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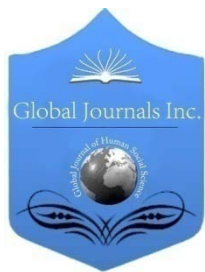
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Rural Conflicts and Alliance Formation: A Cultural Strategy

By Adnan Nasir, Dr. Abid Ghafoor Chaudhry, Aftab Ahmed & Haris Farooq

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Abstract- Conflict is a form of competition between groups or individuals over incompatible goals, scarce resources, or power making sources to acquire them. In Asia, particularly in India and Pakistan, socio-cultural conflicts exist not only in villages but also urban areas where most of the time dominating biradarries involved in such conflict to sustain their power within the society. Present research is about grouping/alliance formation and its relation with village conflicts in District Lodhran of Punjab- Pakistan. Biradarries/caste's are observed as the key determinant of such alliance formation. Data of 153 respondents show that biradari plays a key role to develop influences leading to separate groups and factions. Biradari with 66.67% percentile emerged as the major cause behind power group formation, politics with 27.45% percent and religion with 5.88 percent. The Biradari system is very strong in the area, with people mostly living in joint family systems thus the groups formed are also influenced by the biradarries. Main causes of rural conflicts were; women issue, land conflicts, biradari concerns and honor.

Keywords: *conflict, rural conflicts, biradarism, biradari and group alliances, politics and rural conflict.*

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Rural Conflicts and Alliance Formation: A Cultural Strategy

Adnan Nasir ^α, Dr. Abid Ghafoor Chaudhry ^σ, Aftab Ahmed ^ρ & Haris Farooq ^ω

Abstract- Conflict is a form of competition between groups or individuals over incompatible goals, scarce resources, or power making sources to acquire them. In Asia, particularly in India and Pakistan, socio-cultural conflicts exist not only in villages but also urban areas where most of the time dominating biradaries involved in such conflict to sustain their power within the society. Present research is about grouping/alliance formation and its relation with village conflicts in District *Lodhran* of Punjab- Pakistan. Biradaries/caste's are observed as the key determinant of such alliance formation. Data of 153 respondents show that biradari plays a key role to develop influences leading to separate groups and factions. Biradari with 66.67% percentile emerged as the major cause behind power group formation, politics with 27.45% percent and religion with 5.88 percent. The Biradari system is very strong in the area, with people mostly living in joint family systems thus the groups formed are also influenced by the biradaries. Main causes of rural conflicts were; women issue, land conflicts, biradari concerns and honor.

Keywords: conflict, rural conflicts, biradarism, biradari and group alliances, politics and rural conflict.

I. INTRODUCTION

Conflict; a terminology refers to clash of ideas, principles, or struggle for threatened resources and, also show of power for such principles or social/physical activities that may not be acceptable in wider perspective by other members of society. Political science defined conflict as a phenomenon that appears when a state encourages differences in system standards or that otherwise weakens from operational functionalism and conservative ideologies. Conflict shows the form of competition of scarce resources among well-developed and emerging groups or one can also explain as the confrontation among different institutions or systems. Noteworthy, "Social conflict also defined as disagreement among individuals and groups on the basis of similar competing benefits, diverse identities and or differing attitudes" (Schellenberg, 2010).

As word conflict comes into one's mind, he might tend to think about sort of fight or violence. Social conflicts may exist in a multiple situations in the various classes of a society. Encountering with conflicts in our lives is a routine matter as we forget soon after as it's happened. Conflict occurs when two or more individuals have the same incompatible objective (James, 2004).

In Pakistan; most of the times different traditional and religious groups are involved in conflicts with other cultural and religious groups. Sectarian conflicts are importantly observed throughout in Pakistan. Pakistani society is divided into different parallel and vertical segmentation, multiple in numbers and based on the ground of beliefs, ethnic distribution, doctrine, social class and language adjacent to the continual gap among haves and have not. Further these stratifications are not only damage Pakistani economy but also causing socio-political instability additionally (Ahmad, 2007).

Previous studies reveal multiplicity of resistance and conflict especially conflict over land are growing due to multiple variables. Many rural families require drawing extra from their land even in the expression of decreasing inputs. Economically stable and retired civil servants and other individuals look at their families and land resource as a key source of food and/or cash cropping. Government and environment specialists trying to explore the distinct conservation areas; and power groups either they are internal and external, strengthen their manipulation of treasurable property, before presenting the cases that expose these conflicts (Pauline, 2004).

Most recurring consequence of social and material conflict is distress groups. This might be observe in various situation like angeriness; feelings of unfriendliness, socio-emotional compensation, worry, anxiety, and stress, but at small levels of amount controversialists might be involved in conflict stimulating (Thomas, 1976; Bergman, 1989; Derr, 1978; Chesler, 1978; Ephross, 1993; Retzinger, 1991; Filley, 1978; Robbins, 1978).

Social conflict is a natural general experience observes in all relations and cultures. Conflict is also defined as the socially fabricated cultural phenomena (Schutz, 1967). Culture is always transmitted from generation to generation; norm and values emerge, constructed and opted as well, and people with different identities represent their culture. In Africa, most of the

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traditional associations today appears to be more powerful, were planned" by the complex forces for administrative purposes and have weak roots in pre-colonial Africa (Jeremy, 2002).

Factions or coalitions are assemblies or groups of a society, living in the same society to accomplish specific objectives or trying to show their power in the community and try to control the basic authoritative positions. Huang further argues that "factions or alliances ultimately plan to control or maximize the power of the supporter, as each individual of a faction or group benefits from a powerful patron (Huang, 2000).

Formation of different groups with key objective to achieve economic benefits with close group bonding that compelled people to take care of each other in case of downfall. Walder (1986) further strengthens this point of view through his classic study in which he found that due to the faction or group formation, political control was achieved which further led to the allocation of resources like housing facility, special food and medicare to individuals of personal choice.

The factional system has serious impact on political organization. If factional rivalry becomes intensive and public, the organization may suffer from situations of disunity. Taken one step further, if the conflict is predominantly severe, it may cause ruptures within the organization that seriously affects its efficiency, leading to break-up or collapse of the organization. In village life conflicts are created on the basis of caste, family, status and religious sects. These all are causes of generating local factionalization. This study was concerned to explore the dynamics of factionalization.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Present study was conducted in District Lodhran of Punjab Province. To collect the data on respective topic a sample of 153 was randomly selected and interviewed. To satisfy ethically consideration every respondent was fully informed about the objectives of the study, and after getting their verbal consent with this promise that their personal information will keep secret the information was taken. The data was collected with the help of key informants, from participant observation and from formal, informal interviews and focus group discussion. The purpose was to blend both probability and non-probability sampling techniques. SPSS was used to analyze the collected data.

III. RESULTS

Table 1 : Gender Participation

Category	Frequency	Percent
Male	119	77.7
Female	34	22.3
Total	153	100.0

The village has a higher ratio of males than the females according to the voters list provided by the election commission. The census data too was majorly taken from males as the females were either reluctant or could not be approached. Male participation was 77.7%, while female respondents were interviewed 22.3% in present study.

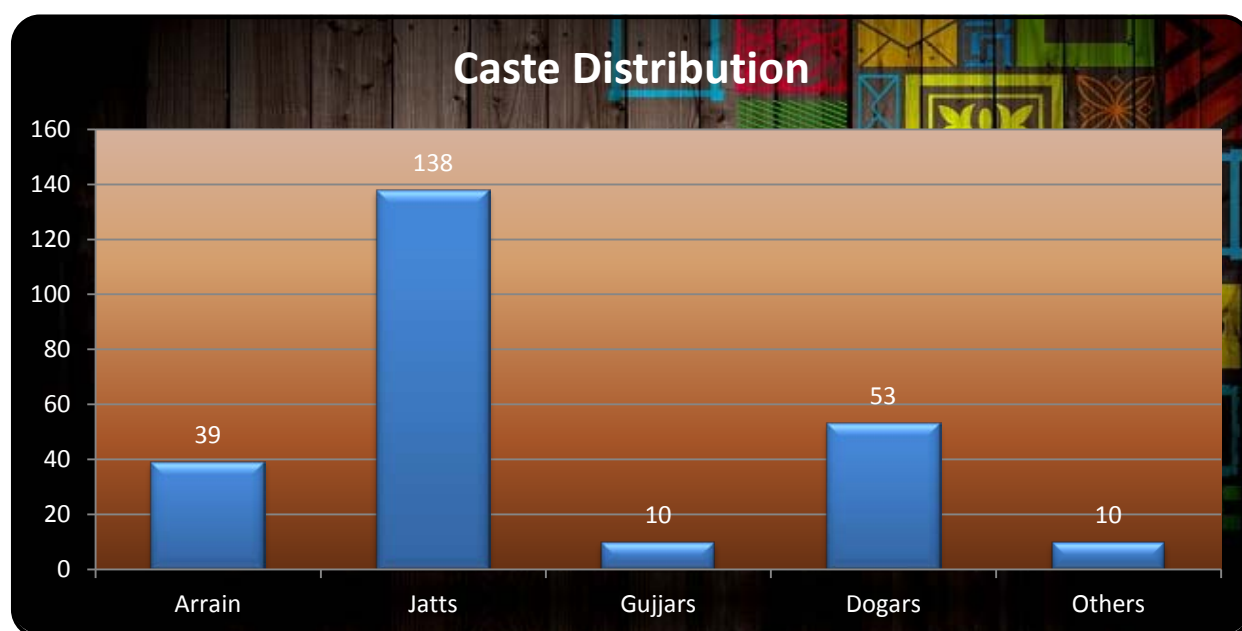


Figure 1 : Caste Distribution of Respondents

Figure 1 depicts the participation of respondents by caste. The major casts in the village were *Arrian*, *Jatts*, *Gujjars* and *Dogars*. Apart from these major casts few others were present too like, *Naaii*, *Chohan*, *Rajput*, *Mughal* and *Balochs*. According to the sample there were '*Arrain*' 15.6%, '*Jatt*' 55.5%, '*Gujjar*' 4.0%, '*Dogars*' 21.2% and others(*Naai*, *Chohan*, *Rajput*, *Mughal* and *Balochs*) were 4.0%. There are different kinds of factions exists on the basis of politics, PML-N, Pakistan People's Party, Jamat-a-Islami, Pakistan Tehreeq-a-Insaaf. Majority belongs to PML-N, and they are mostly *Jatts* and *Arrien* support this party. *Gujjars* and *Dogars* mostly support the *Pakistan People's Party*.

