

The Formation Of Characteristics Of Philosophy Of Well-Being Through Volunteering: Perspectives From Malaysian Higher Education Students

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Abstract

Objectives: This paper aimed to explain the characteristics of the philosophy of well-being that must be applied in volunteering activities in order to achieve well-being.

Methods: A quantitative approach through an online survey of 562 higher education students was made to meet the objectives of the study. Data collection was performed online using the Google Forms platform. The call for participation was made through a WhatsApp group by a lecturer. The obtained data has been analyzed using SPSS with ANOVA analysis.

Results: The results of analysis show that the characteristics of the philosophy of well-being are very important and emphasized in volunteering activities such as 1) ethical behavior, 2) interpersonal communication, 3) cognitive reflection & creative thinking, 4) problem solving, 5) task management and 6) leadership ability. The analysis found that these characteristics were so significant that they were at a mean value of four and above and that overall, the mean value of each item approached 5.0.

Conclusions: The balance of society can be realized by emphasizing human values through volunteering. It can be fulfilled when the value of empathy exists in every individual. The application of the characteristics of the philosophy of well-being should not be skipped when carrying out volunteering activities as it is seen to contribute to the community's well-being. Therefore, the philosophy of well-being needs to be lifted into the group of society.

Keywords: civil society, students, volunteering, well-being, higher education.

تكوين فلسفة الرفاهية من خلال الأنشطة التطوعية: من وجهات نظر طلبة التعليم العالي في ماليزيا

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ملخص

الأهداف: يهدف هذا البحث إلى شرح خصائص فلسفة الرفاهية وأهميتها في الأنشطة التطوعية؛ لتحقيق حياة مزدهرة. **المنهجية:** تم اعتماد نهج كمي باستخدام استبيانات عبر الإنترنت لـ (562) طالباً جامعياً، حيث جمعت البيانات باستخدام منصة Google Forms وتم تحليلها باستخدام SPSS بتقنية ANOVA. **النتائج:** أظهرت النتائج أهمية بارزة لتعزيز خصائص فلسفة الرفاهية في الأنشطة التطوعية، مثل السلوك الأخلاقي والتواصل والتفكير الإبداعي، وحل المشكلات، وإدارة المهام والقيادة. وأظهر التحليل أن هذه السمات كانت مهمة لدرجة أن متوسط قيمتها كان يفوق أربعة وأن القيمة الإجمالية لكل بند اقتربت من 5.0. **الخلاصة:** يمكن تحقيق توازن المجتمع من خلال التركيز على القيم الإنسانية من خلال التطوع، ويجب أن تكون قيمة التعاطف موجودة في كل فرد. لا ينبغي تجاهل تطبيق خصائص فلسفة الرفاهية أثناء الانخراط في أنشطة التطوع لأنها تسهم في رفاهية المجتمع. **الكلمات الدالة:** المجتمع المدني، طلبة الجامعة، العمل التطوعي، فلسفة الرفاهية، التعليم العالي.

Introduction

The well-being of life is highly related to national development and has a big impact on it because national development and the well-being of life are entities of the elements of space. Each space or area that has a different atmosphere, environment, ideology, or culture will eventually form a unique well-being life and influence the existing development (Siti Nadira et al. 2015). Well-being is a requirement in life. It is extremely important to preserve life and property. In ensuring well-being, every human being must play an important role in understanding the functioning of a secure life. This is because many countries in the world are meeting the demands towards sustainable development Goals (SDGs) which are part of the welfare aspect.

There are six main types of well-being: physical, emotional, spiritual, social, intellectual and occupational (nationalwellness.org, 2022). These six dimensions must be emphasized within oneself to ensure well-being so that there would not be any social problems. Therefore, everyone plays an important role in jointly protecting themselves from being trapped by social problems by expressing a voluntary attitude to achieve a prosperous life. Indirectly, volunteering can strengthen and empower communities, increase social integration, bridge friendships, and build trust between communities that can improve social well-being (Solihah et al. 2022).

