



THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE PALESTINIAN CIVIL SOCIETY INSTITUTIONS AND THE UNIVERSITIES (STATUS: THE PALESTINE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY KADOURIE WITH TULKARM INSTITUTIONS)

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed to determine the effect of the correlation between the universities and institutions of the Palestinian civil society, it discuss' and analyzes the academic community which are about (120) non-profit association. However, questionnaires were distributed on only (95) of these non- profit organizations, and (80) questionnaire were given back, and so, samples were taken in a comprehensive destination style, and were used in the analysis of packets Statistical Social Sciences (SPSS) program and had the following processors: frequencies, percentages, averages, test T for the independent samples, and the contrast unilateral analysis, the equation Cronbach's alpha to extract the reliability coefficient, however, the results show that it is necessary to prepare human resources scientifically, technically and administratively in relation to work reality, as well as, the participation of the Universities in the community initiatives, and the creation of twinning between universities and local facilities. The study also recommended the need to provide free or reduce educational fees for humanitarian associations and suggests universities to adopt physical funding for the ideas of students in community of work and to increase the financial aids for the ads through the official university sites activities with local institutions and also to work on the development of economic and social development plans participating universities and facilities local.

Keywords: Correlation, Palestinian, Civil society, Institutions, Universities, Kadoorie.

1. INTRODUCTION

The relationship between Universities and Institutions of civil society can grow and improve. This can be done through what Universities offer from majors, and what is provided, as well, at their research centers. Universities can work as consultants and members of associations, and make arrangements to collect donations for used equipment, in addition to assistance with technical support. However, this Correlation can also be improved by signing memorandums which clearly define the goals of both sides, as well as the roles and responsibilities of each partner. This can also reduce any further misunderstanding. This will also help achieve long-term partnerships which will facilitate strategic planning and goal setting. In addition to sharing the roles between universities and institutions of civil society, this can also lead to growth and development in positive ways. An Understanding Memo may also include a plan to measure the

success of a partnership and identify improvement in potential domains, which can include timetables to review the collaboration amongst them, and to consider the terms which can cause such a relationship to be terminated.

Knowing that all the work carried out by a university takes the form of community service, either by accommodating high school students or allowing these students to graduate with different majors and acquiring different scientific skills. Universities also offer work through their Continuing Education Departments to create scientific and applied courses for members of the community. As the community benefits from universities, universities and their students have mutual benefit with the community, through the skills which students acquire, such as teamwork, leadership, communication and understanding of the needs of the community, and responsibility. This, in turn, develops a good sense of volunteer work amongst university graduates (Maan, 2013).

1.1. Study Problem

Many Third World countries have shown great interest in the relationship of correlation between universities and institutions of civil society, and for this we see the large gap between the outputs of universities and the working market requirements, which prompted the researcher to study this problem and search out the results and recommendations to find linking parts to link between Palestinian universities with civil society organizations, where it is necessary to develop and strengthen this relationship for the benefit of both parties, resulting in the development of the Palestinian national economy benefit. And which is the main question for the researcher:

To what degree of correlation relation is between civil society and institutions of the Palestinian universities?

1.2. Study Objectives

1. Acknowledge the influence of universities on the relationship of Palestinian civil society institutions.
2. Analysis, discuss and critic a sample study of Civil Associations and Institutions about the relationship between them and the Palestinian universities.
3. Show the role of universities in the Palestinian society.

1.3. Importance of Study

There are many titles in the news for signing cooperation agreements between the Palestinian universities (each separately) and many civil society institutions, but how many of these agreements are implemented or utilized optimally? How many of the leading institutions receive financial support from the donor countries and are genuinely dedicated to connecting universities with the needs of the labor market.

The researchers believe there is great potential - untapped - for cooperation between the two parties through:

1. Field Training

2. Course community service
3. Graduation Projects
4. Seminars
5. Business incubators for projects at universities
6. Deanships and development centers in universities

2. HYPOTHESIS

There are no statistically significant differences at the level of significant ($\mu = 0.05$) in the impact of correlation relations between the institutions of the Palestinian civil society, universities, depending on the variable of the capital(Money donor), its source, the number of employees, type of activity, the legal form of the facility.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

[Bakir \(2013\)](#) study aims to know how the Palestinian community is developing in view of social responsibility and modern universal trends through participating in widening cultural and cognitive horizons, and by the practical training of the different aspects of specializations, and by implementing the potentials to achieve the targets of learning according to universities messages. The study concludes that adopting social responsibility will be beneficial for the local universities in various areas such as: enhancing people's feelings towards universities targets and messages, giving chance for invention, choosing products and good services.