Table 2 : Main Causes of Conflicts?

Category	Frequency	Percent
Women Issues	5	3
Land	9	6
Local Power Politics	7	5
Caste	10	6
Honor	1	1
All of them	121	79
Total	153	100

Table 2 explains the main variables behind conflicts. When asked the major cause of conflict among communities, 3% of sample choose 'women issues' or issues created by female members of society as the sole reason, 6% were of the view that 'land' is a source of conflict and violence, 5% opted for local power politics', 6% choose 'caste or biradari', while 79% of the sample did not specifically point out any particular cause and choose all the above causes to be behind the conflicts.

Table 3 : On What Basis Different Groups are Formed

Category	Frequency	Percent
Biradari	102	66.66
Politics	42	27.45
Religion	9	5.88
Total	153	100

The causes of grouping as inquired in this study, it was found that following were the major reasons leading to separate groups and factions. Biradari with 66.66% emerged as the major cause behind group formation or alliance, politics with 27.45% is at second position and religion with 5.88 percent. The Biradari structure is very strong in respective area, with people mostly living in joint family systems thus the groups formation are also influenced by the biradaries. Walder (1986) believes that factions when formed give not only 'political insurance' but access to various other scarce goods like 'economic goods' and 'policy control'.

Table 5 : Social Relationship Effectuated by Conflicts

Category	Frequency	Percent
Yes	83	54.2
No	70	45.8
Total	153	100

When respondents were asked, do you think that social ties were effectuated by the everyday conflicts; the answers were dual, 54/87 percent believed that 'Yes' the social relationships were damaged and severely effectuated, while 45.12 percent thought the contrary and said 'No'. The females and youngsters were in great favor about the first answer. While the elders majority were belongs to the second category of response, since they looked upon these conflicts as petty issues that are common to all households and do not hold any impact over the social relationships.

IV. DISCUSSION

In Pakistan, especially in Punjab individuals shows their endogamous and inborn ethnic association with their biradari, with special respect to have social status of superior or inferior ranking position in distinction with other specific subdivisions (Chaudhry et al., 2014; Velassery, 2005). In general, *Biradari* is associated with explicit occupation and, represents social stratification, which makes it endogamous according to Hutton (1963). *Biradari* further characterizes the distinctive attachment and social ranking of one's ancestor belongs to the similar ethnic groups and the composing of different castes. 'Aboriginal' group affiliations repeatedly discussed, including family attachment, kinship relations and biradari/caste association, or affiliation with community groups or factions, play an additionally significant role to determine the voting behavior particularly in the South Asia, than individual's political affiliations (Chaudhry et al., 2014; Mughees, 2006).

In Pakistan, *Biradarism* played a key role in social organization and daily life of society. *Biradari* institution affects the social and political structure at community and national level as well. Caste system is more commanding aspect of voting behavior than one's party affiliation, apart from the case if two political candidates belong to same caste or *Biradari* (Ahmed et al. 2013; Andrew, 1999). Caste/*Biradari* system has undergone in Indian subcontinent from centuries. Individuals of different *Biradaries* are guided and trained with respect to their everyday live by a set of procedures and protocols e.g. in marriages, occupation, pleasure, and aspects of other social spheres (Ahmed et al., 2013; Chaudhry, 2012; Kolenda, 1985).

Caste system is not always seen in a positive or productive way to achieve results and at times criticized as the unjust nepotism and favoritism. On the other hand, it is also observed that still a lot people participate

in negative activities such as racial discrimination with obvious lower castes; create conflicts with other caste on land and other social and material issues, also hinder in community development if opponent caste is in power. In Pakistani society, biradari institution plays the role of most important force, authority and power, and significant than religion, cultural or any sociopolitical causes. Political alliances and parties in Pakistan are normally based on biradari system not ideologies. Within Pakistan, in the social system of the Punjab province the main feature is *biradarism* as reported earlier studies. It affects the political system at the national and local levels. (Ahmed et al. 2013).

By formation of different groups the major purpose achieved or the benefit taken was economical as close group bonding compelled people to take care of each other in case of downfall. Walder, (1986) strengthens this view through his classic study in which he found that due to the faction formation political control was achieved which then led to the allocation of resources like 'housing' facility, 'special food' and 'Medicare' to individuals of personal choice.

V. CONCLUSION

Present study represents that "women issues", "land", "local power politics, cast (inter caste and intra caste)", and honor" are main reasons behind the conflicts existed within a society. Study also conform that predominantly local groups or faction formed on the basis of biradari to hold and maintain biradaris power and strength by living in a social system. Results also reveal that these social conflicts disturb the social relationship within a biradari and with other biradaris as well. Marx conflict perspective in this scenario explains the finding that shows every person who is on power will try to maintain his power and authority on other even he confront conflicts with others. Group formation was also observed within same biradari/caste, when power making was seen for similar objectives as a result of conflict within a biradari. Conflicts also affect everyday life, not only as a part of biradari but at wider scenario communities also suffers. Group formation of factionization is an important fabric of Punjab power politics.

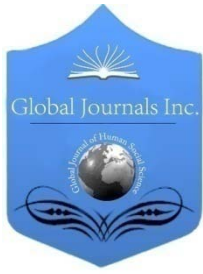
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Digital-Literacy as the Predictor of Political- Participation a Survey of University Graduates in Dikhan, KP, Pakistan

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GJHSS-F Classification : *FOR Code: 160699*



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I. INTRODUCTION

Formal political process and democracy are depend heavily on effective communication and properly conveyed decisions making regarding political issues between citizens, politicians and other stakeholders as these are the people who can be affected with collective political decisions (Ali, 2010). Democracy guarantees is based on separation of powers, organization of free and fair elections and the respect of human rights and thus it encourages the participation of every citizen in the decisions at all levels. Democracy creates embraces agreements and disagreements and leads towards progress, peace, stability and tranquillity (UNESCO, 2013).

Political participation is moulded by the internet and social media, which provide an opportunity to individuals to come together in new communities of interest & wide, shallow networks, to blog, deliberate and campaign online, beyond physical boundaries (Collin, 2008). The expansion of electronic and digital media has given people the potential to learn, publish and communicate on an enormous scale (ITU, 2008). Digital literacy can provide effective channels of cooperation, dialogue and information exchange among people of tender years. Consequently, the role of young people in the Information Society is very important.

Digital literacy enables people to have real time communication, and allows them immediate access to new information (INYD, 2011).

Digital technologies offer new means for participation by allowing citizens to use and produce media in an easy and low-cost manner. Some optimistic scholars contend that digital technology promotes political knowledge, interest, discussion and voting (Ostling, 2010). New technologies provide information as well as tools that have the potential to enhance the role of the citizens in the social and political field (Khan, Gilani & Miankhel, 2012). Nevertheless, with the emergence of digital technologies, several new prospects emerged for individual and a possibility to achieve its lost participation in the political and economic affairs of the society. The role of internet and other digital technologies is vital in this regard (Khan; Miankhel & Nawaz, 2013).

Digital technologies can be a powerful way of youth empowerment. A 19-states social survey of European political participation found that regular Internet users were more likely to be a member of a civic organization (Halewood & Kenny, 2007). Research in Europe and the America shows that young people have been less engaged in the electoral processes than other age cohorts in recent years (Collin, 2008). New technology is profoundly influencing regular political activity in developed industrial societies, by either offering new channels for participation or changing different aspects of existing ones (Anduiza & Cantijoch, 2009). After the Obama campaign in the presidential election of 2008 in United States, it was obvious that social media would play an important role even in traditional party politics of the West. The platforms such as Facebook and Twitter have played important roles in the dramatic events in North Africa and the Middle East during 2011 is also to be underscored (Dahlgren, 2011). There are more digital technology users than ever before (INYD, 2011).

This paper is about the prediction of students' 'Political-Participation' due to their 'Digital-Literacy' by first examining their correlation (H₁) and then applying regression procedures on two separate dimensions of political participation: Political Mobility (H₂) and Voting Behaviour (H₃). Following hypothesis has been tested and discussed:

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1. H_1 : Predictors are Highly Associated with Criterion Variable
2. H_2 : Predictors Define Change in Political Membership & Mobility
3. H_3 : Predictors Determine the Variation in Voting Behavior

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Democracy is a mode of decision making regarding collectively binding rules and policies over which people exercise control, and the most democratic arrangement to be that where all members collectively enjoy equal rights to take part in such decision making directly (Samarasinghe, 1994). Democracy is a universally recognized ideal and goal, which is based on commonly shared values shared all over the world, irrespective of cultural, social, political and economic differences. Thus it is a basic right of citizenship which is exercised under conditions of equality, freedom, transparency and responsibility, with due regard for the plurality of opinions, and in the interest of a polity (UNESCO, 1997). Democracy creates an environment which is suitable for citizen participation and opposition to the elected officials (Altman & Perez-Linan, 2002). Political participation in politics has been modified by the Internet and news media (Collin, 2008). The emergence of a new medium allows new ways of political participation which never existed before (Anduiza & Cantijoch, 2009).

a) Digital-Literacy

The demand for universal computer literacy comes from the ways in which digital literacy dominates different aspects of the contemporary life and work (Oliver, 2002). The supporters of social inclusion through digital literacy propose a focus on the electronic literacy as a key to overcoming digital divide (Macleod, 2005). Different groups of people, students, teachers, and employer shave different opinions about the meaning of computer literacy (Johnson; Bartholomew & Miller, 2006). In last 25 years, different models and approaches of computer and digital literacy have started to merge (Ezziane, 2007). Now, digital literacy skills are thought to be essential for effective learning in the present digital environments (Aviram & Eshet-Alkalai, 2006). People attain their technology literacy by two means: formally through school programs or in the workplace, and informally, either at home, from friends, or by themselves (Ezziane, 2007).

