such as hastening the energy transition, reaching sustainability targets, and promoting new investment, are related to this statement. Saudi Arabia has long been a prominent player on the global energy scene, assisting in the growth and development of the global economy. Sustainability is central to everything the Kingdom undertakes, from the development of policies and investments to planning and infrastructure, according to Saudi

Arabia's Vision 2030 [35]. Vision 2030 motivates individuals across worldwide to contribute to the development of a sustainable future by identifying creative and ethical solutions to the energy and climate issues of the present era. Diversified community services and its impact on the citizens are analysed [36].

The remainder of the article is organized as follows the adopted methodology for impact of community services on SA citizen analysis is accomplished in Section 2, outcome of the methodology is investigated in Section 3, and the article is concluded in Section 4.

## 2. Methodology

The descriptive study examines the social and demographic characteristics of service receivers, the nature of UN services, and their effects on the beneficiaries. It should be mentioned that numerous corporations and foundations contributed money to the UN's report. Given the impact that community services have on citizens everywhere, the current study focuses on SA residents. Additionally, a two-sample proportionate test (Z-test) was conducted for the dimension "Services given by UNs" with respect to Gender and Area to see if there was a statistically prominent variation among respondents who identified as male and female as well as rural and urban participants. Every person's agreement was obtained before the research was carried out, and it considered the characteristics of the citizens. Personal information was not disclosed.

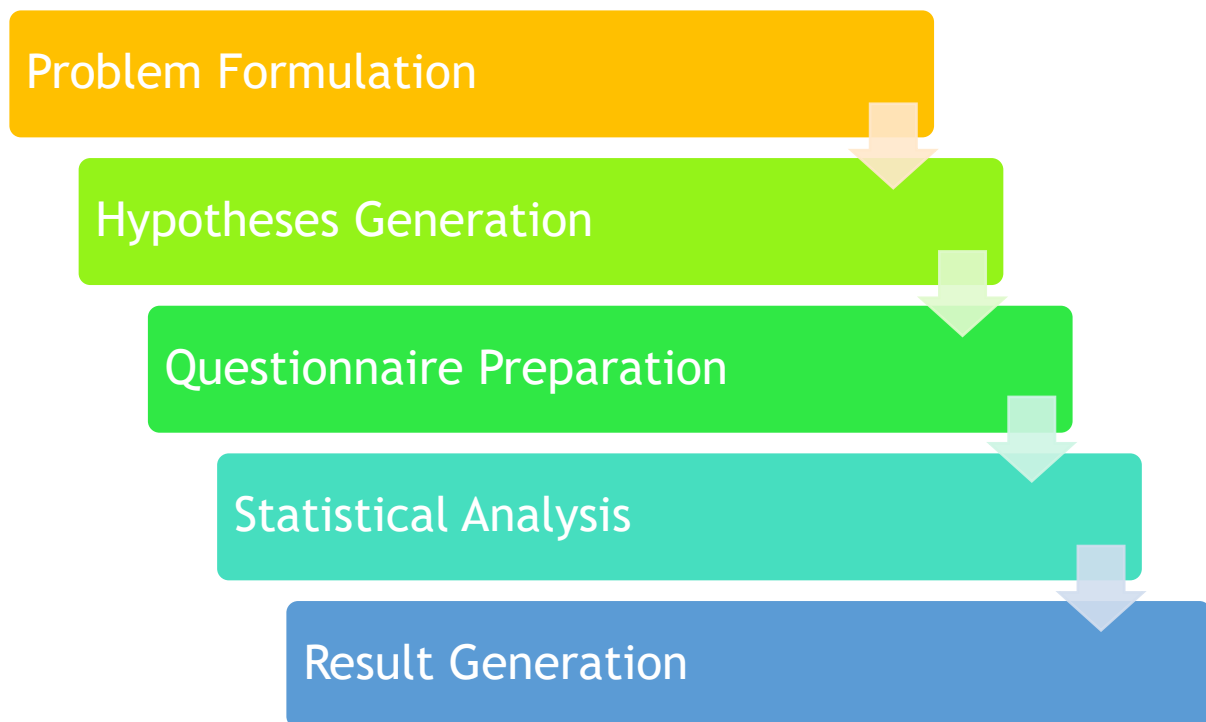


Figure 1. Research Methodology

Figure 1 illustrates the overall research methodology and based on the problem identified in community services of Saudi Arabia, the following hypotheses are formulated.

