



**COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERISM AMONG YOUTH-LED GROUPS
UNDER YOUNG BHUTAN NETWORK, BHUTAN**

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

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- Problem statement
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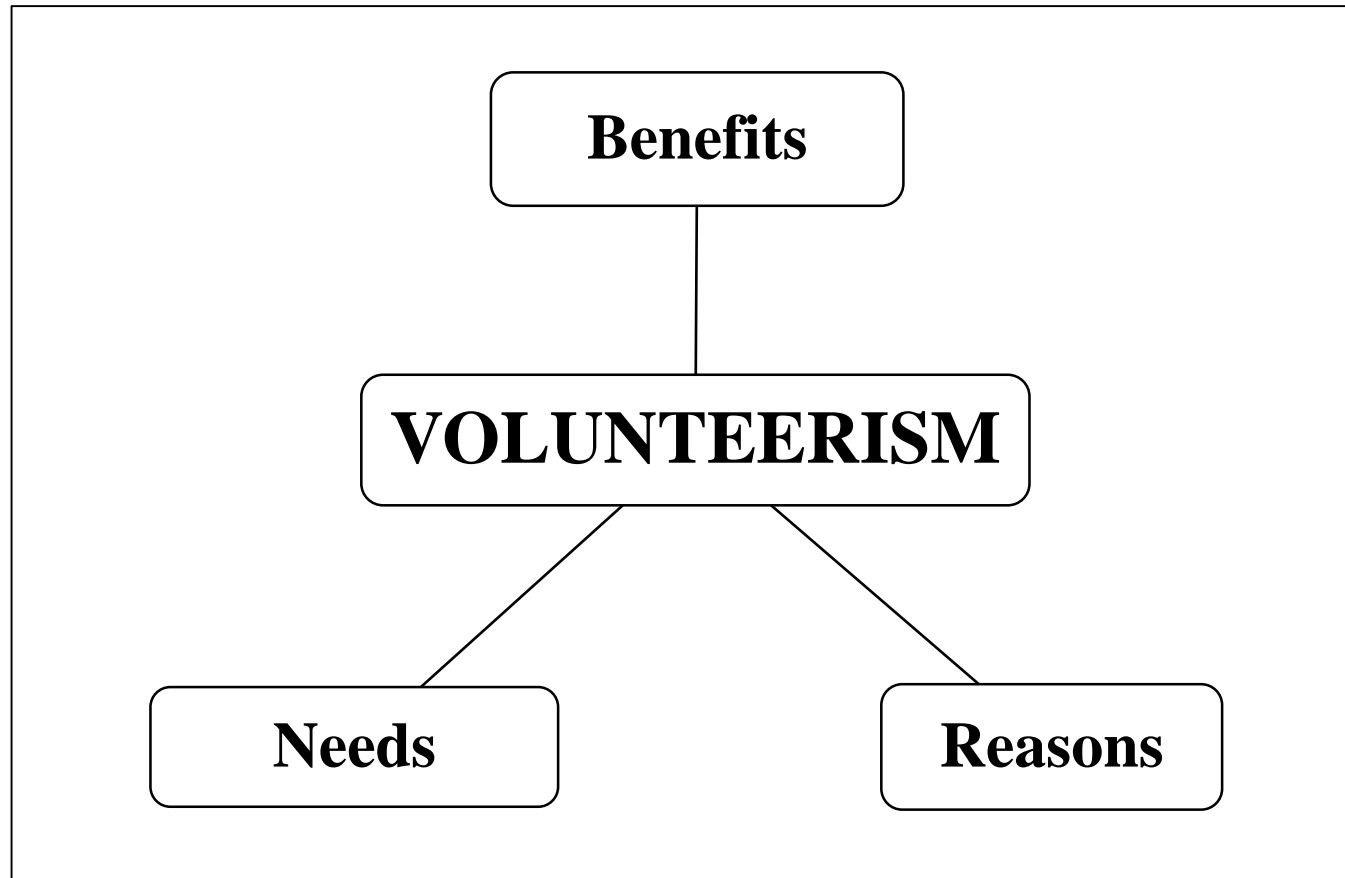
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

REFERENCES

INTRODUCTION

- “The terms **volunteering, volunteerism and voluntary** activities refer to a wide range of activities ... undertaken of free will, for the general public good and where monetary reward is not the principal motivating factor.” (United Nations & United Nations Volunteers, 2016).
- Youth- age ranging from 13-24 (National Youth Policy of Bhutan, 2010).
- Volunteerism in Bhutanese traditional systems follow principles of national self-reliance, community participation and social cohesion (Choden, 2003).
- Valuable lessons of traditional self-help mechanisms to build a sustainable and humane society through volunteerism (Chuki, 2017).