The concept of sustainable is often associated with the quality of life that includes economic, social, and environmental systems to ensure the comfort of life and a healthy and productive environment (Haryati & Nurasyikin, 2011). The stability of a society with people with high welfare values can carry a message and improve the image of a country based on human management through voluntary activities which can contribute to political stability. This is because people who have a high sense of responsibility will always show a positive attitude in dealing with bitter situations. Sacrificing self-interest to jointly face life challenges to ensure the well-being of society and the country is fostered through a caring attitude. This is done with the spirit of volunteerism among the people that should be fostered from an early age with exposure to the practice of charity work without the expectation of reward.

Recognizing the importance of well-being in a pluralistic society in Malaysia, the emphasis on well-being should be given wide attention through various aspects. In producing a society that has life satisfaction and human kindness tendencies, a dynamic process that gives value to human beings on how they develop whether improving or otherwise needs to be emphasized for the country to benefit greatly (Muhammad Ammar et al., 2017). Essentially, the vision of Malaysian education is to produce individuals who are holistic, entrepreneurial, and balanced, in line with the National Education Philosophy formulated in 1988. The Education Philosophy in Malaysia is an ongoing effort to further develop the overall and integrated potential of individuals to create balanced and harmonious beings intellectually, spiritually, emotionally, and physically, based on belief and obedience to God. This endeavor is to cultivate Malaysian citizens who are knowledgeable, skilled, morally upright, responsible, and capable of achieving personal well-being, as well as contributing to the harmony and prosperity of families, communities, and the nation.

The dynamic Malaysian higher education policy commenced with the establishment of the Malaysia Education Development Plan 2015–2025 (Higher Education) – PPPTM (HE). The PPPTM (HE) identified the aspirations of the system and the students. The systemic aspirations were developed to prepare the country to achieve success in the educational context and to excel internationally. There are five (5) aspirations outlined in the PPPTM (HE): access, quality, equity, unity, and efficiency. This paper discusses the characteristics of the philosophy of well-being in volunteering activities that should be emphasized, especially for students of higher education institutions to produce a prosperous society from the physical, emotional, spiritual, social, intellectual, and occupational aspects.

The Philosophy of Well-Being

Family is the main educational institution in the early process of education and is a field to develop the potential of a child towards shaping positive and good personality. In addition, family also plays a role in creating the atmosphere of family education process so that it produces an intelligent and noble generation (Nabilah Huda & Norsaleha, 2019). Therefore, to achieve the well-being of a superior family, elements such as harmony, security and order, joy, good health,

and close relationships together create a community that will always bring social well-being. The mark of a well-being society is focusing on well-being and sustainable living rather than traditional economic parameters. This involves a wide range of policies, guidelines, and initiatives aimed at improving social relationships, ensuring a peaceful and equitable mode of existence rather than the fiercely competitive mode of living of modern capitalism (Thomas, 2022).

There is significant thinking on understanding well-being as not necessarily just focused on how human subjects are 'being well', but also the role of consciousness in knowing that they are being well (Tesar & Peters, 2020). In meeting well-being, social development must be taken into account so that physical and social development can be developed in a balanced and synchronous manner. Fricka Esther & Ubong (2019) explain that good social planning can have a considerable impact on creating the social welfare of the community. According to Klausen (2018), the need for procedural knowledge of how wellbeing is promoted, taking such knowledge to include an "awareness of how the actions might affect the wellbeing of others" and further emphasizes the need for "more than general knowledge of the nature and constituents of wellbeing". Social well-being needs to be emphasized in strategies to transform a community with aspects of social problem management, fulfilment of life needs, and the provision of social mobility opportunities in the community. These three elements of social well-being will also provide communities with safe environmental conditions, comprehensive satisfaction of basic needs, and maximization of social mobility opportunities. Thus, community members are free to develop their potential, be actively involved in the activities carried out, and contribute in particular to the community (Haris, 2010).

