The Contribution of NGOs to Promoting the Social Belonging of Palestinian Youth: A Study Applied to Youth Institutions in the Gaza Strip

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ABSTRACT---- *The current study aims to determine the level of contributions of non-governmental organizations in enhancing the social belonging of young people Palestinian, the researcher used the sample social survey method through an electronic questionnaire applied to (384) young people who benefited from the services of civil institutions, the study tool was applied in the time period 4/12/2021 to 5/17/2021The study concluded that the contribution of civil institutions to all indicators of the concept of belonging came at an average level, as the highest indicators of the contribution of institutions to strengthening belonging were increasing youth's sense of stability and security, linking private goals For youth with the goals of the Palestinian society in general, while the lowest indicators were the contributions of institutions in enhancing youth participation in social life, and developing the youth's ability to carry out duties and responsibilities towards their society for Palestinian youth. Scientific status, average income) among Palestinian youth, and the study recommended educating young people about the importance of a holistic view of society, Encouraging voluntary collective action, interest in research and studies interested in identifying the factors that affect youth affiliation, networking between civil society institutions to improve the reality of youth, crystallizing a future vision for the role of civil institutions, according to developments and societal and international changes within which work can be done*.

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1. INTRODUCTION

What the world is witnessing in recent decades of rapid developmental shifts has imposed a change on most social systems, which has led to the concern of some societies about directing this change, including the Arab countries that fear that these accelerated social transformations will affect their values, principles, customs and traditions (Kazem, Abdul Hassan, 2018).

On the level of Palestinian society and the successive events it is exposed to, which led to the collapse of the social system and the fragmentation of the social structure as a result of many factors, including (the repeated Israeli attacks that left thousands of martyrs and wounded, destroyed homes, and the economic blockade), in addition to the impact of the Arab Spring revolutions and their repercussions on Arab and Palestinian youth. Contributed to the lack of social security, increased poverty, loss of trust in others, and lack of voluntary participation.And expressing social discontent, and young people's sense of injustice and social injustice, which affected the personality of young people and was reflected in their thinking and behavior, and their need for a sense of social belonging.Where affiliation constitutes a set of ties (ideas, values, customs, traditions) that permeate the individual and draw him to a particular group, belief or philosophy; Affiliation may take a network of feelings or a system of feelings that connect the individual and society (Abdul Hamid, and others 2005).

Social affiliation increases a person's ability to participate socially, politically and economically, not to feel social isolation and a sense of quality of life, and to spread social justice and commitment to the values, standards and laws that uphold the status of his society and his country in order to achieve social cohesion (Al-Mutairi, 2009).

Social affiliation also gives the individual some social and national values and aspects such as: sacrifice, teamwork, security and safety, preserving identity, freedom from intolerance of all kinds, commitment to the principles of freedom and democracy (Al-Shaarawy, 2008).

Belonging is an innate instinct that every person needs, and usually a person belongs to his family and then to his country and belief, and although the reality highlights a number of "conflict of affiliations" between these circles and others, and goes beyond it to create a number of tensions and dangers at the family, national, and even global levels, the need today It is more urgent to conscious modeling to frame these affiliations and highlight a system of interaction among them in order to serve each other in the interest and well-being of all (Khuzai, Shamaila, 2014).

Affiliation is defined as the individual's sense of identity and positivity in his relations with any group to which he belongs within society. It also means the person's belief that he is an indispensable member of the social system, and that he is recognized and accepted as an active member in this society (Esau, 2013).

Social affiliation is defined as: the positive direction through which the individual feels proud and proud of being part of this group, confirming his mental representation and behavioral commitment to a set of personal values and standards such as rights and duties, group participation, distinction between right and wrong, as well as his commitment to a set of general values and standards such as: respect for the law, commitment to The principle of justice, preservation of public property, communication or social relations (Al-Khadour, 2006)

The researcher defines the promotion of social belonging: a set of efforts and programs provided by civil institutions to increase the ability of young people to participate in social and voluntary life, carry out their duties, prepare to assume their responsibilities to lead their society, link their own goals to the goals of society, and feel proud of residing in Palestine.