- **Social Exchange Theory:** social behavior that may result both in economic and social outcomes ([Lambe et.al, 2001](#)).



- **Social responsibility** is the obligation of individuals or entities to be supportive of the society in which they live (Haynes, 2001).
- Social responsibility is basis for community volunteerism (Cheung, Wing Lo, & Liu, 2014).
- **Young Bhutan Network (YBN)** was formed in 2018 to help Youth-led groups (Department of Youth and Sports, 2017).
- Eight Youth-led groups registered under YBN as of September 2018

Problem statement: Why this study?

- It is very important to know the reasons for youth participation in voluntary activities for its sustenance.
- Despite growing number of youth volunteer groups in Bhutan, there is dearth of relevant studies on youth volunteerism.
- Thus, this study would help understand the reasons for youth participation in volunteer activities.

Objectives

1. Examine the relationship between participation and benefits, needs and reasons that influence youth involvement in community volunteerism.
2. Assess the strongest predictor from these three factors for youth volunteering.
3. Assess relationship between social responsibility and volunteerism.
4. Examine youth volunteers' awareness and perception on Young Bhutan Network.

Research questions

1. What is the relationship between participation and benefits, reasons and needs of volunteering?
2. Which among these three factors is the strongest predictor for volunteering?
3. Does social responsibility of an individual has any relation with volunteerism?
4. Are youth volunteers aware of YBN? If so, what is their perception on it?

METHODOLOGY

Sampling method

- Proportionate Stratified Random Sampling
- Sampling fraction of $\frac{1}{2}$

Sample size


- Population (N)=430 (six youth-led groups under YBN)
- Sample (n)=215
- Response rate=70% ($n=150$)

Sample distribution

Youth Group	BSLY	YPEER	Generation Y-Youth	Y-VIA	RIM Zhenphen Tshogpa	DAISAN	Total (<i>n</i>)
Sample Size	29	25	6	22	59	9	150

Data Collection

Primary data:

- Semi structured questionnaire  **MIXED METHOD**
- Self-administered
- Online survey

Secondary data (Literature review):

Reviewed Reports, Journals, Books & Online sources

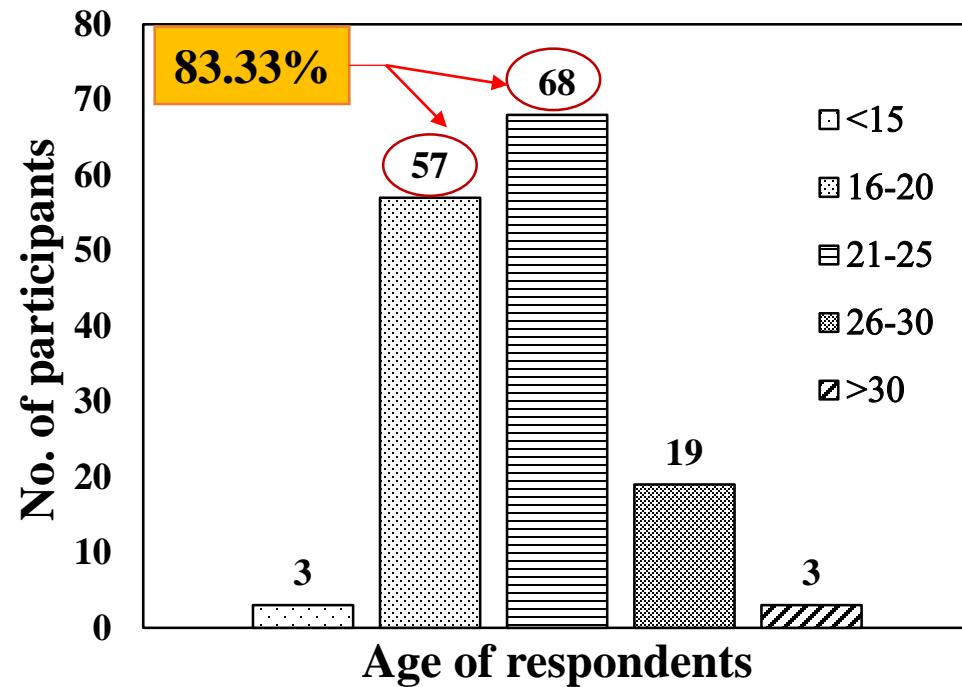
Research Matrix

Research Question	Measures	Analysis tool
Demographic Characteristics	Semi-structured questions	Descriptive
Relation between Participation & Reasons, Needs & Benefits	5-point Likert scale (Hamzah et al,2016)	Pearson's Correlation & Multiple Regression
Relation between Social Responsibility & Participation	5-point Likert Scale (Callero et al, 1987; Omota et al, 2000; Grootaert & van Bastelaer, 2002)	Pearson's Correlation
Perception on YBN	Semi-structured questions	Thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Respondents' demographic characteristics

