

**Social networking and its relationship to spreading volunteer work
among youth people**

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Abstract:

Volunteer work has tried to capitalize on its social network activities in a positive way through incorporation. Through the creation of pages and collections in various fields of volunteerism, volunteer initiatives have contributed to the virtual world to reach the largest segment, and direct outreach to initiative-holders has given greater reliability to volunteerism across the virtual space. This has resulted in the widespread dissemination of a culture of volunteerism.

There are some philanthropic bodies and voluntary groups on Facebook, which have formed themselves to disseminate the concept of philanthropy theoretically and scientifically, and to seek to communicate to exchange views, experiences, and knowledge, in order to grow and develop this field.

The study investigated the presence and evolution of several Algerian charities in virtual space, and their contribution to promoting a culture of volunteerism among young users.

Key words:

Social networking, volunteerism, charities, virtual space.

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1. INTRODUCTION

There is currently a dynamic evolution and dissemination of social media sites, especially Facebook. At first, they were a virtual society with a limited and narrow scope. As time goes by, they have changed from a scripted media tool to an audio-visual media tool, influencing the decisions and responses of users, which are influenced by individual personal patterns. The recipient and his patterns are an important focus of the communication process, exploiting that the audio: Quick in his decisions because his energy is high and imagines what he speaks or hears, and the visual: Caution in its resolutions because it is a visual.

Social media sites have played a role in networking, advocating, lobbying, and influencing unregulated leaders, as they have contributed to the desires of each common group for the same interests and activities. Using proper investment, exploitation, and direction, they can transform words, ideas, and orientations into action projects that are ready for implementation.

There are those who believe that providing care for young individuals requires offering a diverse range of activities or services, or setting up sports and social institutions for leisure time. Young people's behavior and personality patterns are influenced by various activities they engage in. The interaction between an individual's mental, psychological, social, physical, or environmental components results in human behavior. It is the foundation of interactions between individuals, communities, and societies.

Young people use social media sites to take advantage of the programs and activities that are available to them and to interact with others. Consequently, they exchange human behavior types with others in Vid and acquire knowledge from them. Engages with individuals from diverse groups on Facebook pages, learns new behaviors, gains positive experiences from those interactions, and

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works to foster a sense of responsibility and independence through these methods and actions.

Through instilling and fostering social values and norms in young people, social media users' diverse activities—whether cultural, social, or artistic—have a significant impact on the development of social responsibility in them as well as the creation of good citizens.

In light of this, social media platforms provide young people with the opportunity to learn and fulfill their civic obligations. Because of their roles in the family and in society, it was necessary to conduct research on how to help young people develop their capacities, learn how to use these sites responsibly, and develop the skills necessary to create and develop their social responsibility through the various programs and activities that these sites can offer. Defining the extent to which these sites are utilized in fostering a sense of responsibility, acquiring more experience and skills, and becoming more independent and dependent on others in life was also necessary. (Awad, page 07)

The study examined the emergence and growth of a few Algerian nonprofit organizations via the internet, and how they contribute to the youth volunteer movement. We requested the following inquiry:

What is the role of social media platforms in fostering a culture of volunteerism among young users?

2 . Social networks applications:

2.1. The concept of social networking:

A group of well-known individuals who have personal relationships with each other can be found on a social networking site or personal social network. Communication between them is necessary to support specific events on either a short or long-term basis. The goal of these networks is to benefit everyone, which increases the importance of teamwork.

2.2. The emergence of social networking applications:

Participating in virtual communities that revolve around social media networks offers numerous benefits.

Today, there are multiple networks that provide knowledge, such as blogs, chat rooms, wikis, email lists, and Internet platforms. Collaboration and partnership are key elements in these networks, which often create their own cultures and require a significant amount of contributor time without any tangible benefits.

Examples of partnerships' online knowledge infrastructure include:

- Wikipedia is an internet-based encyclopedia that is edited by the public with the help of numerous editors and contributors.

- The Slash do platform is a well-known technology platform that features articles and comments from readers. Users earn destiny points, or so-called Carma karma score points, by accumulating them from the highest ranked users. Volunteer supervisors are chosen from the highest ranked users.

- Usenet, established in 1980 as a system of discussion and a wide-ranging online network, was the first provider of Internet communities, and volunteers contributed to the community.

Old models of online knowledge partnerships comprise:

- AOL represents the largest Internet service connectors and includes chat rooms, which have been subject to voluntary supervision from community leaders for several years, but this supervision no longer exists.

- Appointed The WELL: A pioneering Internet society founded in 1985, it has established a unique culture from

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which books are written, many users volunteer to contribute to the construction and maintenance of society, for example the hosts of private and public conferences.