The researcher believes that the effects produced by the previous factors of the reality of Palestinian society led to an increase in the need of Palestinian youth to strengthen their social belonging, as one of the pillars of building the individual, society and nation.

Where the United Nations defines youth as individuals within the age group of 15-24 years, while leaving room for countries to define the youth category according to the specificity and needs of each country. 2019).

As the researcher defines the youth: "It is the age group (18-45) years, who show signs of biological, psychological and social maturity, and for which it is their responsibility to build, preserve and sacrifice the Palestinian society."

This increased the social responsibility on the shoulders of civil institutions, which constitute a major lever after the family in consolidating the cultural and civilized values of the Palestinian society, and everything related to the development of society, preserving its resources and security, and enhancing human behavior and social belonging, through the programs, projects and services provided by these institutions. Its goal is to raise a positive citizen who adheres to the foundations of the Palestinian identity in its various social, political, economic and educational tributaries, who enjoys rights and freedoms, and is committed to duties, laws of social control, and the customs and norms of Palestinian society.

Where civil institutions are known: they are institutions that seek to achieve certain social goals, not aiming to obtain profit, and this term includes institutions that receive government support, and they are private, social and voluntary institutions (Robert, 1987).

The researcher defines civil institutions as: a type of non-profit establishment whose objectives are compatible with the needs of young people and holds a license from the official authorities to practice one or more types of social activity for the youth group in accordance with public policy. And the future plan for the State of Palestine.

 Many studies and scientific research have emphasized the importance of the contribution of civil institutions in strengthening the social affiliation of young people, where (Salah, Nawras, 2018) paid attention to the social pressures that young people face, and the extent of connection with the culture of belonging among members of society, which showed that exposure to pressures inside or outside the family, such as the emergence of values, attitudes, customs, traditions, and attitudes that society may not be familiar with, which causes a person to suffer from (anatomical) disorder as a result of exposure to any of these pressures, which reduces his achievements to their lowest levels. Economic pressures and poverty come at the forefront of the pressures of the lower classes, and the study of (Stéphane., et al., 2017) aimed to identify the impact of strong economic inequality on social relations between members of society from different social classes, and also aimed to test the hypothesis that The social affiliation of individuals sharing the same caste is significantly stronger than that of individuals among whom it is found Difference in social class. The study found that there is a strong social affiliation among individuals who share the same class, which is represented in (behaviors and interactions in daily life). more than the middle class A study (Hommerich & Tiefenbach 2017) analyzed the relationship between social capital and self-well-being and their role as a mediator in achieving social affiliation. The study showed that there is a correlation between the three variables (social capital, social affiliation, and self-well-being). Social has an impact on the achievement of the independent subjective well-being of the individual. It also showed that social capital affects the achievement of social affiliation.

The study (Mustafa, 2016) also aimed at identifying civil society organizations and promoting affiliation among young people through several axes (family, school, NGOs, youth centers, political parties, culture, models and mechanisms of professional practice of social service and the promotion of affiliation among young people, where a model social work, life model, and community development model, and concluded that it is necessary to use participation strategies to enhance belonging among young people, as there are five strategies with the participation of young people as a method to help them