In today's technological era, basic computer literacy is required in every institution (Ezziane, 2007). Digital literacy is usually thought to be a combination of technical procedural, cognitive and emotional social skills. For example, using a computer requires procedural skills (e.g. handling files and editing pictures), cognitive skills (e.g. the ability to automatically read the visual messages embedded in graphic user

interfaces). With the growing popularity of digital workplaces and learning environments, digital literacy has become tantamount to a survival skill (Aviram & Eshet-Alkalai, 2006). With changes in technology, the different constituents of computer literacy are liable to change continuously and hence the educators need to constantly revise the course to take in the latest technological developments (Martin & Dunsworth, 2007; Kundi & Nawaz, 2010).

b) Political Role of ICTs

Political participation has focussed on the impact of technology, especially the Internet, on the political activity of general public. The Internet has significantly altered the cost structure of participation, and has also enhanced the range of possible political activities. It has extended the opportunities for mobilising conventional political associations, while giving fame to the use of certain extra representative styles of participation, such as direct action politics and new social activities. New technology has facilitated the extension of the aims of participation, broadening their scope and enabling coordination and political power on a transnational scale to occur with an ease which was almost unknown until a decade ago (Anduiza & Cantijoch, 2009).

Young people are in many ways the defining users of the new media. All generations accept devices and Internet technologies, but young people consumers are Net natives. They do not just go online; they live online (Montgomery, 2008). The rise of new media, particularly the Internet, has given ascent to a new wave of hopes and fears. Some philosophers warn that the use of Internet can displace face to face sociability, while the other researchers celebrate new means of connecting with others. The appearance of mobile communication technology warrants another pace with research and theory on the intersections among new media and civic engagement. Mobile subscriptions are into the billions, making it among the fastest developing communication technology ever. Yet, researchers are only starting to understand the position of the technology in civic participation (Campbell & Kwak, 2010).

i. Political-Participation

Democracy is the system of government run by the people, for the people. Democracy assures the separation of power and organization of free and fair elections, based on the respect of human rights and foster the participation of every citizen in decisions at all levels. Democracy makes room for agreements and disagreements and gives an environment of progress, peace, stability and tranquillity. Democracy is a system of consultation, dialogue, and consideration of stakeholders regardless. The engagement of young citizen in participatory structure, the dialogue between public authorities and young citizens and structures or

strategies to bring youth closer to political decision making are fundamental to support young citizen's participation in democratic life (UNESCO, 2013).

Individual participation in the democratic process and public life at levels must be regulated fairly, impartially and must avoid any discrimination, and the risk of pressure by State and non-State actors (UNESCO, 1997). Democracy generates the potential for citizen participation and opposition to elected officials (Altman & Perez, 2002). Democracy, assumes a genuine partnership among men and women, free political competition, and open, free and non-discriminatory participation by the people, exercised as per rule of law (Gill, 2006).

The development of electronic and digital infrastructure has given millions of the people the potential to learn, publish and communicate on an unprecedented scale. The rapidly declining the real cost of requisite information and communication technologies [ICTs], combined with huge changes to the available infrastructure, have allowed young people to take benefits of technology to do and achieve things unfamiliar to earlier generations (ITU, 2008). Political participation is a fluid concept and the ideas encompass a diverse set of activities. It can be defined as citizen acts in order to influence the selection of and/or the actions taken by the political representatives. In other words, political participation can be understood as referring to the different mechanisms through which public express their political views and so use their influence on the political processes (Chatora, 2012). A normative conception of young people participation, defining political participation broadly is about engaging in generating opinions and taking actions in order to bring about positive change in the society (LSE, 2013).

Participation in the civic life is fundamental human right. Young citizens have the critical role to play in social change. Civic engagement refers to the means in which citizens participate in the life of a community to improve conditions for others or/ and to help shape the community's future. Despite the fact that there are many existing definitions of civic engagement with no single, widely agreed upon meaning for the term, civic engagement is usually viewed as focusing on participation in on-going change by advancing economic, ecologic, social and the political conditions. Young citizens may contribute by informing, reforming, and constructing a society that will contribute to their wellbeing and promotion of equity and inclusiveness. Young people civic engagement is also increasingly accepted as a vital component of youth development because it can help build human as well as social capital and educate people regarding their political and the civic rights, as well as their responsibilities as citizens (UNESCO, 2013).

ii. *Voting Behaviour*

The main element in exercise of democracy is the contesting of free and fair elections at regular intervals in order to enable the people's will to be expressed. These elections must be held on the basis rules of universal, equal and secret suffrage so that all the voters can elect their representatives on the conditions of equality, openness and transparency that stimulate political competition. For the purpose, civil and political rights are vital, and more essential among them, rights to vote and to be elected, rights to freedom of expression and assembly, access to information and the right to organize political party and to carry out political activities (UNESCO, 1997). People are addressing their claims to the public authority and legislative body, and also having control on political decision making in elections by electing a candidate whose political manifesto seems to match best their personal preferences (Hayhtio, 2006).

A state of democracy guarantees that the process by which power is acceded to, exercised and alternates allow for political competition and is the product of open, free and non-discriminatory participation by the people, exercised as per rule of law, in letter and spirit (UNESCO, 1997). The most obvious way in which people participate in the political decision making is when they cast vote for their government representative. Digital literacy could make the voting processes more suitable by enabling electronic voting, either from a voting station of voter's choosing or by the Internet from anywhere. This will also speed up vote counting (Oates, 2003).

Digital software and technology were a central part of numerous efforts to promote youth voting during the 2004 presidential election in USA. While Internet had already been begun to play an increasingly significant role in campaign politics, 2004 marked the first real high-tech election. Scholars at George Washington University recognized a new class of Internet users, which they labelled as "Online Political Citizens." Though not exclusively young people, this group of Internet-savvy political participants included a noteworthy number of youth, with 36 % of them between the ages of 18 and 34, as compared to 24 % of the general public. A large majority of them (44 %) had not been politically engaged before and had never "worked for a campaign, made a campaign donations or attended a campaign event. "They visit campaign Web sites, donate money online, join Internet discussion groups, and read and post comments on Web logs." They also "organize local events through Web sites such as meetup.com or donate money to their causes on sites such as moveon.org or grassfire.org." They "use campaign Web sites as hubs" and "depend heavily on email to stay in touch with the campaigns, receive news stories and muster support" (Montgomery, 2008).

III. RESEARCH DESIGN

A close scrutiny of the social research methodologies shows that survey is the best way for collecting primary data through questionnaire and interviews of people about their thinking and attitudes. It is the most commonly used mode of observation in the social sciences (Babbie, 1993:257). The potential of survey research is that it allows the researcher to gather data in order to answer every question about the relevant topic (Yin, 1994:6). In case of human and social topics, the researchers have always thought that surveys are reportedly excellent means for measuring attitude in large population (Sekaran, 1999: 257). A survey is a consistent approach of collecting data. Survey research is greatly helpful in documenting existing community conditions, features of a population, and community

thinking. Both qualitative and quantitative data are included in the research.

Thus, survey approach is used in the current study by implementing a structured questionnaire distributed among 180 students of Public and Private Universities of D.I.Khan (KPK) with 67% return rate (121). The instrument consisted of six demographic and six variables (i.e., Dependent & independent variable). 7 point scale is used where 1 represent a strongly disagreement and 7 for strongly agree with the statement. SPSS 16 helped in creating the data base and statistical analysis. It is also pertinent to mention here that all the students of these universities form our target population of this study.

The researcher used the formula for selecting the sample size from a finite population: $[(SD^2)/(E^2/z^2) + (SD^2/N)]$ (Weirs, 1984).

IV. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

a) Descriptive-Statistics

Table 4.1.1 : Classification across Institution

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Gomal University	75	62.0	62.0	62.0
Qurtuba University	46	38.0	38.0	100.0
Total	121	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.1.2 : Descriptive Statistics on Research Variables

	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Deviation
Digital Literacy	121	3.44	6.78	5.4316	.71610
Internet	121	4.00	6.83	5.5275	.69267
Mobile	121	2.80	6.60	4.8645	.86803
Pol. Role of ICTs	121	3.25	7.00	5.0186	.81660
Pol Membership & Mobility	121	2.25	6.75	5.0692	.87082
Voting Behaviour	121	3.60	7.00	5.6810	.78042
Income	121	10000	100000	3.85E4	18608.708
Age	121	17	30	22.46	2.086

b) Testing of Hypothesis

i. Correlation (Association) Analysis

Hypothesis # 1 : Predictors are Highly Associated with Criterion Variable

Table 4.2 : Table of Correlations (n = 121)

		Digital Literacy	Internet	Mobile	Pol. Role of ICTs	PMM	VB	Income
Internet	R	.499**	1					
	P	.000						
Mobile	R	.341**	.362**	1				
	P	.000	.000					
Political Role ICTs	R	.323**	.315**	.463**	1			
	P	.000	.000	.000				
Political Membership & Mobility	R	.177	.330**	.455**	.330**	1		
	P	.052	.000	.000	.000			
Voting Behaviour	R	.413**	.400**	.203*	.315**	.421**	1	
	P	.000	.000	.026	.000	.000		
Income	R	.249**	-.042	-.173	.092	.083	.032	1
	P	.006	.651	.057	.314	.367	.724	
Age	R	.107	-.087	-.005	-.061	-.065	-.087	.039
	P	.243	.344	.960	.504	.480	.344	.672

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

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

Analysis

The Hypothesis # 1 is about the association (relationship) of Independent variables (predictors) with dependent variables (criterion). The above table (Table # 4.2) gives statistics on the results of correlation analysis.