For society to achieve well-being, Malaysia is not too late to have a proper plan of life. This is because the formation of the National Development Policy (DPN) in 1991 had a specific objective of the empowerment of the people. Through DPN strategies such as i) to develop a progressive society where all citizens enjoy a high level of well-being while having positive social and spiritual values as well as appreciating the feeling of pride and love of country; ii) to develop human resources and including the creation of a disciplined and productive workforce as well as improve the skills necessary to face development challenges through a culture of excellence to empower social justice, values, ethics and morals, political stability, quality of life, the efficiency of government administration, and economic excellence (Prime Minister's Office, 1991).

Fletcher (2016) explains that in fulfilling well-being, the paradigm that shapes well-being is related to ethics. This is because ethics shape life which in turn produces happiness and well-being. It is with this happiness that a prosperous life can be enjoyed. According to Tiberius (2014), deontologists state that well-being is the goal of each individual to help others while for ethicists, it is the target of kindness towards welfare. The welfare of this life according to Tiberius (2014) emphasizes the moral aspect. The higher the morale of the people of a country, the more prosperous the life of the community because social fulfilment is implemented to the maximum. Thus, a fundamental activity for human beings is to coexist with others in a community by understanding the excellence that allows one to interact with others successfully in one's community (Suikkanen, 2014). The value of philosophy today lies in directing man toward his existential aims in respect of his existence and of assets as a whole, and in this role achieving the civilizational dimensions, the most prominent of which is their role in establishing and consolidating knowledge societies (Khidemi, 2021).

Handling the wellbeing of others is closely linked to ideas of practical reason and sensibility that include and relate to ethical competence and notions that include ethical competence. However, wellbeing competence should not be confused with notions such as ethical competence, ethical sensibility, or practical wisdom. Although these are arguably closely related to wellbeing competence, there are several reasons why they need to be distinguished (Engelsen, 2022). The importance of the philosophy of well-being in voluntary activities can lead to happiness in the community due to the existence of strong cooperation. The philosophy of well-being increases the need that is essential in the needs of the activity as it can be practically translated into the common life of the community. This will add to the image of the country with a high solidarity society when the country is faced with a crisis involving the citizens. It can be proven by many countries that are always prepared for crises or disasters because the philosophy of well-being has been translated into everyday life. Therefore, the characteristics of the philosophy of well-being should be explored by Malaysians, especially students in campus life.

Study Methodology

Study design

A quantitative approach was utilized to achieve the objectives of this study. A quantitative study was conducted to discuss social facts related to the characteristics of the philosophy of well-being that need to be emphasized to carry out volunteer activities. In this study, a survey was deemed most appropriate to gather information on volunteers for Malaysian undergraduate context. Data collection was performed online using the Google Forms platform. The call for participation was made through a WhatsApp group by a lecturer.

Ethical approval

The Human Ethics Committee of Sultan Idris Education University approved our study protocol, procedures, information sheet, and consent statement (2021-0392-01). Participants who gave consent to voluntarily participate in the survey would click the 'Continue' button and then directed to complete the self-administered questionnaire.

Population and sample

The study population was students taking the volunteering course semester 2 session 2021/2022. The respondents were from different faculties and the volunteer course is a university course. The target of respondents was 560 people taking into account the number of students who registered for volunteer courses that was 1400 people using the significance level of 1%. The questionnaire distribution period took two weeks from September 3 to September 17, 2022. A total of 562 respondents were obtained. Demographic statistics are described in Table 1.