enhance their belonging, and these strategies can be used by the social worker as one of the mechanisms to enhance belonging among young people, including the strategy of learning therapy and the strategy of change Behavior, staffing strategy, planned organization strategy, matching strategy, community strength strategy, and a study (Maghawry, 2015) to identify the group's practice of voluntary work and increase belonging to the group. Carrying out duties and responsibilities, and increasing the st Satisfaction and high spirits. and increase group belonging .The study confirmed (Suleiman, 2014), which aimed to demonstrate the role of the family in deepening citizenship and belonging among young people, and to explain how to activate this role. Aspects through which the family can develop citizenship and belonging in children, including: the faith aspect, the social aspect, the health aspect, the psychological aspect, and the recreational aspect. It also showed the variety of methods that the family can use to deepen citizenship and belonging among its children, including example, dialogue, discussion, consultation, story, and exploitation of current events. It also confirmed the study (Bakr, 2013), which aimed to identify the quality of life and its relationship to acceptance and social affiliation, and to find significant differences among the members of the research sample according to Variables, as it aims to identify the nature of the relationships between the three variables, and to predict the quality of life among university students through acceptance and social affiliation. The study (Beth R Crisp 2010), which aimed to identify the effectiveness of the strategy to enhance interdependence and a sense of belonging in the face of social exclusion, also aimed to clarify the concepts of interdependence and a sense of belonging for specialists, planners and social policy makers and distinguish between them in terms of similarity and contrast, where the results of the study reached The need to distinguish between the concepts of a sense of belonging, which we rely on to clarify personal identity, while interdependence is based on participation in networks and social organizations. The study also emphasized the importance of the two concepts in the formulation of social policy or the provision of social work, as a person may be connected to the network of social organizations, and not feel the emotional attachment associated with belonging. (Abu El-Nil, 2010) revealed the relationship between political participation and some psychological variables, group affiliation, individuals' adoption of reformist values, and the degree of individual satisfaction with the various aspects of his social and economic life that constitute the quality of his life. The study concluded that there is a significant positive relationship between social affiliation and participation. political, and that there is a highly significant correlation between reform and political participation. It also showed that the value of reform is the most predictive variable for political participation, outweighing social affiliation. It also concluded that the lack of political interests and the lack of political culture lead to weak belonging among university youth .Through what was previously presented, the researcher was able to identify the indicators of social affiliation, which the study aims to identify the level of contributions of civil institutions in strengthening them for the Palestinian youth in the Gaza Strip. Developing the willingness to assume the responsibilities of community leadership, increasing the ability to link the special goals of youth with the goals of society, increasing the youth's sense of stability and security, increasing the youth's sense of pride and pride in residing in Palestine. It also aims to determine if there are statistically significant differences about the contributions of civil institutions in enhancing the social belonging of young people due to their demographic variables (sex, age, marital status, educational status, average income), and the final goal of the study can be determined to reach scientific recommendations and proposals And a process to enhance the social belonging of youth in Palestine.

2. METHODOLOGY

The researcher used the social survey method in the sample method, which consisted of (384) young people, where the questionnaire was applied and distributed electronically to the civil institutions that provide programs for youth care, which number (10) active institutions in the field of youth according to the classification of the competent authorities distributed over 5 governorates, where he agreed The directors of the institutions to participate in the study by sending the questionnaire to young people who have benefited from the programs of the institutions via an electronic link and urging them to answer accurately and objectively, during the time period from 4/12/2021 to 5/17/2021, and the researcher assured the respondents at the front of the questionnaire that the data The research is used for the purposes of academic scientific research and will remain confidential. In addition, it was explained to them that their participation in the research is voluntary and the possibility of withdrawing from participation is open at all stages before, during and after the actual participation. It was also assured to them that there would be no financial cost to them, as the research objectives were clarified. And the methodology, questions, and what they are intended for, and that their participation is an opportunity to exchange views and work to raise the level of contributions of the institutions Civility in developing the social belonging of youth, and exchanging recommendations with them. The researcher designed a questionnaire sheet to measure the level of contributions of civil institutions in developing the social belonging of youth, and asked the respondents to answer the level of contributions through seven indicators. Each indicator contains 5 basic phrases. The questionnaire also includes five items about Demographic data on youth. Thus, the total number of items in the questionnaire was (40) items, including demographic terms (gender, age, marital status, educational status, average income).The level of each dimension of the scale (weak, medium, high) was measured by subtracting the lower limit of the score from the upper limit (3- 1 = 2) and then dividing this range by the number of cells of the three responses (2 ÷ 3 = 0.66) and then adding the lower limit A score to determine the effectiveness of a statement, dimension, or scale as follows:The arithmetic mean is from (1 to 1.66) weak problems, the arithmetic mean is from (1.67 to 2.33) medium problems, the arithmetic mean is from (2.34 to 3) high