The correlation between Digital Literacy and Criterion variable (Political Membership & Mobility) is: $r = 0.17$ with p value = 0.052

1. The correlation between Internet and dependent variable (Political Membership & Mobility) is: $r = 0.33$ with p value = 0.000

- i. Voting behaviour with Digital Literacy $r = 0.41$ with P-value 0.000
- ii. Voting behaviour with Internet $r = 0.40$ with P-value 0.000
- iii. Voting behaviour with Mobile $r = 0.20$ with P-value 0.026
- iv. Voting behaviour with Pol. Role of ICTs $r = 0.31$ with P-value 0.000

Given the above analysis, it is decided that there is association of different levels between all the Independent variables and dependent variables. So H_1 is accepted as true.

ii. Prediction Analysis

Hypothesis # 2 : Predictors Define Change in Political Membership & Mobility

Table 4.3 : Model Summary of Regression Analysis

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	F	Sig.
1	.455 ^a	.207	.200	.77889	30.998	.000 ^a
2	.488 ^b	.238	.225	.76645	18.452	.000 ^b
3	.514 ^c	.264	.245	.75669	13.976	.000 ^c

Table 4.3a : Coefficients of Regression

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.851	.405		7.044	.000
	Mobile	.456	.082	.455	5.568	.000
2	(Constant)	1.863	.598		3.113	.002
	Mobile	.387	.086	.385	4.471	.000
	Internet	.240	.108	.191	2.212	.029
3	(Constant)	1.454	.625		2.328	.022
	Mobile	.416	.087	.415	4.806	.000
	Internet	.235	.107	.187	2.193	.030
	Income	7.601E-6	.000	.162	2.016	.046

Table 4.3b : Excluded Variables

Model		Beta In	T	Sig.	Partial Correlation	Collinearity Statistics
						Tolerance
1	Digital Literacy	.025 ^a	.285	.776	.026	.884
	Internet	.191 ^a	2.212	.029	.200	.869
	Pol. Role of ICTs	.152 ^a	1.662	.099	.151	.785
	Income	.167 ^a	2.035	.044	.184	.970
	Age	-.063 ^a	-.767	.445	-.070	1.000
2	Digital Literacy	-.069 ^b	-.724	.470	-.067	.722
	Pol. Role of ICTs	.120 ^b	1.308	.193	.120	.761
	Income	.162 ^b	2.016	.046	.183	.969
	Age	-.047 ^b	-.579	.564	-.053	.992
3	Digital Literacy	-.156 ^c	-1.569	.119	-.144	.630
	Pol. Role of ICTs	.087 ^c	.942	.348	.087	.731
	Age	-.054 ^c	-.670	.504	-.062	.990

- The correlation between Mobile and (Political Membership & Mobility) dependent variable is: $r = 0.45$ with p value = 0.000
- The correlation between Pol. Role of ICTs and Criterion variable (Political Membership & Mobility) is $r = 0.33$ with p value = 0.000

Similarly other sub variable of Political Participation also gives high levels of relationship with independent variables, such as:

- Predictors in the Model: (Constant), Mobile*
- Predictors in the Model: (Constant), Mobile, Internet*
- Predictors in the Model: (Constant), Mobile, Internet, Income*
- Dependent Variable: Membership & Mobility*

Analysis

The hypothesis # 2 is about regression analysis i.e. cause & effect relationship between criterion and predictors.

- Table # 4.3 gives R^2 of 0.207 in model # 1 meaning that 21% of change in Political Membership & Mobility (dependent variable) is due to Mobile Services (Independent variable).
- R^2 0.238 in model # 2 meaning that 24% of change in Political Membership & Mobility (dependent variable) is due to Mobile and Internet services (Independent variable).

- R^2 0.264 in model # 3 meaning that 26% of change in Political Membership & Mobility (Criterion variable) is due to Mobile & Internet services (Independent variable) and Income (demographic variable).

Given these results, Hypothesis # 2 is partially accepted as true because 26% of variation in criterion variable (Political Membership & Mobility) is attributed to the predictors.

Hypothesis # 3 : Predictors Determine the Variation in Voting Behaviour

Table 4.4 : Model Summary of Regression Analysis

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	F	Sig.
1	.413 ^a	.170	.163	.71381	24.439	.000 ^a
2	.470 ^b	.220	.207	.69487	16.684	.000 ^b

Table 4.4a : Coefficients of Regression

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.238	.498		6.495	.000
	Digital Literacy	.450	.091	.413	4.944	.000
2	(Constant)	2.392	.574		4.164	.000
	Digital Literacy	.310	.102	.284	3.030	.003
	Internet	.291	.106	.258	2.753	.007

Table 4.4b : Excluded Variables

Model		Beta In	T	Sig.	Partial Correlation	Collinearity Statistics
						Tolerance
1	Internet	.258 ^a	2.753	.007	.246	.751
	Mobile	.070 ^a	.791	.430	.073	.884
	Pol. Role of ICTs	.202 ^a	2.336	.021	.210	.895
	Income	-.075 ^a	-.871	.385	-.080	.938
	Age	-.132 ^a	-1.586	.115	-.144	.989
2	Mobile	.015 ^b	.168	.867	.015	.835
	Pol. Role of ICTs	.164 ^b	1.895	.061	.173	.864
	Income	-.031 ^b	-.358	.721	-.033	.901
	Age	-.098 ^b	-1.189	.237	-.109	.962

- Predictors in the Model: (Constant), Digital Literacy*
- Predictors in the Model: (Constant), Digital Literacy, Internet*
- Dependent Variable: Voting Behaviour*

Analysis

The hypothesis # 3 is about regression analysis i.e. cause & effect relationship between criterion and predictors.

- Table # 4.4 gives R^2 of 0.170 in model # 1 meaning that 17% of change in Voting Behavior (dependent variable) is due to Digital Literacy (Independent variable).

- R^2 0.220 in model # 2 meaning that 22% of change in Voting Behavior (dependent variable) is due to Mobile and Internet services (Independent variable).

Given these results, Hypothesis # 3 is partially accepted as true because 22% of variation in Voting Behaviour is attributed to the predictors.

V. DISCUSSIONS

In the current study the relationships between the contemporary boom of information and communication technologies (ICTs) and political participation of the University Graduates were explored through analysing the first-hand data collected through a survey-instrument extracted from the existing literature.

The descriptive statistics is evident that respondents have shown moderate agreement with the impact of digital literacy on student's participation in politics, on all the variables i.e. Digital Literacy, Internet, Mobile Services, Political role of ICTs, Political Membership & Mobility and Voting Behaviour.

While considering the inferential results all the independent (Predictors) and dependent (Criterion Variables) were highly correlated as statistics approved the correlations between independent and dependent variables. Hence in correlation analysis results show that Political Membership and Mobility as well as Voting Behaviour significantly and positively in relation with Digital Literacy, Internet, Mobile and Political Role of ICTs. Therefore, results confirmed a meaningful correlation between dependent and independent variables.

Digital literacy was significantly predicting political participation of the students. Results show that 26% change in Political Membership & Mobility (dependent variable) is due to the Mobile & Internet services (Independent variable) and Income (demographic variable), while 22% change in Voting Behaviour is due to digital literacy and Internet services.

After thoroughly reviewing the exiting literature and minutely examine the primary data acquire from field survey through questionnaire, the comparison of both is evident that there is a significant relationship among several variables, while there is also some differences. Digital literacy has profound influence on networks of societies (comprising of individuals) and also different organizations irrespective of geographical locations.

It will be pertinent to state that as existing literature shows that the involvement of students (youth) has been enhanced due to the use of digital technologies in the political process, in a same manner our field survey also indicates the same results, it means that digital technology accelerates the participation of youth in political process of Pakistan. The coverage of electronic and print media is an ample proof in this connection that the turnover was about 60% in the recent general elections, which was the highest turnout ever before in Pakistan.

Literature indicates that internet has directly affected not only the cost but also the participation of youth on political process in positive direction. In this context the example of Egypt social awareness through social media in the year 2011 cannot be ignored in any analytical study of the globe. "We all are the Khaled"

was in fact a driving sentence on a social media (Facebook) in the political scenario of Middle East, which was the direct outcome of Internet and social media.

Participation, competition and liberty are basic elements of democracy, but due to lack of information dissemination, the participation of general masses and particularly youth was below standard, but with the inception of digital technologies the issue of information dissemination has been solved to some extent and now the participation of general population in electoral process has been increased while in particular it is said that digital literacy are their phenomena. As a result the participation of students (youth) in political process can be observed not only in whole world but also in Pakistan.

Both the literature and our survey indicates that due to digital literacy the connections and connectivity between the international community has been increased and now each and every individual has become the part of the discussion about world politics. It enhanced the capacity building of voters to decide about the use of casting their votes which ultimately set a trend of particular voting behaviour among youth.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

- Digital literacy and all its gadgets (internet, mobile etc.) are closely connected (statistically significant – H_1) with the political participation, political activism and voting behavior of the University graduates as verified in the current study of students from Gomal and Qurtuba Universities of Dera Ismail Khan.
- There is need to give more attention to the 'Digital-Literacy' and 'Political Role of ICTs' because their association is well established in the first hypothesis but these two predictor variables are not playing significant role in the variation of dependent variable of Political Membership & Mobility (H_2).
- Surprisingly, in predicting the 'Voting-Behavior' only two independent variables have emerged significant (Digital literacy and Internet) (H_3). The role of the rest of four variables is insignificant which demands attention for improvement.
- Internet has emerged as the most powerful tool for political participation (H_1 & H_2) because it has played significant role in both the regression procedures.
- Overall, Digital-literacy, Internet, Mobile-Services and Income of the respondents have been established as statistically significant factors (predictors) of political participation by the University Graduates.

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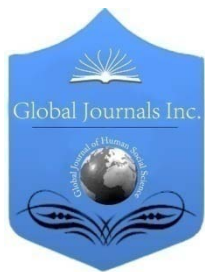
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Political Participation in Nigerian Democracy: A Study of Some Selected Local Government Areas in Ondo State, Nigeria

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I. INTRODUCTION

The political stability and development of any political system is a function of the awareness and positive involvement of the citizens in civic and political matters. This is the reason why Appadorai (2004) posited that democracy demands from the common man a certain level of ability and character: rational conduct and active participation in the government. In Nigeria, political activities and transition programmes have been marked with turbulence, uncertainties and violence. Right from the First Republic, the Nigerian politics is characterized by greed, love of power, violence, assassination, thuggery and election rigging.

Violence has become synonymous with Nigeria's political culture such that virtually all elections held so far in the country are violent-ridden (Ojo, 2014). Although the Nigeria general election which was held in 2011 was relatively peaceful, however, it was also marked with some irregularities. According to Okpi

(2011), although the national assembly election held on Saturday, April 9 2011 has been appraised by many as successful, some cases of malpractices and violence recorded across the country threaten to dim light on democratic progress. During the election, there were reported cases of underage voting, distribution of money at polling centers, manipulation of voters' register, diversion of electoral materials, ballot box snatching, unlawful possession of firearms and other electoral offences. This political scenario engendered lukewarm political attitude and participation among some citizens.