[Aschenbrener \(2010\)](#) study has explained the benefits which are gained from the partnership between the non-profit organizations and the universities which was applied in the United States of America. This partnership leads to achieving the targets of the non-profit organizations and also promoting the position of university students who are considered part of the coming generation of volunteers, donors and specialists. Through this partnership, the non-profit organizations will gain new ideas and workers, while the student will get experience and the chance of applying the knowledge that he has got from the university.

Moreover, [Amer \(2007\)](#) study has illustrated the society's increase demand of the trained workforce and training the students on practicing social activities, and connecting the universities with productive institutions in mutual relations, and making relation between the type of scientific researches and society problems. The researcher has utilized the descriptive methodology in his study. The study concludes with several visions such as: offering programs that meet the society's requirements including training courses on crafts, industries and projects. Besides, offering services for the laborers in various institutions and directing university researches to work out society problems and developing it. [Hassan \(2007\)](#) study has identified the concepts of university, society and jobs which participate in supporting the relation between the university and society, and it also aims to highlight the reasons for this. In addition, the study tackles with the problems that hinder the integration between the university and the society. The researcher has utilized the descriptive methodology in his study, and he has shown several studies

with recommendations such as: reactivating and strengthening the relation between the university and the society through taking part in various activities and occasions.

4. METHODOLOGY

Includes a description of the methods and procedures followed by the researcher in determining the study population and the sample, it described and explained the practical steps followed by the researcher to build a study tool and described then validity and reliability study tool and then explain the study design and the variables scheme and the reference to the types of statistical tests used in the study of correlation relations and procedures between the institutions and the Palestinian civil society and universities.

4.1. Population

The population study consisted of the heads of the charity organizations (non-profit) in Tulkarm and a population around 120 non-profit organizations, which is actually registered in the Palestinian Interior Ministry.

Table-1. The distribution of study sample based on fundamental variables

Variable	Category	Variables	Percentages
Work	Businessmen from the Premier League	1	1.3
	Director of the non-profit facility	69	86.3
	Total	70	87.5
Capital	less than 100 000 dinars	50	62.5
	101-200 thousand dinars	8	10.0
	201-300 thousand dinars	4	5.0
	401-500 thousand dinars	2	2.5
	More than 500 000	7	8.8
Total	71	88.8	
Number of workers	less than in 10	52	65.0
	11-20	7	8.8
	21-30	4	5.0
	31 and more	8	10.0
	Total	71	88.8
source of capital	Source of contribution	22	27.5
	Foreign donors	25	31.3
	Inner Donors	20	25.0
	Other	13	16.3
	Total	22	100.0
Activity type	Services	30	37.5
	Agricultural	3	3.8
	Community activity	47	58.8
	Total	80	100.0
The legal form of the facility	The NGO	77	96.3
	Other	2	2.5
	Total	79	98.8

4.2. Sample

The sample study contains about (80) of the heads of associations where the researcher took into consideration while choosing from the distribution of the samples the following workers, the

capital, number of employees, the source of capital, type of activity, the legal form of the entity so that was broken down on all groups, and all goal will be achieved where the sample was selected using a method the intended sample. The following table describes the study sample based on the independent variables.

4.3. The Study Device

The researcher has designed a private questionnaire to study the correlation relations between the institutions of the Palestinian civil society and universities, the study tool also included two main parts:

First: personal data related to work, capital\ funding, number of employees, the source of the capital, type of activity, the legal form of the facility.

Second: This part consists of all the paragraphs of the questionnaire which is about (32)

4.4. Constancy Study Device

Constancy of the questionnaire factor:

Constancy is defined as the accuracy in estimating the closest grade of the individual attribute measured by the test and study the constancy tool used by the researchers which is based on the consistency by using Cronbach's alpha equation and the result was 0.80 equivalent to all paragraphs of the questionnaire and suitable for statistical analysis and study purposes.