Data collection tools

The survey form was the data collection tool that comprised two sections. The first section was the demographic information of respondents consisting of gender, age, faculty, experience in volunteering, and involvement with volunteering activities. The second section comprised the characteristics of the philosophy of well being i.e. i) ethical behavior, ii) interpersonal communication, iii) cognitive reflection & creative thinking, iv) problem solving v) task management, and vi) leadership ability. Questions related to the characteristics of the philosophy of well-being in the second section were adapted from the Department of Social Welfare (2018) through the national competency standard for practical social work in Malaysia. For well-being, philosophy features ethical behavior, cognitive reflection & creative thinking, and problem solving, five scales were tested at scale 1. strongly disagree, 2. disagree, 3. not sure, 4. agree, 5. strongly agree. For well-being philosophy characteristics of interpersonal communication, task management, and leadership ability, the testing scale was based on the level of importance of 1. very unimportant, 2. unimportant, 3. uncertain, 4. important, 5. very important.

Study Results

a. demographics of respondents

Table 1 shows the demographics of respondents surveyed in this study. The results showed female respondents (81.5%), and male respondents (18.5%). In terms of age, the age of 22 was the highest number of respondents (47.2%) and only 2.7 percent of respondents were 24 years old. A total of 27 percent of respondents were from the Faculty of Language and Communication, followed by those studying at the Faculty of Humanities (20.6 percent) while only 1.1 percent of respondents were from the Faculty of Music and Performing Arts. In terms of experience, respondents' involvement in volunteering activities showed that the highest was their experience in school-based activities (45.2%). It is followed by the experience of involvement in activities at old people's home and welfare home (14.4%) and only 2.5 percent experienced involvement in volunteer activities in animal care. In terms of involvement in NGOs, 93.4 percent of respondents in this study were not NGO members, but only 6.6 percent were NGO members.

Table 1. Demographics of respondents

		Frequency (n)	Percent (%)
Gender	Male	104	18.5
	Female	458	81.5
	Total	562	100
Age	20 years old	32	5.7
	21 years old	221	39.3
	22 years old	265	47.2
	23 years old	29	5.2
	24 years old	15	2.7
	Total	562	100
Faculty	Faculty of Language and Communication	152	27.0
	Faculty of Human Development	69	12.3
	Faculty of Science and Mathematics	113	20.1
	Faculty of Human Sciences	116	20.6
	Faculty of Computing Arts and Creative Industries	51	9.1
	Faculty of Music and Performing Arts	6	1.1
	Faculty of Sports Science and Coaching	24	4.3
	Faculty of Technical and Vocational	31	5.5
	Total	562	100
Experience in volunteering activities	School-based	254	45.2
	Hospital-based	15	2.7
	Animal Care	14	2.5
	Environment	51	9.1
	Old people's home and welfare home	81	14.4
	Institutional establishments (for example: synagogues, museums, stadiums, and libraries)	44	7.8
	Community (ex: housing, indigenous, rural)	69	12.3
	Individual	34	6.0
	Total	562	100
NGO members	Yes	37	6.6
	No	525	93.4
	Total	562	100

b. characteristics of the philosophy of well-being for volunteering activities

Six characteristics of the philosophy of well-being can be emphasized through volunteering activities to improve the welfare of the country. The characteristics of the philosophy of well-being need to be instilled in students to form a harmonious life. This is important to be acknowledged by individuals in Malaysia due to the pluralistic society environment. The application of meeting points in ethnic relations between inter and intra-ethnic can be used as a basis for living life. The characteristics of the philosophy of well-being that can be emphasized are related to ethical behavior, interpersonal communication, cognitive reflection and creative thinking, problem solving, task management, and leadership ability.

(i) ethical behavior

Table 2 lists the ethical behavior that can be applied in volunteering activities. The item Ethics of professionalism should be emphasized in volunteerism showed that respondents strongly agreed (84%) and agreed (14.8%) with the statement while it was found that respondents strongly agreed (77.9%) and agreed (18.3%) that confidentiality in volunteerism should be prioritized according to situation. Ethical behavior by not exploiting certain parties in volunteerism showed as much as 83.3 percent and 13.2 percent of respondents who strongly agreed and agreed. In addition, treating respect for the dignity

of a human being is necessary for volunteering activities showed the highest for strongly agree (90.4%) and followed by agree (8.9%). The last item in ethical behavior found that 51.1 percent of respondents strongly agreed and 21 percent of respondents agreed that volunteers should perform an action with the consent of a particular party. In total, the mean value of each item approached 5.0, that is, it can be concluded that the level of ethical behavior of volunteers in volunteer activities was assessed as high. This shows that volunteers need to be highly disciplined in applying ethical behavior when volunteering activities.