–My spice: The site encourages members to publish a detailed profile of themselves, where they can share with their friends all the detailed information about themselves, including the musician they love, the books they read, the video they watch, etc.

–eBay: Acts as an auction site for technologies on the Internet, it is an example of a virtual society, Where reputations and ability to measure trust and confidence are important to those who want to trade with them and through which the user can assess his or her experience in dealing with another user, As others can assess it, this affects the final assessment of reputation, The website also encourages participants to track and manage their virtual personalities, giving the rest of the members a good impression of themselves.

Participation on the Internet in the exchange, dissemination and acquisition of knowledge is also taking place on several social web platforms, such as:

- Blogging.
- Summary codification.
- Social references.
- Social networking services.
- Virtual worlds.
- Wiki.

2.3. Motivations for Contributing to Internet Communities:

a. **Expected exchange of ideas and knowledge:**
contributing valuable information to a group, with the

expectation of a return of aid and information in return. It has been proven by conclusive evidence that active users in Internet communities receive rapid responses to their questions compared to other users.

b. **Greater appreciation:** obtaining recognition is one of the most important motivations for contributing to any work. Especially on the Internet, there is no doubt that what motivates the user, is to have a clear appearance in the virtual community, even simple indicators have the effect of sharpening its mission to further contribute such as sharing with friends like or comment, may motivate the user to post and write more.

c. **Sense of importance and self-fulfillment:** Individuals may contribute valuable information, because that work gives them a sense of achievement, that they have an effective influence in their society, and make a periodic contribution of high value to the group, that supports the individual's image before himself as a person of value.

d. **Sense of belonging:** People in general are social creatures, perhaps one of the most important incentives for many people to have a direct response to their contribution, and most Internet societies help, allowing participants to respond or comment on contributions.

Several studies have found that there is an intimate relationship between the contributing user's personality, the nature and level of contribution to virtual societies, most notably that people who are alive, as well as those who suffer from severe anxiety and stress, feel comfortable and prefer to participate in virtual societies, contribute seriously to them, especially in chat rooms, and communicate with means to which they can be contributed as anonymous personalities. (Knowledge and electronic social networks, p. 168-169)

2.4. A Model of the Role of Social Networks in Arab Countries:

According to a recent study by Universal McCann¹, the Middle East is becoming more reliant on digital social networks for communication, as opposed to other forms of personal communication, such as face-to-face, email, or telephone. (Knowledge and electronic social networks, p. 104).

The study indicated that there was contact between Facebook participants in the region, with approximately 38 people connecting on a regular basis through social media networks.

There are 15 million Facebook users in the Arab world, and the majority of them are concentrated in Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.

A study by Dubai-based public relations firm Spot On revealed. Facebook's Arabic version was added in March 2009, and since then, the site's management has added 3.5 million Arab users in the past year (Knowledge and Electronic Social Networks, p. 105).

According to the report, with 3.5 million Facebook members, Egypt leads all Arab countries in terms of user count. Saudi Arabia is second, and Morocco, with a third of its population using Facebook, comes in third.

Of all Facebook users in the Arab world, 23% use the Arabic version and 50% use the English version. 50% of users under 25 in Morocco, Palestine, Jordan, Lebanon, Tunisia, and Yemen are women, according to the study.

The results of the study by Universal McCann drew attention to the evolution of the role of these networks from a source of

¹A global company specializing in the field of media and marketing consulting

information and shopping, to becoming a mirror for the lives of users, who constantly update their pages, to convey their conditions and cover their daily lives, by regularly uploading photos, videos, and writing opinions and comments.

The study revealed that over 50% of frequent users who use the network every day or twice have mobile computers connected to the internet through a broadband plan. 90% of these users work from home and only 20% use mobile devices.

Knowing that the average number of friends and followers for an active user is 65, it also exposed the significant influence that some active users, who maintain constant contact with a high number of "friends" on the internet—at a rate of 345—play.

The fact that they can offer suggestions that can change other users' perspectives on current events and other subjects shows their influence.

3. Virtual Community:

New communication media are used by members of an Internet community or network-based society to communicate with each other, creating a virtual society. These media are diverse and include e-mail and conversation, as well as virtual reality societies. The steady growth of communication media has affected these communities, especially those that rely on the Internet as a platform for their work. (Knowledge and Electronic Social Networking, p. 29).

Virtual society is an interconnected social network of individuals who communicate through specific means, capable of transcending geopolitical boundaries to achieve common goals or address common concerns.

Communication and cohesion are encouraged by social networking services, which are among the pervasive virtual societies with many different online communities, but sometimes focus on particular attention or simply on communication.