H<sub>1</sub>: Citizens of SA are aware about the diverse community services and the social works across the country.

H<sub>2</sub>: Age, gender and location of living does not affect the active participation in the diverse community services and the social works across the country.

### 3. Result Analysis

The estimates and conclusions for the analysis were done using SPSS version 14, MINITAB version 17, and Microsoft Excel 2018 for data analysis such as basic percentages, mean, standard deviation, and mean ranks, etc. Since the opinion ratings for community service initiatives were given as sorting factors, they do not accurately reflect the normalcy test. Therefore, the non-parametric Mann Whitney U-Statistic test was employed. The mean rankings were graphically represented using numerous graphical images. The social traits of the respondents are described in the following table. When choosing respondents, the researcher employed a systematic random sampling procedure.

Table 1. Demographic Characters

Variables	% (n=95)
Gender	
Male	81.1
Female	18.9
Age (in years) Mean=27 S.D= 0.48	
21 to 25	49.5

26 - 30	25.3
31 to 35	20.1
> 36	5.1
Qualification	
Professional Graduates	74.6
Post Graduates	25.4
Living Place	
Rural	64.3
Urban	35.7
Marital Status	
Married	36.5
Unmarried	63.5

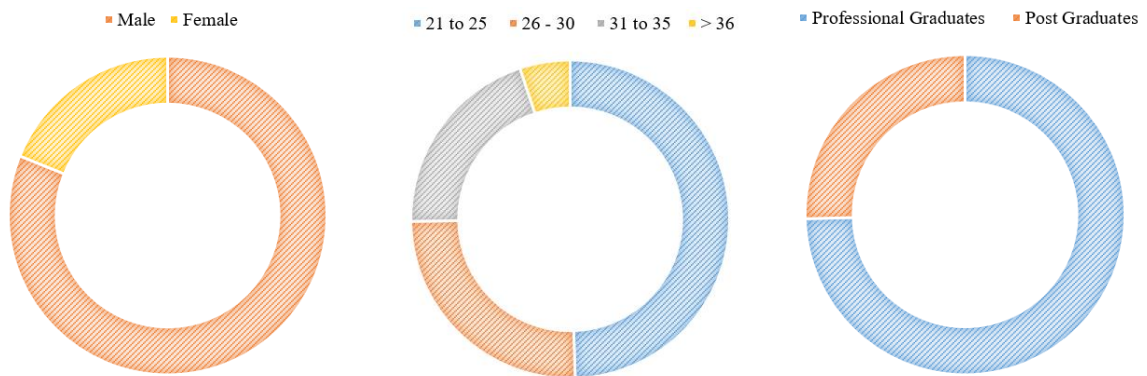


Figure 2 (a) Gender

Figure 2 (b) Gender

Figure 2 (c) Qualification

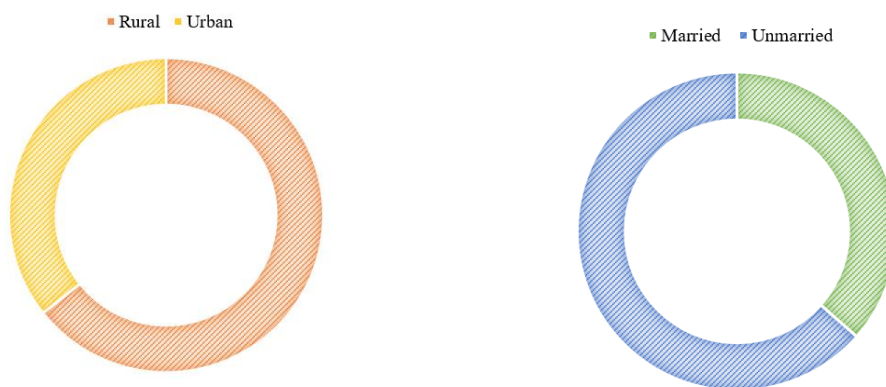


Figure 2 (d) Living Place

Figure 2 (e) Marital Status

Figure 1. Illustration of Demographic Details

Figure 1 illustrates the demographic details of respondents who are participated in this research where the respondent's information utilised in this research are age, gender, educational qualification, living place, and gender.

Community services in Saudi Arabia are socializing, career, development, technical,

medical, study, school, relief, public aid, social care for aged, rehabilitation, women development, childhood development, consultation, promotion services, and family care services. The diverse community services and the response of the respondents are illustrated in Table 2.