Table 2. Ethical behavior

Item	Percent					Mean	SD
	SD	D	NS	A	SA		
Professional ethics must be respected.	0	0	1.2	14.8	84.0	4.83	0.410
Maintaining confidentiality in volunteering.	0	0.2	3.6	18.3	77.9	4.74	0.5241
Not exploit certain parties.	0	0.5	3.0	13.2	83.3	4.79	0.508
Served with the honour.	0	0	0.7	8.9	90.4	4.90	0.327
Actions with the consent of a particular party.	5.3	5.2	17.4	21.0	51.1	4.07	1.170

Mean classification: 1.00-2.32 = Low; 2.33-3.66 = Medium; 3.67-5.00 = High

Note: SD=Strongly Disagree; D=Disagree; NS=Not Sure; A=Agree; SA=Strongly Agree.

SD=Standard Deviation

(ii) cognitive reflection and creative thinking

Volunteers who provide cognitive reflection and have creative thinking in volunteering activities are shown in Table 3. The result found that help others overcome difficult situations was the highest; strongly agreed (61.4%) and agreed (28.6%) with the statement. For volunteers can teach someone to do something, 65.8 percent of them strongly agreed and 28.6 percent agreed. Moreover, the respondents strongly agreed (51.6%) and agreed (30.1%) that volunteers need to make people feel good when approached. A total of 77.4 percent of respondents strongly agreed and 19.9 percent agreed that volunteers should maintain a balance between their work and personal life despite being involved with volunteering activities. Volunteers should also analyze the opinions of others so that there is a balance during volunteer activities. The results showed that respondents strongly agreed (62.1%) and agreed (26.2%) with the statement. Volunteers who had to find out about something from a variety of sources showed the highest number of respondents who strongly agreed (71.4%) and agreed (24.2%). The mean value for each item approached 5.0, indicating volunteers had high cognitive reflection and creative thinking in volunteering activities. Therefore, the advantage of cognitive reflection and creative thinking in the psyche of volunteers is a plus.

Table 3. Cognitive reflection and creative thinking

Item	Percent					Mean	SD
	SD	D	NS	A	SA		
Help others cope with difficult situations.	0.2	0.9	8.9	28.6	61.4	4.50	0.709
Teach someone to do something.	0.2	0.2	5.2	28.6	65.8	4.60	0.613
Make people feel good.	2.0	2.1	14.2	30.1	51.6	4.27	0.921
Maintain a balance between work and personal life.	0	0.2	2.5	19.9	77.4	4.75	0.501
Analyse the opinions of others.	0.9	1.6	9.3	26.2	62.1	4.47	0.800
Find out about something from a variety of sources.	0	0	4.4	24.2	71.4	4.67	0.558

Mean classification: 1.00-2.32 = Low; 2.33-3.66 = Medium; 3.67-5.00 = High

Note: SD=Strongly Disagree; D=Disagree; NS=Not Sure; A=Agree; SA=Strongly Agree.