4.5. The Study Procedures

The following are the procedures taken by the researcher:

1. The questionnaire was modified into its final form.
2. Study samples were determined.
3. Questionnaires were distributed on the members of the study sample and after collecting distributed questionnaires, and then questionnaires were discharged in private tables for processing.

4.6. Study Design

A descriptive analytical method was used in order to study the relationship between the variables of the study and the collection of information, in addition to the use of statistical analysis to examine the assumptions in order to interpret the results. The study included the following variables:

Independent variables:

1. Work variable which has four levels.
2. Variable of capital and which has six levels.
3. Variable of number of employees and which has six levels.
4. Variable of source of capital and which has six levels.
5. Variable of type of activity which has five levels.
6. The legal form of the facility variable which has six levels.

4.7. Dependent Variables

This represents in answering the questionnaire paragraphs in the study that are related to the correlation relations between the institutions of the Palestinian civil society and universities, to process the data packets that used statistical program for Social Sciences (SPSS) using the following treatments:

- Frequencies and percentages
- Averages
- T test for independent samples
- Unilateral variation analysis
- using Cronbach's alpha coefficient to extract the Consistency Co-efficiency

To answer this question calculated the averages and the averages as percentages results tables (2-6) show that:

Table-2. Percentages and The Averages for the study paragraphs on Economic Development

Number	Questionnaire number	Paragraph	Averages	Percentage
1	2	universities contribution in setting a future facility strategy plan	2.8987	57.974
2	3	universities contribution in setting a training plan for the members of the facility	2.9625	59.25
3	1	universities contribution in economic studies for the facility	3.05	61
4	8	Universities doesn't raise seminars or forums to gather the two parties (the university and local facilities)	3.3375	66.75
5	7	Few consultation services and administration awareness provided by universities to the local facilities	3.7975	75.95
6	5	I see the need to develop new relevant university majors	4.1	82
7	4	I hope universities would participate in re-evaluating the facilities	4.1266	82.532
8	9	It's necessary to develop economic and social development plans where universities and local facilities participate in	4.2875	85.75
9	10	The need to establish a modern culture of development between the two parties to measure the market's needs in economic crises	4.325	86.5
10	11	Necessary participation of universities in economic development for the charities through the university's relations with businessmen	4.375	87.5
11	6	It is necessary to find a twinning between universities and local facilities	4.4	88
		General domain	3.7881	75.762

4.8. Study Results

Statistical analysis and statistical hypothesis testing

This part deals with answering the hypotheses of the study and examining statistically using statistical packages for Social Sciences (SPSS) program. The following are the findings of the study.

4.9. The Results of the Main Question of the Study

Before we begin the statistical analysis we would like to answer the key question of the study which is:

What degree of correlation relations between the institutions of the Palestinian civil society and universities.

According to the results in Table (2) 87.5% of the respondents believe that it is necessary that universities participate in economic development for the charities through the university's relations with businessmen,

Table-3. Percentages and the Average for the paragraphs study on research and development

number	Questionnaire Number	Paragraphs	Averages	Percentage
1	17	There are no applied researches from the university to help local facilities	3.475	69.5
2	14	It is important to provide universities with the latest knowledge and experience for the local facilities	4.25	85
3	18	The need to merge into community service in Specialty courses that are offered	4.2875	85.75
4	2	The importance to develop programs and curricula to fit with the needs of the facility	4.4125	88.25
5	16	Need to participate in developing creative ideas between sectors and carry it out to students	4.4125	88.25
6	15	The importance to develop a competitive community activities equivalent to the student scientific collection	4.4875	89.75
7	13	It is necessary to prepare manpower scientifically, technically and administratively and connect them to the reality	4.5	90
		General domain	4.2563	85.126

While 57.97% of them believe that universities should participate in setting the development of future strategic plan for the facility.