problems.The validity of the tool was tested by presenting it to a number of arbitrators from university professors, all of whom confirmed that it is valid for the study. Pearson correlation coefficients were used to measure the validity and reliability of the questionnaire, as the values of the stability coefficient ranged for all axes (alpha coefficient) (0.973), and the half-partition coefficient (0.990).), and from it it is clear that the questionnaire phrases have a high stability coefficient, and the researcher used the statistical coefficients represented in percentages, weighted phrases, relative strength for each dimension, arithmetic mean, test (T), Cronbach's alpha coefficient, half-partition coefficient, correlation coefficient, Then the researcher analyzed the data using the statistical package for social sciences (Spss) and extracted the results.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Demographic data of the respondents:

Table No. (1) Distribution of respondents according to (sex, age, marital status, educational status, average income).

The ratio	Repetition	Variants		The ratio	Repetition	variants	
40.1%	154	Married		61.2%	235	Mention	**(1)**
54.2%	208	Unmarried	**(3)** **Marital status**	38.8%	149	Feminine	**sex**
1.0%	4	Widower		25.8%	99	From20 to less than 25 years old	**(2)** **the age**
4.7%	18	Absolute		36.7%	141	From25 to less than 30 years old	
66.9%	257	less From 300 shekels		16.7%	64	From30 to less than 35 years old	
12.2%	47	From 300 to less than 600		12.5%	48	From35 to less than 40 years old	
3.1%	12	From 600 to less than 900		8.3%	32	From40 to 45 years old	
2.3%	9	From 900 to less than 1200	**(5)** **Average monthly income**	0.8%	3	Eligible mediocre	**(4)** **Status educational**
2.9%	11	From 1200 to less than 1500		14.3%	55	Diploma Average	
3.4%	13	From 1500 to less than 1800		71.1%	273	BA	
2.9%	11	From 1800 to less than 2100		13.8%	53	Master' sand more	
6.3%	24	From 2100 and above					

It is clear from the previous table that 38.8% are males, while 61.2% are females. This may be due to the preoccupation of young males with searching for freelance job opportunities to complete the realization of their aspirations, and the lack of preoccupation with the programs of institutions, which poses a danger to their weak social affiliation, and that the highest percentage of respondents Their ages range from (25- less than 30) years This category is the most age group that may be vulnerable to non-belonging, due to the increase in the needs of young people in this period of the need to work, marry, form a family, and strive to reach a social position. It is clear that the majority of the respondents are unmarried, as their percentage reached (54.2%). This may be due to what the Palestinian society is going through in terms of siege and division, a decline in youth employment to its lowest level in the Gaza Strip, an increase in graduate unemployment, in addition to an increase in dowries, a late age young marriage, The results also showed that young people benefiting from NGOs suffer from a low average income, which showed that 67% of young people receive less than 300 shekels (*) per month. This may be due to high unemployment rates among young people, the absence of minimum wage policies, and youth employment. In some low-income marginal businesses.

3.2: The main objective of the study was to determine the level of contributions of civil institutions in promoting social belonging for young people in the Gaza Strip according to the indicators of belonging produced by the study.

Table No. (2) shows the sample responses about promoting youth participation in social life

arrangement	relative weight	standard deviation	weighted average weight	total weights	No	To some extent	yes		(1) Youth participation in social life	number Paragraph
5	65	0.87	1.95	749	156	91	137	n	Participate in the development of youth capabilities in honing talents and encourage the values of participation in society.	1
					40.6	23.7	35.7	%		
3	71.7	0.82	2.15	826	104	118	162	n	Focusing on a free and independent press to increase youth participation in various social and political fields.	2
					27.1	30.7	42.2	%		
1	74.3	0.78	2.23	856	82	132	170	n	The institutions focus on youth participation in community development projects.	3
					21.3	34.4	44.3	%		
2	72	0.79	2.16	831	92	137	155	n	Projects and programs of NGOs focused on improving the living conditions of young people	4
					23.9	35.7	40.4	%		
4	65	0.82	1.95	750	137	128	119	n	Improving the capabilities of young people to obtain a job opportunity in the Gaza Strip	5
					35.7	33.3	31	%		
	69.67	0.82	2.09	802				**(Medium)**		**Total marks**