Age distribution



Gender	Frequency	Percent (%)
Female	79	57
Male	71	43
Total	150	100

Relationship between Participation and Benefits, Needs and Reasons

Bivariate Correlation (Pearson's r)

Variables	M	SD	Participation	Benefits	Needs	Reasons
Participation	16.000	2.903	1	.620**	.671**	.643**
Benefits	4.053	.970	.620**	1	.627**	.659**
Needs	4.103	.809	.671**	.627**	1	.855**
Reasons	4.035	.819	.643**	.659**	.855**	1

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Strong Positive linear relationship

1. Needs, $r=0.671$, $p=0.000$
2. Reasons, $r=0.643$, $p=0.000$
3. Benefits, $r=0.620$, $p=0.000$



However, these figures only posit relationship

Multiple Regression analysis on Predictors of participation to volunteer

Factors	Unstandardized Coefficients Beta	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
Constant	5.028	.896		5.609	.000
Benefits	.911	.231	.304	3.941	.000
Reasons	.424	.411	.120	1.032	.304
Needs	1.357	.402	.378	3.380	.001

$R^2=.520$, $F=52.674$, $P=.000$, Dependent: Participation, Predictors: Needs, Reasons & Benefits

- ❖ Benefit forms the strongest Predictor with $p=0.000$, followed by Needs with $p=0.001$ ($p<0.05$)
- ❖ Reasons ($p=0.304$) does not contribute much in determining Participation ($p>0.05$)
- ❖ Contradicts the findings of Hamzah et.al (2016)- Reason forms strongest Predictor, Benefit & Need does not contribute significantly

Relationship between Participation and Social responsibility

Correlation between Participation and Social Responsibility

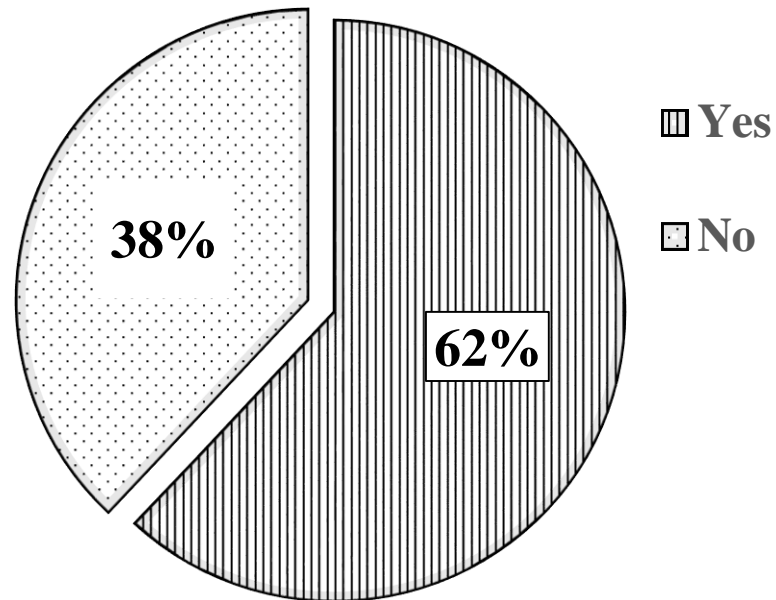
	Participation	Social responsibility	Volunteer cost	Volunteer identity
Participation	1	.515**	.023	.481**
Social responsibility	.515**	1	.041	.487**
Volunteer cost	.023	.041	1	.168*
Volunteer identity	.481**	.487**	.168*	1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed), * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

- ❖ High Volunteer identity ($r=0.481$) & Low Volunteer cost ($r=0.023$) contributes to Strong Social Responsibility
- ❖ High Social Responsibility ($r=0.515$) contributes to higher participation in volunteerism (Strong positive relation)
- ❖ Supports similar findings of the other studies (Callero et al, 1987; Omota et al, 2000; Grootaert & van Bastelaer, 2002)