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In fact, Virtual societies that are good encourage both forms of communication by providing users with opportunities to communicate with a common purpose, whether through messaging boards, chat rooms, social networking sites, or virtual worlds.

3.1. Types of virtual communities

3.1.1. Internet Message Board

A direct e-mail dashboard, a social forum, resembles a wall board on which notes are attached. The participants have a discussion about their thoughts or concepts on various topics. DMCs enable users to choose the discussion thread or dashboard they want to read or contribute to. By publishing an idea and commenting on who is interested, the participant can initiate a discussion thread. (Knowledge and Electronic Social Networking, p. 54).

The message boards are not chat-based because the response is not timely, the participant answers when he or she has the opportunity to visit the board, they are not equipped with an immediate response, they require access to an intervention response, and some responses or interventions may be interrupted by the participant's absence from the site for a long time.

The messaging dashboard is capable of accommodating an unlimited number of members, compared to other communication methods such as limited capacity chat rooms, due to its unique ability for users to contribute without becoming members of the virtual community. They have the option to either browse the various threads of messages or contribute if they choose not to contribute their ideas and perspectives.

The enthusiasm of Internet users to communicate directly with strangers on the Internet is not a match for the hesitation and avoidance of helping strangers in real life encounters. As per Wellman (1999p88), social studies have validated that individuals are only willing to intervene in others' crises when they are alone in the

situation. Therefore, the person sitting on the computer almost finds themselves on the message board with their contacts, thereby increasing their willingness to reach out to the other.

People can easily withdraw from any situation when the Internet is the only connection, as the user can withdraw irreversibly from the situation with a single click, while in normal life situations he has to find a way out to avoid obstacles to trying to interfere with the situation.

The lack of clarity in the Internet user's situation, as reflected in his or her stated identity, may provide people with a color of social courage, as they can maintain their privacy by not disclosing their age, gender or social level.

3.1.2. Chat Rooms

Following the appearance of message boards and webinars, participants began to yearn for immediate contact with their communities, One of the downsides of message boards is that the other party's response to a message can take a long time as a result of different timing in scattered parts of the world, and the participant may wait for an indefinite period to answer a simple question And so the appearance of chat rooms allowed participants to talk to online people, In this way, messages are sent and the other party responds promptly. (Knowledge and Electronic Social Networking, p. 55).

Chat rooms are currently available for different topics, and users have the option to create a new room to discuss new topics. Partners can engage in virtual games with companies that offer YAHOO, AOL, Microsoft, Google, and other individual websites, along with IRC chat.

Most chat room providers are similar because chat rooms are all about exchanging written messages. They often have a letter writing box, message window, and list of participants.

The writing box is the location where the person writes his message, which the site server sends to the computer of anyone in the room, to appear in the message window that allows to track messages

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and when they are sent, and usually there is a list of people in the chat room, when you start messaging.

Users can create their own virtual communities by connecting as if they were talking in real life. Chat rooms allow individuals with similar interests to be friendly, allowing them to get to know each other as they do in normal life.

3.2. Characteristics of virtual communities

Virtual communities offer several benefits: the advantage of instant information exchange, which is not available in a real-life society, and this allows people to contribute effectively to the many activities from their homes, such as shopping, paying bills, and searching for specific information.

Thousands of discussion groups offer the chance for them to partner and establish special relationships and access information on various topics, such as policy, technical assistance, health counselling, and social and recreational activities.

Virtual societies provide an ideal space to form many relationships, as this information is easy to publicize and responsive to, and this type of society gives its members a sense of belonging, and social network users can exchange moral support, as it is all easy and affordable and does not cost much (Blanchard, 2002p46)

It is difficult to select reliable sources, in the absence of anyone who reviews every information posted on the Internet, for some quality, as everything comes from the source he wrote without scrutiny or scrutiny (Smith, M.A.;1999p103).

The real identity of the participant is often overlooked, so it is common for people to use the virtual community to live in a fictional society as another type of person, which is why the user of social networks is being careful, identifying the source of information, and verifying facts with the people of knowledge.

In the virtual world, characters can carry out joint activities just as friends actually do, and virtual societies are similar to real-life societies where symbolic characters are in the same place, even though those who move these characters are dispersed and at great distances.

3.3. Civil Partnership and Integration in Social Action:

Virtual societies have a direct impact on the degree of individuals' participation in civil society events. The following conclusions have been obtained from certain studies (Knowledge and Electronic Social Networking, p. 121):

- A civil requirement for the virtual community involved is supported by 20.3% of users in virtual communities who have been active in real life at least once.

- Since joining virtual communities, 65% of their members have started taking part in civil demands.