In a political system, the citizens can be involved in the political process and decision making by joining political party, voting during election, participating in electoral campaign, community affairs and other political activities. The level and pattern of political participation of the citizens determine, to some extent, the success of the political system. In Nigeria, politics is seen by a number of people as a dirty game which must be avoided. This is as a result of the undemocratic tendencies, deception, violence and uncertainties that characterize the political system. Commenting on the political apathy displaced by Nigerian citizens during the 2011 general election, The INEC chairman, Professor Attairu Jega lamented:

That there exists voters' apathy in Nigeria is no longer contentious. Voters turnout in the just concluded general elections had provided a scientific and empirical evidence of the existence of voters apathy and disinterestedness of sections of the electorates in elections...This ugly scenario has implications for popular participation and governance. (Odebo, 2011. P.2)

This is corroborated by the report of an interview conducted during the 2011 election. One of the respondents said "My father told me not to vote when I was leaving home. This morning, my father said I was wasting my time. He said all politicians were the same and it would make no difference". Statistical analysis of the 2011 general elections showed that only 35% of the registered electorates voted during the election. Commenting on this the INEC chairman expressed that the scientific evidence of poor turn-out of voters during the election was at variance with the belief that Nigerians

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showed much enthusiasm during the polls (Odebode, 2011).

The development and sustenance of true democracy in Nigeria depends, to a large extent, on the electoral system. The confidence of the citizens in the electoral system and their participation in the electoral process are requisites for the enthronement of responsible and democratic leaders. The success of the 2015 Nigeria general election requires transparent electoral process and mass participation of the electorates.

II. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The objective of this paper is to examine the level of political participation in some selected Local Government Areas in Ondo State, Nigerian. The study also intends to discover the reasons for political apathy in Nigeria and to find out the extent to which the citizens trust and have confidence in their political leaders.

a) *Democracy as a Concept*

The term democracy is derived from two Greek words: *demos* which means people and *kratos* which means rule. Literarily, democracy means 'rule by the people' Appadorai (2004) described democracy as a system of government under which the people exercise the governing power either directly or through representatives periodically elected by them. In the ancient states, direct democracy was possible because all adult members of the community could easily take part in decision making. Population growth and expansion in political boundaries have made direct democracy impracticable in the modern political system. This is the reason why representative democracy has replaced direct democracy in different parts of the world. Representative democracy is an indirect democracy where sovereignty is held by the people's representatives. Watter Lanqueur cited in Idowu (1998) pointed out that although the conditions of modern state make direct participation of all the people in government of the state impossible, the concept of democracy still emphasises the rule of the people. That is, the sovereign power is indirectly exercised by the people through a system of representation.

Consequently, political participation, particularly in the electoral process, is a fundamental requirement of representative democracy. This is the reason why Appadorai (2004) argued that where, on account of an atmosphere of fear and coercion, people do not feel free to discuss or vote, democracy cannot be said to exist, even though the other political rights are enjoyed by the people. Sovereignty (2010) identified some of the requirements of democratic rule as: at least two party system to give room for freedom of choice; periodic election that is based on universal adult suffrage; free and fair election to allow the political party that has the support of the majority to control the machinery of

government and civil liberties such as freedom of association, religion, speech and freedom from arbitrary arrest.

Representative democracy rests on the assumptions that the citizens possess and demonstrate some civic capacities. These civic capacities involve three qualities: intelligence, self-control and conscience. The citizens must be able to understand the interest of the community, to subordinate his own will to the general will and must feel his responsibility to the community and be prepared to serve it by voting (Appadorai, 2004). In the contrary, indolence, indifference and political apathy have hindered the entrenchment and sustenance of representative democracy in Nigeria. Falade and Orungbemi (2010) argued that true democratic governance is absent in Nigeria and many parts of Africa. The political culture in Nigeria is characterized by intolerance, intimidation, thuggery, assassination, bitterness, apathy, indolence, money and ethnic politics. As a result of this, the ingredients of democracy have not been able to thrive after many years of political independence in Nigeria.

b) *Political participation in Nigeria*

Political participation is the involvement of the citizens in the political system. Eakin cited in Adelekan (2010) described political participation as the process through which the individual plays a role in the political life of his society and has the opportunity to take part in deciding what common goals of the society are and the best way of achieving these goals. According to Akamare (2003) political participation is an aspect of political behaviour and it focuses on the way in which individuals take part in politics. It is a voluntary activity and one may participate directly or indirectly. The various ways by which the people can be involved in the political system include selection or election of political leaders, formulation of policies, community activities and other civic engagements.

According to Awolowo and Aluko (2010), the essence of political participation in any society, either civilized or primitive, is to seek control of power, acquisition of power and to influence decision making. Political participation is a means of contributing ones quota to the political system and overall development of the nation. Political participation is one of the fundamental requirements of democratic governance. This is the reason why Adelekan (2010) emphasized that ideally, democracy means individual participation in the decisions that involves one's life. In a democratic system, there is the necessity for the citizenry to be fully involved in the democratic procedures of the choice of rulers and effective communication of the public policies and attitudes. Any claim to democratic regime or state must essentially embrace a high degree of competitive choice, openness, and enjoyment of civic and political liberties and political participation that

involves all groups of the society (Arowolo and Aluko, 2010).

The extent to which people participate in the political system differ from person to person. Falade (2008) identified six types of political participants. These are: The inactive: These are the people that take no part in any political activity. Voting specialists: These are the people that get eagerly engaged only in voting. Besides voting, they are not concerned about other political activities. Parochial participants: These people participate in politics occasionally. They vote or get involved in any other political activity only when it affects their personal interest. The communalist: These are those who get engaged in voting regularly, they also get involved in community affairs but they are not involved in political campaign activities. The campaigners: They are actively involved in political campaign but inactive in other community affairs. Complete activists: They are highly involved in all political activities. They actively participate in voting, political campaign, community activities and make contact with public officials.

Some of the factors that determine political participation are: cultural, economic, political, religious and educational backgrounds of individuals. Also, the level of political awareness as well as the measure of confidence in the political process determines the extent to which the citizens participate in the political system. In Nigeria, politics is influenced by money, ethnic and religious factors. Since independence in 1960, religious and ethnic politics characterize electioneering process in Nigeria. This is the reason why Albert Legogie, former deputy Senate President, pointed out that it was clear from the trend of the election that there was a big gulf, a dichotomy between the north and the south and between Christians and Muslims (Adeyemo, 2011). For instance, during the post-presidential election violence in the Muslim dominated northern part of Nigeria, southerners and Christians were attacked and killed while many churches were burnt. Falade, (2007) expressed that politics in Nigeria is regarded as a dirty game and it is practiced with bitterness, hatred, rancor and other associated evils. The outcome of this is that Nigeria is in vicious cycle of political crises and instability.

Deceit and unfulfilled promises by political leaders discouraged a number of Nigerians from participating in election and other political activities. Falade (2008) argued that politicians make series of promises during election campaign. Most of these promises are not fulfilled after they had been voted in to power. As a result of this, some voters loose interest in election. One of the respondents interviewed during the 2011 election expressed that "I have come to the sun to suffer even though I am not benefiting anything from the government...I don't even have confidence in them because they have been failing us generally" (Adelakun, 2011).

There is low level of political participation among the Nigerian citizens. Many Nigerians are indifferent in political matters. The INEC noted that Nigerians' participation during the last general election in the 2011 was low. Only 35% of the 70 million registered voters took part in the election. The Friedrich Elbert Stifting Foundation conducted a research on the 2011 election and identified lack of transparent elections, election violence and politicians' non-committal to their campaign promises as major reasons for voters' apathy in the country (Odebo, 2011).

The political apathy in Nigeria is based on the twin problems of ignorance and deliberate deception by some politicians. The consequence of this is the inability of the masses to have a link between their state of underdevelopment and their non participation in the electoral process (Fabiye, 2010). In the light of this Falade (2007) concluded that the Nigerian political culture has not given room for the entrenchment and sustenance of true democracy. Awolowo and Aluko(2010) expressed that the low level of political participation of the Nigerian women is becoming alarming and disturbing. Since the emergence of political independence in 1960, the Nigerian women have remained invisible in the political process. The 1985 Beijing declaration to which Nigeria is a signatory provides that 30% of all positions in government should be given to women. This policy is yet to be implemented in Nigeria because there is a continuing trend of male domination of political and other public positions (Oloyede, 2004; Adelekan, 2010).The marginal involvement of African women in the political process results from the lingering inhibitive cultural and patriarchal forces against women's engagement in politics that characterized African traditional societies (Chuku, 2009).

III. METHODOLOGY

a) *Research Design*

This study is descriptive in nature. The survey design is used in the conduct of this research. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were adopted to obtain the data used in the study.

b) *Subject*

The qualitative data was obtained through Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and interview. Twenty (20) participants were involved in the focus group activities. Participants were selected from four different local government areas in Ondo State. The criteria for the selection of participants are: gender, occupation, age, local government area, and education. Five (5) participants from each local government areas were involved in the FGD.

Also, one hundred (100) subjects were used to gather the quantitative data. The subjects were randomly selected from thirteen (13) different Wards in

Ondo State. The subjects were made up of people of eighteen (18) years and above and from all works of life.

c) Instrument

Two instruments were designed and used in the study. The first instrument is a questionnaire used for quantitative data. The questionnaire is titled Political Participation Attitude Scale (PPAS). This questionnaire is made up of two sections. Section A is concerned with personal information while section B is made up of 23 items on the attitude of the citizens to politics and their involvement in the political process. The second instrument titled Focus Group Guide on Political Participation (FGGPP) was used for qualitative data. The FGGPP was designed to elicit participants' responses on their attitude to politics and the level of their involvement in political activities. Both instruments were given expert validity.

d) Research Questions

The following research questions were raised to guide the study:

1. Will the subjects demonstrate high level of political participation in the democratic process?
2. Will there be higher level of political participation among the male than female?
3. Do the citizens have trust and confidence in their political leaders?

e) Analysis of Data

The research questions raised for this study were given both qualitative and quantitative analyses.

f) Qualitative Analysis

The Focus Group Discussion and interview were recorded and transcribed. The report of the

interview and discussion showed that all the participants registered for voting and had voters' registration cards. However, 90% of the participants did not cast their votes during the general election. Some of the reasons why they abstained from election were: the thuggery, chaotic and violent situations that characterized the voting centers; distance and no means of transportation; names not found on the voters register and lack of confidence in the electoral process. The report of the FDG also revealed that male participants were more politically conscious than their female counterparts. 65% and 50% of males and females respectively were aware and could clearly state some of their human rights. Generally more than 70% of the participants had no access to the Nigerian constitution.