SD=Standard Deviation

(iv) problem solving

Table 4 shows the problem solution that can be applied to volunteering activities. Respondents strongly agreed (71.4%) and agreed (23.7%) that volunteers should identify known aspects of the problem. Respondents also strongly agreed (70.5%) and agreed (25.1%) that volunteers should know how to explain problem-based questions. Another item; volunteers should know linking problems to other things showed the highest number of respondents strongly agreed (62.1%) and agreed (26%). A total of 72.6 percent of respondents said they strongly agreed, followed by 24.4 percent of respondents who agreed that volunteers should know how to determine a problem solving plan for each problem they handle in volunteering activities. In addition to knowing how to decide, volunteers must also know how to carry out a problem solving plan. This statement shows that the highest number of respondents strongly agreed (71.4%) and agreed (26.2%). In the end, volunteers should know to look back at the results from problem solving which showed that 71 percent of respondents strongly agreed and 26.2 percent of respondents agreed with the statement. The mean value approaching 5.0 for problem solving shows that this component is one of the emphasis of the well-being philosophy approach.

Table 4. Problem solving

Item	Percent					Mean	SD
	SD	D	NS	A	SA		
Identify known aspects of a problem.	0.2	0.4	4.4	23.7	71.4	4.66	0.598
Know how to explain the problem.	0	0	4.4	25.1	70.5	4.66	0.560
Know how to connect problems with other things.	0.9	1.2	9.8	26.0	62.1	4.47	0.792
Know how to create a problem-solving plan.	0	0.2	2.8	24.4	72.6	4.69	0.530
Know how to implement a problem-solving plan.	0	0	2.5	26.2	71.4	4.69	0.515
Know to look back at the results of problem solving.	0	0	2.8	26.2	71.0	4.68	0.524

Mean classification: 1.00-2.32 = Low; 2.33-3.66 = Medium; 3.67-5.00 = High

Note: SD=Strongly Disagree; D=Disagree; NS=Not Sure; A=Agree; SA=Strongly Agree.

SD=Standard Deviation

iv) interpersonal communication

There are six items of interpersonal communication applied in volunteering activities in Table 5. It was found that the results of the study on all six items in interpersonal communication showed that the highest respondents gave very important and important value to volunteering activities. Easily start a conversation with someone during volunteering activities was indicated as (69.6%) very important and (25.3 %) important. Volunteers should easily smile to others during volunteering activities showed very important (83.6%) followed by important (14.6%). Moreover, volunteers need to easily praise someone's actions (49.3%) very important and (30.1%) important. Volunteers need to easily start a conversation with someone of different races showed very important (76.9%) and important (19.6%). Next, volunteers should easily invite someone of a different race during volunteering activities was stated as very important (72.1%) and important (22.1%) by the respondents. The last item was volunteers should easily provide help even in a forced situation, stated as very important (56%) and important (25.4%) by the respondents. The mean value for the whole approaching 5.0 indicates that interpersonal communication is one of the factors for volunteering activities to increase unity in national education.

Table 5. Interpersonal communication

Item	Percent					Mean	SD
	VUI	UI	UC	I	VI		
Easily start a conversation during volunteerism.	0.2	0.2	4.8	25.3	69.6	4.64	0.560
Easily smile during volunteerism.	0	0.2	1.6	14.6	83.6	4.82	0.440
Easily praise someone's actions.	1.4	4.1	15.1	30.1	49.3	4.22	0.944
It's easy to start a conversation with different people.	0	0.2	3.4	19.6	76.9	4.73	0.525
It's easy to find someone of a different race.	0	0.4	5.5	22.1	72.1	4.66	0.600
Easily help others.	2.5	4.3	11.7	25.4	56.0	4.28	0.997

Mean classification: 1.00-2.32 = Low; 2.33-3.66 = Medium; 3.67-5.00 = High

Note: VUI=Very Unimportant; UI=Unimportant; UC=Uncertain; I=Important; VI=Very Important.