- Participating in virtual communities has resulted in 43.7% becoming more interested in civic issues.

- The site is visited by more than half of virtual community members every day, while 70% of them interact with other members daily.

Researcher Simon R. B. Berdal explored the potential of the Internet, as a civilian mechanism for the power of communication, in a 2004 doctoral thesis, where the Internet provides new channels for partnership in virtual platforms of discussion and promotes civic relationships and gatherings, through which communication capabilities can flow and accumulate.

To develop capacity, marginalized national forces in limited society are intertwined with larger marginalized global powers

A powerful aggregator, and thus the Internet changes the composition of the center and margin model, stimulating traditional margins to be interconnected in the structures of large margins that

clamp down on multiple centers, seizing them at once. (Berdal,2004 p102)

4. Volunteerism and its prospects among Algeria's virtual users:

4.1. Concept of volunteerism:

Volunteerism is a visible expression of human solidarity and cohesion, an aspect of good deeds that is free of charge. In doing so, it is a model of sacrifice and dimension to the narrow ego and subjectivity, and with all those and other characteristics, volunteerism emerges as a brilliant image of patriotism and its preservation and contribution to its development, Researcher Naim Hadhoud defines it as a man's self-sustaining effort, beneficial to him and others without looking at a material quid pro quo.

4.2. The importance of volunteerism:

The motivation in self-volunteerism stems from a person's humanity and sense of responsibility towards others, where the benefit is not limited to the person himself but extends to others, without a material outlook or a mundane interest for the volunteer.

Volunteering is a work that is ongoing and not limited by time or space constraints. Its aim is to foster an awareness of citizenship and develop high-quality human values, with significant benefits for both the individual and society. At the social level, volunteer services play an important role in complementing the State's inability to provide service and development projects; The voluntary sector's activities are also seamless in motion, helping to deliver services faster and easier than government agencies. Through volunteerism, one can identify and address society's needs, thereby contributing to the adoption and resolution of these problems through the Government and other social institutions. Volunteering is a way to mobilize local human and material resources for the advancement of society. (Rwanda, 2018 p153)

4.3. The formation and development of volunteerism in Algeria:

People's contribution to welfare and social development is a cultural behavior and a positive value in the human community. Volunteerism has evolved remarkably over time and is structured according to the principles and laws of the Organization, it is overseen by formal community-based bodies and organizations, which have formed global, regional and local associations and organizations that have been distributed in different locations. Some specialize in certain areas and have the common goal of serving society and giving a good picture of social cohesion and cohesion among its members.

The beginnings of volunteerism in Algeria and other Arab States were limited to the efforts of individuals, especially since, after independence, Algeria was a socialist State governed by the one-party system. During this period, volunteerism was motivated and ordered by the State, but after political openness, a large wave of associations emerged in various fields.

Headed by charities, I have identified a strong start as the most important component of civil society. (Ponboura, 2011, p. 09)

Nas El Khair is one of Algeria's successful models. from October 2010, where 5 young Algerians posted a video via Facebook Al-Ghawat ", published by young Yassin Zaid on YouTube, who recounted the suffering of the need for the mercy of Koch in Al-Ghawat City, does not contain the lowest requirements of life That led the five young men to decide to help her by seeking help from Algerian Facebook users, The call was very quick to respond to where an aid campaign was formed, and since then these young people have been coordinating through Facebook and using the Skype chat show to meet with each other. To create a group of good people on October 22 of the same year the first group of volunteers was launched on the same day. Called Blue Day, in which dozens of young people participated, The People for Good group spread among Algerians and its activities extended to all the country's states and even some

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municipalities. And today the People of Good Group rely on two basic programmes, namely the Mercy Programme, which is named after the need for God's mercy and which aims to address social and human issues such as the ambulance of elderly patients, women and children, The second programme was the Environmental Protection Programme, which was based on environmental activities such as beach and city cleaning, afforestation campaigns and other environmental activities. (Leader, Aywaj, 2014, p. 05)

5. conclusion:

Volunteerism aims at developing awareness of its importance and disseminating its culture in society, especially in ordinary cases, Charities stand out through their penetration into society and their dynamism within it through their activities as a whole, it works to provide different services to the community, such as strengthening social ties and creating a spirit of solidarity between individuals and rooting the voluntary spirit in them that is one of the pillars of building volunteerism in order to consolidate the concept and relevance of volunteerism by informing the members of society of its nature and the society's need for it and highlighting its role in the development process for the individual and society in coordination with the competent authorities, Voluntary bodies therefore need to use various methods of communication, information and persuasion in addressing and influencing the public on the one hand and implementing their projects on the other.

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