Again, it was discovered that the participants were not involved in the process of decision making. All the participants responded that they were not involved in decisions that affect their own lives. They also pointed out that even when their opinions were sought, their feelings and needs were not reflected in political decisions and policies. More than 80% of the participants expressed that they had no confidence in the political leaders. They observed that political leaders are corrupt and selfish; they are not honest, transparent and trustworthy.

g) Quantitative Analysis

The quantitative data obtained in this study are analyzed on the basis of the research questions that were generated.

Research Question 1: Will the subjects demonstrate high level of political participation in the democratic process?

Table 1: Level of Political Participation by the Subjects

S/N	ITEMS	AGREE	%	DISAGREE	%
1	I am highly involve in political activities	43	43	57	57
2	I vote always	50	50	50	50
3	I play some roles in politics	54	54	46	46
4	Nigerian democracy gives room for mass participation	31	31	69	69
5	There are stringent conditions required for taking part in Nigerian politics	87	87	13	13
6	My parents/ relations are in support of my playing politics	41	41	59	59

Table 1 shows that only 43% of the participants were highly involved in political activities; 50% always cast their votes; 54% played some roles in politics; 69% responded that the Nigerian democracy does not give room for mass participation; 89% believed that there are stringent conditions required for taking part in Nigerian

politics and 59% responded that their parents/ relations are not in support of their playing politics.

Research Question 2: Will there be higher level of political participation among male than female members of the community?

Table 2: Effect of Gender on Political Participation

S/N	ITEM	AGREE	MALE	%	FEMALE	%
1	I am highly involved in political activities	43	30	30	13	13
2	I vote always	50	38	38	12	12

Table 2 presents the gender analysis of the number of people that agreed with some statements in the questionnaire. 30% of males and 13% of females responded that they were highly involved in political

activities. Also 38% and 12% of males and females respectively were always involved in voting exercise.

Research Question 3: Do the people have confidence and trust in their political leaders?

Table 3 : level of trust and confidence in political leaders

S/N	ITEMS	AGREE	%	DISAGREE	%
1	Political leaders are trustworthy and dedicated to the needs of the community	47	47	53	53
2	Political leaders usually fulfill their promises after electioneering	12	12	88	88
3	Political leaders are responsive to the needs of the people	30	30	70	70

Table 3 reveals that 47% of the respondents had confidence in their leaders while 53% did not trust their political leaders. 88% responded that political leaders were not used to fulfilling their promises after electioneering and 70% responded that political leaders were not responsive to the needs of the people.

IV. DISCUSSION

The findings of this study showed that there was low level of political participation among the sampled respondents. Only 43% of the people were highly involved in political activities. Also, just half, that is, 50% of the people regularly cast their votes. These findings are corroborated by the qualitative report that the participants merely registered and got voters registration cards. Just about 10% of those who participated in the qualitative study did cast their votes during the 2007 gubernatorial election in Ondo State. This finding is further corroborated by the Friedrich Ebert Stiffing Foundation's analysis of the 2011 general election that just 35% of registered voters took part in the election. The non-participation of most registered voters in the 2007 voting exercise in Ondo State as well as the 2011 general election in Nigeria is an obstacle to democratic governance.

This political apathy is one of the factors responsible for electoral fraud and manipulations by desperate politicians. For instance, in preparation for electoral fraud during the April 2011 general election, politicians were reported buying up voters' card at the rate of ten thousand naira (#10,000.00) per card. Some of the victims of this dubious act were famished and politically indifferent people in some parts of the country including Kwara, Kano, Rivers, Katsina, Adamawa and Bayelsa states (Agbo, 2011). The failure of registered voters to participate in voting exercise during the election is an obstacle to democratic governance. This is because non-participation in the electoral process is a means of installing bad and unpopular leaders.

This study also revealed that there was effect of gender on political participation. More males (30%) than females (13%) were highly involved in political activities. Again, more males (38%) than females (12%) were regularly involved in voting exercise. Olojede (1990) pointed out that although the Nigerian constitution

permits women to take part in the political life of the nation, however evidence shows that women's role in politics has been peripheral. The participation of women in Nigerian politics is mostly limited to membership of women's wing of political parties, clapping, dancing, and cooking for the men at political rallies and party meetings (Akande, 2002). Arowolo and Aluko (2010) reported that women usually face massive resistance from participating in politics. They discovered that only 39.7% of husbands could allow their wives to participate in politics. They also discovered that a lot of female respondents believed that politics would prevent them from taking absolute care of their families. Hence the fear of broken homes, breeding irresponsible children and need to perform their domestic activities were identified as major reasons preventing women from going into politics.

The findings of this study showed that majority of the respondents (53%) did not trust their political leaders. 53% of the respondents disagreed with the statement that political leaders were trustworthy. This finding is further supported by the qualitative report that more than 80% of the participants expressed that they had no confidence in their political leaders. The findings of this study are in agreement with previous finding of Mattes, Keulder, Chikwana, Afirca and Davids (2003) that popular trust in political institutions remains at relatively low levels. Mattes *et al* (2003) investigated the extent to which South Africans trusted their leaders. They discovered that just over one third (37%) trusted the president and just under a third (31%) trusted the parliament. One quarter (28%) trusted provincial government; Premier, (28%) and Local Government, (24%).

The findings of this study revealed that the way politics and governance are practiced in Nigeria discourage some people from political participation. According to Ojo (2014) between 1960 and 2011, Nigeria had conducted several general and regional elections. A survey of the political history of post independence Nigeria shows that these elections were marred by electoral violence as they were not conducted in atmosphere of electoral security. Adekunle (2007) pointed out that during the 2007 general election in Nigeria there were cases of political thugs who openly

displayed machetes and guns to intimidate and prevent people from coming out to vote.

The relative political peace that characterized the 2011 general election accounted for better political involvement of the electorates. For instance during the 2011 election, many young and old people who were first time voters trooped out to vote. For many of them, they deliberately passed up the opportunity in 1999, 2003 and 2007 (Adelakun, 2011). However, findings revealed that even with the reported cases of first time voters during the 2011 election, only 35% of registered voters participated in the election. This implies that there is still much to be done to ensure that most registered voters participate in the 2015 general election. This is the only means of electing the right candidates and entrenching true democratic governance in Nigeria.

One of the questions that arise from the findings of this study is "How democratic is the Nigerian political system?" During the 1999, 2003 and 2007 elections, the electoral process was not free and fair. It was marked with manipulations, violence, intimidation, ballot stuffing, fraud and allocation of figures (Adebanjo, 2003). That is, those who got to the political offices were elected by minority voters and through fraudulent practices rather than through transparent and majority votes. In the case of the 2011 election, the elected executives and legislative members were voted in by less than 35% of the electorates. Falade, (2008) argued that any government that is not voted in by the majority of the electorates is not representative.

V. CONCLUSION

There is low level of political participation in Nigeria. Many Nigerians are not committed to the electoral process and other political engagements. This study revealed that the Nigerian political system and act of governance do not encourage mass participation. This is because of the political culture of violence, intimidation, manipulation, sentiments, money politics, ignorance, corruption, deception and apathy that characterize the political system. There is marginal involvement of the Nigerian women in the political process. Cultural issues, domestic responsibilities, financial constraints and political indifference are some of the factors preventing women participation in politics.

This study also showed that Nigerians do not have trust and confidence in their political leaders. Most political leaders were found to be selfish and not responsive to the needs of the citizens. Political leaders made promises that were never fulfilled after gaining political power. Democratic and responsible governance have not been entrenched into the Nigerian political system.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the findings of this study it is recommended that there is urgent need for political

education in Nigeria. Political education should not be limited to the school system. Both formal and informal approaches should be adopted to orientate the citizens on the need for active participation in the political system. There is the need for mass political enlightenment through the media, adult education programme and civil associations. The citizens should be conscious of the danger of their political apathy.

There is also particular need for greater emphasis on girl child education. This will help to erase the traditional gender stereotypes that have affected women involvement in politics. The women fold need to be intellectually empowered as a means of reducing the problem of gender inequality in the Nigerian society. Girl child education can be promoted through enlightenment campaign and financial support by Governmental and Non Governmental Agencies.

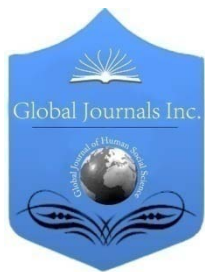
Lastly, the Independent National Electoral Commission should put in place machinery that will ensure mass participation of the electorates during the Nigeria 2015 general election. INEC should be more transparent and impartial at every stage of the electioneering process. The electoral process should be devoid of sentiment, favoritism, fraud, violence and intimidation. Any one who violates electoral procedure and policies should immediately be brought to book. This will help to install sanity and confidence in the electoral process and thereby enhance political participation.

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Investigating Impacts of Globalization on Performance of NGOs

By Miss Robina & Prof. Dr. Allah Nawaz

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GJHSS-F Classification : FOR Code: 200206



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A Survey of NGOs from Dera Ismail Khan, KP, Pakistan

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I. INTRODUCTION

Globalization is a word that has come to use in recent years increasingly, repeatedly and debatably (Scholte, 1997). Globalization is not an incident, but it is a gradual and continuous expansion and combination of relations. Globalization came into scene in 1980's and accelerated in 1990's, especially with the advancement in the communication and transportation technology. This profound integration has brought new realities. In the 21st century, nation-states have found ways of adapting to deal with effectively with these realities (Jarvis, 2007).