SD=Standard Deviation

(v) task management

Table 6 shows task management in volunteering activities. The respondents expressed the task assigned should be fair and appropriate to each volunteer as very important (78.8%) and important (18.1%). The justification is that it will show the credibility of a volunteer. Moreover, the distribution of tasks without involving bias or favoritism towards each volunteer also showed this item as very important (84.2%) and important (13.7%). This will form a high level of cooperation and volunteering spirit without feeling envious in volunteering activities. The distribution of tasks should be realistic and according to the skills available to each volunteer. The results found that the highest number of respondents stated very important (74.2%) and important (20.8%). The last item in task management was the assignment of tasks also needs to be by the motivation of volunteer involvement. Respondents agreed that such statements are very important (70.8%) and important by 22.2 percent. Overall, the mean value of each item was approaching 5.0, i.e. it can be concluded that task management is very important in volunteering activities. The importance of systematic and organized task management proves that the integration of volunteers in the task can increase cooperation as an approach to the philosophy of well-being.

Table 6. Task management

Item	Percent					Mean	SD
	VUI	UI	UC	I	VI		
Must be fair and proportionate to volunteers.	0.2	0.5	2.3	18.1	78.8	4.75	0.537
Distribution of tasks without bias or favouritism.	0.4	0.2	1.6	13.7	84.2	4.81	0.489
The distribution of tasks needs to be realistic.	0.2	0.7	4.1	20.8	74.2	4.68	0.603
The work needs to be motivating.	0.7	1.1	5.2	22.2	70.8	4.61	0.700

Mean classification: 1.00-2.32 = Low; 2.33-3.66 = Medium; 3.67-5.00 = High

Note: VUI=Very Unimportant; UI=Unimportant; UC=Uncertain; I=Important; VI=Very Important.

SD=Standard Deviation

(vi) leadership ability

Leadership capabilities through volunteer activities for the well-being of the nation are shown in Table 7. The results of the study found it very important (63.5%) and important (29%) that volunteers can be monitored in order to follow the criteria of the organizations they join. In addition, very important (71.9%) and important (23.7%) volunteers should be able to be led for the development goals and success of the country. It is very important (76.2%) and important (21.4%) for volunteers to be taught to maintain a close teamwork pattern to form a philosophy of well-being. Also, it was very important (68%) and important (22.8%) that volunteers should be encouraged to comply willingly in every volunteering activity undertaken. The last item in the leadership capacity was the volunteers should be guided to do the work without pressure or coercion. This statement shows that respondents stated that it is very important (80.4%) and important (16.2%) because volunteering is an interest that is found in a person. Therefore, the mean value for leadership ability was approaching 5.0,

which is high. This proves that leadership ability is an important factor in successful volunteering activities and can improve well-being in the country.

Table 7. Leadership ability

Item	Percent					Mean	SD
	VUI	UI	UC	I	VI		
Can be monitored to conform to organizational criteria.	0	0.9	6.6	29.0	63.5	4.55	0.658
Must be able to lead for the purpose of development and success.	0	0.4	4.1	23.7	71.9	4.67	0.570
Must be taught to maintain teamwork patterns.	0	0	2.5	21.4	76.2	4.74	0.494
Must be willing to be obedient.	0.9	0.9	7.5	22.8	68.0	4.56	0.746
Must be guided to do work without stress.	0	0.4	3.0	16.2	80.4	4.77	0.511

Mean classification: 1.00-2.32 = Low; 2.33-3.66 = Medium; 3.67-5.00 = High

Note: VUI=Very Unimportant; UI=Unimportant; UC=Uncertain; I=Important; VI=Very Important.

SD=Standard Deviation

Discussion

For public awareness to always preserve ethnic relations, one's actions must be in accordance with the socio-cultural for mutual well-being. This can be achieved when people understand their roles and responsibilities. Through volunteering activities, the well-being of the community can be enjoyed with life satisfaction. This will contribute to the political stability of the country. Therefore, people should always be aware of their surroundings. In living life, emphasizing the characteristics of the philosophy of well-being such as implementing ethical behavior is a very important thing through treating with respect one's dignity. Such an action is the key to union. Ahmad Firdaus et al. (2016) explains with high respect, it will provide one motivation to a person for creating a close relationship.