However, 82% of respondents need to develop relevant new university courses. The table results also indicate that the 75.76 of the respondent that the relations of correlation between universities

and the community's role in economic development. It is clear from the results table (3) that 90% of respondents believe that it is necessary to prepare manpower scientifically, technically and administratively and link them to the reality of work while we find that 69.5% of 1

respondents believe that there is no applied research from the university to help local facilities. It is also clear that 88.25% of them think It's necessary to develop programs and curricula to fit with the needs of the facility, and also see the need to participate in the development of creative ideas between sectors and pass them to students generally, we found that 85.1 of the respondents believe that the connection between the university and the community is working to provide creative ideas for research and development, which as a result helps the development of industries in the local community and provides alternatives in the event of default facility in one domain.

Table-4. Percentages and the Average for the paragraphs study on the socio-field behavior of the individual

Number	Questionnaire number	Paragraph	The Averages	The Percentages
1	24	There is a clear activity of the Department of development and community service in universities with facilities of the local community	3.443	68.86
2	20	The need for diversity of activities the establishment of charity concerts on campus for humanitarian associations	4.0625	81.25
3	18	The need to merge community service in Specialties	4.2875	85.75
4	23	The need to the course of community service submit to the general rules associated with universities	4.3125	86.25
5	19	The need for the participation of universities in community initiatives undertaken by facilities	4.4	88
6	21	universities should fund the ideas of the students in community network	4.4051	88.102
7	22	Providing discounts or free educational opportunities for humanitarian associations	4.5625	91.25
		General domain	4.2131	84.262

According to the results of Table (4) 91.25% of the respondents see the need to provide free educational opportunities or discounts to the humanity associations while 68.86% of them believe that there is clear Activity of the Department of Development and Community Service at universities with the community facilities. While we find that 88% of respondents see the need for the participation of universities in the community initiatives undertaken by the facilities as we find that 81.25% of them see the need for diversity of activities to set up charity concerts on campus for the humanity associations. Overall, we find that 84.26% of respondents believe that the correlation relations between universities and civil society institutions affect the social life and show its impact on the Individuals behavior.

Table-5. The Averages and percentages of the paragraphs on the study field of obstacle's for the cooperation between the university and the community.

Number	Questionnaire number	Paragraphs	Averages	Percentages
1	29	The difficulty to access the side in charge of the universities	3.4875	69.75
2	25	The difficulty of communicating with the public relations at universities	3.5	70
3	26	Lack of material resources in the communities, including other related communications with the local community	3.5385	70.77
4	30	Weak cooperation between colleges and community activities around	3.5769	71.538
5	28	No central clear decisions in public relations in cooperation with local institutions	3.6	72
6	27	Lack of teamwork in advertisements through the official sites of the university's activities concluded with the local institution	3.825	76.5
7	32	The absence of units activities of an economic nature between the two parties coordinate	3.85	77
8	31	Some desire to use personal relationship of local institutions	3.9873	79.746
		General domain	3.6777	73.554

According to the results in table (5) 79.75% of the respondents believe that the desire of some to use personal relationship of local institutions is one of the most obstacles for cooperation between universities and institutions of civil society, while we find that about 70% of the respondents believe that the difficulty to access the administration at universities and the difficulty in interacting with the public relations at universities as well as the lack of material resources in the communities, especially to what is related to the connection with the local community is one of the obstacles to the cooperation relationship between universities and institutions of civil society. The results showed that 76.5% of respondents believe that the absence of teamwork in advertising across the official university sites activities concluded with local institution is one of the obstacles of teamwork in general; we find that 73.55 of the respondents indicated that obstacles stand as a barrier to the correlation between universities and civil society institutions.

Table-6. The Averages and Percentages of the paragraphs of the study on all fields of study

Number	Paragraph	The Average	The percentage
4	The cooperation obstacles between the university and the community	3.6777	73.554
1	Economic Development	3.7881	75.762
3	Social-field behavior of Individuals	4.2131	84.262
2	Research and Development	4.2563	85.126
	General domain	3.9838	79.676

The results of the table (6) indicate that the cooperation between the universities and institutions of civil society, and how the results largely reflected on the field of research and development in addition to the field of the behavior of individuals. It also indicates the reflected aspects of cooperation between universities and civil society institutions on economic development in the community and in spite of the pros that became apparent from the cooperation; there are obstacles too which reduces the full benefit and full cooperation between universities and institutions of civil society.