The example of transnational network is the appearance of widespread linkages between Non-Governmental Organizations [NGOs] and other actors concerned with environmental concerns over the last two decades. Globalization has clear impact on civil societies and NGOs at both levels i.e. national and

international. Recent research proposes that international NGOs or NGO alliances are playing dynamic roles in the formulation and execution of many international decisions and policies (Brown, 2000). The term, "Non-Governmental Organization" or NGO, came into account in 1945 because of need for the UN to distinguish in the Charter between participation rights for inter-governmental specialized agencies and for international private organizations. According to United Nation, virtually all types of private bodies can be known as NGOs. NGOs have to be independent from government authority, not seeking to challenge governments either as political party or by a narrow focus on human rights, non-profit-making and non-criminal. Non-Governmental Organizations [NGOs] are components of social activities (Mostashari, 2005).

Globalization process has contributed to the increasing numbers and influence of NGOs in many states, and particularly in the international arena. International NGOs and NGO associations are emerging as increasingly dominant players in international decision-making (Brown, 2000). NGOs and other civil society groups are stakeholders in governance and also a striving force behind greater international cooperation through the energetic mobilization of public support for international union (Gemmill, 2002).

Non-governmental organizations are meant for to support the lawfulness and acceptability of states in the present scenario, where, the movement of liberalizations has fragmented their real authority and now the NGOs have adopted the character of cavity fillers and also to fulfil the short comings of the state in different sectors even from development to hygiene. It is observed that some time NGOs create problems for states and suck their capability by offering huge remunerations and weaken their human resource potential. NGOs duplicate discriminations essential and mandatory for the prevailing neoliberal world approach, by drawing attention towards the divergence at SoveLavi (Schuller, 2009). The space for NGOs can be opened in those very areas where the state machinery will be in crisis and its role has been taken by the society. In these circumstances NGOs cannot perform as an arbitrator organization because, in these state of affairs, there will be no state or government to interact (Demirovic, 2010).

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The aim of this research is to estimate the role of globalization in NGOs. This study includes both qualitative and quantitative data. According to the nature of the research problem it is better to use survey approach. Researcher will collect data through questionnaire. For the purpose, population will be the all NGOs of Dera Ismail Khan, K.P Pakistan. The findings about the testing of hypothesis show the existence of association and cause and effect relationships between the globalization and the performance of NGOs.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

a) Globalization

The term globalization has been in use since early 1990's to characterize present period in which we live (Ababa, 2002). "Globalization is a multi-scalar transformation of worldwide social space, and one of its main organizational-institutional dimensions is constituted through the territorial state itself". Globalization is related to social space and it is defined through spatial practice and discourse. The processes of globalization "is seen as blurring state boundaries, shifting solidarities within and among nation-states, and profoundly affecting the constitutions of national and interest-group identities. What is new is not so much its form as its scale" Globalization is largely view as contemporary process of growing intense inter-connectedness/ interactions/ interdependence/ integration across boundaries/state and community (local/ national) in different aspects of human life - economic/ financial, technological, cultural, social and political. This process, is leading to the emergence of 'one world', a global society (Choudhary, 2004).

The globalization period began in the mid of 1970s, thus briefly overlapping with end of the Cold War. This period is likely candidate, as it suggests that globalization began with two facts simultaneously. The first was the strained relation between the United States and Soviet Union. The second was the collapse of the 'Social Contract,' at first in Britain but eventually throughout the advanced industrial states. The significance of the end of 'historic compromise' the connection among labour representation, wage control, social welfarism, full employment, and dominant mass production system is that globalization represents an evolution to a new formulation about the terms and nature of work (Reich, 1998).

Globalization is a term that has come to use in recent years increasingly repeatedly and, arguably, increasingly loosely. In close study of the term, the author stresses on the concept of globalization as the transcendence (rather than mere crossing or opening) of boundaries, arguing that this interpretation offers most distinctive and helpful insight into contemporary global affairs (Scholte, 1997). Globalization constitutes multiple linkages and interconnections that transcend

the nation-states and by implication the societies, which make up the new world system (Reich, 1998). Globalization as transference therefore implies exchange across existing unit borders and among units and system, but it still assumes that this system alongwith the units remain identical with themselves throughout the globalizing processes. Globalization definitely affects the interests and intentions of particular countries; it does not alter any of the defining properties of statehood (Bartelson, 2000).

The foremost common-sense of globalization is that it intensifies transference or exchange of things between pre-constituted units, be they political, economic or cultural. Hence conceived, globalization implies a process of change that originates at the level of unit, mainly in terms of unintended consequences of the interaction between units. Globalization takes place over and above the units as a result of the relations between the systemic variables across different dimensions and sectors of that system. So, globalization by definition is a multi-dimensional process that takes place outside (Bartelson, 2000). Globalization needs accountability and financial transparency or gives citizens access to information regarding public policies, it also supports civil association (Nardin, 2009).

b) Performance of NGOs

Non-Governmental Organizations [NGOs] are the name implies sets that are not directly associated with a government and that work for social and environmental determinations (Cramer, 2001). NGOs, by their title, are non-governmental organizations, further it means that, all organizations which are not connected with governments. That is the easy definition. One difficulty is that NGOs, by this definition, comprise everything but the well-known kitchen sink, that is, private companies, religious and benevolent organizations, universities, activism groups, broadsheets and other media, and so on (Praeger, 2003). So a first attempt to define Non- Governmental Organizations would mention to the civil domain of society. In the non-state sphere, NGOs are considered by their non-profit inspiration and conversely, the private sector is operated by profit. In reality, these domains are not always easy to differentiate. The interdependency may be even present and at least more observable in a developmental framework, where the political sphere often meets difficulties in matching the abilities of the other two categories of actors. Developmental NGOs are committed to working towards the social, economic, or political growth in developing states (UNESCO, 2009).

The speedy growth in the complexity of new communications technologies have been transformed the ways in which development NGOs go about their work. The new technology make it possible for the NGOs to respond more rapidly to events, and gradually opens up ways in which NGOs can use information for

the purpose of campaigning and advocacy. New technologies also have an influence on the ways in which NGOs coordinate their activities with other actors. Abuse of human rights and a natural disaster can be signalled everywhere in the globe in seconds, allowing NGOs to mobilize and take action. NGOs to make connections and relationships across borders, is a key organizational power of development NGOs (Lewis & Kanji, 2009).

The problems that NGOs encounter in using communicating technologies are serious and form a well-known litany lack of donated money to purchase equipment or services, lack of a trained staff, lack of time and interest. Majority of NGOs in all respects appear not to have computers. Some NGOs find means to overcome even this difficulty by using public terminals at "telecottages," public libraries and Internet cafes. But even for NGOs with easy access to Internet, keeping up with new technology can create difficulties regarding the effective provision of scarce financial resources and changing evaluation of abilities among the staff. These problems will increase as using new technology becomes increasingly part of an organization's routine life (Bach & Stark, 2001).

Civil Society organizations often referred to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that emphasis on issues like poverty alleviation, environmental degradation, human rights, and other issues of economic, social, and political development. These NGOs maintains a series of activities, such as providing facilities to poor populations, analyzing and advocating policies that support deprived areas, building local capacity for self-help, or development research and information-sharing. Some NGOs emphasized on serving their members and other NGOs stresses on serving clients outside the organization. Some work domestically, working on plans whose influences may be felt from township level to the national policy to international arenas (Brown, 2000). NGOs concerned in environmental governance are very different, including local, national, regional, and the international groups with different tasks dedicated to environmental protection, animal welfare, sustainable development, poverty alleviation, and other issues (Gemmill, 2002). NGOs are diverse and it is difficult to classify them. Some NGOs are considered as promoters of international justice and equity and others as agents in the service of imperialism (Ramos, 2006).

There is no difficulty to understand the increasing use of NGOs, because for one thing, NGOs are supposed to have the right credentials. They are considered to be more flexible and competent than government departments. At other level, they are considered to be nearer to communities, and therefore well aware of the needs of community. Their existence as organizations depends upon donors funding, not on the successful provision of facilities to those they serve.

Therefore, these organizations are more responsible to their donors than they are to their recipients (Naidu, 2009). NGOs are purposeful, role-bound social organizations. They are voluntary, In contrast to the state or some conventional, religious organizations, NGOs are voluntary organizations and they do not work for profits, like corporations. Sometimes it is said that they are 'value-driven' organizations (Kaldor, 2010). They are organized and have some institutional reality. They are private and separate from the government. NGOs are self-governing in the sense that they have extensive control over their own all activities (Lewis, 2010).

III. RESEARCH DESIGN

The social research methodologies specify that survey is the best technique for the collection of primary data through questionnaire and interviews of the individual about their ideas and attitudes. It is the very frequently used mode of observation in the social sciences (Babbie, 1993:257). The potential of survey approach is that it authorizes the researcher to collect data in order to answer the question relating the topic (Yin, 1994:6). The researchers have always considered surveys as excellent approach in case of social and human subjects, for measuring attitude in a large population (Sekaran, 1999:257). A survey is a consistent method for the collection of data. Survey research is more helpful in documenting features of a population, existing community conditions as well as thinking of a community.

Therefore, survey approach is used in the this project by implementing a structured questionnaire among 162 employees (sample extracted from population by using statistical formula) of Non-Governmental Organizations working at District Dera Ismail Khan (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) with 73% return rate i.e.119. The instrument consisted of six demographic and seven variables (i.e., Dependent & independent variable). Seven (7) point scale is used where 7 for strongly agree and 1 represent a strongly disagreement. SPSS 17 helped in creating the data base and statistical analysis.

IV. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

a) Descriptive Findings

Table 1 : NGO-wise Distribution of the Sample

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
INGO	17	14.3	14.3	14.3
NNGO	61	51.3	51.3	65.5
LNGO	41	34.5	34.5	100.0
Total	119	100.0	100.0	

b) Testing of Hypotheses

i. Testing the Association (Correlation)

Hypothesis # 1: Predictors are Associated with the Criterion Variable. H1.

Table 2 : Table of Correlations

		ICTs	Connectivity	Flow of K and C	Performance of NGOs	Age	Income
Connectivity	r	.443**	1				
	p	.000					
	N	119	119				
Flow of K and C	r	.414**	.508**	1			
	p	.000	.000				
	N	119	119	119			
Performance of NGOs	r	.470**	.417**	.390**	1		
	p	.000	.000	.000			
	N	119	119	119	119		
Age	r	.206*	.276**	.047	.301**	1	
	p	.024	.002	.611	.001		
	N	119	119	119	119	119	
Income	r	-.137	-.174	-.148	-.076	.483**	1
	p	.136	.058	.109	.412	.000	
	N	119	119	119	119	119	119
Experience	r	.204*	.249**	.104	.194*	.764**	.648**
	p	.026	.006	.260	.035	.000	.000
	N	119	119	119	119	119	119

Analysis

The Hypothesis # 1 is about the association (relationship) of Independent variables (predictors) with dependent variables (criterion). The above table (Table

2) gives statistics on the results of correlation analysis.