Good interaction breeds a well-being atmosphere. Wan Nurikma Imani & Maizatul Haizan (2020) state that success in interpersonal communication is an affirmation where it is the most critical tactic in effective communication which has three basic principles namely meaning, language, and thinking. It can lead to a conclusion on the production of an individual's personality in socializing among the community. In addition, deepening cognitive reflection and creative thinking while carrying out volunteer activities can contribute to a good environment. This is because of the existing elements of thinking and creativity where students can learn independently, draw conclusions, collaborate on the environment and explore real-world content successfully form good behavior (Fetty Shamy Lin & Denis Lajium, 2020).

In improving well-being, problem solving skills are what can ensure the life of a plural society, especially well-managed. This is because, problem solving is an important aspect of managing existing issues in the country involving ethnic relations. The sustainability of harmonious ethnic relations is especially needed in Malaysia where there is a need for this country to have specific management methods for this purpose that can be implemented through various activities such as sports activities, arts and culture, celebrations and community social activities (Siti Aidah et al., 2021). In addition to training them in the steps of action research to develop the skills of their critical thinking (Alnaif & Alzoubi, 2021). If the issues related to the problem are known and can be dealt with properly, it will lead to national harmony.

The roles and responsibilities that individuals have also have an impact on the effectiveness in the life of a prosperous society. Volunteerism as the social capital of a country is a pillar of success to enhance the unity among the community members. With efficient assignment of tasks, it can improve coordination, integration, and alignment of programs for strengthening social welfare activities in an area where cooperation between volunteerism and the community will be established (Syamsuddin AB, 2022). It can be seen that individuals who can perform their duties fairly will provide good service to the community around them. The importance of keeping pace with the steps of the process of teaching social work curricula by highly professional practitioners who have a network of community relations (Al-Qudah, 2023).

The happiness of a prosperous life will be felt by all levels of society when life in a country is well governed. Therefore, leadership ability will result in a pattern of life whether prosperous or otherwise. Great leadership requires leaders to have

a high commitment and can work hard to be able to understand global changes in the environment. These great leaders can face any environmental challenges and obstacles that arise over time to create a brighter future (Elenchelvan, 2016). This kind of leadership exists in organizations that cooperate and are expressed in daily life. Such an attitude will ultimately impact society because the needs are well-managed.

Conclusion

Volunteering can have a big impact on human well-being because it is an aspect of humanitarian assistance. The welfare of life must be made an important ideology of a country so that there is no chaos in the administration. These efforts can be supported by volunteering activities that help the community in terms of physical, emotional, physical, social, and intellectual and work towards empowering the community. The value of well-being that exists in society will have a positive impact on the country. It can be proven that society is always concerned about its citizens whenever a crisis hits a country. To create a caring attitude, the philosophy of well-being must be lived by every citizen who can carry out the responsibility of indirect volunteering. Good community planning based on the emphasis on the characteristics of the philosophy of well-being will enable the community to achieve well-being when the social values in a country are in a very intact condition. Social values based on ethics will bring great changes to society because the interaction of society in it occurs in a harmonious and prosperous environment. A study conducted through the description of social facts on higher education students found that the characteristics of the philosophy of well-being which is emphasized, especially in volunteer activities will result in a high appreciation of civil society. The characteristics of the philosophy of well-being in volunteering activities such as ethical behavior, interpersonal communication, cognitive reflection and creative thinking, problem solving, task management, and leadership ability will enable students in higher education to translate into life both during their studies and after their studies.

Therefore, the understanding of the characteristics of the philosophy of well-being should be socialized at all levels of society to disseminate the role and responsibility to produce people who always preserve the welfare of the country. This research outcome shows that the element of volunteerism philosophy is crucial to the well being of society. This role is also played by higher education students. On that basis, it can also enhance the mastery of social skills and hence spreading solidarity. Therefore, future research can look into the implementation of volunteerism philosophy on students at primary and secondary school levels to develop self volunteering skills. This is because they are active group and the emphasis on the spirit of volunteerism should not be neglected to produce a well being society.

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