Community Services	Opinion				Mann-Whitney U (P-Value)	Decision
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Dis-agree	No idea		
Public Aid and relief services	69.5	27.4	0	3.2	1022.5(0.792)	Not Significant
Technical services	33.7	25.3	20.0	21.1	853.5(0.116)	Not Significant
Career and social discipline	4.2	24.2	32.6	38.9	985(0.595)	Not Significant
Medical services	12.6	68.4	12.6	6.3	1037.5(0.907)	Not Significant
Studying services	58.9	27.4	2.1	11.6	919(0.25)	Not Significant
Development services	7.4	32.6	24.2	35.8	924(0.307)	Not Significant
Socializing services	12.6	18.9	33.7	34.7	795(0.039)	Significant
Family services	37.9	43.2	4.2	14.7	919.5(0.278)	Not Significant
School services	9.5	11.6	42.1	36.8	855(0.107)	Not Significant
Comprehensive Rehabilitation services	35.8	43.2	9.5	11.6	807.5(0.045)	Significant
Social Caring for the Aged services	44.2	42.1	1.1	12.6	770(0.018)	Significant
Childhood and Women development services	28.4	20.0	16.8	34.7	853.5(0.114)	Not Significant
Citizenship Promotion Services	15.8	53.7	15.8	14.7	878(0.146)	Not Significant

Consultation services	35.8	47.4	8.4	8.4	659(0.001)	Significant
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Table 2. Community Services and the Response

The data showed that the majority of respondents believed that the community services in the operational area improved the lives of the poor. A majority of the respondents expressed that implementation of these services enhances the standard of living. As a result of the implementation of community services to obtain government benefits, the majority of the populace either disagreed with or was unaware of the diversified schemes. The majority of respondents concurred that community services were necessary.

From the observation of Mann-Whitney U (p-value) in Table 2, the following hypotheses are accepted.

H<sub>1</sub>: Citizens of SA are aware about the diverse community services and the social works across the country.

H<sub>2</sub>: Age, gender and location of living does not affect the active participation in the diverse community services and the social works across the country.