The weighted average weight about the contributions of NGOs in promoting youth participation in social life, as determined by youth, reached (2.09), with a relative weight of (69.67%), and this is an average level, and the researcher explains this result to the interest of NGOs through many activities to development Young people's self-abilities without paying attention to defending their societal rights through binding legislation on the necessity of active participation in social life and its importance in strengthening the social affiliation of young people, as it agreed with the findings of the study (Abu El-Nil, 2010) that there is a significant positive relationship between social affiliation and political participation And the study (Crisp, 2010), which showed that social affiliation and social connectedness are based on participation in social networks and organizations (Hommerich & Tiefenbach 2017).(*) The shekel: It is an official Israeli currency that circulates in addition to the Jordanian dinar and the US dollar in the territories of the Palestinian Authority according to the Paris Agreement of 1994. However, the Palestinian Authority does not participate in supervising the currency and does not issue its own securities, as it is equivalent to (.35) dollars. Which showed that social capital (the network of social relations) affects the achievement of social affiliation.

Table No.(3): The sample's responses illustrate the promotion of voluntary participation of Palestinian youth

arrangement	relative weight	standard deviation	weighted average weight	total weights	No	To some extent	yes		(2) Youth volunteer participation	number Paragraph
3	75	0.82	2.25	863	92	105	187	n	Enhancing participation in public opinion issues and advocacy for young people to obtain their rights.	1
					24	27.3	48.7	%		
5	66.3	0.89	1.99	763	153	83	148	n	Preparing studies on youth empowerment issues and supporting their creative projects	2
					39.8	21.6	38.5	%		
2	76.67	0.78	2.3	883	76	117	191	n	Their participation to multiply the workforce in the institutions and increase the societal benefit.	3
					19.8	30.6	49.7	%		
1	79.67	0.75	2.39	917	63	109	212	n	Helping to increase the ability of young people to continue carrying out community activities.	4
					16.4	28.4	55.2	%		
4	71.33	0.85	2.14	820	115	102	167	n	Developing personal skills such as (communication, leadership) among young people.	5
					30	26.5	43.5	%		
	73.67	0.83	2.21	849	(Medium)				Total marks	

The weighted average weight around the contributions of civil institutions in promoting voluntary participation of youth, as defined by youth, was (2.21), with a relative weight of (73.67%), and this is an average level. to practice the profession, in addition to the low activities of institutions in developing awareness of the importance of voluntary work to develop the productive skills of young people, and increase their abilities to social belonging to the Palestinian society, and the result agreed with what was found by a study (Maghawy, 2015) that there is a positive relationship between the practice of members of the group to work Volunteerism and increasing belonging to the group, and studying the study (Mustafa, 2016), which showed that the use of participation strategies in civil society organizations and the promotion of volunteer work as a social value increases social belonging among young people.

Table No. (4): Shows the sample's responses about developing the youth's ability to carry out duties and responsibilities towards their society

arrangement	relative weight	standard deviation	weighted average weight	total weights	no	To some extent	yes		(3) developing the youth's ability to carry out duties and responsibilities towards their society.	number Paragraph
4	69.33	0.76	2.08	800	96	160	128	n	Most of the programs offered by the institutions have a new vision that reflects the reality and needs of young people	1
					25	41.7	33.3	%		
3	70.33	0.82	2.11	809	110	123	151	n	Institutions help make young people more capable of dealing with specialized institutions	2
					28.6	32	39.3	%		
2	74.67	0.67	2.24	860	52	188	144	n	It works to deepen the concept of political pluralism, recognition of the concept of the other and freedom of thought	3
					13.5	49	37.5	%		
5	67	0.78	2.01	772	114	152	118	n	The activities offered by the institutions help increase the degree of political fanaticism among young people	4
					29.7	39.6	30.7	%		
1	76	0.72	2.28	874	62	154	168	n	The institutions' programs contribute to strengthening the values of citizenship (rights and duties) among young people	5
					16.1	40.1	43.8	%		
	71.33	0.76	2.14	834.4					**(Medium)** Total marks	