- The correlation of ICTs (predictor) and performance of NGOs (Criterion) is $r=0.47$ with $P=0.000$.
- Between connectivity (predictor) and the performance of NGOs (Criterion) it is $r=0.41$ with $p=0.000$.
- Between Flow of knowledge and capital (predictor) and the performance of NGOs (Criterion) is $r=0.39$ with $p=0.000$.
- Similarly the four sub-variables of performance (criteria) also give high levels of association with predictors. Such as:
 - Effectiveness with ICTs $r=0.35$ with $p=0.000$
 - Effectiveness with Connectivity $r=0.21$ with $p=0.020$
 - Effectiveness with Flow of knowledge and capital $r=0.25$ with $p=0.006$
 - Efficiency with ICTs $r=0.35$ with $p=0.000$
 - Efficiency with Connectivity $r=0.41$ with $p=0.000$
 - Efficiency with Flow of knowledge and capital $r=0.24$ with $p=0.007$
 - Responsiveness with ICTs $r=0.39$ with $p=0.000$
 - Responsiveness with Connectivity $r=0.36$ with $p=0.000$
 - Responsiveness with Flow of knowledge and capital $r=0.34$ with $p=0.000$
 - Innovation with ICTs $r=0.51$ with $p=0.000$
 - Innovation with Connectivity $r=0.45$ with $p=0.000$
 - Innovation with Flow of knowledge and capital $r=0.50$ with $p=0.000$

Given the above statistics about association, it is decided that there is association of different levels between all the predictors and dependent variables. So H_1 is accepted as true.

ii. *Prediction (Cause-n-Effect) Analysis*

a. Change in Performance of NGOs by Research Variables

Hypothesis # 2 : Predictors Explain the Change in Criterion Variable. H_2 .

Table 3 : Model Summary of Regression Analysis

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	F	Sig.
1	.470 ^a	.221	.214	.63594	33.124	.000 ^a
2	.524 ^b	.275	.262	.61610	21.975	.000 ^b

Table 3a : Coefficients of Regression

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.997	.487		6.147	.000
	ICTs	.457	.079	.470	5.755	.000
2	(Constant)	2.450	.507		4.829	.000
	ICTs	.345	.086	.355	4.023	.000
	Connectivity	.221	.075	.259	2.942	.004

Table 3b : Excluded Variables

Model		Beta In	T	Sig.	Partial Correlation	Collinearity Statistics
						Tolerance
1	Connectivity	.259 ^a	2.942	.004	.264	.804
	Flow of K and C	.236 ^a	2.708	.008	.244	.828
2	Flow of K and C	.160 ^b	1.704	.091	.157	.697

a. *Predictors: (Constant), ICTs*

b. *Predictors: (Constant), ICTs, Connectivity*

c. *Dependent Variable: Performance of NGOs*

Analysis

The above statistics on regression (Table 3, 3a and 3b) tells that in model # 2 the $R^2=0.275$, which shows that 28% change in the performance of NGOs (criteria) is due to both ICTs and Connectivity (predictors).

b. Change in Performance of NGOs Explained by Demographics

Hypothesis # 3 : Demographic Attributes Predict Performance of NGOs. H_3 .

Table 4 : Model Summary of Regression Analysis

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	F	Sig.
1	.340 ^a	.116	.108	.67743	15.299	.000 ^a
2	.386 ^b	.149	.134	.66752	10.128	.000 ^b
3	.459 ^c	.211	.190	.64541	10.251	.000 ^c
4	.489 ^d	.239	.212	.63673	8.938	.000 ^d

Table 4a : Coefficients of Regression

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	6.031	.089		67.802	.000
	NGO-type	-.486	.124	-.340	-3.911	.000
2	(Constant)	5.423	.300		18.090	.000
	NGO -Type	-.375	.133	-.262	-2.813	.006
	Age	.019	.009	.198	2.121	.036
3	(Constant)	5.469	.290		18.842	.000

4	NGO -Type	-.370	.129	-.259	-2.872	.005
	Age	.032	.009	.337	3.326	.001
	Income	-1.281E-5	.000	-.285	-3.014	.003
	(Constant)	5.520	.287		19.204	.000
	NGO -Type	-.354	.127	-.248	-2.779	.006
	Age	.034	.009	.362	3.601	.000
	Income	-1.182E-5	.000	-.263	-2.800	.006
	GDR	-.256	.125	-.171	-2.038	.044

Table 4b : Excluded Variables

Model		Beta In	T	Sig.	Partial Correlation	Collinearity Statistics
						Tolerance
1	GDR	-.155 ^a	-1.798	.075	-.165	1.000
	QUA	-.043 ^a	-.489	.626	-.045	.996
	DSG	.040 ^a	.457	.649	.042	.980
	Age	.198 ^a	2.121	.036	.193	.845
	Income	-.142 ^a	-1.615	.109	-.148	.968
	Experience	.077 ^a	.823	.412	.076	.860
2	GDR	-.198 ^b	-2.309	.023	-.210	.961
	QUA	-.104 ^b	-1.167	.246	-.108	.912
	DSG	.149 ^b	1.557	.122	.144	.793
	Income	-.285 ^b	-3.014	.003	-.271	.767
	Experience	-.135 ^b	-1.011	.314	-.094	.410
3	GDR	-.171 ^c	-2.038	.044	-.188	.949
	QUA	-.075 ^c	-.852	.396	-.080	.899
	DSG	.044 ^c	.434	.665	.041	.667
	Experience	.079 ^c	.527	.599	.049	.308
4	QUA	-.046 ^d	-.527	.599	-.050	.874
	DSG	-.035 ^d	-.321	.748	-.030	.579
	Experience	.009 ^d	.060	.952	.006	.291

- Predictors in the Model: (Constant), NGO
- Predictors in the Model: (Constant), NGO, Age
- Predictors in the Model: (Constant), NGO, Age, Income
- Predictors in the Model: (Constant), NGO, Age, Income, GDR.
- Dependent Variable: Performance of NGOs

Analysis

The above given results (Tables 4, 4a and 4b) show the statistics on the results of the demographic analysis. In model # 4 $R^2 = 0.239$, which shows that 24% change in the performance of NGOs is due to the types of NGOs, age, income and gender (demographic variables). The role of Qualification, Designation and Experience is not significant. Thus, the hypothesis is partially accepted.

V. DISCUSSIONS

Existing literature shows that the impact of globalization has a great influence on the Connectivity of organization which leads to flow of knowledge, capital and professionalism. These connections and flows curtail the distance, space and time, therefore, the performance of NGOs is enhanced in considerable way. Now there is no issue of connectivity and distance to solve or to guide regarding any matter even from the most remote corner of the globe. On the other hand, our primary data is also speaking about the enhancement of

performance of NGOs due to flow of knowledge, capital and professionalism as well as networks.

Both the literature and our survey indicate that due to the globalization, the connections and connectivity between the international communities has been increased and now the donor has a direct approach even in the remote areas of Pakistan. Our study and existing literature sounds that the role of globalization in the performance of NGOs is many fold. Now with the capacity building of the members of NGOs with the utilization of innovative and modern tools has profound impact. Due to the use of new tools efficiency of the NGOs to serve the community in far flung and neglected areas. In this context the result of our field survey also denotes that the efficiency of NGOs has been increased in the present scenario of globalization.

NGOs have a marvellous capacity to accelerate the quantity and quality of services to be performed in social sector. It has garbed a vital platform in the progression of growth and is performing a noteworthy part at the very basic level in almost many developing countries together with Bangladesh (Sarker, 2005). In

fact, peculiarities are not the same as they are labelled. Working Non-governmental organizations are usually opting for advocacy whereas ventures generally come across same issues and as a result the scheme's results are not as tangible as required. In the same way, NGOs realize that they can't brush aside the spontaneous issues of the members of the society in their jurisdiction. NGOs working for the promotion of human rights and for the up gradation of women affaires have wind up their efforts to help them in case of inequalities and favouritism (Mostashari, 2005).

VI. CONCLUSIONS

Many conclusions can be drawn from this study on the basis of analysis and discussions. The conclusions are the decisions about the impact of a study. In simple words the conclusions are the decisions about roles of the variables and their mutual relationships. The main characteristic of NGO is considered to be non-profitable organization which has an independent status and administered without the help of government and is also opposite in character to the profit based business sector enterprises (Lewis & Kanji, 2009).

Non-Governmental Organizations have multiplex geographical zone along with connectivity with one another are also knotted with state or government owned agencies in addition to trades and commerce (Roberts, 2005). By generating worldwide civil society, Non-governmental organization and other associations are in fact giving a voice to the people. They are originating an atmosphere for charitable and unpaid participation of individual in international problems which are beyond the reach of political dominion of the states (Taylor, 2006). The field survey of this study is evident that respondents have shown moderate agreement with the impact of Globalization on Non-governmental organizations, on the variables (ICTs, Connectivity, Flow of Knowledge & Capital, and Performance of NGOs).

Following conclusions can be drawn from the empirical study conducted by the researcher besides the analysis of the existing research:

1. All the Predictors are significantly associated with the Criterion variable of 'Performance of NGOs.' ICTs ($r = 0.470$) are on the top, followed by Connectivity and Flow of Knowledge and Capital. [see Table 2 for details]
2. In the first regression (Tables 3, 3a and 3b) of the predictors on performance, the results show that 28% of change in the criterion variable has been introduced by three of the predictors. However, only ICTs and Connectivity have emerged as significant. The role of 'Flow of Knowledge & Capital' is insignificant. It shows that the impact of the third predictor is questionable.

3. The regression of demographic attributes on the performance of NGOs (Tables 4, 4a and 4b) reveals that NGO-Type, Age, Income and Gender have significant role in changing the performance (with 24% of variation in Criterion variable) while Qualification, Designation and Experience have no role in the change process.

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