5. TESTING THE HYPOTHESIS

5.1. First

There were no statistically significant differences at the level of significant ($\mu = 0.05$) in the impact of correlation relations between the institutions of the Palestinian civil society, universities, depending on the capital variable.

In order to test this hypothesis the averages and standard deviations were calculated to acknowledge the effect of correlation relations between the institutions of the Palestinian civil society and universities, depending on the capital variable.

Table-7. The Averages and Standard deviations of the Capital Variable to all domains

Domain	Capital	Number	Averages	Standard deviations
Total discipline	Less than 100 thousand dinars	4	3.9619	.27756
	200-101 Thousand dinars	2	4.1235	.20418
	300-201 Thousand	7	4.2852	.12701
	401—500 thousand	50	3.5110	.00000
	More than 500 thousand	8	3.9198	.12008

According to results table (7) there are differences in the averages of correlation relations effect between the institutions of the Palestinian civil society and universities, depending on the variable of the capital. To test whether these differences were statistically significant a variance analysis was done. However, the results are revealed in table (8)

Table-8. Results of variance for significant differences between the averages analyze and its impact of correlation relations between the institutions of the Palestinian civil society, and universities, depending on the variable capital

Variable / Domains	Source of Differences	Degrees of freedom	Total squared deviations	Average deviations	Total F -value	The value of the level of significant
	Between groups	4	1.019	.255	4.001	.006
	Inside groups	66	4.202	.064		
	total	70	5.221			

As clarified by the table (8) that there are statistically significant differences at the level significant ($\mu = 0.05$) after correlation in relations between the institutions of the Palestinian civil society and universities, depending on the variable capital to the general domain

Reaching the level of significant to these domains is less than the significant level selected in the hypothesis indicating that there is difference in the views of the respondents on the general domain depending on the capital of the institution. In order to clarify these differences a posteriori comparisons LSD test was used. However, the results in table (9) describes these differences

Table-9. Results of the comparative posterior for the capital variable

Capital I	Capital J	Averages teams (I-J)	The level of significant
Less than 100 Thousand	201-300 Thousand 401-500 Thousand	*0.32326 - *0.45096	0.016 0.016
500-401 Thousand	200-101 Thousand	*0.61259	0.003
500- 401 More than 500 Thousand	300- 201Thousand	.77422* *0.36536	0.001 0.024
500-401 thousand More than 500 Thousand		*0.40886 -	0.047

Results in table (9) indicate that the differences emerged between the institutions with capital less than 100 000 dinars, and capital between 201-300 thousand institutions for benefit of capital 201-300 thousand institutions as well as between institutions with capital less than 100 000 and institutions capital 401-500 thousand, 401-500 thousand for the benefit of capital 401-500 thousand institutions and the level of significant in both cases less than 0.05, a level of significant set hypothesis, the results also showed differences in the table that have emerged between the capital 101-200 thousand enterprises and institutions with capital 401-500 thousand for the benefit of capital institutions where 401-500 thousand significant level was 0.003 which is less than the specified level of significant 0.05 hypothesis. The results showed that the differences emerged between the capital 201-300 thousand for the benefit of capital 401-500 thousand institutions as well as between the capital of 201-300 thousand enterprises and institutions with capital of more than 500 000 for benefit of capital 201-300 thousand institutions and was significant level in both cases less than 0.05, a level of significant set hypothesis, as the differences between capital institutions 401-500 thousand and between capital institutions, more than 500 000 have emerged for the benefit of capital institutions, more than 500 000 reaching its calculated level of 0.047 significant which it is less than the level of the specific hypothesis significant 0.05.

5.2. Second

There were no statistically significant differences at the level of significant ($\mu = 0.05$) in the impact of correlation relations between the institutions of the Palestinian civil society, and universities depending on the variable of the number of employees.

In order to test this hypothesis the averages and standard deviations were calculated to acknowledge the effect of correlation relations between the institutions of the Palestinian civil society and universities depending on the variable of the number of employees.

Table-10. Averages and standard deviations of the employees number variables on all fields

Discipline\ domain	Number of employees	Averages	The Standard Deviation
Less than 10	52	3.9783	31319
20-11	7	3.8303	18840
30-21	4	3.9164	13101
31 and more	8	4.1010	21169

As notice from the results in table (10) there are differences in the averages as a consequence of correlation relations between the institutions of the Palestinian civil society and universities depending on the variable of the number of employees. To test whether these differences were statistically significant a variance analysis test was used. However, the results are presented in table (11).