The weighted average weight on the contributions of NGOs in developing the ability of young people to carry out duties and responsibilities towards their society for Palestinian youth, as defined by youth, was (2.14), with a relative weight of (71.33%), and this is an average level. Citizenship in the development of political, social and cultural values, carrying out their duties towards the surrounding environment and society and seeking to obtain rights in accordance with respect for human dignity and preserving his rights, which increases the social affiliation of youth in the Gaza Strip, and this is consistent with the vision of Amira Suleiman (2014) "that the multiplicity of aspects that can be That the family develop through it citizenship and belonging among children, including: the faith aspect, the social aspect, the health aspect, the psychological aspect, the recreational aspect, and a study (Salah, Nawras, 2018), which showed that exposure to pressures inside or outside the family such as the emergence of values, trends, customs, traditions, and attitudes may Society is not familiar with it, which causes a person to suffer from (hypoplastic) disorder, which affects his ability to perform his responsibilities and obtain his rights.

Table No. (5): Shows the sample's responses about the contributions of civil institutions in developing the youth's ability to prepare to assume leadership responsibilities in society

arrangement	relative weight	standard deviation	weighted average weight	total weights	no	To some extent	yes		(4) developing the youth's ability to prepare to assume leadership responsibilities in society	number Paragraph
3	71.67	0.78	2.15	824	94	140	150	n	Young people expressing their views on living conditions through democratic means is a national and moral duty.	1
					24.5	36.5	39	%		
2	73	0.78	2.19	840	89	134	161	n	Work to avoid rumors and preserve the social fabric among the members of the Palestinian society.	2
					23.2	34.9	41.9	%		
1	74.33	0.78	2.23	857	83	129	172	n	Promote a culture of social responsibility and that the development of the Palestinian society is everyone's responsibility.	3
					21.6	33.6	44.8	%		
4	70.33	0.78	2.11	810	98	146	140	n	Facing the life pressures experienced by young people to make them more committed to staying in Palestine.	4
					25.5	38	36.5	%		
3	71.67	0.8	2.15	726	97	132	155	n	Promoting the concept of development among young people to improve their living conditions in the Palestinian society	5
					25.2	34.4	40.4	%		
	72.33	0.79	2.17	811.4					**(Medium)** **Total marks**	

The weighted average weight about the contributions of NGOs in developing the ability of youth to prepare to assume leadership responsibilities in the Palestinian society, as determined by youth, was (2.17), with a relative weight of (72.33%), and this is an average level, and the researcher explains this result to the weak efforts of NGOs in stimulating Young people to participate in a democratic manner in demanding the realization of social justice in employment, the distribution of humanitarian services and the creation of job opportunities that contribute to alleviating life pressures such as insecurity, lack of respect for human rights and the weakness of economic, political, social and psychological factors that negatively affect the social affiliation of Palestinian youth, weakening their social affiliation and their ability to Carrying out their duties and responsibilities towards their families and society, and this is consistent with the study (Beth R Crisp 2010), which showed that interdependence and a sense of belonging is a strategy used by social workers in institutions to confront social exclusion, clarify personal identity, and participate in social networks and organizations.

Table No. (6): Shows the sample's responses about the contributions of NGOs in increasing the ability to link the goals of youth with the goals of society in general

arrangement	relative weight	Standard Deviation	weighted average weight	total weights	no	To some extent	yes		(5) the ability to link the goals of youth with the goals of society in general.	number Paragraph
3	78	0.7	2.34	894	54	150	180	n	Concepts of democracy are reinforced by the fact that youth are an inseparable part of the Palestinian whole.	1
					14	39.1	46.9	%		
5	73.33	0.74	2.2	846	74	158	152	n	Encourage young people to address group problems before addressing their own.	2
					19.3	41.1	39.6	%		
1	78.67	0.7	2.36	905	51	145	188	n	The activities of the institutions favor the work of young people in a team spirit more than those in which he works alone.	3
					13.3	37.8	49	%		
2	78.33	0.65	2.35	902	38	174	172	n	Youth programs promote the values of sacrifice in order for our Palestinian society to enjoy freedom.	4
					9.9	45.3	44.8	%		
4	75.33	0.73	2.26	869	66	151	167	n	The activities of the institutions contribute to the youth's abandonment of selfhood for the benefit of all Palestinian society.	5
					17.2	39.3	43.5	%		
	76.67	0.71	2.3	883.2					**(Medium)** **Total marks**	