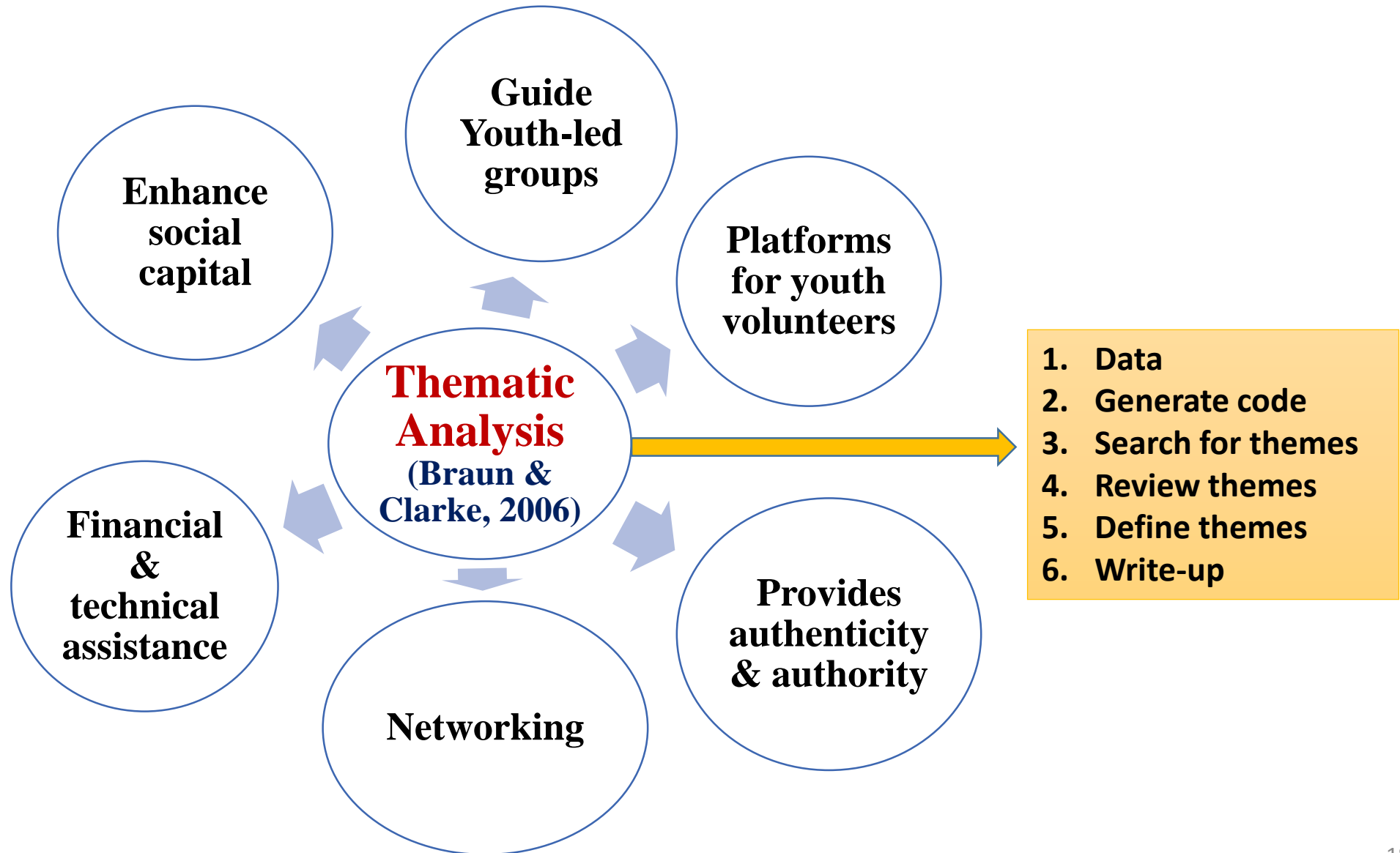
Perception on Young Bhutan Network (YBN)

Respondent's awareness on YBN



62% (n=93) of the respondents are aware of YBN and rest 38% (n=57) are not aware

Perceived benefits of YBN on youth groups



Expectations from YBN

- YBN Board
- Seed Fund
- Leadership training & Capacity building
- More coordination meetings
- More events like Youth Festival
- Entrepreneurship programs
- Replicate the YBN in other Districts

CONCLUSION

- There is strong positive relationship between Participation in volunteerism and perceived needs, reasons and benefits of volunteerism.
- Benefit forms strongest Predictor ($p=0.000$) followed by Needs ($p=0.001$) in determining the level of participation in volunteerism.
- However, perceived reasons ($p=0.304$) does not contribute much in determining Participation in volunteerism.

- The findings indicate that higher **Social Responsibility** relates to higher level of participation in volunteerism.
- Not all respondents are aware of YBN (Aware, 62%, 93 & No, 38%, 57)
- YBN is perceived to be a parent organization for Youth-led volunteer groups benefitting in various ways
- However, respondent volunteers have expressed various expectations from YBN such as leadership and capacity building, Board formation and replication of similar wings out of Thimphu

RECOMMENDATION

The findings recommend relevant stakeholders to continue supporting and creating conducive environment for youth volunteers through leadership trainings, capacity development and financial assistance. This will further encourage youth volunteers in making greater impacts in the community through volunteerism. However, in-depth empirical studies on similar subjects need to be done to understand underlying factors for the sustenance and furtherance of youth volunteerism.

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THANK YOU