Table-11. Results of variance for the significant differences between the averages analysis of the influence of correlation relations.

Between the institutions of the Palestinian civil society and universities depending on the variable of the number of employee

variables Domains	Source of difference	Degrees Of freedom	Total squared deviations	Average deviations	Total F-value	The value of the level of significant
Total Domain	Between groups	3	.288	.096	1.152	.335
	Inside Groups	67	5.581	.083		
	Total	70	5.869			

According to table (11) there are no statistically significant differences at the level of significant $\mu = 0.05$) in the effect of correlation relations between the institutions of civil society and the Palestinian universities, depending on the employees number variables on the overall domain, where the level calculated on this domain reached a higher level than the level of significance of the specific hypothesis. This shows no difference in views between the interviewees on the impact of correlation relations between the institutions of the Palestinian civil society and universities depending on the variable of the number of workers on the field.

5.3. Third

There were no statistically significant differences at the level of significant ($\mu = 0.05$) in the impact of correlation relations between the institutions of the Palestinian civil society and universities depending on the capital source variable

In order to test this hypothesis the averages and standard deviations were calculated to acknowledge the effect of correlation relations between the institutions of the Palestinian civil society and universities depending on the capital source variable.

Table-12. The Averages and Standard Deviations of the variable source of capital to all domains

Domain	Source of Capital	Number	Averages	The standard deviation
	Input	22	4.0298	.33064
	Foreign donors	25	3.9431	.24262
	Inner donnas	20	3.9961	.31657
	Other	13	3.9652	.23312

As notice by the results in table (12) there are differences in the averages in the effect of correlation relations between the institutions of the Palestinian civil society and universities depending on the variable of the source of capital. To test whether these differences were statistically significant a variance analysis test was used. However, the results are presented in table (13).

Table-13. Results of variance for the significant differences between the averages analyze the impact of correlation relations between the institutions of the Palestinian civil society and universities depending on the variable of the source of capital.

Domain	Source of Capital	Number	Averages	The standard deviation
	Services	30	3.9457	.24578
	Agriculture	3	3.5553	.10036
	Community activity	47	4.0355	.29000

According to table (13) there are no statistically significant differences at the level of significant $\mu = 0.05$) in the impact of correlation relations between the institutions of civil society and the Palestinian universities, depending on the capital source variable and that the general domain where this domain of significant was calculated and level was the higher than the level of significant of the specific hypothesis. Which indicates that there are no difference in views between the interviewees on the impact of correlation relations between the institutions of the Palestinian civil society and universities depending on the capital source variable at the macro field?

5.4. Fourth

There were no statistically significant differences at the level of significant ($\mu = 0.05$) in the impact of correlation relations between the institutions of the Palestinian civil society and universities depending on the variable of the type of activity.

In order to test this hypothesis the averages and standard deviations were calculated to acknowledge the effect of correlation relations between the institutions of the Palestinian civil society and universities depending on the variable of the type of activity.

Table-14. The Averages and Standard Deviations of the variable type of activity on all fields

Domain	Source of Capital	Number	Averages	The standard deviation
	Services	30	3.9457	.24578
	Agriculture	3	3.5553	.10036
	Community activity	47	4.0355	.29000

As noticed in table (14) results indicate that there are differences in the averages in effect of correlation relations between the institutions of the Palestinian civil society and universities depending on the variable of the type of activity. To test whether these differences were statistically significant using a variance analysis test. However, results are presented in table (15).

Table-15. Results of variance for the significant differences between the averages analysis of the impact of correlation relations between the institutions of the Palestinian civil society and universities depending on the variable of the type of activity

variables / Domains	Source of difference	Degrees Of freedom	Total squared deviations	Average deviations	Total F -value	The value of the level of significant
Total Domain	Between groups	2	.720	.360	4.914	.010
	Inside Groups	77	5.640	.073		
	Total	79	6.360			

According to table (15) there are statistically significant differences at the level of significant $\mu = 0.05$ in the impact of correlation relations between the institutions of civil society and the Palestinian universities, depending on the variable of the type of activity and the general domain, where those domains of significant were calculated and reached a level below the level of significant of the specific hypothesis. Which indicates the difference of views between the interviewees on the impact of correlation relations between the institutions of the Palestinian civil society and universities depending on the variable of the type of activity on the general domain?