The weighted average weight around the contributions of civil organizations to increase the ability to link the special goals of youth with the goals of the Palestinian society in general, as defined by youth, was (2.3), with a relative weight of (76.67%), and this is an average level in general, but there are some statements. High, and the researcher explains this result that the objectives of the civil institutions and their activities are to advance the interests of the homeland and its development and its sovereignty among the countries of the world over personal interests and work within a collective team instead of individual work through political, economic, social and cultural participations, taking organizational and planning aspects, defining tasks for team members and integrating institutional work Commitment to the group's rules and foundations and means of controlling them contributes to increasing the social affiliation of Palestinian youth, and this is consistent with the opinion of (Al-Shaarawy, 2008) that the contributions of civil institutions in promoting some values and social and national aspects are necessary to enhance the values of (sacrifice, teamwork, security and safety, and the preservation of identity freedom from intolerance of all kinds, commitment to the principles of democracy)

Table No. (7): Shows the responses of the study sample about the role of NGOs in increasing young people's sense of stability and security

arrangement	relative weight	standard deviation	weighted average weight	total weights	no	To some extent	yes		(6) increasing young people's sense of stability and security	number Paragraph
1	74.33	0.75	2.23	856	74	148	162	n	Developing a sense of satisfaction among young people with their standard of living and social conditions.	1
					19.3	38.5	42.2	%		
4	71.67	0.75	2.15	826	82	162	140	n	The institutions offer programs that enable young people to achieve their aspirations and social standing	2
					21.4	42.2	36.5	%		
2	72.67	0.76	2.18	836	82	152	150	n	Reassuring the youth that the security system in the Palestinian society is capable of protecting it internally and externally.	3
					21.4	39.6	39.1	%		
5	70.67	0.79	2.12	816	98	140	146	n	Developing and implementing plans to provide suitable work for every young person in the Palestinian society.	4
					25.5	36.5	38	%		
2	72.67	0.76	2.18	838	83	148	153	N	Activities contribute to achieving social justice and lifting social injustice on Palestinian youth.	5
					21.6	38.5	39.8	%		
	72.33	0.76	2.17	834.4					**(Medium)** **Total marks**	

The weighted average weight around the contributions of NGOs to increase youth's sense of stability and security in Palestinian society, as defined by youth, was (2.17), with a relative weight of (72.33%), and this is a medium level B. The researcher explains this result that stability and security are among the needs that Maslow talked about in His hierarchy of needs considers security as the second need for Maslow, and as a result of the recent Israeli attacks that contributed to the absence of the individual's internal and external protection and the state's responsibility to preserve it due to its importance in the individual's sense of social security and belonging to society, and this is consistent with the study (Hommerich & Tiefenbach 2017) that showed that social affiliation It has an effect on achieving the individual's independent self-well-being, and the study (Mustafa, Bakr, 2013) showed that there is a statistically significant relationship between the quality of life and the individual's sense of social, political and economic security, and the achievement of social affiliation for young people.

Table No. (8): Shows the sample's responses about the contributions of NGOs in increasing the youth's sense of pride and pride in residing in Palestine