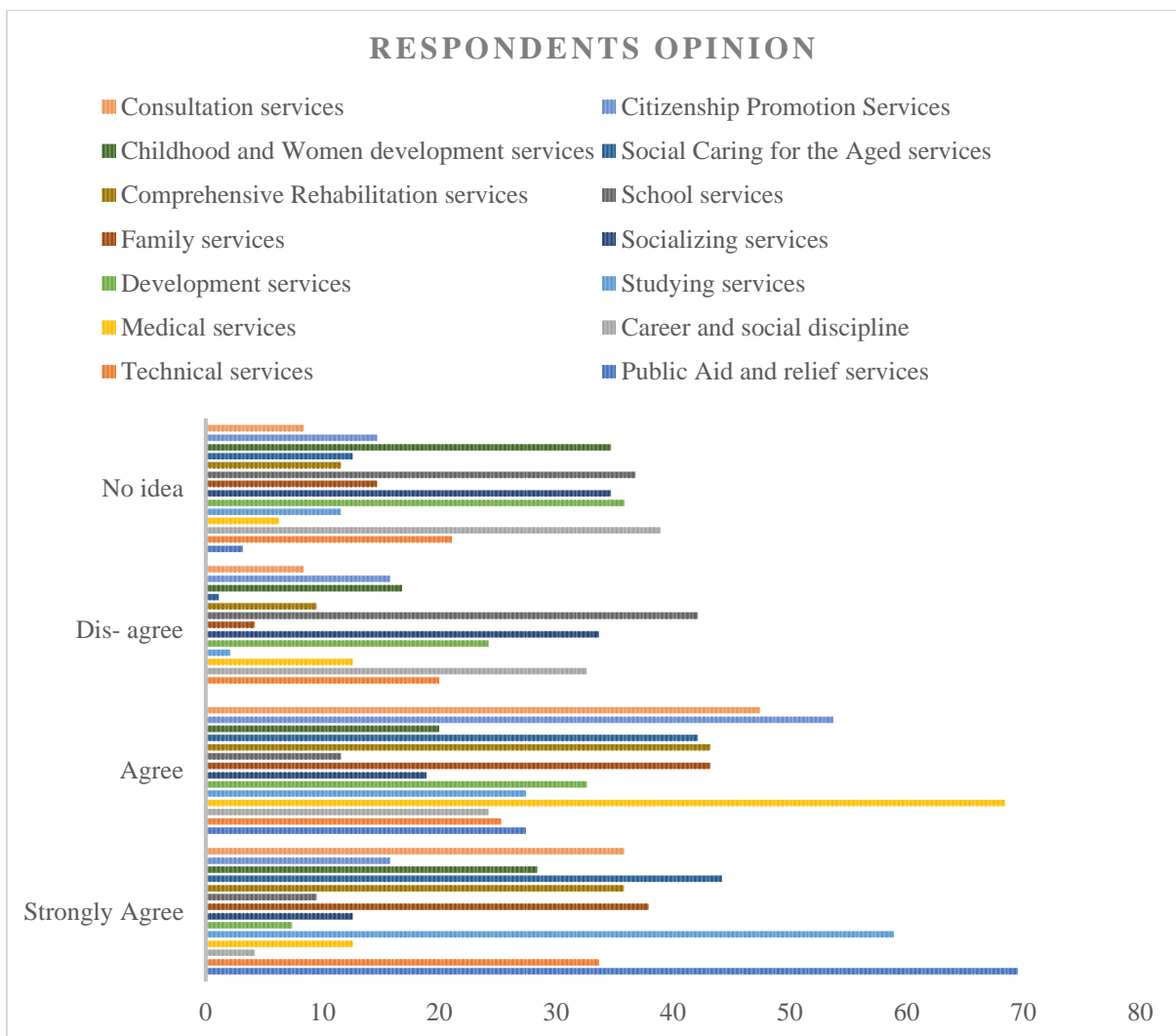


Figure 2. Respondents Opinion

**4. Conclusion**

Social change is caused due to different reasons, thus making the causes diverse in nature. The process of social transition have been recognized as either a short-term development or long-term progress. Transition can be either be recurring or may move in one direction. The apparatuses or instruments of social change can vary or at times can be interconnected with each other. Various mechanisms collectively combine to form one descriptive model of social change. For example, innovation through education can be inspired by competition. In the contemporary times social change in the Gulf countries has become an undeniable fact. The irrefutable truth is that Saudi Arabia has witnessed a tremendous social in society. Social change is itself structured, to the degree that transition is slow, gradual and interconnected. Since the mid twentieth century, a shift has occurred that emphasizes from “structure” to “change” in social theory. Transition on dissimilar levels such as social change aspects in day to day life and short lived alterations and lasting developments in society at large has become a matter of much attention in the study of society.

### **Acknowledgement:**

**The authors would like to extend their sincere appreciation to the Deanship of Scientific Research at University of Ha'il for funding of this Research group Number (RG-191308)**

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