In order to clarify these differences a posteriori comparisons LSD test was used , however, results in a table (16) describes these differences

Table-16. A posteriori Test Comparisons to the general domain depending on the capital source variable

The Domain	Capital source (I) source of capital (J)	Averages teams (I-J)	The level of significant
Total	services community activity	.39037*	.02
	Agricultural community activity	-.48017*	0.004

The results in table (16) indicate the differences emerged on the general domain between service-activity institutions and institutions of community activity for the benefit of service-activity, as well as the differences between agricultural activity and institutions of community activity for the

benefit of community-activity institutions where the level of significant in both cases are less than 0.05, and which is the level of significant defined hypothesis.

5.5. Fifth

There were no statistically significant differences at the level of significant ($\mu = 0.05$) in the impact of correlation relations between the institutions of the Palestinian civil society and universities depending on the variable of the legal form of the entity.

In order to test this hypothesis a T test was used for independent samples to determine the impact of correlation relations between the institutions of the Palestinian civil society and universities depending on the variable of the legal form of the entity. However, the results indicate that in Table 17.

Table-17. Test T results for independent samples to determine the impact of correlation relations between the institutions of the Palestinian civil society and universities depending on the variable of the legal form of the entity

The Domain	The NGOs Number (77)		Others Number (2)		T-test	The level of significant
	Averages	Standard Deviations	Averages	Standard Deviations		
	3.9806	.28861	4.0593	.09451	-.383	.703

According to table (17) there are no statistically significant differences at the level of significant ($\mu = 0.05$) in the impact of correlation relations between the institutions of civil society and the Palestinian universities, depending on the variable of the legal form of the entity and the general domain where the level calculated on this domain of significant was higher than the level of significant of the specific hypothesis. Which indicates no difference in views between the interviewees on the impact of correlation relations between the Palestinian civil society institutions and universities, whether the institution was of NGO or otherwise.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

According to the different results that were obtained in this study we can conclude the following:

1. The need to strengthen the participation of universities in economic development for charities through the university's relations with the businessmen and the need to find equivalence between universities and institutions of civil society
2. The need to develop human resources scientifically, technically and administratively and relate it the reality of work, as among the respondents need to develop a competitive community activities parallel to the collection of student scientifically
3. The need to provide discounts or free educational opportunities for humanitarian associations, and for universities to adopt the funding for students in the ideas of community network.

4. The need for the participation of universities in the development of an entity's future strategy plan and participate in developing a training plan for members of the entity which helps in economic development
5. The need for universities to conduct applied research institutions to help the process so that it is in the university unit integrated its goal of networking with the local community institutions in order to do research work on a common goal of community development institutions.
6. Work on developing programs and curricula to fit the needs of the facility and the need of universities to in community initiatives undertaken by facilities
7. To work on increasing teamwork in advertising through the official sites of the university's activities concluded with the local institution
8. Work on the development of economic and social development plans where participation of both universities and local facilities occur.

7. CONCLUSION

1. 82% of the researchers have indicated that universities need to implement new majors that are relevant to the labor market, through which the civil society, universities, and institutions can work together to choose which courses to be taught and are relevant to the labor market.
2. The results have also indicated the need for collaboration between the various sectors to develop ideas and to work on conveying them to students, which can be achieved through competitive, social activities which will be part of the students' educational process.
3. There is a need to find new methods for the community service course which are related to Universities' general rules.
4. Universities need to support students' ideas whose purpose is to communicate with the community.
5. The results indicate lack of collaboration between institutions and universities, as public relations departments tend to be central in their collaboration with local institutions, and tend to lack financial activity coordination units.
6. Judging by the results of this study, it seems apparent that collaboration between universities and civil society institutions has great influence on research and development, and on behavior of individuals; nevertheless, this study has pointed out obstacles which hinder collaboration between universities and the local civil society

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