arrangement	relative weight	Standard deviation	weighted average weight	total weights	no	To some extent	yes		(7) youth's sense of pride and pride in residing in Palestine	number Paragraph
4	76.33	0.78	2.29	878	77	120	187	n	The dissemination of the institutions of the history of Palestine and its origins makes young people feel proud of belonging to it.	1
					20.1	31.2	48.7	%		
1	78	0.72	2.34	858	56	142	186	n	Developing youth awareness of the rights of the Palestinian people and their just causes.	2
					14.6	37	48.4	%		
3	76.67	0.73	2.3	884	62	144	178	n	The institutions use documentaries and pictures about national symbols, historical monuments, and political events that the Palestinian society went through.	3
					16.2	37.5	46.3	%		
5	74.33	0.77	2.23	855	80	137	167	n	Developing cultural awareness about the customs, traditions and social values inherited from the Palestinian society.	4
					20.8	35.7	43.5	%		
2	77.67	0.72	2.33	855	57	143	184	n	Developing the capabilities of youth to engage in all activities that seek to develop the Palestinian society.	5
					14.8	37.2	47.9	%		
	76.67	0.74	2.3	866					(Medium) Total marks	

The weighted average weight on the contributions of NGOs to increase youth's sense of stability and security in Palestinian society, as defined by youth, was (2.3), with a relative weight of (76.67%), and this is an average level. The researcher explains this result that NGOs seek to increase youth awareness of the positive aspects, and seek For change in order to preserve the bright side of the Palestinian society, in addition to mobilizing the energies of youth to stand with their political leaders towards the just causes of Palestine and to search for alternatives that enable young people to achieve their goals and engage in society. This is in line with what (Ibrahim, 2013) explained that the feeling of pride and honor represents a human need for any individual, so that the individual feels that he is part of the group and of the homeland, and of the nation's entity, as it is the feeling of pride and pride in what he belongs to. The results also showed that there are no significant statistically significant differences in the contribution of civil institutions in enhancing the social affiliation of young people in the Gaza Strip due to the variables of age, marital status, educational status, average income, as well as the lack of statistical significance between the gender variable among Palestinian youth, and the researcher explains that The impact of conditions, whether economic, political or social, on Palestinian youth as a whole regardless of personal variables, and that the contributions of civil institutions do not differ in the performance of their programs and activities according to the variable of gender, educational status, marital status or average income, as they are available to all to enhance the ability of all youth to Social belonging in Palestine .

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The current study sought to determine the level of the contributions of non-governmental organizations in enhancing the social belonging of Palestinian youth from the point of view of youth. The Palestinian society in general, while the lowest indicators of strengthening affiliation were the contributions of civil institutions in enhancing youth participation in social life, and developing the youth's ability to carry out duties and responsibilities towards their society for Palestinian youth.

The study also found that there were no statistically significant differences due to the variables (gender, age and status Social status, educational status, average income) among Palestinian youth, and through the results of the study, the researcher recommends scientific recommendations to raise the level of contributions of civil institutions in enhancing the social affiliation of Palestinian youth, and the recommendations are as follows:

- The endeavor of civil institutions to provide real job opportunities for young people to reduce unemployment and poverty, which contributes to strengthening their social belonging.

 - Educating young people about the importance of a holistic view of society and not paying attention to the narrow view of a political party.

- Encouraging collective voluntary work in the Palestinian civil society organizations in an organized manner for young people to achieve experiences and productive skills that are compatible with the needs of the labor market.

 - Signing international agreements between Palestine and countries that attract more youth in order to preserve their rights to work and not be exploited through official channels.

- Paying attention to research and studies interested in identifying the factors that affect youth affiliation, studying them, and working on their results in institutions that care about youth issues.

- Facing the causes that lead to weak belonging by confronting youth unemployment by securing their needs for job opportunities and confronting the crisis of national identity.

 - Providing financial support for the programs and projects of NGOs that enhance the social belonging of youth in the Gaza Strip.

 - Continuous cooperation and participation between civil society organizations and youth in the implementation of public service projects and programs for the development of the local community in the Gaza Strip.

- Adopting the democratic method in the national leadership to provide an appropriate climate that encourages freedom of expression and the appropriate choice to increase effective participation in community activities.

- Activating the role of modern media in developing the social belonging of youth in Palestine.

- Coordination and cooperation between NGOs concerned with youth and their problems, especially social affiliation.

 - Raising the efficiency of the projects presented in line with the needs of young people, with the aim of developing a culture of social belonging.

 - The need to crystallize a future vision for the role of NGOs with youth, according to developments in societal and international changes within which action can be made.

5.   FUNDING

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